

(No Model.)

W. A. IVES.
AUGER HANDLE.

No. 247,062.

Patented Sept. 13, 1881.

fig 1

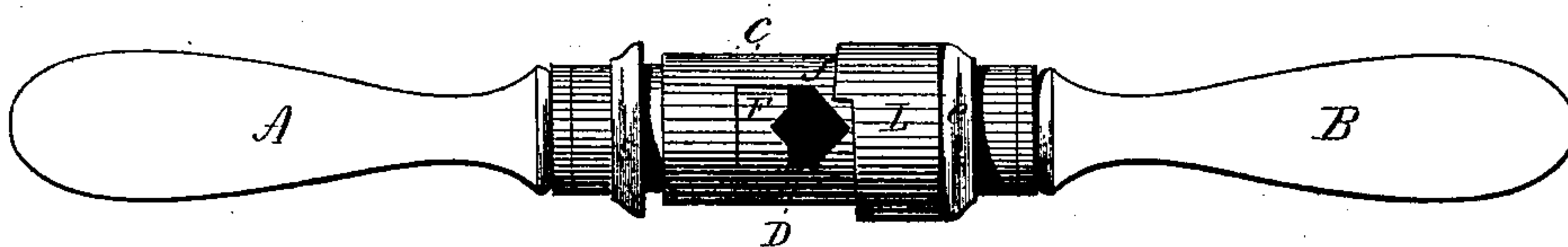


fig. 2

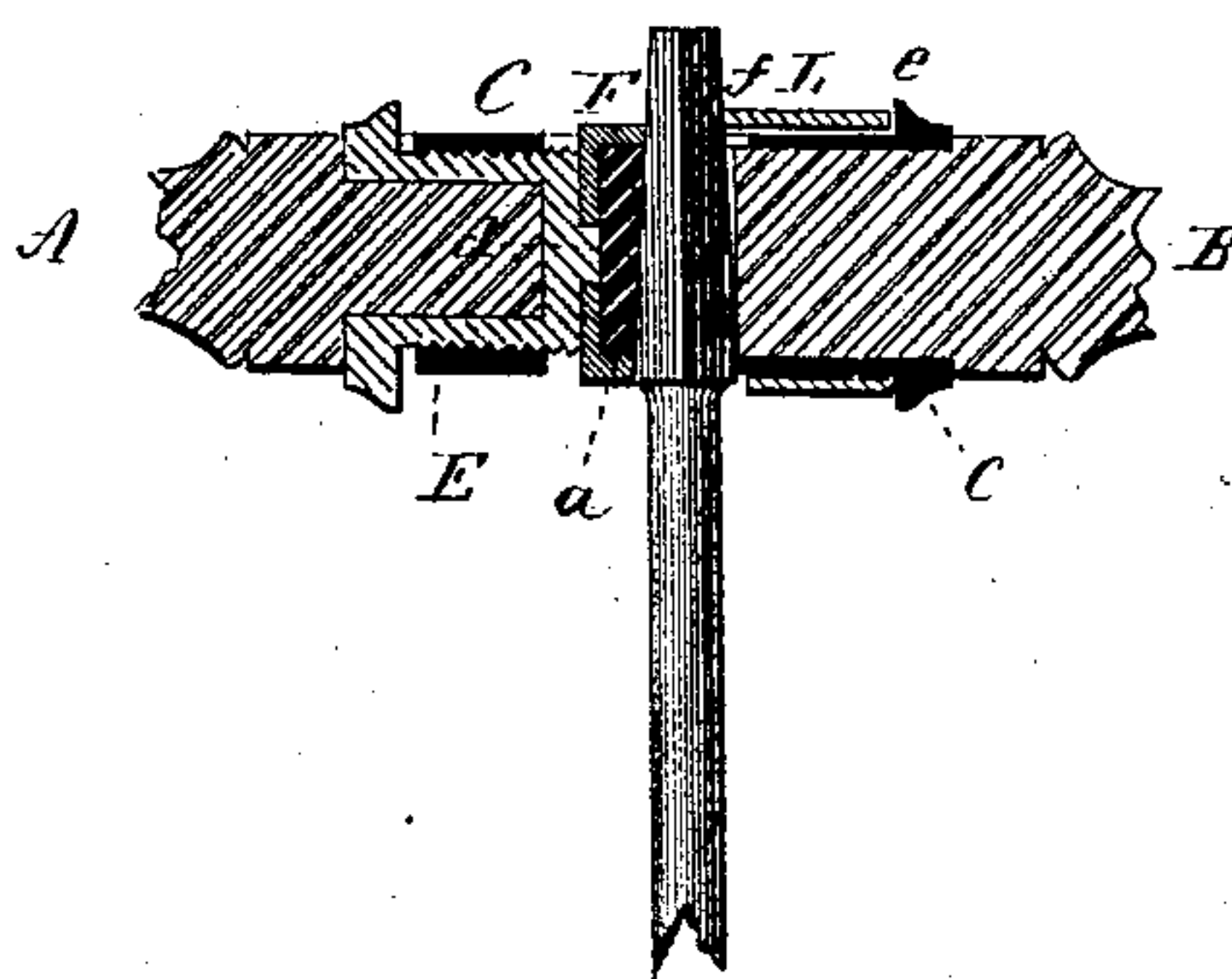
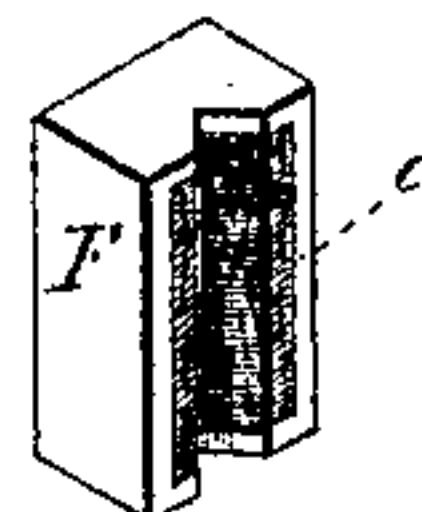


