F. D. WARREN.

PARING KNIFE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 22, 1919.

1,374,167.

Patented Apr. 5, 1921.

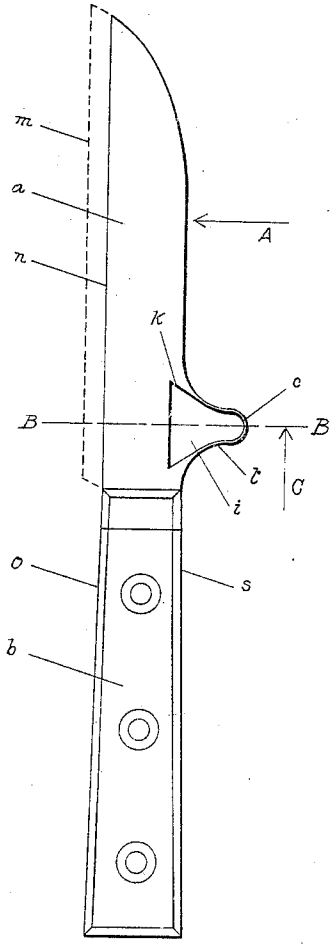


Fig. I.

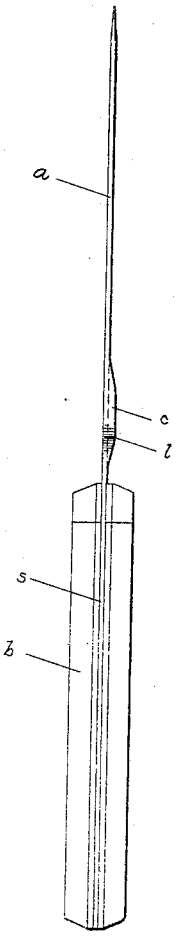


Fig. II.

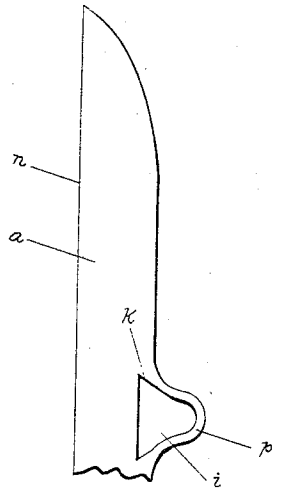


Fig. III.

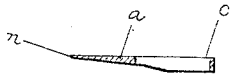


Fig. IV.

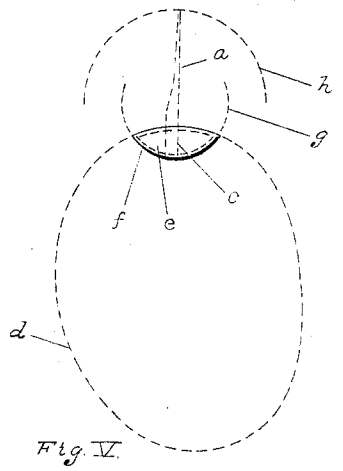


Fig. V.

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PARING-KNIFE.

1,374,167. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 5, 1921.

Application filed January 22, 1919. Serial No. 272,598.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK D. WARREN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paring-Knives, of which the following is a specification.

One object of the invention is to provide a paring knife with an additional or auxiliary blade projecting from the back of the knife blade and integral therewith and adapted to remove the eyes of potatoes, pineapples, et cetera, easily and expeditiously and with the least possible waste of material. A second object of the invention is to so position the blade with relation to the handle as to afford greater effectiveness in operation. A third object of the invention is to provide a guard for convenience in holding the knife.

Referring to the drawings: Figure I. represents a side view of the improved knife and Fig. II. shows the knife as it would appear looking in the direction of arrow A in Fig. I. Fig. III. is a fragmental view of the said knife and Fig. IV. is a sectional view of the knife blade from the line B—B, looking in the direction of arrow C. Fig. V. is a detail which will facilitate explanation of the principle of the knife.

After the potato or other vegetable or fruit has been pared by means of the paring blade *a* and it is desired to remove eyes or blemishes the handle *b* is rotated a half revolution in the hand and the eye extractor *c* is thereby brought into operative position. To save time in securing maximum precision in effecting the excision of the said eyes and to avoid removing any more of the tuber or fruit than is needful it is necessary to steady the relationship between the said eye extractor and said tuber or fruit and this has been accomplished by locating the eye extractor blade *c* close to the handle *b* and so situate that when the said blade *c* is in operative position upon the surface of the potato the thumb of the hand holding the knife will be in contact with and bear against the potato and steady and guide it in its operations, otherwise no concerted movement is possible between the two. I am aware that tools have been devised for the purpose of removing the eyes of potatoes but they have proven clumsy, inconvenient and wasteful because they were devoid of the thumb contact principle enunciated above.

In extracting the eye of a potato a circular motion or rotation is imparted to the knife by a twist of the wrist. This rotating movement of the extractor blade is illustrated in Fig. V. in which the dotted line *d* represents the outline of a potato and the dotted lines *f* the eye to be extracted therefrom. Dotted lines *a* in Fig. V. represent the knife blade as illustrated in Fig. IV and *c* represents the extractor blade in operative position and *e* represents the chip being extracted and bearing the said eye. Dotted lines *g* and *h* are intended to convey some idea of the rotary movement of the knife in operation. This rotary movement of the extractor blade is facilitated by the thumb of the hand holding the knife being in contact with the potato. In order that the extractor blade may be turned and directed freely in the operation without rupturing the fiber and breaking out the eye and to reduce friction and resistance to the lowest possible point the said blade is made narrow and thin.

The eye extractor blade *c* is turned at a right angle to the paring blade *a* in order that either edge of the said extractor blade may be sharpened so that it may be used either right or left handedly. The said extractor blade is formed by punching a hole *i* in the knife blade *a* as illustrated in Fig. III. and afterward imparting in any suitable manner the desired form to the outstanding portion *p*, which is shown in Figs. I. and II. The aperture *i* is made wider at its inner extremity *k* in order to facilitate the escape of the potato chips *e* and avoid clogging of the said aperture.

The rear portion 1 of the blade *c* is conveniently situated with reference to the handle *b* to form a guard for the index finger to bear against in order to render control of the paring blade more positive and to prevent the hand from crowding over too far and seizing the said paring blade.

The prevailing method of making paring knives is to allow the cutting edge *n* of the paring blade *a* to extend anteriorly to the forward side *o* of the handle *b* as shown by the dotted lines *m* in Fig. I. This form of construction is objectionable because the advanced edge *m* is inclined to anticipate too

freely the stroke of the knife and either gouges in too deeply or runs out too readily, thus developing erratic movements. When the said cutting edge is positioned relatively posteriorly to or is lined up with the forward side *o* of the handle *b* as shown in Fig. I, the said cutting edge is more inclined to follow the guidance of the said handle.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A knife comprising a blade and a semicircular loop having its two ends secured to the back of the said blade.

FRANK D. WARREN.

Witnesses:

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