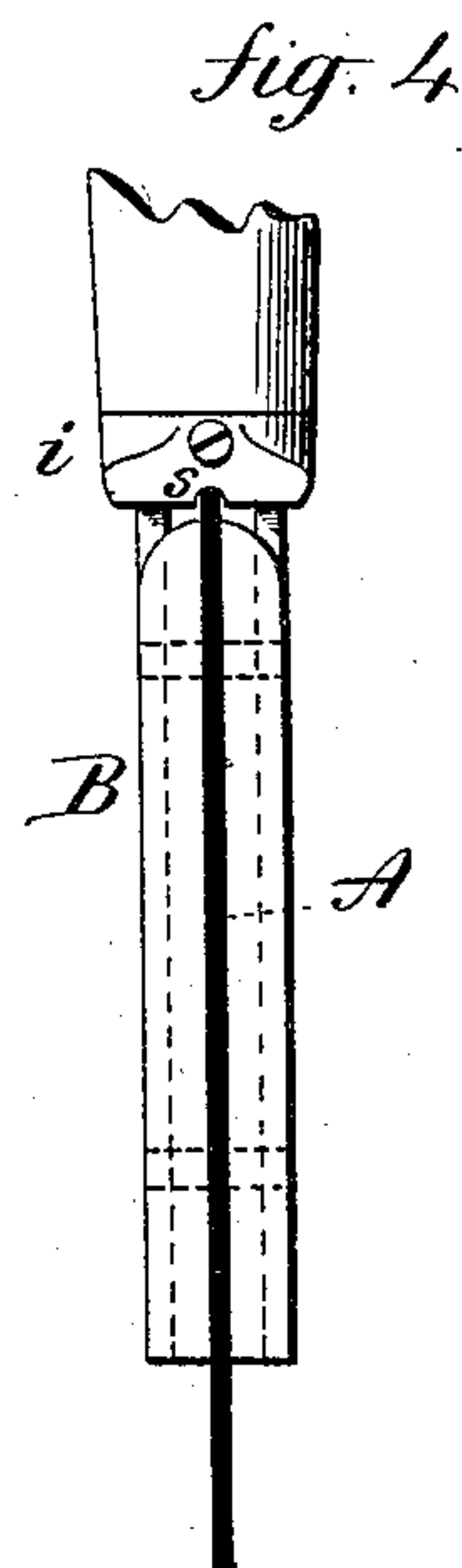
