No. 719,208. PATENTED JAN. 27, 1903.

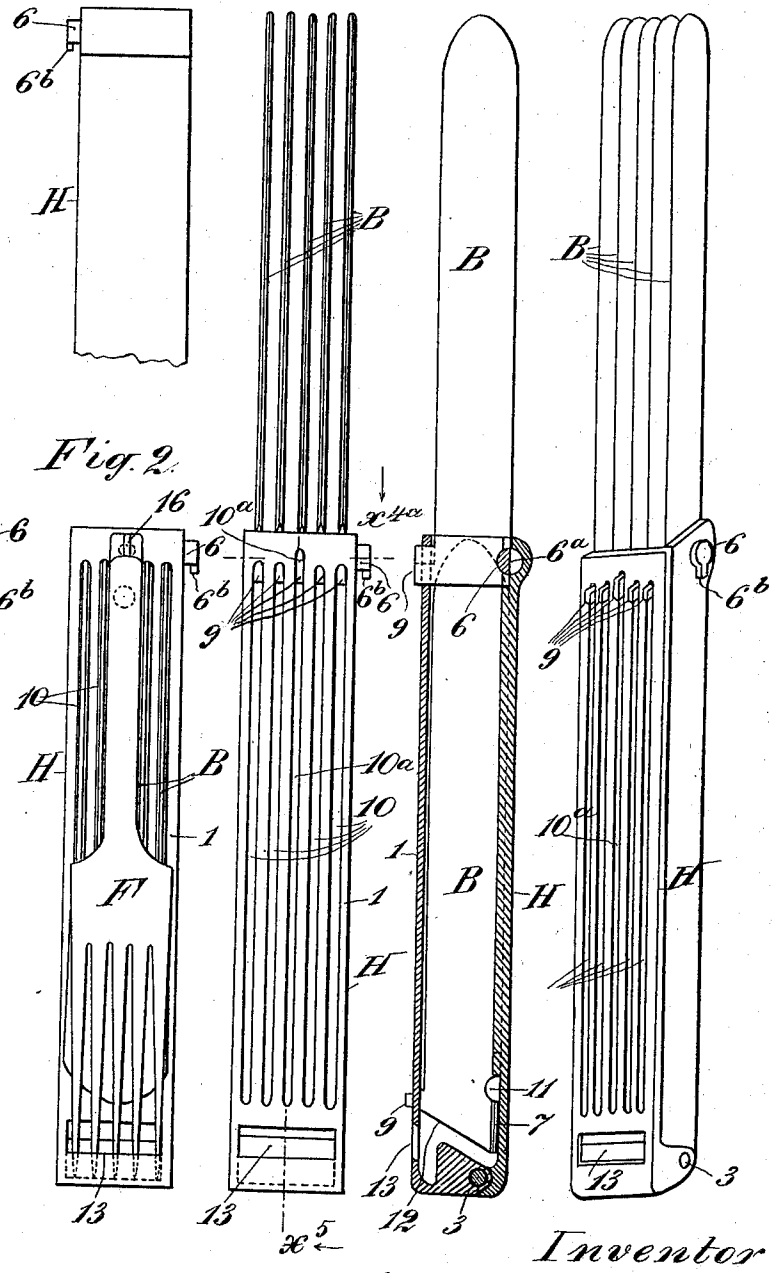
G. GARDA.

KNIFE AND FORK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6.




Witnesses:

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APPLICATION FILED OCT. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 12.

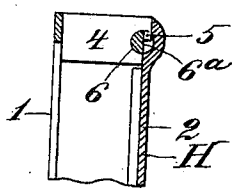



Fig. 13.

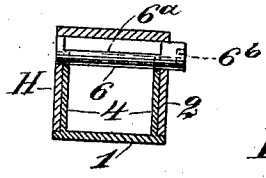



Fig. 8.

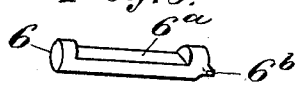



Fig. 11.

Fig. 10.

