(No Model.)

A. WRIGHT.

KNIFE.

No. 605,944. Patented June 21, 1898.

Fig. 1.

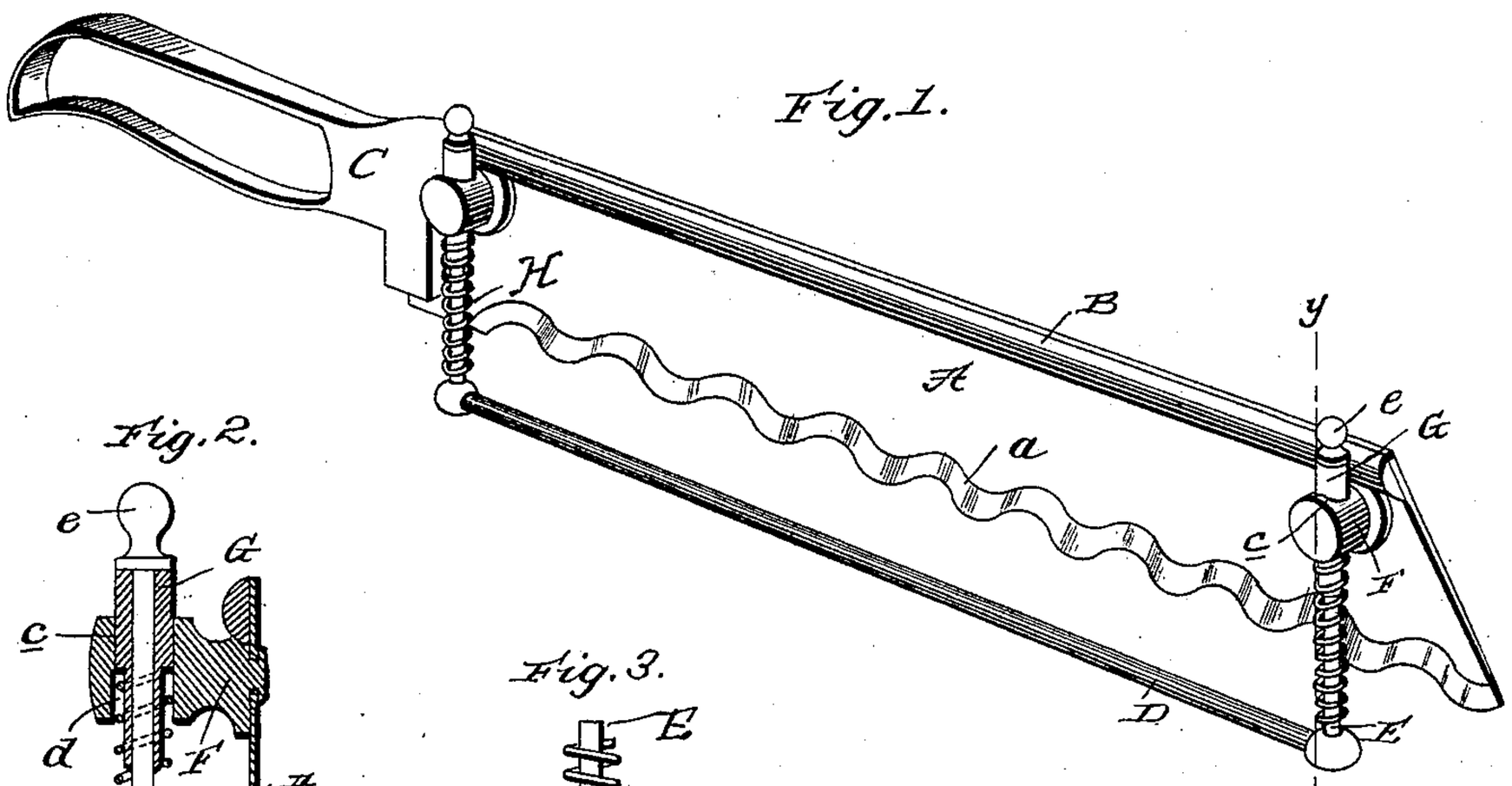


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

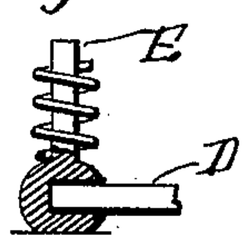
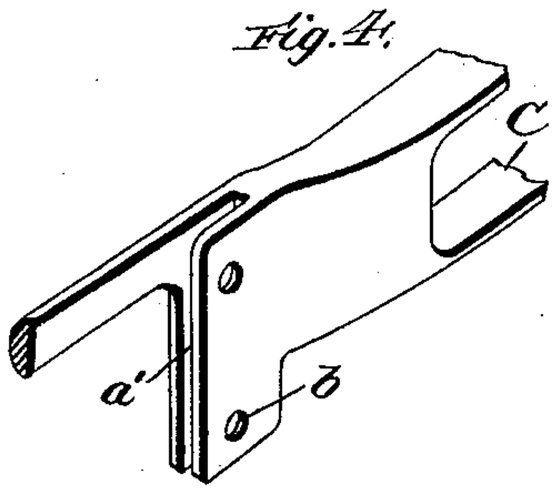


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON WRIGHT, OF HUDSON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO WILLIAM H. HEARN, OF SAME PLACE.

KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 605,944, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed July 20, 1897. Serial No. 645,262. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hudson, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knives; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of knives which are designed especially for cutting bread and the like, and its novelty and advantages will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved knife. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section taken in the plane indicated by the line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail section illustrating the manner in which the gage-roller is journaled in the hanger. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the handle with its blade-stiffening strip broken away.

Referring by letter to said drawings, A indicates the blade of the knife, which is preferably provided with a fluted cutting edge *a*, although it may have a plain cutting edge, if desired. This blade A for the sake of efficiency is made very thin, and in order to render it stiff and rigid and thereby increase its efficiency I provide it on its right side adjacent to its back with the stiffening-strip B, which may be connected to it by flush rivets or other suitable means. The said stiffening-strip B is formed integral with the handle C, which has the bifurcation *a'*, receiving the rear end of the blade and which is connected to said blade by one or more rivets extending through the apertures *b*. In virtue of this it will be observed that the strip B not only serves to render the blade A stiff and rigid, but also to materially strengthen the connection of the blade to the handle.

D indicates the gage-roller of the knife, which may be of metal or other suitable material and is journaled at its ends in hangers E, as shown, and F indicates arms which are suitably connected to the blade A adjacent to the opposite ends thereof and extend laterally therefrom, as shown. These arms F are designed to guide the hangers E in their movements, and they are provided with sleeves G, which are brazed or otherwise secured in apertures *c* in the arms F and have their lower ends reduced in diameter, as shown, so as to afford recesses *d* for a purpose presently described. The said sleeves G are designed to loosely receive the hangers E, as illustrated, the hangers being provided with enlargements *e* at their upper ends, which in practice normally engage the upper ends of the sleeves and serve as stops to limit the downward movement of the hangers and gage-roller.

