

(No Model.)

W. B. HATFIELD.  
CARVING FORK.

No. 318,732.

Patented May 26, 1885.

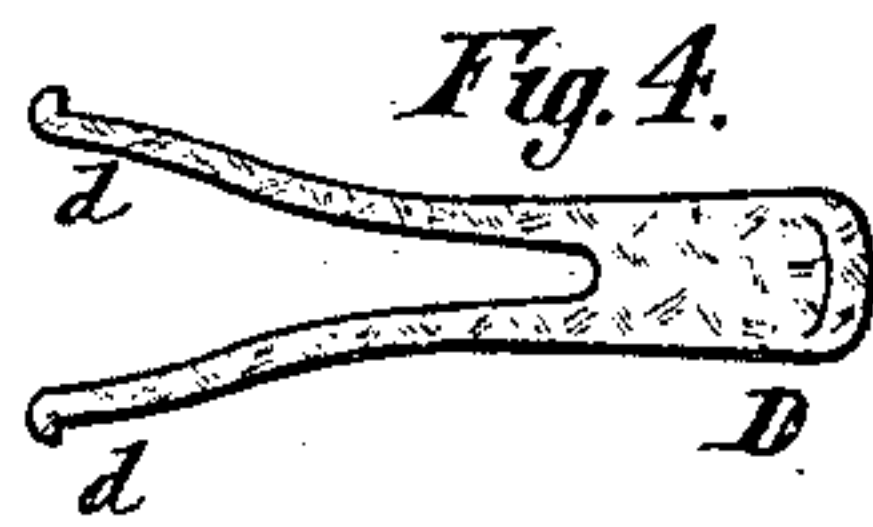
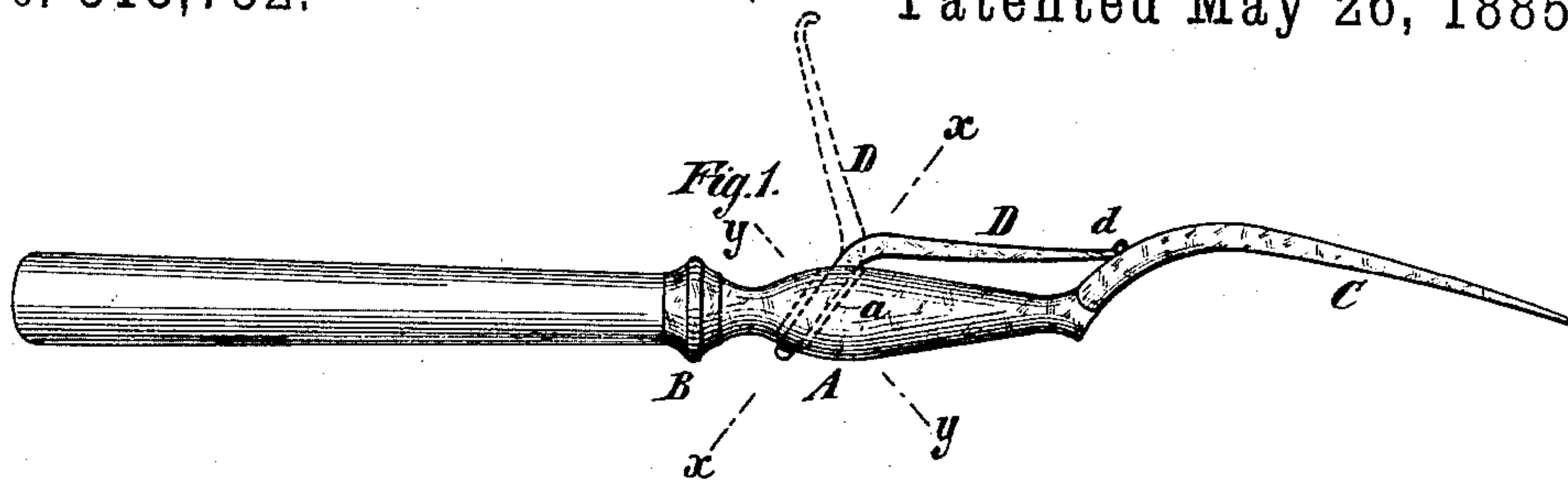


