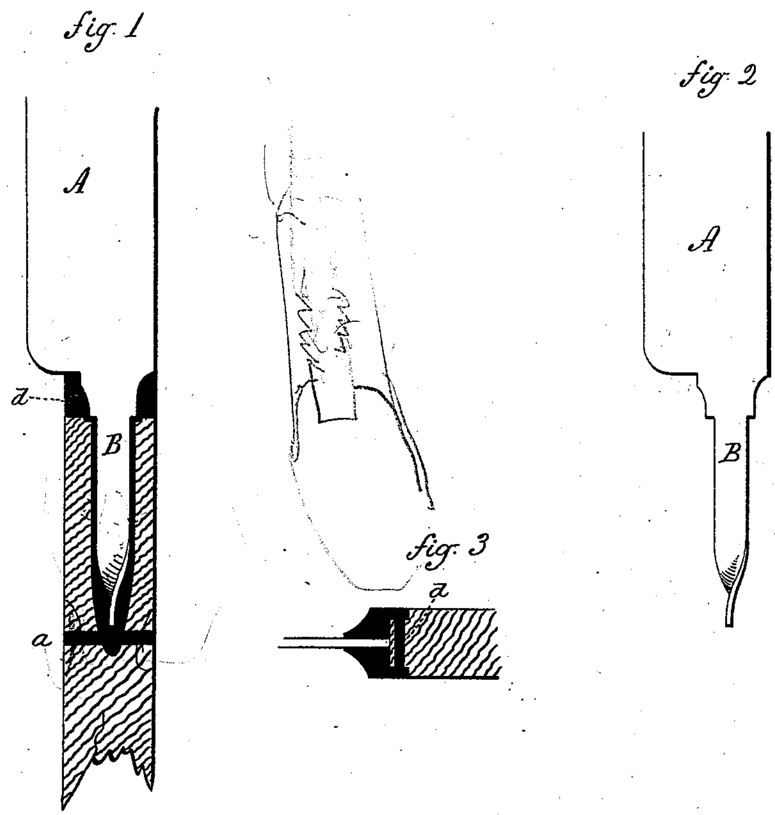
E. CADY.
Table-Cutlery.

No. 204,002. **Patented May 21, 1878.**



Witnesses:
[illegible]
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Edwin Cady
Inventor.
By atty.
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N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN CADY, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN TABLE-CUTLERY.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,002**, dated May 21, 1878; application filed May 1, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN CADY, of West Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Table-Cutlery; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a clear and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a longitudinal section; Fig. 2, the blade as prepared for introduction to the handle, and in Fig. 3, a longitudinal section through the bolster.

This invention relates to an improvement in securing handles of table-cutlery to the tangs, and particularly to that class in which the handles are solid; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

The blade A of the knife or fork is cut in the usual manner from sheet-steel, and with a tang, B, of substantially the usual form. This tang B is twisted, as shown in Fig. 2. The handle is bored out in the usual manner to receive the tang, the hole being somewhat larger, or of greater area than the transverse section of the tang; in other words, the tang is flat while the hole is round. Metal is then poured in around the tang, which flows around the twist of the tang; and at some point in the cavity lateral indentations are made, preferably by boring transversely, as at *a*, in Fig. 2. The metal flows into the lateral recesses, and thus prevents any longitudinal movement of the filling. The metal interlocks with the twist of the tang, and thus secures the blade to the handle in the most perfect manner. The bolster may be cast at the same time, and formed as a part of the filling.

The flat twisted tang, it must be understood, has none of the properties of a screw, because, being flat or angular, it cannot be turned in the metal.

The cost of twisting the tang is so slight as not to be considered in the manufacture, and the pouring in of the metal around the tang to form the bolster is a common practice. The cost, therefore, of this mode of securing over previous constructions is inconsiderable, but the security is very much greater, as the separation is impossible without destroying the parts.

In order to secure the bolster and blade against transverse strain, the handle is shouldered on both sides, as seen in Fig. 3, so that the bolster overlaps the handle onto the said shoulders, and a perforation is made through the handle on the shoulders, so that the metal from which the bolster is cast runs through said perforation, as at *d*, and makes the connection within the bolster, and so that the handle is not defaced by the appearance of this fastening on its surface, as in the usual method of fastening, which is by a perforation through the handle back of the bolster.

I am aware that a twisted tang of table-cutlery is not new. I am also aware that it is not new to cast a filling into the handle around the tang, said filling engaging both the tang and handle; but I am not aware that a blade and tang, as cast from sheet metal, the tang twisted, introduced into the handle, and metal poured into the handle around the tang to not only fill the space around the twisted tang and engage laterally with the handle, but to also form the bolster around the blade, was made before my invention.

I claim—

In table-cutlery, the combination of a blade with twisted tang, but without bolster, a handle having a cavity to receive said tang and leave space around it, lateral recesses in said cavity, and a metal bolster cast upon said blade, and extending into the cavity around said twisted tang and said lateral recesses, all as described.

EDWIN CADY.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,

H. A. KITSON.