H indicates springs which surround the hangers E and lower portions of the sleeves G and are interposed between the enlargements at the lower ends of the hangers and the arms F and are seated at their upper ends in the recesses *d* of the arms, as shown. These springs H serve to normally hold the roller D in a plane below that of the cutting edge of the blade and enable said roller to properly perform the functions of a gage, and they also serve when the blade has been forced almost through a loaf of bread or other substance and the roller reaches the support on which the article is placed to permit the arms F and the blade A to move downwardly with respect to the roller and hangers, and consequently permit said blade to cut entirely through the bread or other substance, which is an important advantage.

With a knife provided with the appurtenances described it will be seen that slices of bread, cake, and other substances of exactly the same thickness may be cut without care or calculation on the part of the operator.

I prefer to employ a gage-roller; but I do not desire to be understood as confining myself to the use of a gage-roller, as a rod, bar, or other gage may be employed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The knife described comprising the blade, the guide-arms connected to and extending laterally from the blade and having apertures disposed in a plane parallel to that of the blade, hanger-rods arranged in said apertures of the guide-arms and having stops

above the arms, a gage carried by said hanger-rods, and coiled springs, surrounding the hanger-rods below the guide-arms, for normally holding the gage in a plane below the cutting edge of the blade, substantially as specified.

2. The knife described comprising the blade, the guide-arms connected to and extending laterally from the blade and having apertures disposed in a plane parallel to that of the blade, the sleeves suitably secured in said apertures and having their lower ends reduced in diameter, hanger-rods arranged in said sleeves and having stops adapted to engage the upper ends of the sleeves, a gage carried by said hanger-rods, and coiled springs for normally holding the gage in a plane below the cutting edge of the blade; the said springs surrounding the hanger-rods and having their upper ends seated in the spaces afforded between the reduced lower ends of the sleeves and the walls of the apertures in the guide-arms, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AARON WRIGHT.

Witnesses:
WM. SEYMOUR,
ALEX. R. BENSON.