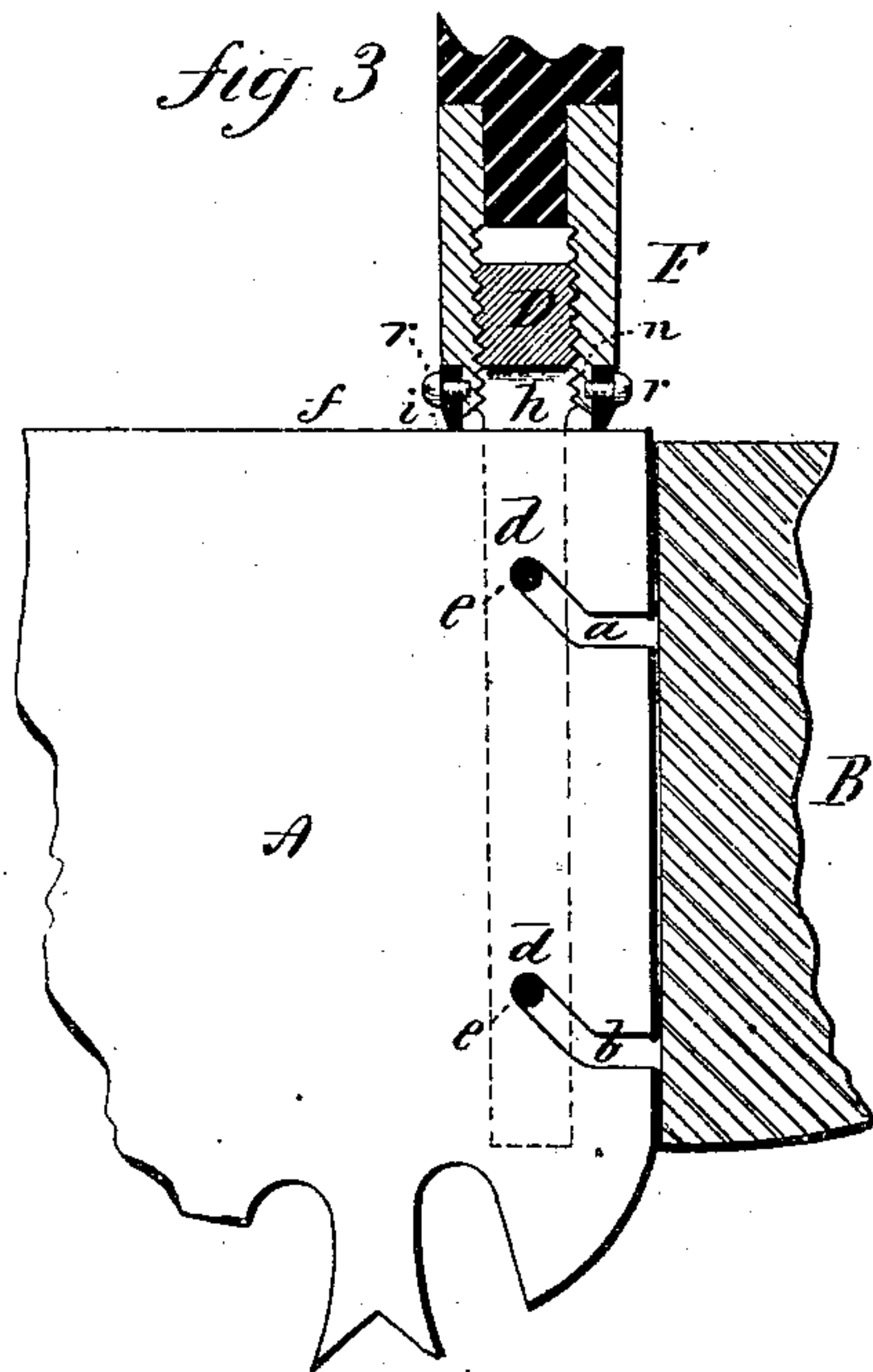
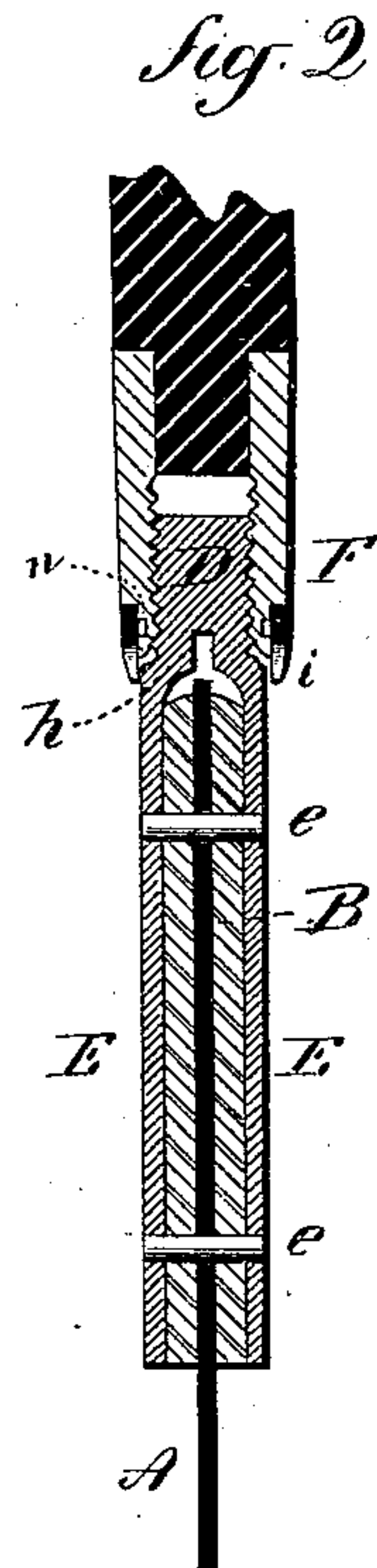
