

(No Model.)

C. IBBOTSON.

KNIFE HANDLE.

No. 313,499.

Patented Mar. 10, 1885.

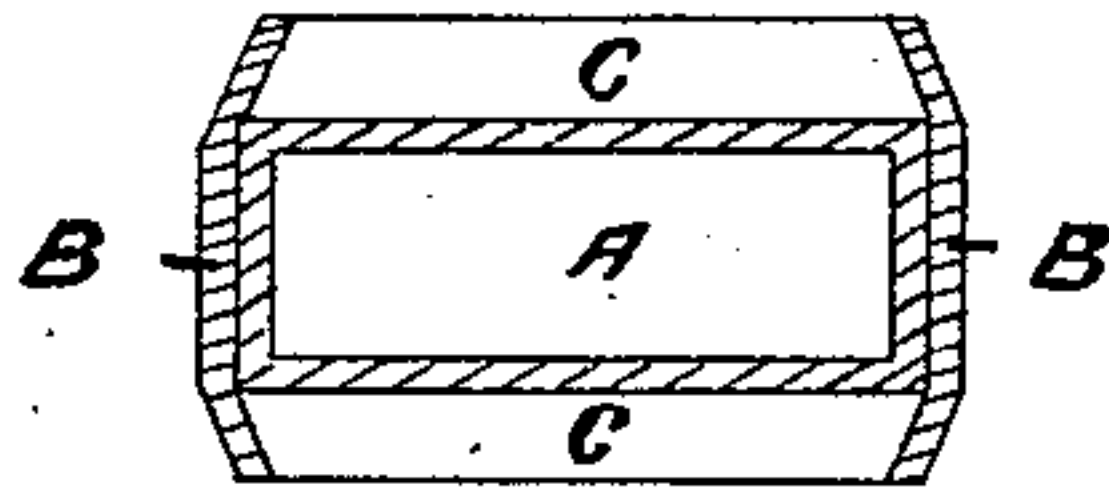


FIG. 2.

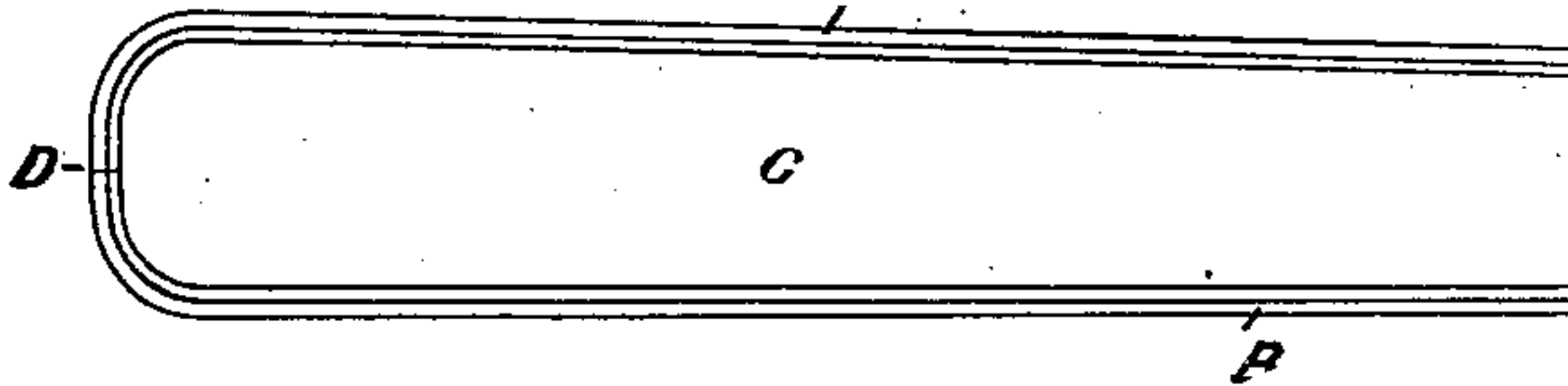


FIG. 1.

