

The Bayonet

When we consider that the bayonet, beyond the hilt or guard, is simply a heavy knife, it seems clear that it should be made by the same methods used in making knives or cleavers. They should be forged, ground and tempered, which gives sufficient accuracy, as they fit nothing but the scabbard. But there is no good reason for milling the blade or holding it to close limits.

THESE are three kinds of bayonets made for the United States Army—the knife, or regular, bayonet and two bolo bayonets, the large and small sizes, which were developed for the native troops in the

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Philippine Islands. These correspond closely to the famous bolo knife, which, like the Cuban machete, is used as a knife for cutting underbrush and firewood as well as a weapon for fighting. The regular bayonet has a comparatively slender blade, as shown in Fig. 2152, and is machined all over. The handle grip is held to close limits for proper attachment to the end of the barrel and the stud on the upper band. The operations on the straight blade follow:

0. Cutting off stock
 - A. Blocking from bar
 - B. Drawing
 - C. Dropping and hot-trimming
 - E. Annealing
 - F. Pickling

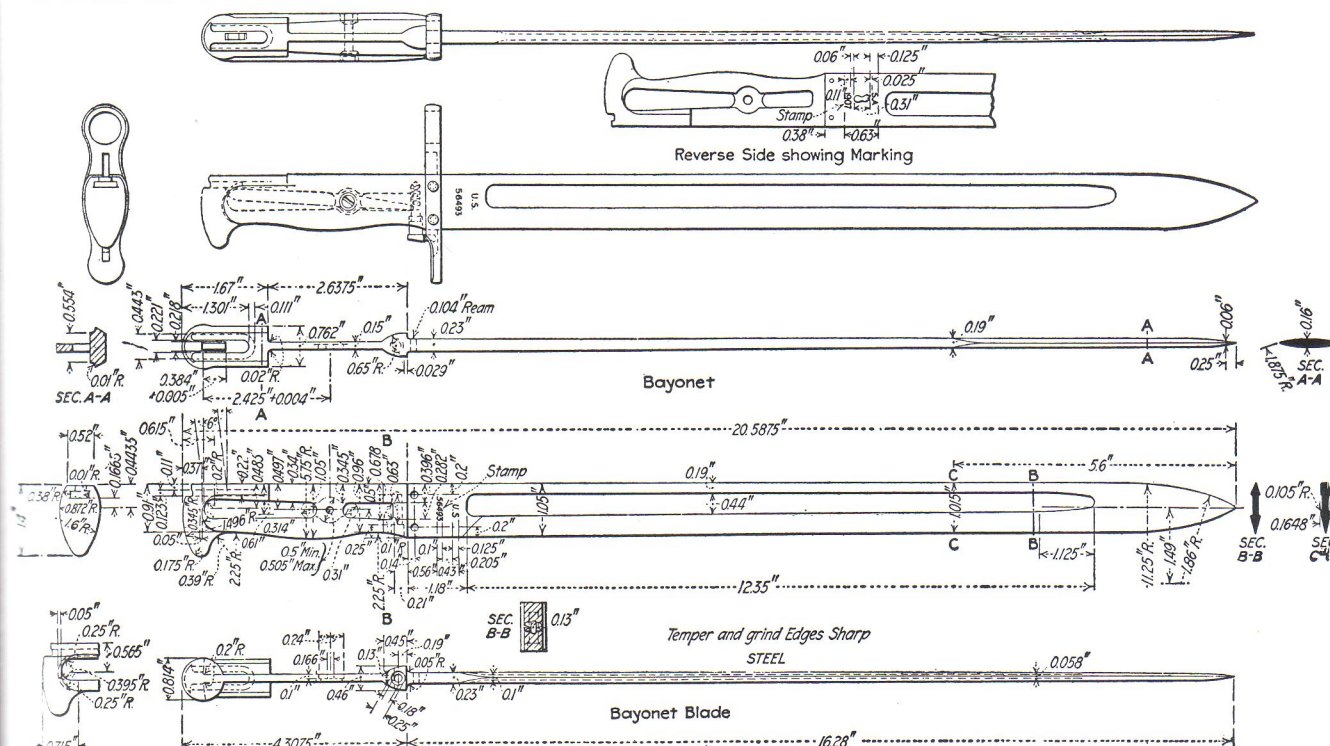


FIG. 2152

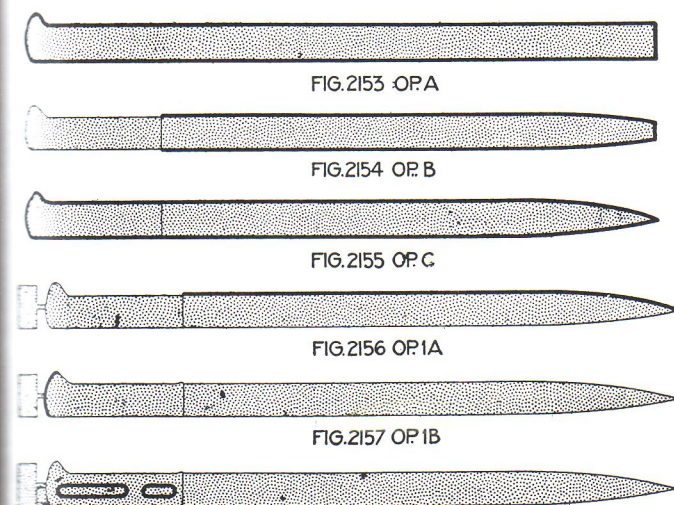


FIG. 2153 OPA

FIG. 2154 OP. B

FIG. 2155 O.P.C.

FIG.2156 OP.1A

FIG.2157 OP.1B

FIG. 2158

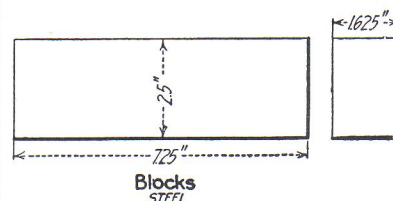
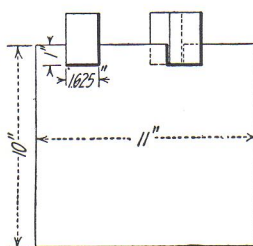
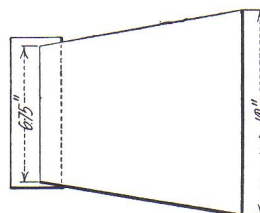
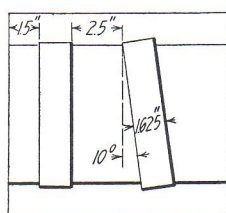


FIG. 2159

OPERATION D