

E. A. SALTZMAN.
ATTACHMENT FOR KNIVES.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 24, 1911.

1,012,717.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

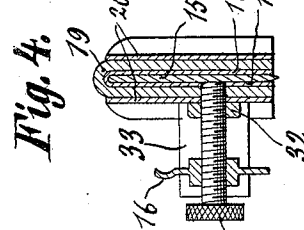
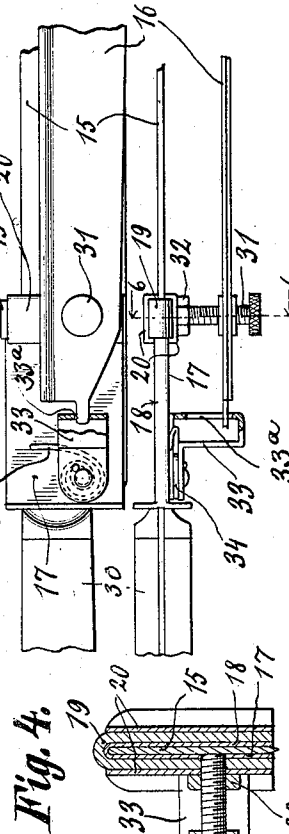
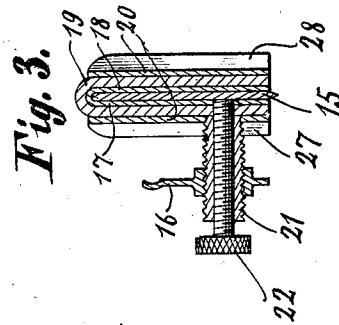
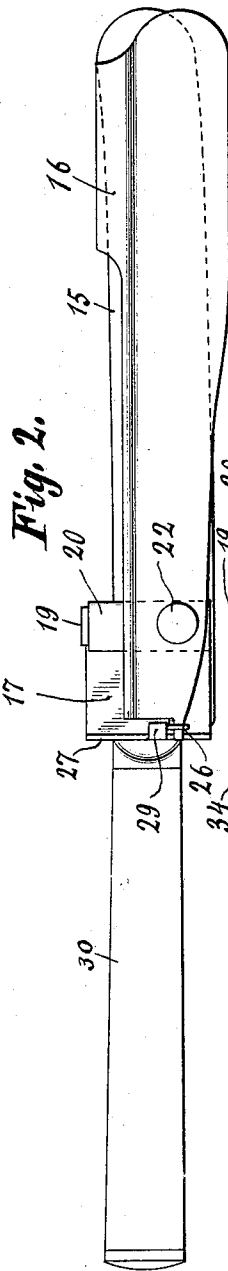
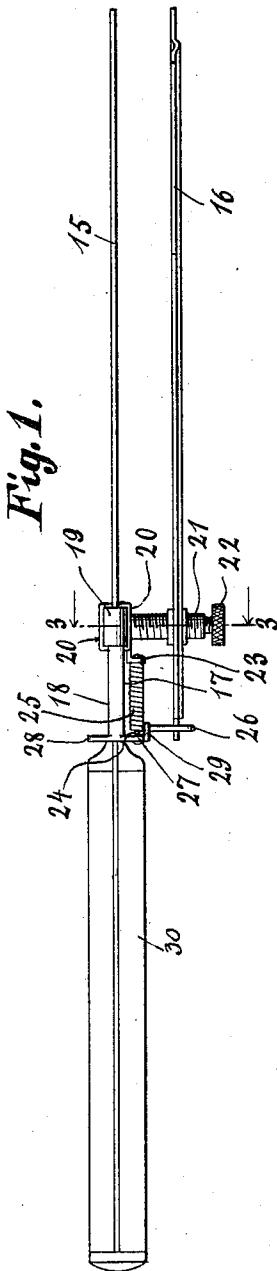