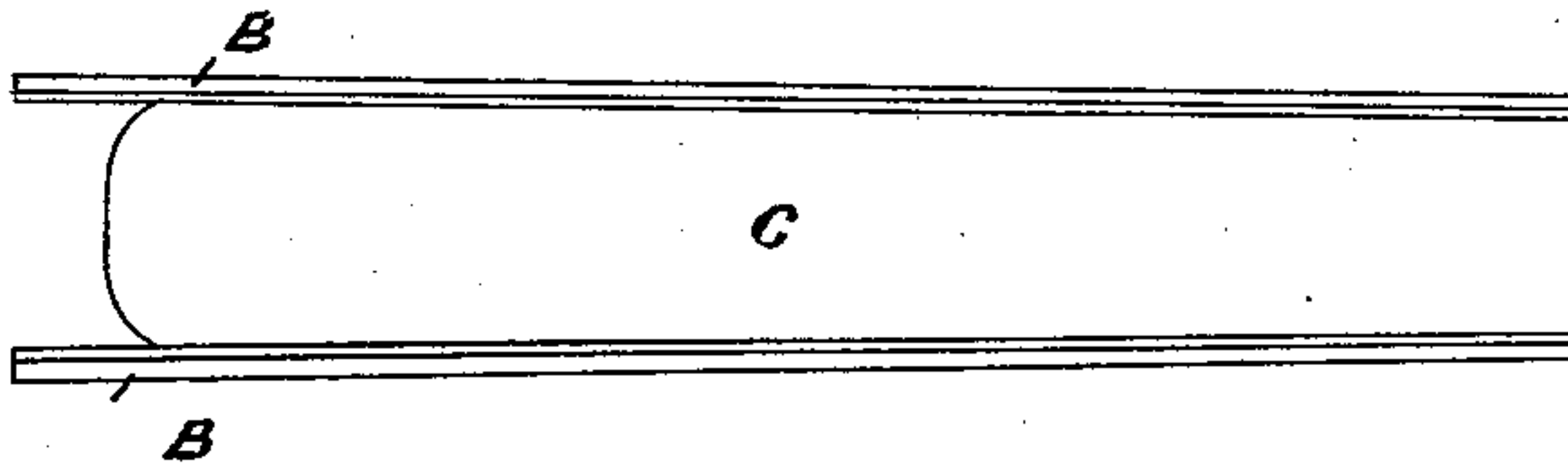


FIG. 3.

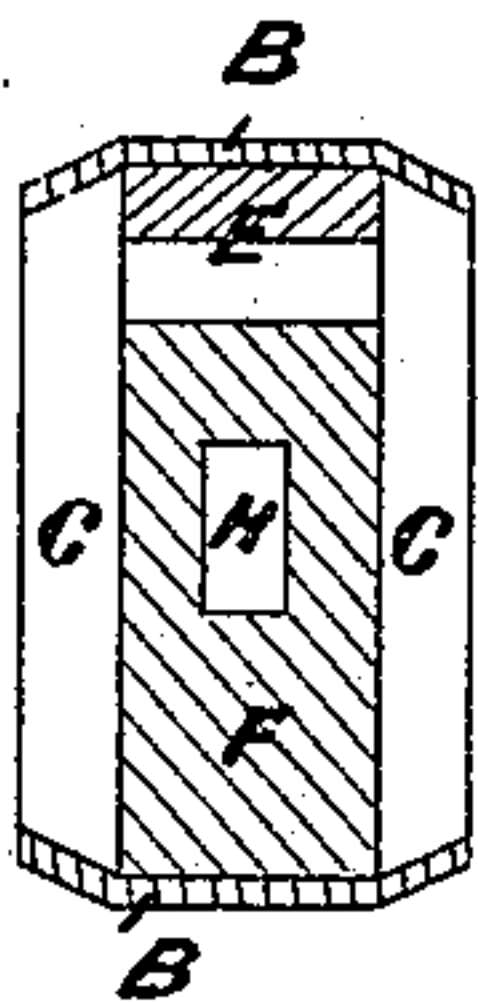


FIG. 8.

