Mason & Binns.

Table Cutlery.

No. 89,059. Patented Apr. 20, 1869.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

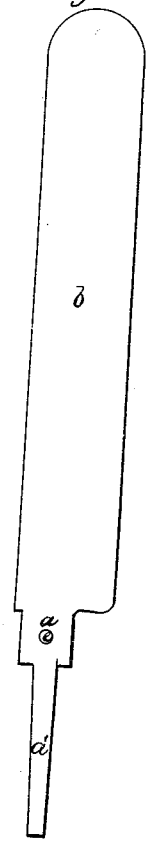


Fig. 3.

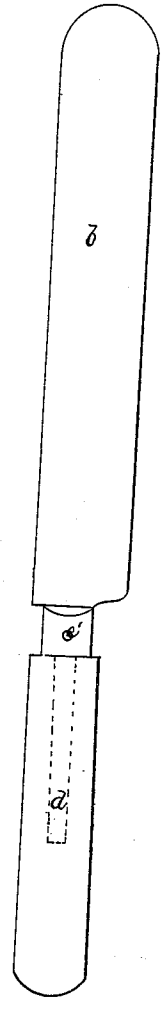
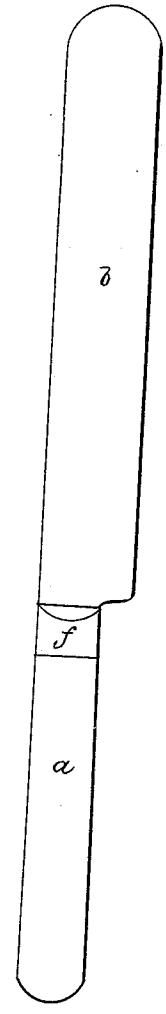


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
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Inventors,
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Edward Binns
By Bakewell & Christy his Attys

United States Patent Office.

SAMUEL MASON AND EDWARD BINNS, OF BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 89,059, *dated April* 20, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN ATTACHING HANDLES TO CUTLERY.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL MASON and EDWARD BINNS, of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Table-Cutlery; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a knife-blade having a flat and round tang;

Figure 2 is an edge;

Figure 3 is a side view of the same, attached by a rivet to a recessed, bored, and shouldered handle; and

Figure 4 is a side view of the same when finished, by casting a bolster on to the lips of the shouldered handle.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in each.

Our invention relates to the manufacture of articles of cutlery, having a flat and round tang inserted in a recessed, bored, and shouldered handle made in a single piece; and

The nature of it consists in attaching such an article of cutlery to its handle by passing a rivet through the lips of the handle and the flat part of the tang, and casting a bolster around the lips of the handle, so as to cover the rivet heads, or the ends of the rivet if the rivet be not headed, and thus give a neat and finished appearance to the knife or other article made, and produce a durable and superior article at a reduced cost.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and mode of operation.

The knife-blade *b* is made with a flat and round tang, *a a'*.

The handle *d* is made of wood or other suitable material of the desired size and shape.

Its body is bored, as shown by dotted lines in fig. 3, to receive the "round" *a'* of the tang.

The end into which the tang is to be inserted is slitted, as shown in fig. 2, to a sufficient depth to receive the flat *a* of the tang.

It is also shouldered, as at *d' d'*, so as to form lips *c*, the breadth of the lips *c* being equal or about equal to the breadth of the flat part *a* of the tang.

A rivet hole, *e*, is made through the flat *a* of the tang, and holes corresponding thereto in position when the tang is inserted in the handle, are made through the lips *c*.

The tang then being inserted in its handle, a rivet, *e'* is passed through the lips *c* and flat *a*, as in fig. 3, and riveted or inserted so tightly as to keep its place.

The knife is then placed in a mould, having a cavity corresponding in shape to the bolster desired, and a metallic ferrule bolster, *f*, is cast around the lips *c* and flat *a*, so as to cover the otherwise exposed parts of both, and also cover both ends of the rivet *e'*, whether the same be headed or headless.

The face of the bolster *f* should be flush, or nearly so, with the face of the handle *d*, and may be plain or ornamented, as may be preferred.

The rivet *e'* secures a strong and durable union between the tang and handle, while the bolster *f* covers both ends of the rivet so that it can never come out, protects the tang and the inside of the handle from water, and gives a neat and highly finished appearance to the knife.

If the material of which the handle is made be well seasoned, and the casting of the bolster be carefully done, the outside joints will be water-tight.

Though we have described and shown a ferrule bolster, we do not limit ourselves in our invention to that form of a bolster as a means of holding a headless rivet in place, but include all forms of bolsters which are so cast on opposite sides of the tang as to be self-connecting. The metal for such connection may extend around one edge of the tang only, or through a mortise in the tang.

By thus casting a bolster on to the ends of a headless rivet, we effect a considerable saving in the loss otherwise experienced in heading the rivets *e'*, especially if the material of the lips *c* be of a friable character. The lips *c* are frequently broken in that way. A short wire may take the place of the rivet, and the bolster be cast thereon.

In the term "round," as applied to the tang *a'*, we include tangs that are triangular, square or polygonal or of other equivalent shape in cross-section.

The knife thus made is cheap, durable, and strong. Such mode of attachment is also applicable to other "handled" articles of table-cutlery, and all such applications we include in our invention.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Attaching articles of cutlery, having flat and round tangs, to recessed, bored, and shouldered handles, by passing a rivet through the lips of the handle and the flat part of the tang, and covering the ends of the rivet, whether headed or headless, as well as the lips and tang, by casting a bolster thereon, substantially in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof, we, the said SAMUEL MASON and EDWARD BINNS, have hereunto set our hands.

SAML. MASON.
EDWARD BINNS.

Witnesses:
E. A. BARNZ,
W. S. MORLAN.