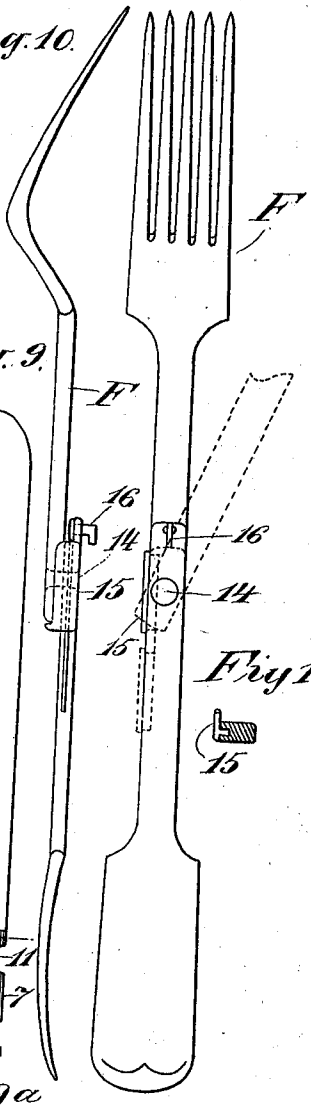



Fig. 7.

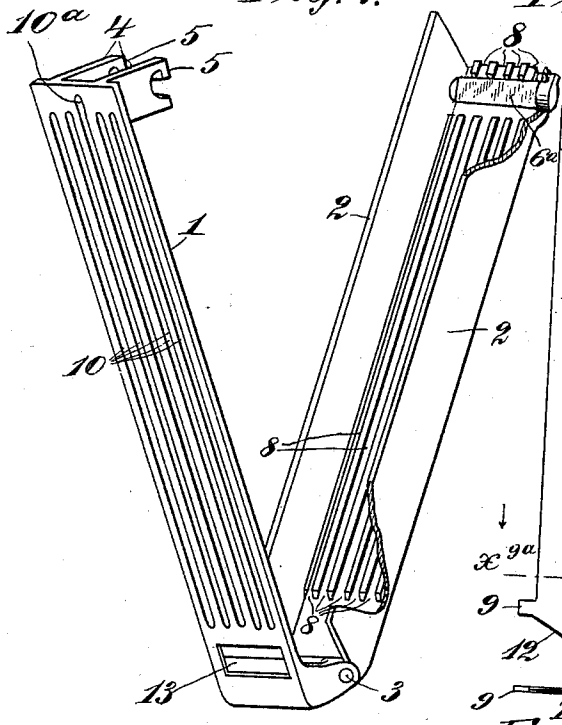



Fig. 9.




Fig 10a




Fig. 9a

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GIOVANNI GARDA, OF TURIN, ITALY.

## KNIFE AND FORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 719,208, dated January 27, 1903.

Application filed October 1, 1902. Serial No. 125,499. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GIOVANNI GARDA, a subject of the King of Italy, residing at Turin, Italy, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knives and Forks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a knife and fork belonging to the type illustrated in the patent granted to me September 9, 1902, No. 708,806, wherein the knife has a plurality of independently-movable blades, and a fork which folds is detachably connected to the handle of the knife.

The fork in the present case is in the main like that shown in my said patent; but the knife is constructed differently, and these differences will be pointed out hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of the knife and fork closed or folded and connected together. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same as seen from the left in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a back view of the upper part of same as seen from the right in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front view of the knife only, showing it open with the blades ready for use. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of same at line $x^5$ in Fig. 4, showing a blade inclosed or housed in the hollow handle; and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the knife. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the handle, showing it open. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the locking-bar detached. Fig. 9 is a side view of a blade detached, and Fig. $9^a$ is a cross-section of the blade at $x^{9a}$ in Fig. 9. Fig. 10 is a side view of the fork. Fig. 11 is a face view of same; and Fig. $10^a$ is a cross-section of the fork, showing the locking device. Figs. 12 and 13 are detail sectional views illustrating the means for locking the two parts of the handle together. The latter is substantially a cross-section at the dotted line $x^{4a}$ in Fig. 4.

H designates the handle of the knife as a whole, B the blades, and F the fork as a whole.