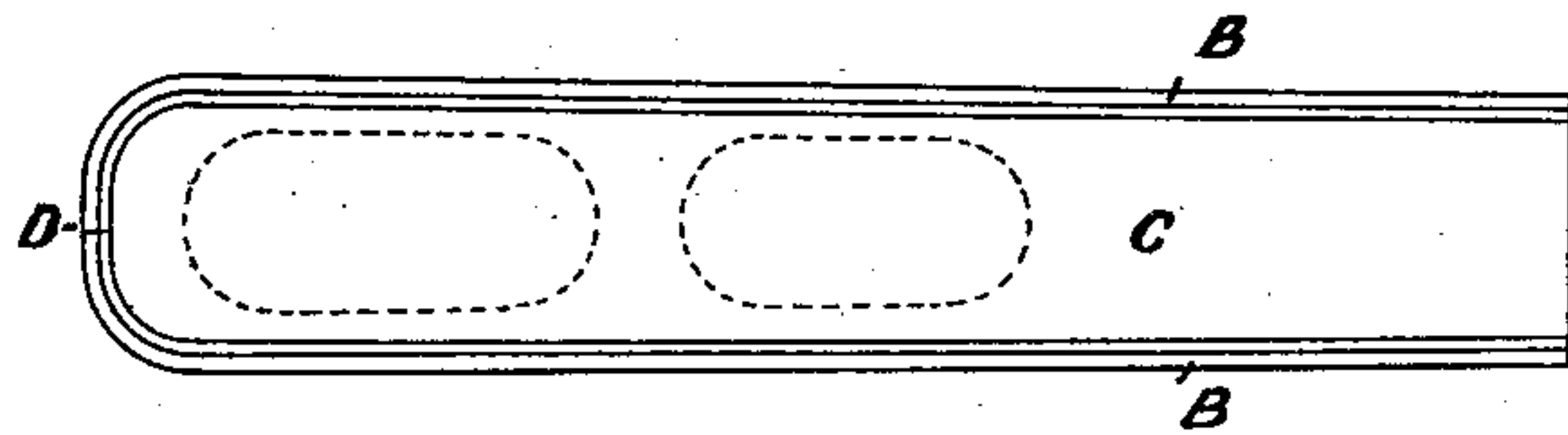


FIG. 4.

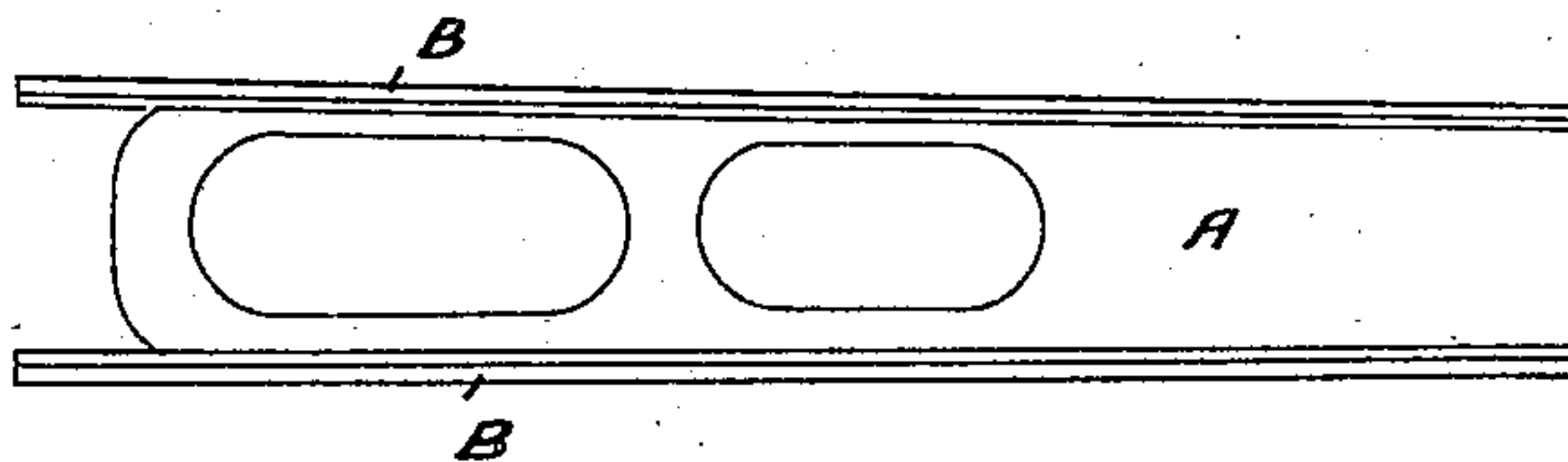


FIG. 5.

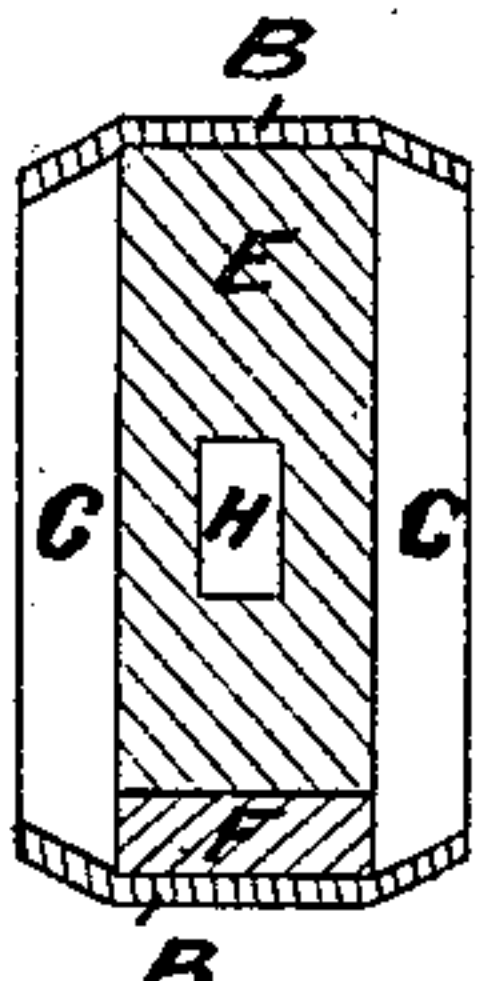


FIG. 9.

