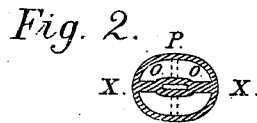
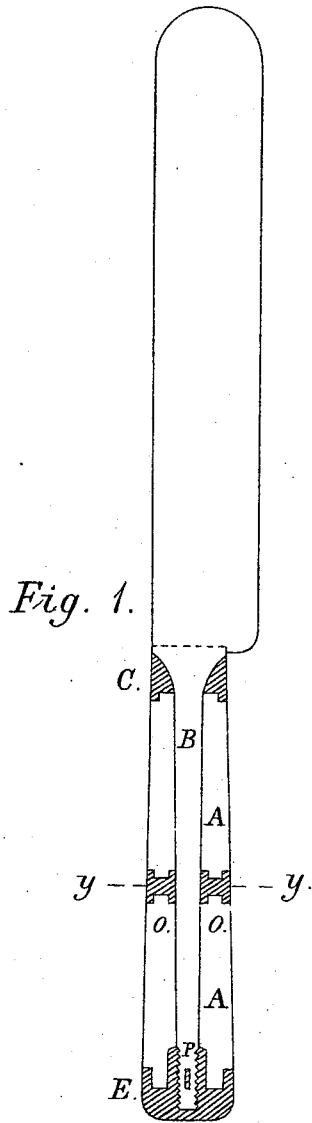


A. GOTTSCHALK.

HANDLES FOR TABLE CUTLERY.

No. 180,711.

Patented Aug. 8, 1876.



Witnesses;  
*Philip Ettinger*  
*Ernst H. Andree*

Inventor:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW GOTTSCHALK, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HANDLES FOR TABLE-CUTLERY.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 180,711, dated August 8, 1876; application filed May 4, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW GOTTSCHALK, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Handles for Table-Cutlery, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a sectional side elevation of this invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same at the line *y y*.

My invention relates more particularly to handles made of porcelain, earthenware, or glass; and consists in making a tubular handle of two or more lengths or sections, connected by casting metal between each section, which metal connection, in combination with a metal bolster and a metal tip, secures the handle firmly to the tang.

In the drawing, A designates the handle, (shown here as being in two lengths.) B is the tang of the knife or fork, passing entirely through the handle, and having a hole, B, at the end, or being notched, either or both. E denotes the tip cast through the hole and in the notches of the tang. The socket of the handle is enlarged at the back end to allow the metal to flow in and give the tip a firmer hold. The metal connecting the sections is shown at O. Both ends of each section of the handle are formed tenoned, and a transverse slot is cut on the ends which meet, as deep as the tenon in corresponding positions. The metal cast on the tenoned ends forms bands around the tang and the handle, and, flowing through the slots, connects the bands by metal lugs. In this way each section is held firmly in place. The arrangement is better seen in the horizontal sectional view, Fig. 2.

The bolster C and the tip E, cast over the tenoned ends, form a kind of shell bolster and tip, which secure and protect the handle better, and leave the same much lighter and require less metal, than if cast on solid. The ends may, however, be smooth, and the metal connection, bolster, and tip cast on solid, if so preferred.

Handles made in sections, as proposed, have several advantages. A porcelain handle in two pieces can be made much cheaper than in one, as the pieces, being shorter, are not so liable to bend and warp while baking. It is also impracticable to make a handle in one piece of pressed glass, because the withdrawing of the excessively long plunger required to form the socket causes the handle to twist out of shape. Besides, a sectional handle is very much stronger, the short pieces of which it is composed being less easily broken than longer ones.

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

1. A tubular porcelain, earthenware, or glass handle, made in two or more sections in respect to its length, each section being tubular in form, and the sections secured firmly together and to the tang by molten metal, all as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In combination with said handle, the metal connection O, the metal bolster C, and the metal tip E, substantially as set forth.

ANDREW GOTTSCHALK.

Witnesses: -  
PHILIP ETTENHEIM,  
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