

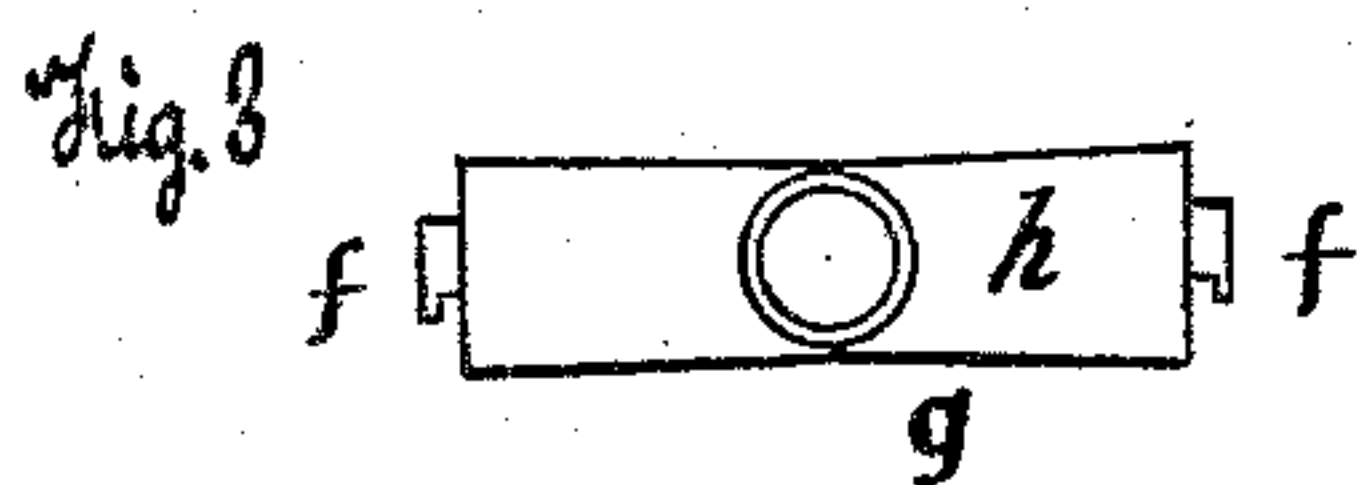
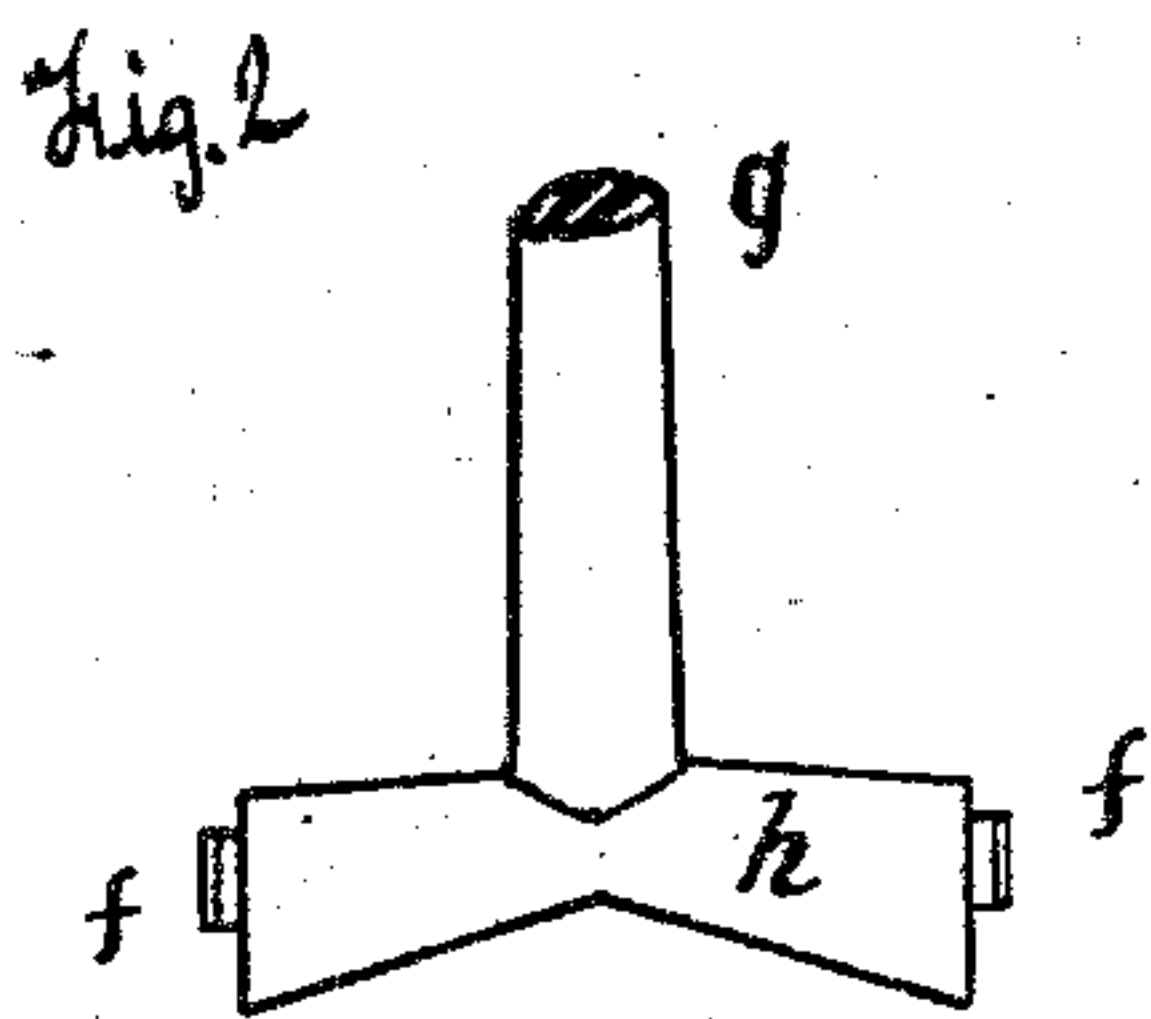