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

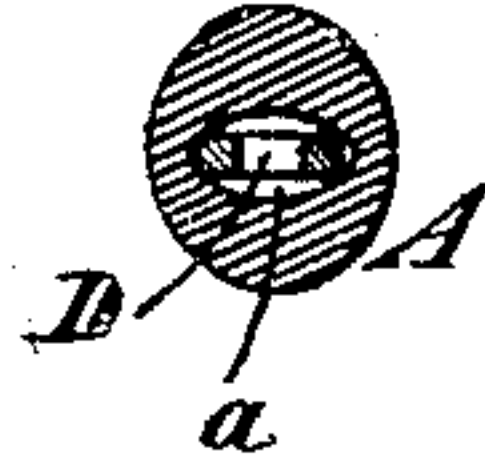


Fig. 6.

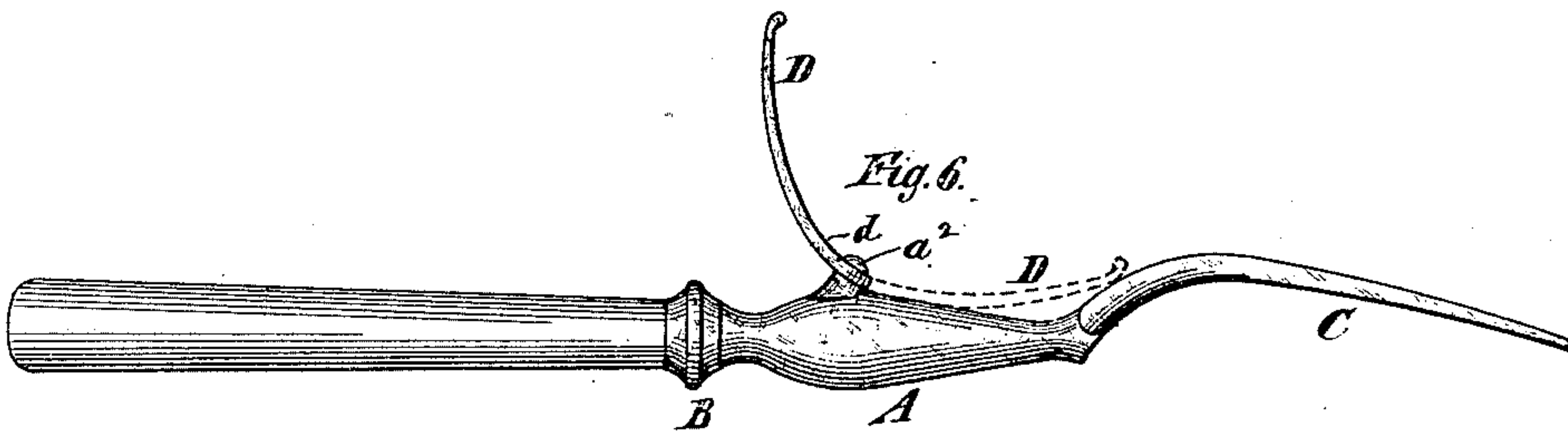


Fig. 7.

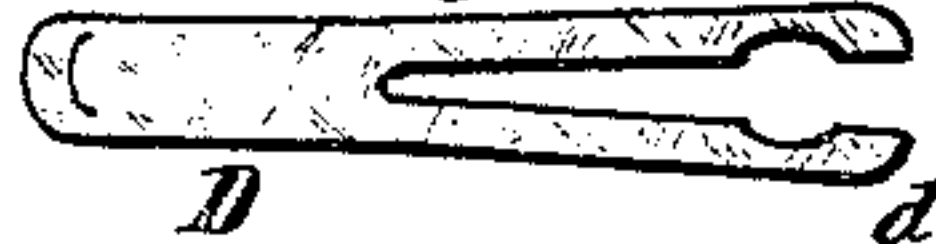


Fig. 8.



Witnesses:  
Geo H. Botts.  
Wm G. Lipsey

Inventor:  
William B. Hatfield,  
by his attorneys,  
Gifford & Brown

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BARKER HATFIELD, OF SHEFFIELD, COUNTY OF YORK, ENGLAND,  
ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, (LIMITED,) OF SAME PLACE.

