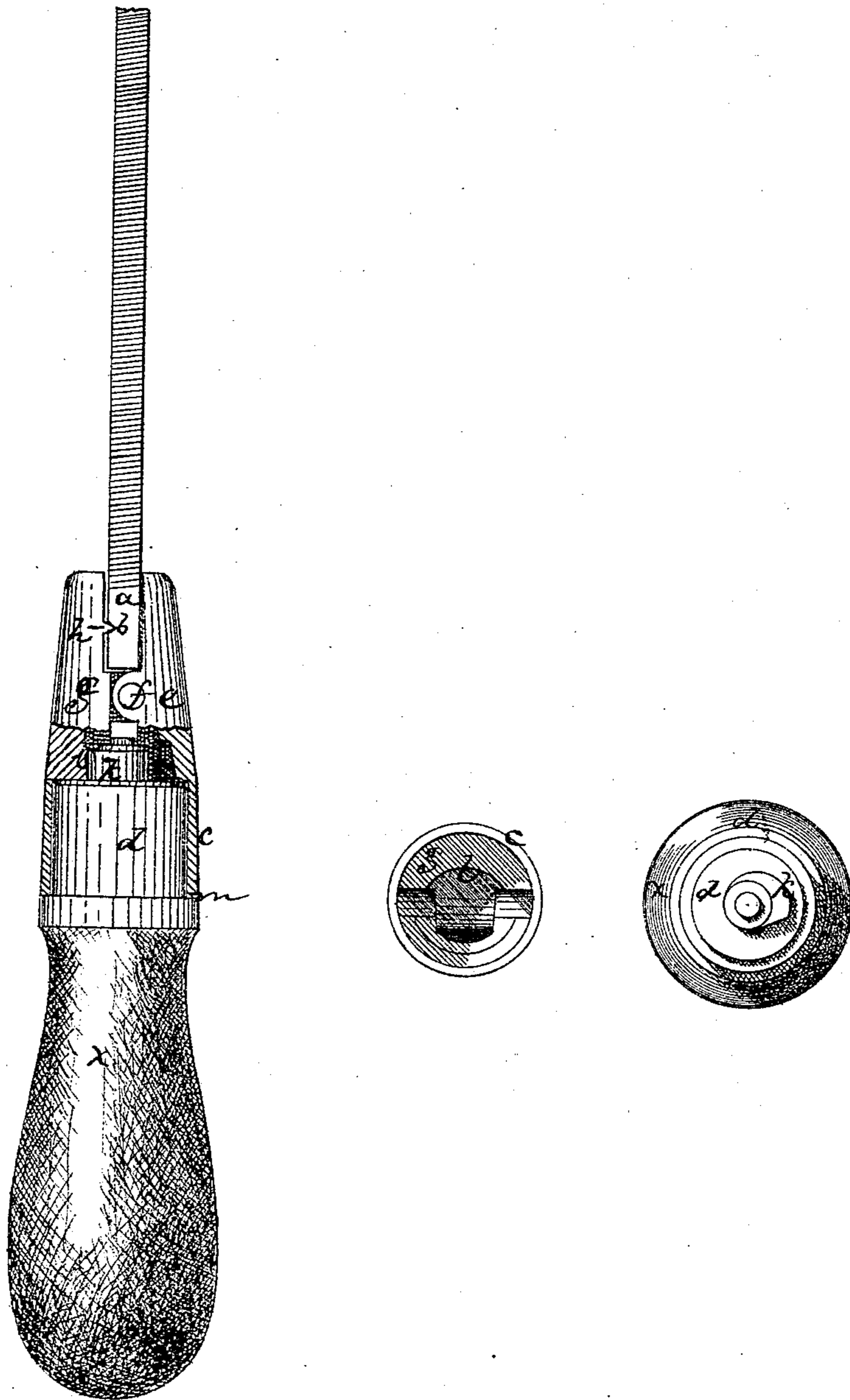


ALFRED WEED.

Improvement in File Gripping Handle.

No. 123,433.

Patented Feb. 6, 1872.



Witnesses.  
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J. B. Kiddet.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED WEED, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FILE-GRIPING HANDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,433, dated February 6, 1872.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED WEED, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved File-Griping Handle; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawing which accompanies and forms part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

United States Letters Patent No. 68,584 were granted to me for an improved file, which file was made without a tang, but with provision for enabling it to be grasped firmly and immovably between two clamping-jaws at the end of a suitable handle; Letters Patent No. 68,585 having also been granted to me for such a handle.

My present invention relates to an improvement upon such file or tool holding handle.

In the patented handle referred to the movable jaw was fed toward the other jaw and clamped upon the file-shank held between them by a nut and screw. Said nut and screw are objectionable, as they project out into a position where they form an obstruction to the free handling and manipulation of the tool.

In my present invention I make the movable jaw as a hinged lever-plate, one end of which is forced down upon the file or other tool-shank by forcing the other end outward, effecting such outward movement by rotative movement of the handle, the handle having projecting from its inner end a cam or eccentric, which, by turning the handle, is forced against the inner arm of the movable jaw, thereby forcing the outer arm against the file and the tooth of said arm into the groove in the file, tightly griping the file to the handle. The face of the cam is made inclining, or enters a notch in the jaw, so that when the handle is turned to force the griping-jaw against the file the handle and jaws are so locked as to be incapable of relative end movement or separation.

My invention consists in this construction of the file or tool griping handle, or in the

combination of the stationary jaw and its handle-receiving socket, the movable or griping jaw with its notch-entering tooth, and the handle with its jaw-operating cam or eccentric, the inner arm of the griping-jaw having a recess, into which the cam enters to lock the parts together or from relative end movement, the cam-face being properly made inclined or enlarging toward its end, and the jaw being correspondingly shaped to thus lock the parts together.

The drawing represents a file or tool griping handle embodying my invention.

*a* denotes the end of the file, made without a tang, and with a notch, *b*, cut across one face. *x* denotes the handle; *c*, the socket ring or ferrule, into which the cylindrical end *d* of the handle enters, this socket-ring having a stationary jaw, *e*, extending from one side, said jaw having hung to it at *f* the movable or griping jaw *g*. Between the outer ends of the two jaws the end of the file is to be grasped, the inner faces of the two jaws being substantially parallel, and the face of the griping-jaw *g* being made with the angular projection or tooth *h*, that enters the groove or notch *b* of the file. The handle *x* is made with the cam or eccentric *k* at its end, said cam extending beyond the socket-ring *c*, and being, by rotative movement of the handle, brought to bear against the inner arm of the griping-jaw *g*, so as to force said arm outward, and thereby force the griping-face against the file and the tooth *h* into the notch *b*. The face against which the cam acts is made as a recess, *l*, into which the cam enters, the recess enlarging from its end to the hinge *f*, and the cam having a face fitting into this enlargement, so that when the handle is turned to drive the cam against the jaw the cam and jaw are locked together.

To loosen the file the handle is turned in the opposite direction, such movement carrying the cam from the recess and allowing the griping-faces to move from the file.

By this construction the socket-ring and handle are brought into proper relative position (the ring against the shoulder *m*) before

the file is applied, and a slight rotative movement of the handle without end movement is sufficient to effect the griping.

I claim—

The tool-griping handle, having, in combination with the handle-receiving socket-ring *c* and its stationary jaw *e* and its movable or griping jaw *g*, the cam or eccentric *k*, rotative

movement of which not only forces the griping-jaw against the file, but locks the handle and socket-ring together, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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