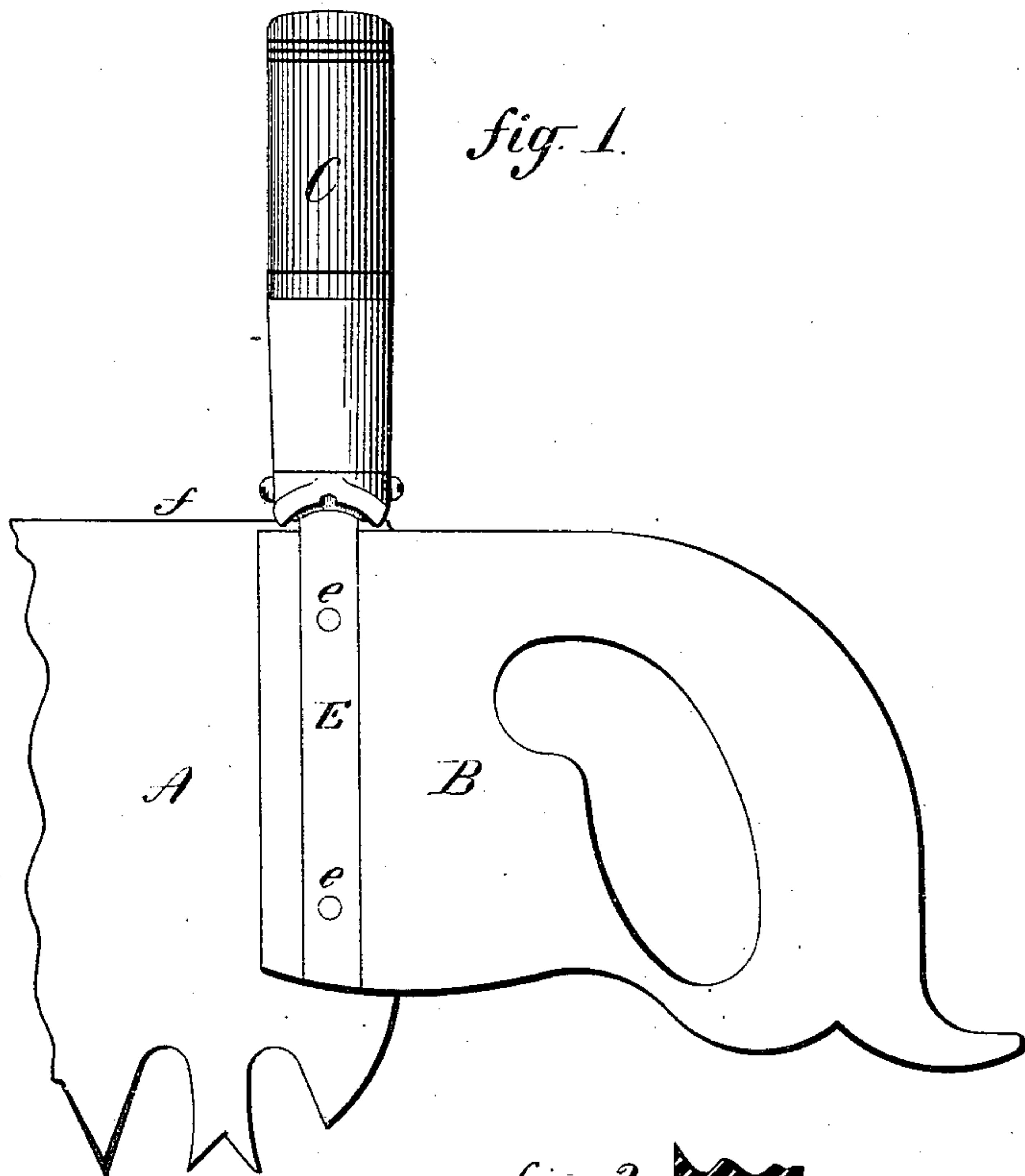


