

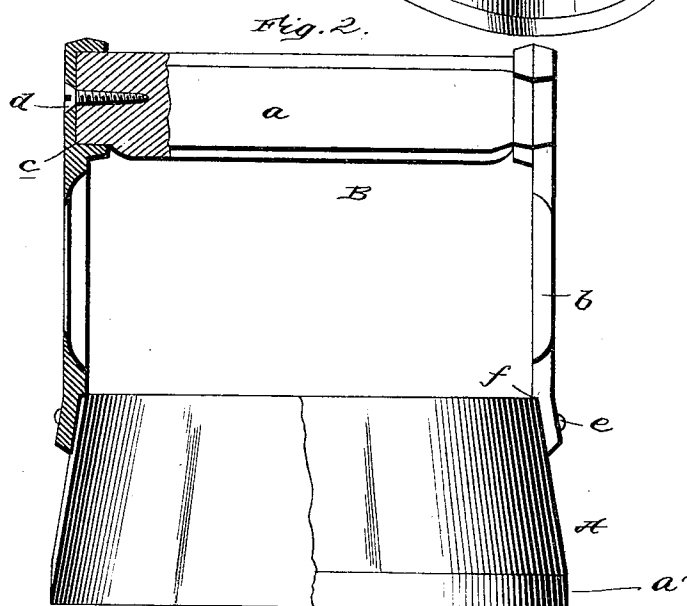
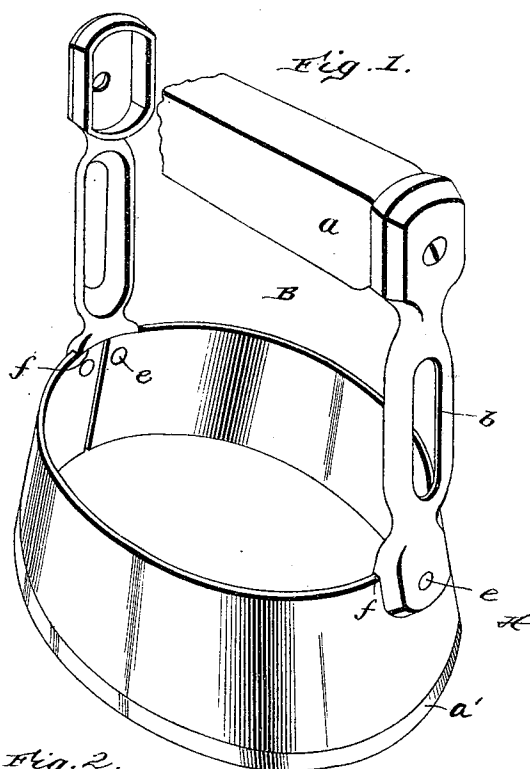
No. 627,429.

Patented June 20, 1899.

G. W. LAWBAUGH.
CHOPPING KNIFE.

(Application filed Mar. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
C. H. Haider
J. H. Crony

Inventor
G. W. Lawbaugh
By *James P. Huey*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. LAWBAUGH, OF GENESEO, ILLINOIS.

CHOPPING-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,429, dated June 20, 1899.

Application filed March 26, 1898. Serial No. 675,284. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. LAWBAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Geneseo, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Chopping-Knives, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is designed as an improvement upon those chopping-knives which have open blades; and its novelty and advantages will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved knife with a portion of the hand-grasp broken away; and Fig. 2 is a view, partly in section and partly in elevation, of the same.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A designates the open blade of my improved knife, which is preferably formed of a strip of spring-steel bent into circular or other suitable open form, and B designates the handle, which comprises a hand-grasp *a*, of wood or other suitable material, and upright end pieces *b*, preferably of cast metal. Adjacent to their upper ends the end pieces *b* are provided with recesses *c*, so as to enable them to receive and serve as ferrules on the ends of the hand-grasp *a*, to which they are connected by screws *d*, as shown. At their lower ends said end pieces are connected to the blade A by rivets *e*, and they are provided adjacent to such lower ends with shoulders *f*, which bear upon the upper edge of the blade and have for their purpose to prevent the imposition of strain on the rivets.

As best shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the blade A is flared or inclined downwardly and outwardly. The cutting edge of the knife is formed by beveling the outer surface of the blade, as shown at *a'*. This construction gives the outer surface of the blade from the cutting edge upward a certain distance a substantially equal diameter or a cylindrical outer surface. The advantages arising from this structure are: The cutting edge of the knife always strikes the mince and the bowl in the direct perpendicular lines of parallel vertical planes at right angles to the handle. This aids materially in the perpendicular and cutting action of the knife, performs the nec-

essary clearance for the blade, and permits the cutting edge to be ground or sharpened upon the outside of the knife. This effectually prevents suet and other gummy substances from sticking in the knife, which is an objection common to those open knives having upright blades, and consequently obviates the necessity of the operator stopping frequently to clear the space within the blade and enables him to chop a large amount of substance in a short time.

The hand-grasp *a* of the handle B is of a peculiar form in that it is of rectangular form in cross-section and is of greater height than width. This form of hand-grasp for an open knife is advantageous, because it will not turn in the operator's hand when the blade at one point engages a hard or tough substance, and will therefore enable the operator to force it down through said substance. From this it will be appreciated that the peculiar hand-grasp *a* is superior to one of circular form in cross-section, which will turn in the operator's hand, when the blade at one point engages a tough substance, and permit the knife to cant, and thereby prevent the operator from forcing the blade through such substance.

It will be observed that the sockets or recesses *c* in the uprights *b* are of elongated angular form. By reason of this there will be no tendency for the hand-grasp *a* to turn in its bearings, and, together with the fact that in encountering a harder substance with one part of the blade than another, the implement can be operated with comparative ease, and worked very effectively.

I am aware that it is not new to provide a biscuit-cutter with a blade slightly conical to facilitate the discharge of the dough, and I am also aware that meat-choppers have been provided with a circular blade having a handle of circular form secured in standards, and in some cases chopping-knives have had their circular handles arranged in correspondingly-shaped sockets in the standards, and I therefore do not claim any of these constructions; but I am well aware that a knife comprising a circular open blade of even diameter throughout its height is old, and I therefore make no claim to the same.

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A chopping-knife having a blade bent, or curved, to present a downwardly-flaring conical interior surface, and having a partially-cylindrical exterior surface which forms, in conjunction with the inner surface, the cutting edge, whereby the clearance of the interior surface is facilitated; said blade being provided with a handle rigidly connected to the upper part of said blade at right angles thereto, or in substantially the axial line of the said cylindrical surface, substantially as set forth.

2. A chopping-knife having a blade bent, or curved, to present a downwardly-flaring conical interior surface, and having a partially-cylindrical exterior surface which forms, in conjunction with the inner surface, the cut-

ting edge, whereby the clearance of the interior surface is facilitated; said blade being provided with a handle rigidly connected to the upper part of said blade at right angles thereto, or substantially in the axial line of the said cylindrical surface; said handle having plane, flat, parallel sides to prevent turning in the hand and to insure a direct thrust of the blade, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE W. LAWBAUGH.

Witnesses:

GEO. S. WELLS,

JOHN C. FISCHER.