

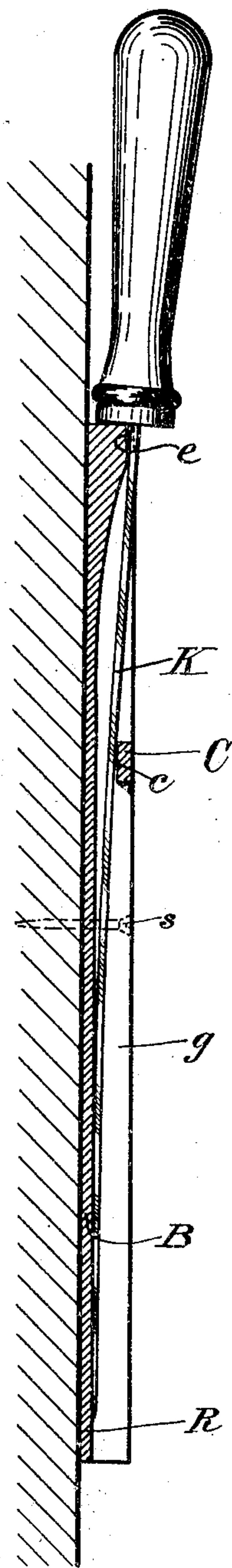
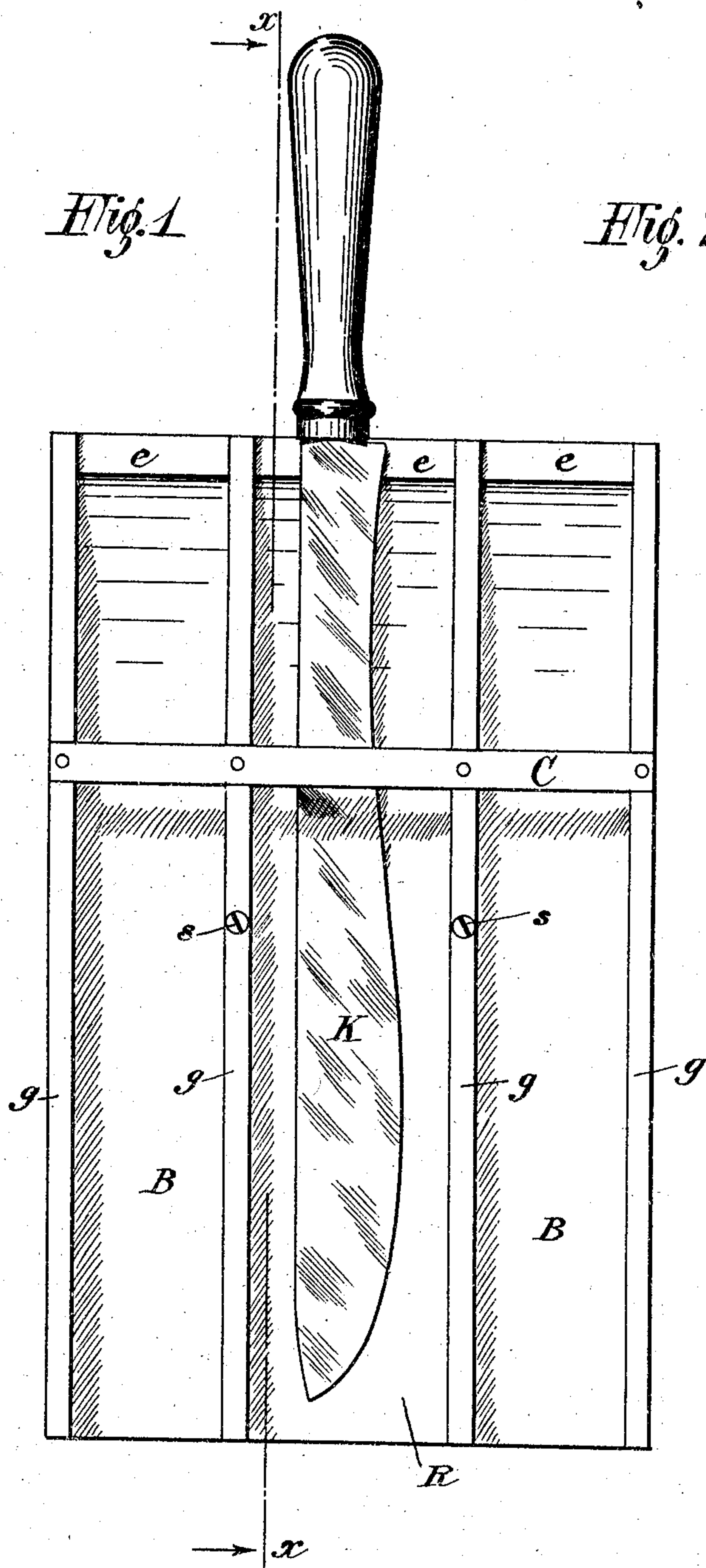
No. 768,266.

