

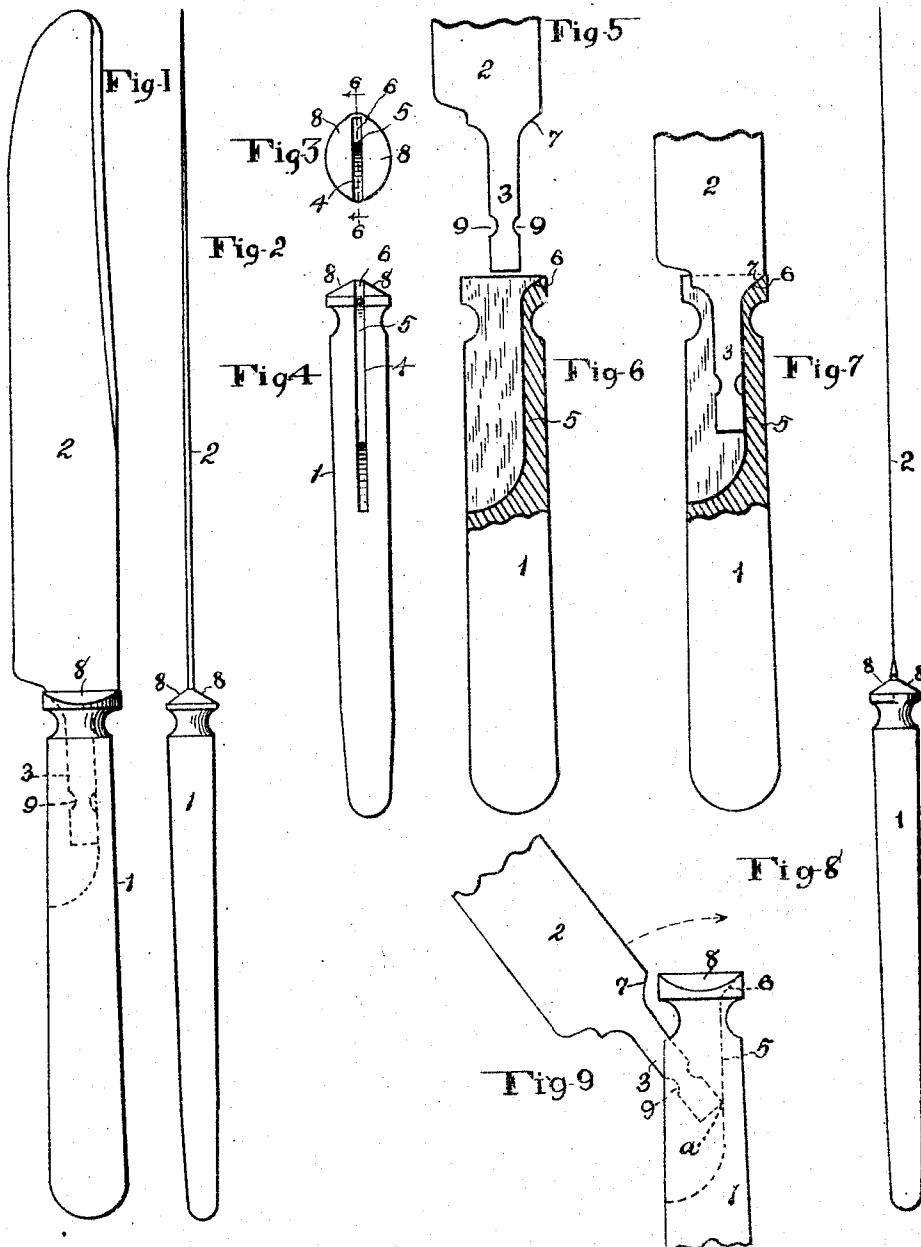
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TABLE KNIFE

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TABLE KNIFE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL H. HEMMING and FRANK P. HEMMING, citizens of the United States, residing at New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Table Knives; and we do hereby 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.

Our invention relates to table knives, and particularly to that class having insertable blades, its object being not only to simplify and strengthen the construction but to have all of the advantages of a one piece knife. This object is attained by milling a longitudinal channel in a portion of the handle and partially through the same to form a solid backing to support the tang of the blade, and then closing the channel in a suitable die.

Referring to the accompanying drawings wherein the same characters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views;

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the completed knife.

Figure 2 is a back elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a detail plan view of the top or neck of the handle showing the channel for the tang of the blade.

Figure 4 is a detail front elevation of the handle showing the channel formed therein.

Figure 5 is a detail broken side elevation of the blade.

Figure 6 is a detail broken side elevation partly in section of the handle on line 6—6 of Figure 3.

Figure 7 is a broken side elevation partly in section of the handle and broken view of the blade with its tang inserted in the handle.

Figure 8 is a front elevation of the finished knife, and

Figure 9 is a broken view of the handle and blade showing the manner of inserting the tang of the blade.

1 represents the knife handle shown in Figures 3, 4, 6, and 7 slightly enlarged and unfinished. 2 is the blade and 3 its tang. 4 is a longitudinal channel cut partly through the handle to form the solid support 5 to support the rear edge of the tang,

as shown in Figure 7. The thickness of the tang with respect to the width of the channel is such that the tang is preferably forced into the channel by using the corner *a* against the support 5, Figure 9, as a leverage holding it there while swinging the tang into its position against the support 5. Forcing the tang into the channel insures a firm side support therefor and it will not be displaced under the pressure required to close the channel.

The lip 6 is formed at an angle to the vertical support 5 to provide a seat and a locating point for the incline 7 of the blade. The channel 4 is cut with a circular mill, and the seat 6 can be readily formed at the same time by simply swinging the handle or cutter at an angle to the channel.

It is customary both in solid knives and two piece knives to form the neck of the handle concave. This weakens the neck in the latter construction so that the blade does not get the proper side support at the point where the neck meets the blade. We prefer to gradually taper the neck 8 which will fully support the blade against lateral pressure.

When the blade is properly seated, the handle is placed in a suitable die and pressure applied to close the channel about the tang so completely that the line of demarcation cannot be seen after the handle is finished. If desired, the notches 9 could be formed in the edges of the tang wherein a portion of metal handle could be forced, when the side pressure is applied, to maintain the engagement of the blade with the handle. However, it has been fully demonstrated that this is not absolutely required.

The advantage of the construction as set forth is that the blade can be made of expensive high grade material, as, for instance, "stainless steel," while the handle can be made of any inexpensive low grade metal, and the tang can project into the handle any distance required by simply lengthening the channel.

While the channel for the tang is shown as formed in the front edge of the handle, or that portion facing the edge of the blade, it will be understood that the same result could be obtained by cutting the channel in the opposite edge of the handle, and we hold ourselves at liberty to employ either method.

As before mentioned, any well known

means can be employed for closing the channel about the tang, as the means for doing this form no part of our invention.

Having thus described our invention what we claim is:—

5 A knife including a handle having a channel in a side edge thereof extending through the inner end of the handle to form a support parallel to the axis of the handle and
10 a locating seat extending at an incline to the support, and a blade having a relatively long tang completely enclosed by the handle and formed with a longitudinal edge abut-

ting said support and with an inclined shoulder at the juncture of a side edge of the blade and tang conformably abutting the seat, the seat and shoulder being of similar degrees of inclination and of such length so that when in engagement with one another the rear edge of the knife and the adjacent
15 part of the neck of the handle will be held alined. 20

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

CARL H. HEMMING.
FRANK P. HEMMING.