

S. L. ADDISON.
 VEGETABLE PARING ATTACHMENT.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1916. RENEWED APR. 29, 1919.

1,314,111.

Patented Aug. 26, 1919.

Fig. 1

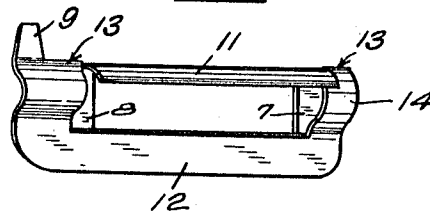


Fig. 3

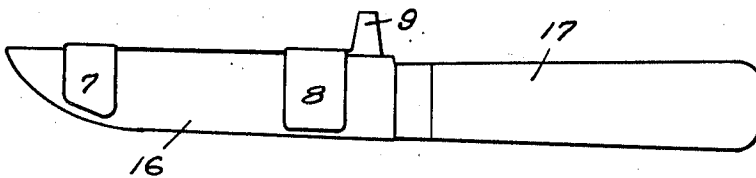


Fig. 4

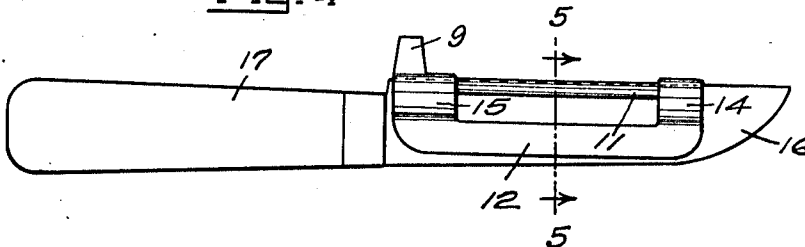


Fig. 5

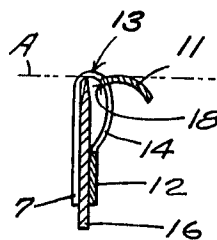
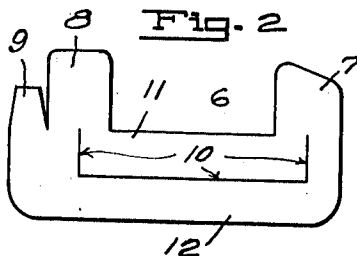


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON L. ADDISON, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF SIXTY-TWO PER CENT. TO E. MICHAEL MALLETTE AND SIXTEEN PER CENT. TO WILLIAM STERN, BOTH OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

VEGETABLE-PARING ATTACHMENT.

1,314,111.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 26, 1919.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON L. ADDISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vegetable-Paring Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in knife guards for paring knives, and the object of this improvement is to provide a cheap and simple knife guard that may quickly and easily be applied to an ordinary paring knife to prevent the blade of the knife from cutting more deeply than is necessary in an article that is being pared, thereby saving valuable food that would otherwise be removed with the paring.

Further objects are to provide a gouge on the knife guard and to so form the knife guard that the adaptability of the knife blade for scraping an object will not be impaired when the guard is placed thereon.

The invention consists in the novel construction of a knife guard, and the adaptation and combination of such guard with a knife blade, as will be more clearly described in the following specification, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and finally pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a knife guard constructed in accordance with this invention; Fig. 2 is a view of a blank from which the same is made; Fig. 3 is a view in elevation of one side of a paring knife with this guard applied thereto; Fig. 4 is a view in elevation of the other side of the knife shown in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a view in cross-section on broken line 5-5 of Fig. 4.

Referring to the drawings throughout which like reference numerals indicate like parts, the numeral 6 indicates a blank from which this knife-guard is made. The blank 6 is preferably formed by stamping, as shown in Fig. 2, one side portion being partially cut away to leave thereon two side clips 7 and 8 and a gouge 9 and the body of the blank being cut on the line 10 to form a guard-plate 11, and a side piece 12.

After the blank has been stamped out, as shown in Fig. 2, it is bent double substantially on a line that passes through the base

portions of the clips 7 and 8, the bend being somewhat gradual, as illustrated at 13 in Fig. 5, and the clips 7 and 8 being arched outwardly at 14 and 15 to form spring portions that hold the clips 7 and 8 and the side piece 12 firmly in contact with opposite sides of a knife blade 16 when the guard is applied thereto.

The gouge 9 is preferably sharpened and is formed to project upward substantially in the plane of the guard on the end thereof adjacent the handle 17 of the knife, whereby the gouge may be used to remove the eyes of potatoes and decayed and damaged spots on other vegetables and fruits, and also serve as a support or rest for the thumb of the operator.

The guard plate 11 is formed of arcuate cross-section and is turned outwardly, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, in such a manner that it engages with and rides over the surface of the object to be pared thus preventing the knife from cutting deeply into the object and wasting valuable food material.

It will be noted from Fig. 5 that the edge 18 of the guard 11 adjacent the blade of the knife is spaced therefrom sufficiently to permit the paring or skin of a vegetable or fruit that is being pared, to pass therebetween, and it will be further noted that the top surface of the guard 11 lies in substantially the same plane as the cutting edge of the knife blade as illustrated by broken line A in Fig. 5, and that the guard plate curves outward and downward, as viewed in Fig. 5 in such a manner that the edge of the knife will be accessible for scraping as well as for paring. This is an important feature especially when the knife is used for paring potatoes and other like vegetables.

The guard is preferably formed of sufficient length to cover the major portion of the blade of an ordinary paring knife, the point thereof, however, being allowed to project from the end of the guard so that it may be used for cutting out decayed spots in fruits, vegetables and the like.

The guard may be made to fit any desired form of knife and is reversible, the gouge 9 obviously being adjacent the point instead of adjacent the handle of the knife when the guard is adjusted to a knife that is to be held in the left hand of the operator.

What I claim and desire to protect by Letters-Patent, is—

A knife guard comprising a plate that is bent double to adapt it to be slipped over the blade of a knife, and a guard cut from said plate and formed to extend rearwardly of the knife edge, said guard being of arcuate cross-section and the top surface of said guard being substantially in a plane perpendicular to the plane of said knife-

blade and tangent to the cutting edge of said knife-blade to permit said knife-blade to be used for scraping.

Signed at Seattle, Washington, this 7th day of March 1916.

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Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents Washington, D. C."