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Inventor

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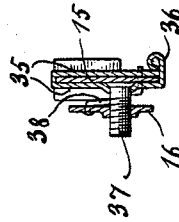
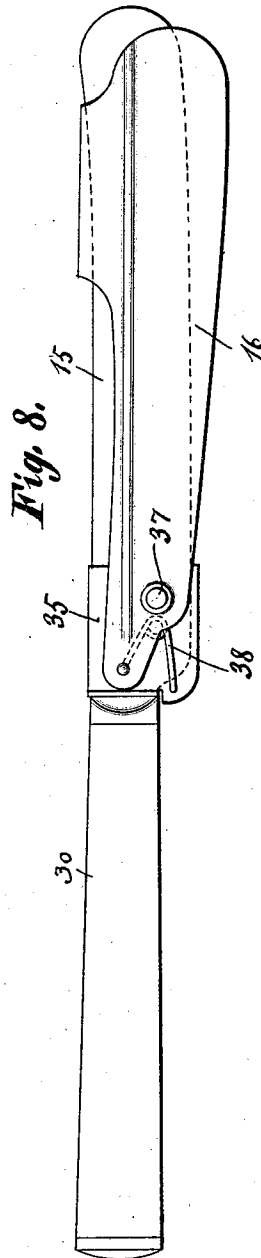
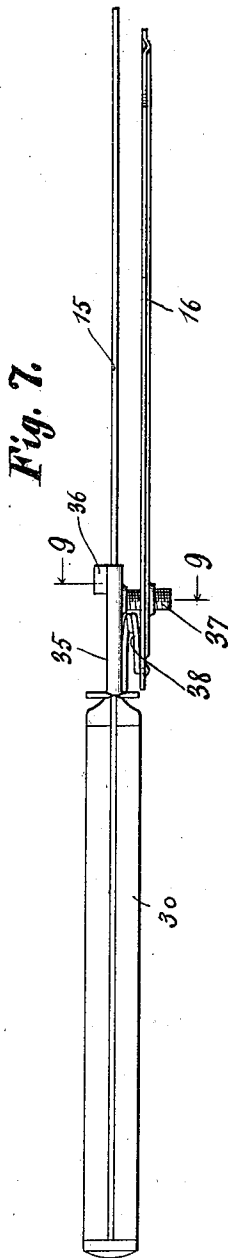
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER A. SALTZMAN, OF NOBLE, IOWA.

ATTACHMENT FOR KNIVES.

1,012,717.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER A. SALTZMAN, citizen of the United States, residing at Noble, in the county of Washington and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Knives, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to attachments for knives, whereby the thickness of the slice may be accurately gaged, and it is the object of the invention to provide an improved device of this kind which can be readily attached to any ordinary knife, and which is also adjustable relative to the knife blade according to the thickness of the slice desired, and which will automatically release the slice at the end of the cut.

The invention also has for its object to provide a gage attachment embodying certain novel features of construction to be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an edge view of one form of the invention; Fig. 2 is an elevation thereof; Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is an elevation, partly broken away, showing a modification; Fig. 5 is an edge view thereof; Fig. 6 is a cross-section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is an edge view, and Fig. 8 an elevation, showing another modification; Fig. 9 is a cross-section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 7.

Referring specifically to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 3, 15 denotes the blade of an ordinary table or other knife to which the attachment is applied. Along one side of the knife blade, in spaced relation therewith, extends a gage blade 16.

The attaching means for the gage blade comprises the following parts: The knife blade is straddled by a U-shaped clamp, the two jaws of which are indicated at 17 and 18, respectively. This clamp may be a piece of sheet metal which is bent at the middle to form the two jaws. The jaws are stiffened or reinforced at one of their ends by a steel strip 19 around which the ends of the sheet are bent, as indicated at 20, to hold said strip in place. To the bend 20 of the jaw 17 is soldered or otherwise secured a small tube 21, which is screw-threaded on the inside, and into which screws a set-screw 22, the point of which passes through apertures in said jaw, and the reinforcing strip, and is

