Dec. 21, 1937. T. E. WHARTON 2,102,930

CUTLERY

Filed April 8, 1936

Fig. 1

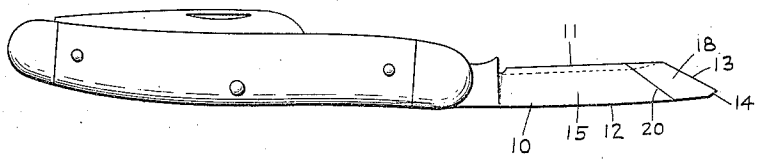


Fig. 2

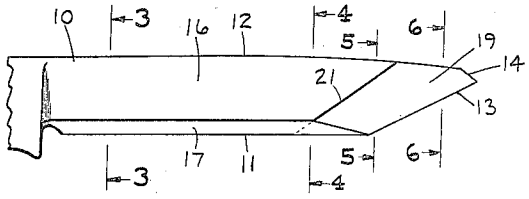


Fig. 3

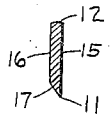


Fig. 4

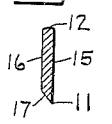


Fig. 5

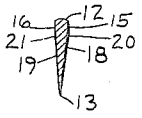
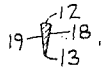


Fig. 6



INVENTOR.
THOMAS E. WHARTON.
BY
ATTORNEY

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2,102,930

CUTLERY

Thomas E. Wharton, Fairfield, Conn., assignor to Remington Arms Company, Inc., a corporation of Delaware

Application April 8, 1936, Serial No. 73,209

3 Claims. (Cl. 30—353)

This invention relates to cutlery, and contemplates a blade for cutlery articles designed especially for woodcarving. The special feature of the blade is that it effectively combines functions of scraping and cutting.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a pocket knife, shown as a typical cutlery article to which the novel blade may be applied.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged rear elevation of the blade detached.

Fig. 3 is a section substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a section substantially on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a section substantially on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a section substantially on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2.

The blade identified generally by numeral 10 comprises a scraping edge 11 substantially parallel to the back 12 and a cutting edge 13 disposed at an angle to the scraping edge 11. The back 12 may terminate in an angularly disposed surface 14 meeting the cutting edge 13 in a sharp point. The body of the blade opposite the greater portion of the length of the scraping edge 11 is of substantially the same thickness from the back 12 to a point adjacent the scraping edge 11, as clearly shown in the sections in Figs. 3 and 4; that is, oppositely disposed faces 15 and 16 are substantially parallel. The scraping edge 11 is preferably in the plane of the face 15, and clearance back of the scraping edge is provided by grinding from the margin of face 15 toward face 16 at a relatively large angle, say about 35°, forming the surface 17. The blade has the same cross-sectional configuration through the major portion of its length, as indicated by the similarity of the sections at lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 2. A sturdy and efficient scraper is thus provided.

Toward the free end of the blade each of the faces 15 and 16 is ground off to form faces 18 and 19, respectively. The face 18 intersects a plane substantially parallel to and midway between the planes of faces 15 and 16, and intersects the face 15 in the oblique line 20. The face 19 similarly intersects the face 16 in the oblique line 21 and the aforementioned medial plane. The intersection of faces 18 and 19 forms the obliquely disposed cutting edge 13, said faces meeting at the usual relatively small angle, as distinguished from the large angle which defines the scraping edge 11. There is thus secured a unitary blade member comprising both an effective and properly backed scraping edge 11 and an efficiently designed and arranged cutting edge 13.

It will be obvious that the invention is susceptible to other embodiments, all falling within the scope of the appended claims, which claims are to be broadly construed.

What is claimed is:

1. A knife blade comprising as a major portion thereof a body of substantially uniform thickness throughout its length and a major portion of its width, said body terminating laterally in a scraping edge in the plane of one face of the body, the body being ground from said scraping edge to the opposite edge at an angle sufficient to provide clearance for said scraping edge, said blade comprising a cutting edge formed by grinding each of said faces to a plane which obliquely intersects both the face and a plane intermediate said faces.

2. A blade comprising substantially parallel faces, a scraping edge in the plane of one of said faces formed by an edge defining face extending obliquely to said parallel faces, and a cutting edge formed by the grinding of said parallel faces in intersecting planes each of which intersects one of said faces in a line oblique to said scraping edge.

3. A blade comprising substantially parallel faces, a scraping edge formed by an edge defining face extending obliquely to said parallel faces, and a cutting edge formed by the grinding of said parallel faces in intersecting planes each of which intersects one of said faces in a line oblique to said scraping edge.

THOMAS E. WHARTON.