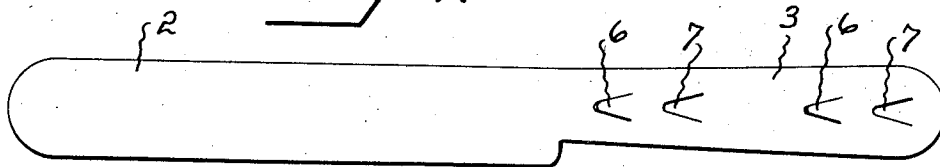
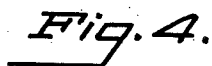


1,332,256.

Fig. 1.



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HANDLE CONSTRUCTION.

1,332,256.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 2, 1920.

Application filed August 12, 1919. Serial No. 316,965.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUBERT C. HART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Unionville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handle Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to handle construction. Handle construction involving the invention, is susceptible of general use although the same is of especial advantage in connection with implements of various kinds such for instance as those found in tableware of which a knife, a fork, a spoon and other like utensils are examples. I have several motives in view among them being the provision of effective means by which a facing or scale can be rigidly and securely associated with the tang or equivalent portion of a handle, the article being susceptible of inexpensive manufacture and the parts being capable of ready and easy application.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of the present specification, I have shown in detail one of the several forms of embodiment of the invention which I will set forth fully in the following description. I am in no sense restricted to this disclosure. I may depart therefrom in several respects within the scope of the invention defined by the claims following said description.

Referring to said drawings:

Figure 1 is a face view of a knife involving the invention.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal, central section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 3 is a somewhat similar view with the parts separated the bolster not being shown.

Fig. 4 is a face view of the blade and its tang.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

As I have already observed the invention is capable of general use in widely-different fields yet I have found it of particular utility in conjunction with various kinds of tableware, having shown it incorporated in a knife in the drawings. As shown this knife comprises a blade as 2 and a tang as 3. In certain articles involving the use of a tang or its equivalent, and a knife is an illustration of a tanged implement, it is

more or less expensive and difficult within limits, to properly apply a facing or scale to the tang or analogous part. I should observe that while I show and will hereinafter describe, the implement as equipped with two facings or scales this may not always be necessary nor is it requisite that they take the form shown because the invention rather resides in a way that a facing is associated with its tang.

In the manufacture of tableware it has heretofore been the custom, to pass rivets through the facings and tang and to head them at their opposite ends to hold the facings in position. I provide a construction in which the exterior of the facing or facings, is free of all such openings. As shown the tang 3 is flat upon its opposite surfaces and as I will later set forth is flatwise engaged by duplicate facings as 4 and 5 which may be of wood, composition or other substance. These facings are interlocked with the tang, the interlock being back of the exterior surfaces of the facings the latter as a result being smooth and free of protrusions.

As shown the tang 3 has on its opposite faces, a plurality of spurs or prongs as 6 and 7 respectively. Said prongs or spurs are as shown at an angle to the tang 2, being disposed forwardly and upwardly with respect to the tang although this may not always be necessary. The facings 4 and 5 have on their inner sides the recesses or openings 8 and 9 to receive the corresponding spurs or projections 6 and 7. Although the spurs or projections are as shown at an angle and although this is an especially advantageous relation, it may not always be necessary. However they better hold the facings and at the same time their openings or apertures may be made sufficiently deep without extending through the facings.

In assembling the article the facings 4 and 5 will be caused to relatively approach the intermediate tang 3 on angles as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 3 and the spurs will be entered into the apertures 7 the motion continuing until the ends of the spurs practically bottom in their respective openings at which time the inner flat faces of the facings engage firmly flatwise against opposite faces of the tang. The spurs not only effectually prevent accidental rearward movement of the face members owing to their described inclination, but they prevent outward movement of the facing members.