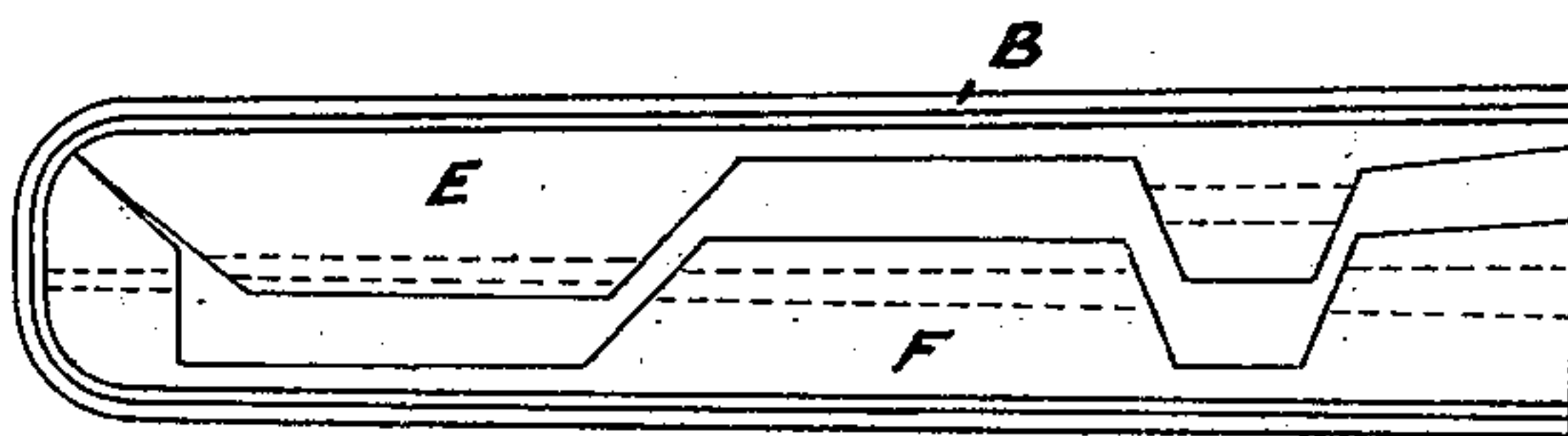


FIG. 6.