## CARVING-FORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,732, dated May 26, 1885.

Application filed February 24, 1885. (No model.) Patented in England April 29, 1881, No. 1,851.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BARKER HATFIELD, of Sheffield, in the county of York, England, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Carving-Forks, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to carving-forks which are provided with guards that are rotated or swung around for the purpose of adjusting them into the different positions which they are designed to assume.

My improvement consists in a novel construction of the shank or body of the fork and the guard, whereby the desired movements of the guard are provided for in a simpler and cheaper manner than heretofore.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a fork embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same, taken on the plane of the dotted line  $xx$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same, taken at the plane of the dotted line  $yy$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a face view of the guard detached. Fig. 5 is a side view of this guard. Fig. 6 is a side view of a fork having my improvement embodied in it in a slightly-modified form. Fig. 7 is a plan or top view of the guard of this fork, and Fig. 8 is a top view of a certain part of the fork.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates the shank or body of the fork. It is provided, as usual, with a shoulder, B, adjacent to the tang.

C designates the tines or prongs of the fork.

D indicates the guard.

Having given this general description of the parts of the fork, I will proceed to describe the features which are peculiar to the parts shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. In the shank or body A of the fork is a hole,  $a$ . This hole extends obliquely through the shank or body of the fork from the upper to the lower side, the upper end being nearer than the lower end to the tines or prongs of the fork. The hole  $a$  is elliptical, the major axis of the ellipse extending from side to side of the shank or body of the fork. The guard D has a shank composed of two diverging arms,  $d$ , which are made resilient, so that they can bend toward each other. This shank extends at an angle

to the main portion of the guard. These arms diverge, so that they have to be forced or sprung toward each other to enable them to enter the hole  $a$ . When inserted, they expand or move apart through their resilience and press forcibly against the interior of the hole  $a$ . The extreme ends of the arms  $d$  are extended outward, so as to project against the lower side of the shank or body A of the fork below the hole  $a$ . Whenever the guard is turned into a position which will bring its arms  $d$  into line with the major axis of the elliptical hole  $a$ , the arms spring out and engage with the hole, so that the guard cannot be easily turned. The outwardly-extending portions at the extreme ends of the arms  $d$  act as catches to prevent the guard from being pulled out of the hole. The guard will then be prevented from being accidentally shifted. The guard may be turned into a position so that its outer end will occupy a position close to the base of the tines or prongs of the fork, and then its arms  $d$  will engage with the hole  $a$ , as just described. The guard may also be turned half-way round, to cause it to assume an elevated position. When turned into this position, the arms  $d$  will engage with the hole  $a$  in the same way. It is illustrated in both these positions in Fig. 1, it being represented in one position in full outline, and in the other position in dotted outline.

In Figs. 6, 7, and 8, I have shown a fork which has a stud,  $a^2$ , extending from the upper side of its shank or body A. It has an oval or elliptical neck and an overhanging head. The guard D has arms  $d$ , which tend to spring together instead of apart, and have semi-elliptical notches in the inner edges where they fit the neck of the stud  $a^2$ . They grip the neck of the stud  $a^2$  whenever the guard is turned, so that they can interlock with it, and thereby prevent the guard from accidentally swinging out of the desired position.

It will be obvious that in each example of my invention the shank or body of the fork is provided with a holder for the guard, and the guard has arms, which, through their resilience, will interlock with the holder.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a fork provided



with a guard-holder, of a rotary guard there-  
for provided with resilient arms fitting the  
holder and interlocking therewith in differ-  
ent positions when rotated, substantially as  
5 specified.

2. The combination, with a fork having an  
elliptical or analogously-shaped hole extend-  
ing obliquely through its shank or body, of a  
guard provided with resilient arms fitting  
10 within and interlocking with the said hole,  
substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with a fork having an  
elliptical or analogously-shaped hole extend-

ing obliquely through its shank or body, of a  
guard provided with resilient arms fitting 15  
within and interlocking with said hole, and  
catches below the hole to prevent the guard  
from being pulled out of the hole, substan-  
tially as specified.

WILLIAM BARKER HATFIELD.

Witnesses:

C. B. WEBSTER,  
*U. S. Consul,*  
F. F. HILIBERT,  
*His clerk.*