The handle is hollow and is made up of a front plate 1 and a body-piece 2, these being hinged together at 3. Fig. 7 shows the parts opened with parts of one of the sides on the body-piece broken away to better disclose the construction. On the upper end of the front plate 1 are two locking-lugs 4, each having a hook 5, and in the upper end of the body-piece 2 is rotatively mounted a locking-bar 6, Fig. 8, which is cylindrical, but cut away at one side to form a recess $6^a$, and it has a lug $6^b$ on its outer end for convenience in turning it. When the two parts of the handle are closed together—as, for example, in Fig. 1—the bar 6 takes under the hook 5 and when turned takes behind it, as seen in Fig. 13.

The blades B have each at its heel, Fig. 9, a thickened part 7 at the back to engage one of a plurality of guiding-grooves 8 in the body-piece of the handle, Fig. 7, and a lug 9 to engage one of a plurality of guide-slots 10 in the front plate of the handle. In the thickened part 7 is a half-round recess 11 to be engaged by the locking-bar 6 for holding the blades in place when protruded for use, as in Fig. 5. The heels of the blades are beveled back, as seen at 12 in Fig. 9, to leave a space or pocket for the tips of the fork-tines, and the front plate of the handle has in it at the bottom an aperture 13 to admit the fork-tines.

It need only be explained that when the blades are protruded, as in Figs. 4 and 6, and the bar 6 turned to the proper position the blades will be locked in position and the two parts of the handle will also be locked closed. When the blades are unlocked, they may be pushed down into the handle. In Fig. 5 one of the blades is seen pressed down into the handle. The bar 6 may be turned for locking the parts of the handle together after the blades are housed. As the blades are entirely independent, some may be protruded while others are housed.

The fork F is hinged at 14, so as to fold, and has a slide 15 to stiffen the joint when it is not folded. This is the construction shown and described in my former patent. In the present construction in the fork F is rotatively mounted a locking-key 16, and when the folded fork is applied to the knife-handle, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, the hooked extremity of the key 16 enters a prolongation $10^a$ of the middle slot 10 (see Figs. 4 and 6) in the plate 1 of the handle, and by turning the key the hook thereon is made to engage the plate 1, and thus hold the fork in position at that end. At the lower end the tines of the fork, Figs. 1 and 2, engage the pocket or recess in the handle, entering same at the

aperture 13. To accommodate itself to the prolongation $10^a$, the lug 9 on the middle blade B is made wider than the lugs on the other blades. This is clearly shown in Fig. 6.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a device for the purpose specified, the combination with a hollow handle, having longitudinal guideways, and a plurality of blades mounted slidably in said guideways, of means for simultaneously locking all of said blades when protruded for use.

2. In a device for the purpose specified, the combination with a hollow handle composed of two parts hinged together at one end and provided with a plurality of longitudinally-extending guideways, of the blades mounted slidably in said guideways, and means for locking together the two parts of the handle when closed together.

3. The hollow handle, comprising the body-piece provided with a rotatable, transverse locking-bar, and the front plate, hinged at one end to the body-piece and provided with hooked locking-lugs to be engaged by the said locking-bar when the said body-piece and front plate are closed together.

4. The combination with the hollow handle, having in it guideways for the blades, of the said blades, each having a recess 11, and the recessed locking-bar 6, rotatively mounted in the handle, said bar being adapted to engage the recesses in the blades and lock them firmly in position in the handle.

5. The combination with the hollow handle, having a plurality of guiding-slots in its front plate and corresponding guideways at its back, of the blades, with their backs occupying said guideways and lugs at their front edges engaging said slots, and means for locking the blades in position when protruded.

6. The combination with a knife-handle, having blades slidably mounted therein, of the folding fork having a locking-key adapted to engage an aperture in the handle substantially as set forth.

7. The combination with a handle having a slot $10^a$, and a pocket to receive the fork-tines, of the fork having a rotatively-mounted locking-key adapted to engage said slot, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 18th day of September, 1902, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GIOVANNI GARDA.

Witnesses:

HUGO PIZOTTI,

LEONARDO TORTA.