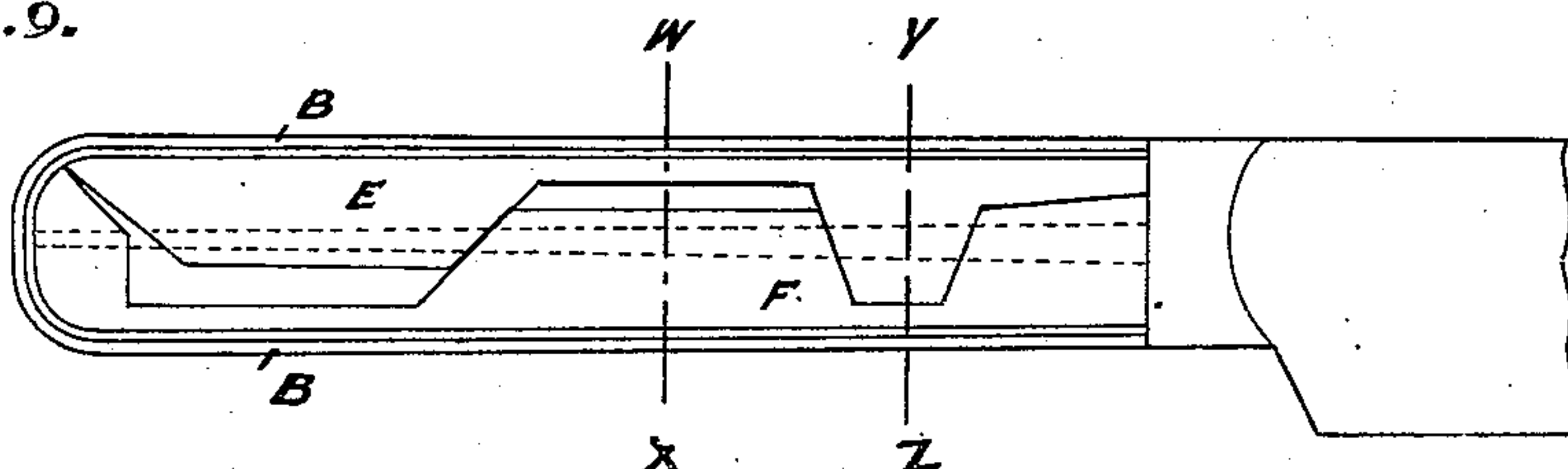


FIG. 7.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES IBBOTSON, OF SHEFFIELD, COUNTY OF YORK, ENGLAND.

KNIFE-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 313,499, dated March 10, 1885.

Application filed August 25, 1884. (No model.) Patented in England February 16, 1884, No. 3,414.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES IBBOTSON, a citizen of Great Britain, residing at Sheffield, in the county of York, England, have invented a certain new and useful Construction of Knife-Handles, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 3,414, dated February 16, 1884,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to secure thin scales of ivory, pearl, tortoise-shell, and other expensive scales to a foundation of common and inexpensive material to produce a handle which is as effective as a solid handle of pearl or ivory, &c., and which is much cheaper. I attain this object by securing to a cheap foundation of metal or wood, or wood and metal combined, a flange which projects above the said foundation for the purpose of retaining in position the thin scales of ivory, pearl, &c.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are views of a handle with thin metal foundation. Figs. 4 and 5 are views of a handle with cast-metal foundation. Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9, are views of a handle with cast-metal foundation in which the insertion of the tang in the handle closes the flange onto the scales and secures them to the foundation.

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the handle, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-sectional view. A is the thin metal foundation. B B is the flange secured to foundation A by soldering or otherwise. C C are the two thin scales. The flange is made in halves, as shown in Fig. 3, and is bent round the end and soldered, as shown at D in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a plan of a complete handle with solid foundation, and Fig. 5 is a plan of the same, showing the flange B B in two parts. The flange is bent round the end of the solid foundation and soldered, as shown at D, Fig. 4. A is the foundation. B B is the flange. C C are the thin scales secured to the foundation A by the flange B B.

Fig. 6 is a plan of a handle with a flange to open for the insertion of the scale. Fig. 7 is a plan of the same closed as it is when the scales are in position. Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view (enlarged) as taken through the dotted line W X. Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional

view (enlarged) as taken through the dotted line Y Z, Fig. 7. B B is the flange, (similar in construction to that shown in Fig. 1 to Fig. 5, inclusive.) C C are the thin scales. E F are the two parts of the cast-metal foundation, which are secured to the flange B, part to each side, the part E to one side of the flange, and the part F to the other side of the said flange, so that the flanges will open to admit the scales C C. The parts of the foundation E and F have holes longitudinally therein, as shown in dotted lines in Figs. 6 and 7 and as shown at H in Figs. 8 and 9. In fitting the scales to this foundation the scales are inserted at the open end of the foundation, Fig. 6. The flange B B is then closed until the projections on part E fit into the recesses in part F, as shown in Fig. 7. The tang H is forced into the holes in E F, (shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 7,) and the flange B B is pressed on the edges of the scales C C, and retain the scales in position on the foundation E F.

It is obvious that the parts E and F can be plain, divided in the center of the width, and fitted with a hole in each side, and double tangs be employed therewith. The tangs, being forced into the holes in each side of the handle, bring the sides of the flanges together, and, by pressing on the scales, retain them in position.

It is obvious that the flange B, as shown in Fig. 6, need not be made to spring, but may be made of metal that will open and shut without springing, to admit the scales, and be closed to retain them in position.

It is obvious that the foundations A and E F can be of wood, or wood and metal combined, instead of sheet metal or cast metal.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to provide a knife-handle with scales or facings of ivory, pearl, or other suitable material set into a flanged or grooved metal frame, and therefore I do not broadly claim this construction; but

What I do claim is—

1. The combination of a foundation adapted to receive the tang of a knife or other article of cutlery with a flange, B, in a separate piece or pieces, inclosing the said foundation except at the sides thereof, and shells C, which cover the sides of said foundation and are held in

place by the overlapping side edges of said flange, substantially as shown.

2. The interlocking foundation E F, forming a foundation to receive the tang, in combination with the flange B, which incloses the
5 said foundation except at the sides thereof, and the scales C, which cover the sides of said

foundation and are held in place by the overlapping edges of the flange, substantially as shown.

CHARLES IBBOTSON.

Witnesses:

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