

(No Model.)

C. F. SPERY.
GAGE KNIFE.

No. 409,433.

Patented Aug. 20, 1889.

Fig. 1.

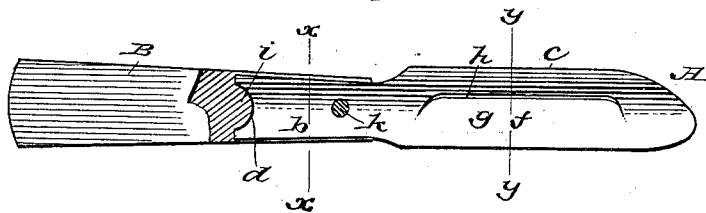


Fig. 2.

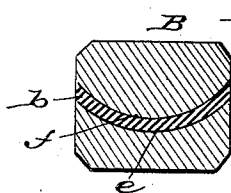


Fig. 3.

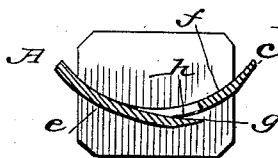
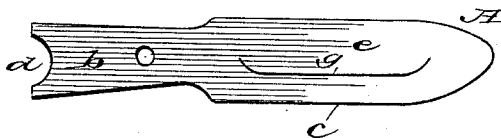


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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CHARLES F. SPERY, OF HERMANN, MISSOURI.

GAGE-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,433, dated August 20, 1889.

Application filed April 8, 1889. Serial No. 306,367. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. SPERY, of Hermann, in the county of Gasconade and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in, Paring, Slicing and Coring Knives, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to knives for paring, slicing, and coring fruit, vegetables, and other articles, and in which the blade of the knife is of a concavo-convex construction transversely, and is made with a longitudinal paring and cutting edge on one side of a longitudinal opening in the body of the blade.

The invention consists in a novel construction of such a knife, whereby increased efficiency and strength are secured and the blade is more readily fitted and firmly held to its handle, substantially as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a face view of the knife as seen from the concave side of the blade, with the handle partly broken away and in section. Fig. 2 is a transverse section upon the line *x x* in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a transverse section upon the line *y y* in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a face view of the blade of the knife as seen from its convex side.

In the construction of my improved knife I proceed as follows: To make the blade A with its shank *b*, I first take a piece of flat steel and punch it out to its proper shape longitudinally to form the body of the blade and shank. Said blade is suitably shaped, sharpened at its point for coring and for cutting out defective parts in fruits or vegetables. It also, though not necessarily so at this stage, is sharpened on its one edge *c* to adapt it to cutting and slicing. The rear end of the shank *b* is formed with a wedge-shaped recess *d*, preferably of partially-circular form, the use of which will be hereinafter described.

To give the blade its transverse concavo-convex form extending throughout the whole length of the blade and shank, it is subjected to the action of a suitable swage and die, *e* indicating the convex surface and *f* the

concave surface thereof. The body of the blade is then cut longitudinally intermediately of its width and fashioned, which may be done by a suitable swaging-die, to form a paring-cutter *g*, which projects out from the convex surface *e* of the blade, leaving an opening *h* for passage of the parings through the latter. This cutter *g* is thus formed without any waste of material in the blade, and it essentially differs from a mere slot made in the blade having one or both of its edges sharpened, inasmuch as it will pare more effectually and stand the effect of wear better, and even when much worn will not very materially affect the thickness of the paring, which is regulated by the width of the opening in the blade between the sharp or cutting edge of the cutter *g* and the opposite edge of said opening.

The handle B of the knife, which may be made of wood, has a saw-cut made in it from its inner end. This cut is of curvilinear shape transversely, corresponding to the transverse curvature of the shank *b*, and it terminates at its inner end in a wedge-shaped projection *i*, conforming to the recess *d* in the rear end of the shank. When the shank *b* is driven into the saw-cut in the handle B, its recess *d* will engage with the wedge-shaped projection *i*, so that a single rivet *k*, instead of two or more, will suffice to secure the blade to the handle and prevent it from shaking or working loose. The transversely-curved shape of the shank, too, and of the saw-cut in which it fits, will materially add to this effect and strengthen the junction of the blade and handle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a paring and slicing knife, a blade of concavo-convex form in transverse section, pointed at its outer end, and provided with a cutting-edge *c*, said blade having a slot formed intermediately its edges and having the portion *g* bent out beyond the convex surface of the blade, thus forming an opening *h* for the passage of the parings, the edge of said portion *g* being sharpened to form a cutting-edge, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a paring and slicing knife, the blade

A and its shank *b*, both of concavo-convex shape in transverse section, and having a wedge-shaped recess *d* in the rear end of the shank, essentially as and for the purpose
5 herein set forth.

3. In a paring and slicing knife, the knife-handle B, having a saw-cut in it from its inner end of curvilinear form in transverse section, and terminating in the rear in a
10 wedge-shaped projection *i*, in combination

with the shank *b* of the blade, of like curvilinear form in transverse section as the saw-cut, and provided with a wedge-shaped recess *d* at its rear end adapted to receive the projection *i* within it, substantially as specified.
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CHARLES F. SPERY.

Witnesses:

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GUSTAV EINMUELLER.