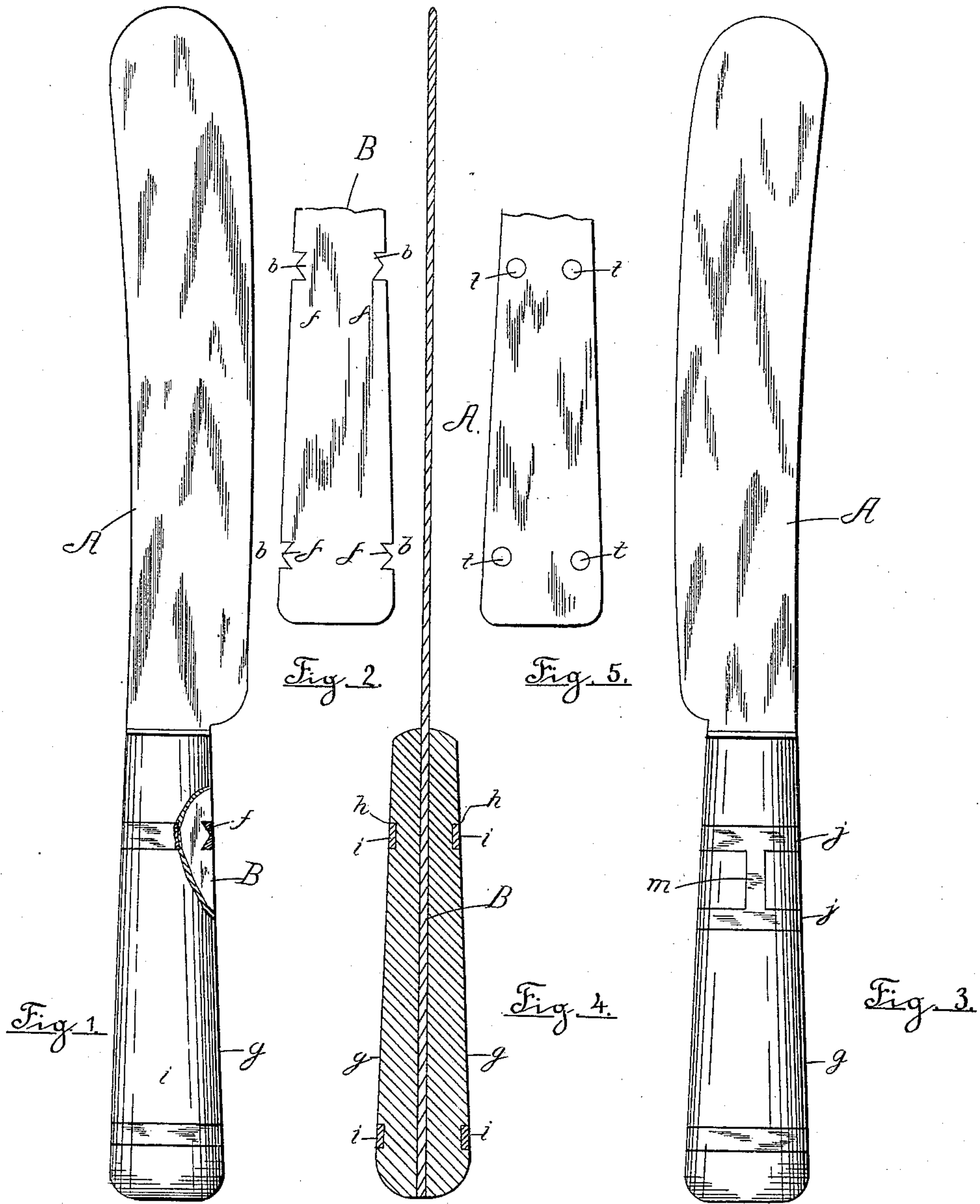


(No Model.)

C. & W. RUSH.
KNIFE.

No. 428,817.

Patented May 27, 1890.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CHARLES RUSH AND WILLIAM RUSH, OF SHELBURNE FALLS,
MASSACHUSETTS.

KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,817, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed February 27, 1890. Serial No. 341,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES RUSH and WILLIAM RUSH, both of Shelburne Falls, in the county of Franklin, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knives, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a knife, showing the handle attached by our improved method; Fig. 2, a plan view of the tang, the handle being removed; Fig. 3, a side elevation showing a knife, the handle being secured in position by a bolster; Fig. 4, a vertical longitudinal section of the knife shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 a plan view of the tang as ordinarily constructed in cutlery of this description.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

Our invention relates especially to means of attaching wooden handles to the metallic tangs of table-knives and similar cutlery; and it consists in certain novel features hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the knife-blade, and B the tang, these parts being constructed integral in the ordinary manner.

The tang in our improvement is provided in its edges with notches *b*, the sides of said notches being at right angles to the edge of the tang, their bottoms projecting outward in a V shape, as shown at *f* in Fig. 2.

The knife-handle is constructed of two wooden sections *g*, in the usual manner, said sections being disposed on opposite sides of

the tang. These sections are provided with lateral grooves *h*, which register with and are of the same breadth as the notches *b* in the tang.

In securing the handle-sections to the knife they are placed in position on the tang and soft metal run or molded into the grooves *h* and notches *b* of said handle and tang. This forms a ferrule *i*, which is securely attached to the tang. The V-shaped points or short tongues *f* of the tang-notches being inclosed in the soft metal prevents said ferrule from working loose. The metal thus applied can be readily rubbed or polished flush with the surface of the knife-handle. Instead of one of the ferrules *i* to secure rigidity to the handle-sections, we sometimes employ a bolster *j*, consisting of two such ferrules connected by a strip *m*, (shown in Fig. 3,) said bolster being formed from soft metal molded into grooves in the knife-handle and notches in the tang in the ordinary manner.

As usually constructed handles are attached to cutlery of this description by forming the grooves described in the wooden-handle section and sliding a hard-metal ferrule onto the handle, jamming or compressing it into said groove and binding the handle-sections against the tang. These ferrules are difficult to grind down or finish flush with the handle-surface, and the handle-sections in a short time work loose or move therein, nothing being provided to hold the ferrules tightly on the tang. Another usual method of attaching the handles is to form openings *t* in the tang, similar holes being bored in the handle-sections to register with said openings, and rivets being secured therein. This frequently causes the handle-sections to split. When the articles are subject to moisture while being washed, the wooden handle-sections swell, and contract when dry. This causes them to rapidly work loose from the rivets and frequently become detached.

Handles attached by our improved process, wherein the ferrules are practically integral

with the knife-tang, overcome these objections, the handle-sections at all times being firmly held in place by said ferrules.

Having thus explained our invention, what
5 we claim is—

A knife consisting of a blade provided with a tang having notches on its opposite edges and short tongues at the bases of the notches, two handle-sections on opposite sides of said
10 tang, provided with transverse grooves, and

soft metallic bands disposed in said grooves and notches, the tongues of the notches entering the metal of the bands and locking them, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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