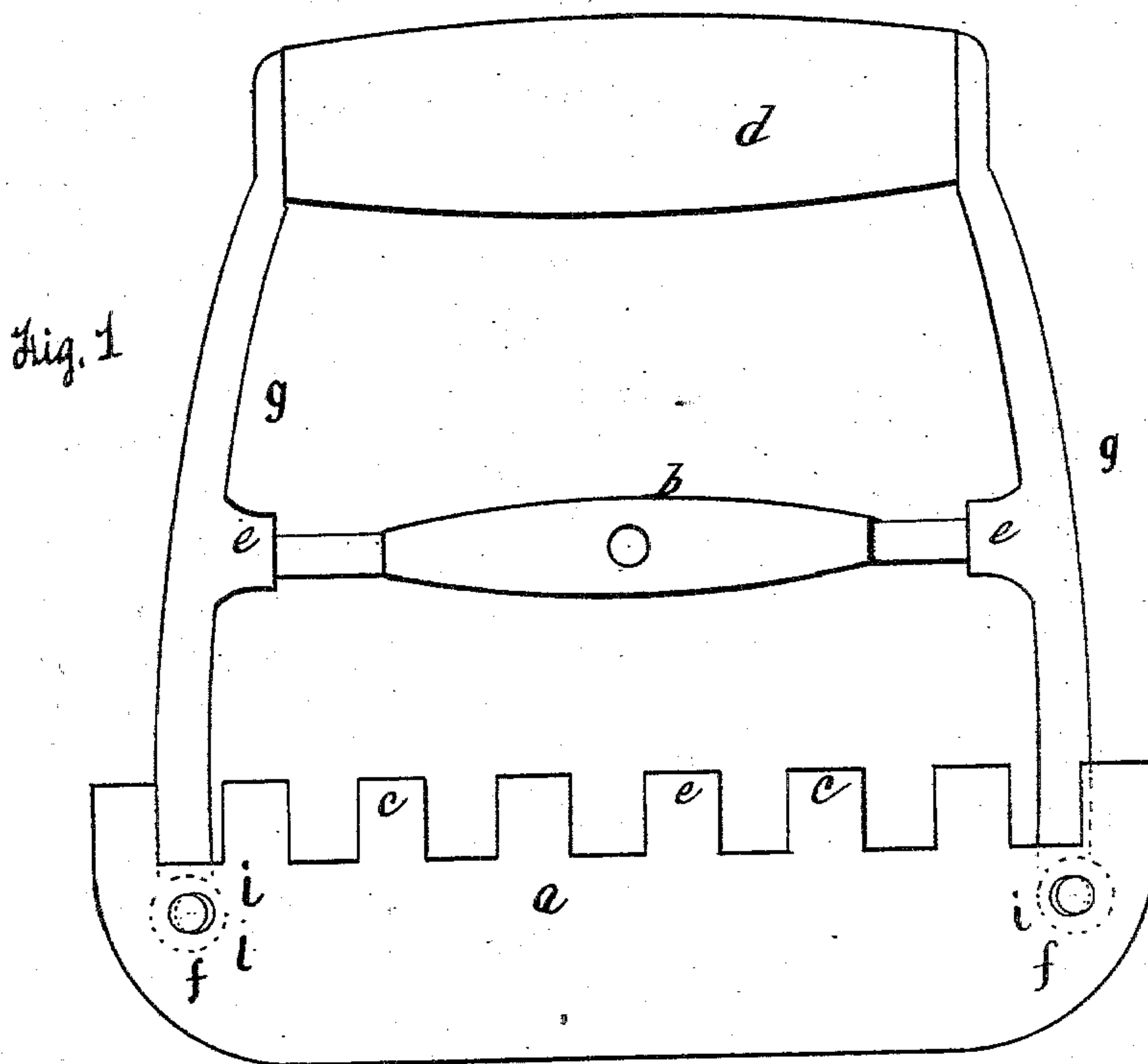
(No Model.)