(Model.)

W. E. BROOKE.
Crosscut Saw Handle.

No. 238,758.

Patented March 15, 1881.



Witnesses:

J. H. Chumney
L. D. Rogers

Wm. E. Brooke
Inventor.

By atty:

John R. Paul

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BROOKE, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE
AMERICAN SAW COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CROSSCUT-SAW HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,758, dated March 15, 1881.

Application filed January 26, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. E. BROOKE, of Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, have invented a new Improvement in Crosscut-Saws; 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 full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a vertical central section; Fig. 3, a longitudinal central section; Fig. 4, a vertical section, looking toward the handle.

This invention relates to an improvement in the class of saws commonly called "cross-cut-saws," and such as are provided with two handles, to enable the operator to apply both hands, the object being the construction of the two handles and saw so that the saw may be removed from the handle without entirely separating the handles from each other, or readily clamped in the one handle by means of the other when required for use, and yet so that the auxiliary handle may be entirely removed, if not required, or for convenience in transportation; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the saw-blade; B, the principal handle; C, the auxiliary handle. The principal handle is preferably of the usual shape for handsaw-handles, with a slit or groove in its forward end to receive the saw-blade. The blade is constructed with two slots, *a b*, at its handle end, preferably running straight inward, then turning upward in an angle, as seen in Fig. 3; yet they may be on an angle throughout. In either case the slots terminate as at *d*. The handle B is provided with rivets *e*, corresponding to the two slots *a b*, running transversely through the handle and slot, and so that in setting the blade into the handle the said slots will pass out to the rivets *e*, working downward until the slots come to a bearing, *d*, on the rivets.

D is the shank for the auxiliary handle. It is forked so as to form straps E E. These straps extend down each side the principal

handle on the line of the rivets, and the rivets are placed through the straps and handle, as seen in Fig. 3, so that the rivets serve to secure the straps and shank D to the principal handle. The bearings *d* of the slots are arranged so that when resting on the rivets the back or upper edge, *f*, of the saw will be exposed above the handle B. A space or recess, *h*, is made in the shank, to permit the blade to enter the handle B and pass down onto the rivets. The shank D is screw-threaded, and the handle C is provided with a socket, F, to fit the shank, and so as to be screwed down thereon. At the lower end of the socket F a collar, *i*, is attached, but so as to permit the revolution of the handle without turning the collar. This is done by forming an annular groove, *n*, around the socket and introducing through the collar one or more screws or pins, *r*, to extend into the groove *n*, so as to hold the collar fast to the socket of the handle C, and yet permit the handle to be rotated when screwing onto the shank D. On opposite edges of the collar a notch, *s*, is made to set onto the upper edge of the saw, as seen in Fig. 4, and so that when the handle C is screwed down the notches *s* of the collar will rest on the back of the saw. The handle screwed hard down will, by means of the collar, force the saw to a hard bearing upon the rivets *e*, as seen in Fig. 3, the incline of the slots forcing the end of the saw hard against the back of the slot in the principal handle and binding it firmly in place, at the same time firmly securing the handle C.

By making the shank D with the strap E upon each side firmly secured to the handle B by the rivets *e*, the attachment of the handle C becomes of the strongest possible character. At the same time the metal of the straps forms a solid firm bearing for the rivets, so that there is no liability of their becoming loose.

The saw is detached from the handle by unscrewing the handle C so as to raise the collar *i*. The collar *i* may be used without attaching to the handle C.

I claim—

1. The combination of the principal handle, slotted to receive the saw-blade, the saw-blade constructed with slots to set onto rivets in the slot in the handle, a screw-shank rigidly at-

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5 tached to the principal handle, an auxiliary handle fitted to screw onto said shank, and a collar to bear upon the back of the saw as the auxiliary handle is screwed down, substantially as described.

10 2. The combination of the principal handle, slotted to receive the saw-blade, the saw-blade constructed with slots to set onto rivets in the slot in the handle, a screw-shank rigidly attached to the principal handle, an auxiliary handle fitted to screw onto said shank, and a

collar attached to the socket of the auxiliary handle, but so as to permit the rotation of the handle without rotating the collar, said collar provided with notches to set onto the back of the saw, substantially as and for the purpose described. 15

WM. E. BROOKE.

Witnesses:

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LOUIS C. GOSSEN.