adapted to be screwed against one side of the knife blade, whereby the clamp is secured to said blade. The gage blade 16 is pivoted near one of its ends on the tube 21, and the latter is also screw-threaded externally, so that by rotating the blade, it may be placed closer to or farther from the knife blade, and thus adjusted according to the thickness of the slice desired. The bend 20 which carries the tube 21 has a tongue 23 which supports one end of a pin 24, around which is coiled a spring 25, made fast at one of its ends to said pin, and having its other end bent outwardly from the coil and formed into a loop 26. The other end of the pin is supported by the inwardly bent lateral flange or bend 27 on the end of the jaw 17, opposite the end which is provided with the reinforcing strip 19. The corresponding end of the jaw 18 also has a lateral flange or bend 28. These two flanges 27 and 28 abut against the handle 30 of the knife when the attachment is in position. On the flange 27 is a stop-shoulder 29 which is engaged by the outwardly bent portion of the spring to limit its upward swing. Into the spring loop 26 extends the reduced rear end of the gage blade 16. This loop serves to swing the gage blade on its pivot in such a direction that the lower edge of said blade lies normally below the plane of the cutting edge of the knife blade, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, and the width of the loop is such that the herein-described adjustment of the gage blade with respect to the knife blade may be made. It will be understood, of course, that the loop must be slipped off the gage blade to release the latter before it can be adjusted. The stop shoulder 29 limits the downward swing of the forward portion of the gage blade.

Figs. 1 and 2 show the attachment applied to the knife, and ready for use. In use, the gage blade is placed against the end of the loaf of bread or other article to be sliced, and the knife blade is then operated in the ordinary manner. The lower edge of the gage blade lies normally below the plane of the cutting edge of the knife blade, and when said edge of the gage blade reaches the cutting board, the gage blade swings upwardly, and the knife blade continues the cut until it reaches the cutting board. When the gage blade swings upwardly the threads on the tube 21 cause said blade to back away

slightly from the knife blade in order to release the slice, and when the knife is removed for the next cut, the gage blade swings back to its normal position. The distance between the gage and knife blades determines the thickness of the slice, and this may be varied by adjusting the gage blade. It will therefore be evident that the bread or other article can be cut into slices of uniform thickness. The device may also be used as a paring gage.

In the device illustrated in Figs. 4 to 6, a set-screw 31 is threaded through that portion of the strip 19 which engages the jaw 17 and said set-screw is locked by a jam nut 32. The gage blade 16 is carried by this set-screw. To the jaw 17 is pivoted a frame 33 having a slot 33^a into which the reduced rear end of the gage blade extends. To the frame 33 is connected a spring 34 which tends to swing said frame in a position to place the gage blade so that its lower edge is normally below the cutting edge of the knife blade 15. The set screw 31 also serves to hold the attachment in position on the knife blade in the same manner as the set screw 22.

In Figs. 7 to 9 two spring jaws 35 are shown which are slipped over the knife blade 15, and held thereon by lip 36 on one of the jaws, which is snapped over the free end of the other jaw. One of the jaws carries a screw stud 37 on which the gage blade is mounted so as to swing thereon and also travel toward and from the knife blade. A spring 38 connected to the rear end of the

gage blade, holds said blade in operative position.

I claim:

1. A gage attachment for knives comprising an attaching member, a screw carried by said member and extending outwardly from the knife, a gage blade through which the screw is threaded, said gage blade swinging on the screw to travel toward and from the side of the knife, and resilient means for swinging the gage blade in one direction.

2. A gage attachment for knives comprising an attaching member, an internally and externally threaded tube carried by said member, a gage blade mounted on the tube, resilient means for swinging the gage blade in one direction, and a set screw threaded through the tube and adapted to engage the knife blade.

3. A gage attachment for knives comprising a pair of jaws between which the knife blade is placed, an internally and externally threaded tube extending from one of the jaws, a set screw threaded through said tube and adapted to engage the knife blade, a gage blade mounted on the tube, and resilient means for swinging the gage blade in one direction.

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

ELMER A. SALTZMAN.

Witnesses:

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