J. MURPHY.

COMBINED MINCING KNIFE AND MEAT TENDERER.

No. 281,200.

Patented July 10, 1883.



Witnesses.  
Geo. O. Kingsbury  
C. L. Abbe.

Inventor.  
John Murphy  
By Allen Webster  
Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MURPHY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES N. HALL, OF SAME PLACE.

## COMBINED MINCING-KNIFE AND MEAT-TENDERER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 281,200, dated July 10, 1883.

Application filed June 26, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN MURPHY, of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have made new and useful Improvements in a Combined Mincing-Knife and Meat-Tenderer, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference marked thereon.

Heretofore the construction of mincing-knives has been such that the blades were held in place with rivets or screws, or the frame has been slotted and the blade adapted to fit and be held in the slots. All such constructions, however, are objectionable because not convenient to use, as the blades cannot be readily and easily removed for sharpening and cleaning, and the blades are not held with the requisite degree of firmness.

The object of my invention is to construct a mincing-knife in which the blades may be easily removed from the frames or connected therewith, in which a thin blade may be used, and a device which may be easily converted into a meat-tenderer; and, generally, the object is to overcome the objections heretofore existing, and I accomplish these objects by the construction herein set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a side view of my device. Fig. 2 is an end view of part of the frame, and Fig. 3 is a top view of the same.

In the drawings, *a* represents the blade, one edge of which is sharpened, and the other edge of which is provided with the teeth *c*; or both edges may be sharpened, if preferred, and the teeth omitted. The frame-pieces *g*, otherwise termed "uprights," are secured at the top by a rod, which passes through the handle *d*, and are provided at the other end with cross-pieces *h*. These pieces have lugs *f*, which are cut under on one side sufficiently to allow the blade to fit therein. The blade has openings *i*, which are large enough to permit the lugs *f* to pass through. At an intermediate point between the blades and handle I place the piece *b*, which may be threaded at one or both ends. In the latter case the threads should run in opposite directions, one being a right and the other a

left hand thread. The uprights *g* have the part *e* constructed to receive piece *b*. If both ends of the piece *b* are threaded, then the parts *e* and *e'* will be threaded. I prefer, however, to thread only one end of the piece *b*, the other end merely resting within a recess in the upright. I make an opening in the piece *b*, so that a pin or rod may be inserted to more easily turn it. It will now be seen that, if the blades be placed in position on the cross-pieces *h* and bar *b* be turned to force the uprights apart, the overlapping portion of the lug *f* will prevent the escape of the blade, and that a sufficient strain can thus be applied to the blade to hold the same firmly in place and prevent its springing.

If it is desired to convert the device into a meat-tenderer, then the bar *b* is turned to allow the uprights to move toward each other until the blade can be removed from the lugs, it is replaced in an inverted position, and the strain again applied as before.

I am aware that a mincing-knife has heretofore been made having a central bar which was moved up and down and acted as a fulcrum for the uprights, said device being provided with a screw or bolt passing through the handle, by means of which the uprights were strained apart at the blade, and I claim nothing in such construction. In that a screw-driver is required to turn the bolt or screw, and it is difficult to so adjust the central piece that, when under strain, the blade and handle are both rigid, unless the uprights are elastic and will spring sufficiently to compensate for the variance.

I am also aware that a device similar to the rod *b* has heretofore been used in other implements, and I make no claim to the same, except in the combination herein set out. Neither do I claim, broadly, a cutting-blade provided with a meat-tendering portion.

Having therefore described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a mincing-knife and meat-tenderer, the combination of two blades, *a*, having a cutting-edge, a toothed edge, and openings *i*, the parts *g*, having parts *h*, provided with lugs *f*, recessed as shown, and having parts *e*, recessed and



threaded as shown, a part, *b*, adapted to fit within said recesses and strain the uprights apart, and a handle, *d*, all constructed and operating substantially as shown.

- 5 2. As a mincing-knife, the uprights *g*, provided at their upper ends with a handle, *d*, and at their lower ends with parts *h*, provided with lugs *f*, recessed to receive the blades, in combination with two blades having openings  
10 adapted to receive the lugs *f*, and the part *b*, threaded as shown, and adapted to bear against the uprights, as shown, and force the same apart when turned, substantially as shown.

3. A mincing-knife having the lower portion of its uprights provided with lugs *f*, secured as shown, in combination with blades having openings *i*, and adapted to fit within said recesses, and a means to strain the uprights apart, substantially as and for the purposes stated.

JOHN MURPHY.

Witnesses:

C. N. HALL,  
ALLEN WEBSTER.