

G. L. HART.
CARVING FORK.

No. 181,675.

Patented Aug. 29, 1876.

fig. 1

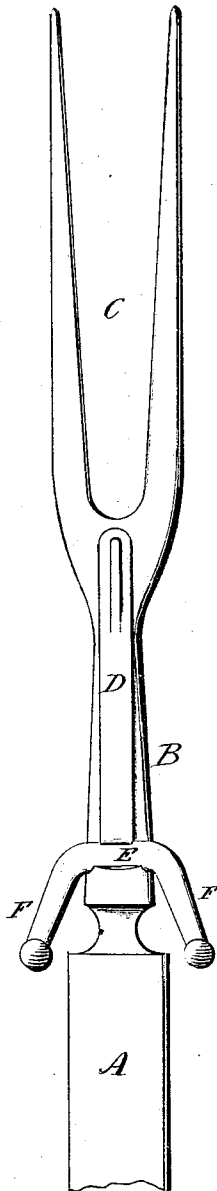
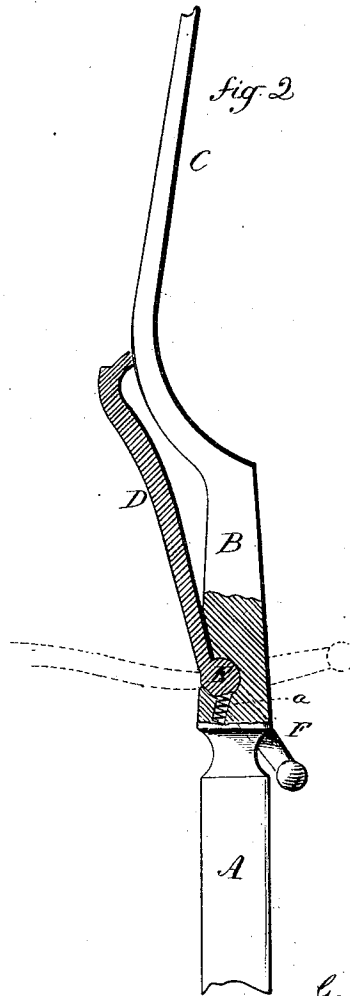


fig. 2



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. HART, OF BRIDGEPORT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT
TO JAMES D. FRARY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARVING-FORKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,675**, dated August 29, 1876; application filed
July 1, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. HART, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Carving-Forks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a back or top view; and in Fig. 2, a sectional side view.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of carving-forks in which the guard is extended to form a rest for the fork, and hinged in the shank, so that when the guard is turned up the rest will be correspondingly turned into a position below to support the fork, the object being a simple and cheap construction, and which will avoid the usual mortise in the shank, and prevent water and other foreign matter from settling around the pivot.

It consists in forming the pintle as a T across the lower end of the guard, the end of the pintle turned downward at the sides to form the legs of the rest, and the pintle closed in a cavity transversely across the shank of the fork, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the handle; B, the shank; C, the tines, of substantially the usual construction; D, the guard, across the lower end of which is a cylindrical bar, E, forming a pintle for the guard, the ends of which turn to the right and left to form the legs F of the rest. Across the back of the shank a cavity is formed, corresponding to the pintle E, this cavity open-

ing on the back of the fork, but yet so that the cavity is considerably more than one-half the circle of the pintle. This cavity is opened, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, the pintle set in place, and then the back of the shank set down onto the pintle, as shown in Fig. 2, thus sufficiently inclosing the pintle to secure it in place, but yet so as to allow the guard and rest to be turned together to their respective positions of opened or closed, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2. This closing of the back of the shank onto the pintle may produce sufficient friction to retain the guard and rest at its different positions, but, preferably, a spring, *a*, is arranged in connection with the pintle to increase the friction, or make it constant, and prevent its loosening from use, or angles may be formed on the pintle against which the spring will bear, so as to set the guard and rest in either their opened or closed position.

I claim—

1. In a carving-fork, the guard and rest, combined by a transverse pintle of one and the same piece, with the guard and rest, seated in a cavity across the back of the shank of the fork, substantially as described.

2. In a carving-fork, the guard and rest, combined by a transverse pintle of one and the same piece, with the guard and rest, seated in a cavity across the back of the shank of the fork, combined with a spring bearing on said pintle, substantially as and for the purpose described.

GEORGE L. HART.

Witnesses:

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