PATENTED AUG. 23, 1904.

S. CARY.  
KNIFE RACK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHELDON CARY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## KNIFE-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,266, dated August 23, 1904.

Application filed April 9, 1904. Serial No. 202,345. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SHELDON CARY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knife-Racks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the same, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a face or plan view of a rack embodying my invention, showing also a knife mounted therein; and Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-sectional view on line *x x* of Fig. 1, showing also a section of a wall or support to which  
15 the rack is secured.

My invention relates to devices for suspending knives in a place convenient for use; and it consists in the combinations of elements more particularly pointed out in the claims.

20 In the drawings, R is the rack, and K is a knife suspended therein. The rack, though usually made in only two pieces, consists of a base B, sometimes of wood, which may be a plain piece of board of suitable thickness—one-  
25 fourth of an inch will answer—for the main part of the base. If for one knife, it is of a length preferably as great or greater than the blade of the knife to be suspended and a width equal to or greater than the width of such  
30 blade. If (as usually made) it is intended to hold more than one knife, the width will be correspondingly greater and the length such as to accommodate the longest knife. Near  
35 but not at the upper end it is provided with a cross-bar C, preferably set parallel with the upper edge and so secured to the base as to leave a space slightly greater than the thickness of the knife-blade between it and the upper face of base B.

40 At the upper end the base is thickened or raised so that its inner edge *e* will project farther from the main face of the base than the plane of the inner face *c* of the cross-bar, which may be conveniently accomplished by  
45 cutting the inner face of the base first on a slanting and then on a vertical line, as shown plainly in Fig. 2. Along the edge of the base and between the parts intended to receive the respective knives to be accommodated I place  
50 guards *g* or partitions to protect the knives and

to separate one from the next. These guards *g* make convenient supports for the cross-bar C, which is usually screwed fast to them, and in them I usually make perforations to receive supporting-screws *s* for securing the rack in  
55 the desired position. The upper edge of the base is formed to constitute a seat for the guard or escutcheon of the knife.

It will be noticed that since the base extends up above the cross-bar a knife may be very  
60 readily inserted in the desired position. There need not be the care to put its point in the opening between the base and the cross-bar that would be requisite were the bar even with the top. One points the knife toward  
65 its position, moves it that way, the point strikes the base between the guards *g* and is guided by the base directly into the opening and behind the cross-bar. It may be placed  
70 in position even in the dark, and time is saved and accidents avoided, since there is little or no danger of striking the upper edge of either base or bar and forcing the knife back through  
75 the fingers to cut them or knocking it out of the hand, as would probably often occur if the bar were level with the upper edge of the base. Again, the guards or partitions *g* also assist  
80 in guiding the knife to place, and they, furthermore, so guard the blade that things do not catch or strike against it. Clothing and hands  
85 are thus both prevented from being injured, and as these racks are usually placed where women pass very frequently this point is of no small importance. The projection of the  
90 base at *e* is also important. If the knife be merely set vertically in the slot, the handle may project so far as to strike against the wall above the base, but the slant given to it  
95 by projecting the base at *e* to a point beyond the vertical plane of the inner face of the bar will throw the handle out, so as to permit the use of a very thin base. Again, if the knife  
be set vertically it will wobble, which is objectionable as tending to dull it, and, further,  
on account of the noise created in case the  
rack is struck or in case it is secured, as sometimes it is, on the side of a closet or other  
door. This might to some extent be avoided  
by dropping the knife to a point where the  
guard or escutcheon is below the top of the  
100



base; but that is objectionable, as in that case the knife would be wedged in between the base and the bar, which would be liable to spring the blade to such a degree that it would become permanently curved. This is avoided by my arrangement described, the combined result being such that the rack meets the requirements and makes a simple, complete, and effective device. Furthermore, it is one which can be very readily and economically made. A gang-cutter being run down a board will cut out the spaces between the guides *g*, leaving them and also making the proper slant to leave part *e* properly projected. Saw-cuts separate the proper length and make the slots across the tops of guards *g* for the cross-bars, and the setting of that bar and the boring of the holes for the suspending-screws complete the device.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a knife-rack composed of a base, a resting edge, guards

on the sides of the knife-space, a cross-bar secured to the base below the upper edge thereof, but with an opening between them, and a projection above the cross-bar which extends forward to a point beyond the vertical plane of the inner face of the cross-bar, all combined substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a knife-rack composed of a base divided vertically into a series of knife-spaces, guards on each side of said knife-spaces, a resting edge upon the base, and a cross-bar secured to the base below the upper edge thereof but with an opening between said base and said cross-bar substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 24th day of March, 1904.

SHELDON CARY.

Witnesses:

A. G. N. VERMILYA,

L. D. CHURCH.