fig. 3



fig. 4



Witnesses,
J. H. Shumway
L. D. Rogers

Wm. A. Ives
Inventor.
By *Att'y*
John E. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. IVES, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

AUGER-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 247,062, dated September 13, 1881.

Application filed June 6, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. A. IVES, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Auger-Handles; 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, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, longitudinal central section; Figs. 3 and 4, detached views.

This invention relates to an improvement in handles used for augers, and is an improvement on the handle for which Letters Patent were granted to me June 18, 1878, No. 205,096, and has special reference to the method of securing the auger in the handle. In that invention I combined a wood seat with a metal socket, and with a clamping device arranged to grasp the tang and force it toward and hard upon the seat. That arrangement necessitated a clamp which should extend longitudinally through one of the handles, and a nut provided at the end of the handle as a means for operating the clamp.

The object of this invention is to simplify that construction; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the wood seat, whereby it is made movable in the socket, as more fully hereinafter described.

The handle is of that class made in two parts, of wood, A B, with a central metal socket, C, into which the wood handles are secured. Diametrically through the socket C is an opening, D, through which the tang of the auger is placed, in the usual manner. The handle B is immovably or rigidly secured in the socket. The other handle, A, is fitted into a metal sleeve, E, and threaded upon its outside, the interior of the socket at that end correspondingly threaded upon the inside, so that the handle A may be screwed into that end of the socket, and so as to be readily turned therefrom or adjusted longitudinally.

Through the opening D in the socket the adjustable seat is arranged. This is composed of a metal box, F, (seen detached in Fig. 3,) and into its open side a block of wood, a, or other

non-metallic material is placed, and so as to project slightly therefrom, as seen in Fig. 4. This seat is placed in the opening D, the back of the metal box toward the handle A, and so that screwing the handle A inward will force the seat longitudinally toward the opposite handle, B.

Preferably the side of the opening in the socket toward the handle is made V-shaped, as seen in Fig. 1, and the face of the wood seat b correspondingly shaped, so as to grasp the tang of the auger upon opposite angles.

Preferably the handle A is attached to the metal box of the seat by a central pivot, d, on the end of the sleeve E through a corresponding perforation in the back of the box, as seen in Fig. 2, so that the handle, while free to revolve, will move the seat both toward and from the tang. This connection also prevents the seat from dropping from its place in the socket.

As a means for adjusting the handle for the different tapers of tangs, an annular ring, L, is placed around the socket, and so as to take a bearing against a shoulder, e, near the handle B. Its opposite edge—that is, the edge toward the opening D—is made of cam shape, as at f, and so that at one point, as seen in Fig. 2, it leaves the opening D clear; but a partial revolution of the ring will bring the cam part f over that opening, as seen in Fig. 2. If the tang be straight, as in some cases, the opening D through the socket is left clear. On the contrary, if the tang be tapering, the cam part will come against the edge of the tang opposite the seat, and thus adapt the handle to tangs of various shapes.

From the foregoing it will be understood that I do not broadly claim an auger-handle having a longitudinal seat. Neither do I broadly claim a cam-shaped ring around the socket to adapt the bearing to different shapes of tang. Neither do I broadly claim an auger-handle having a central socket to receive the tang of the auger, one handle adjustable, with a follower operated by said handle to grasp said tang; but

What I do claim is—

1. In an auger-handle, the combination, of the metal socket provided with a fixed handle at one end, and constructed with an opening to receive the tang of the auger, and adjustable handle at the other end, with a seat in the socket

adjustable by means of said adjustable handle, said seat consisting of a metal box inclosing a non-metallic block, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in an auger-handle, of a
5 metal socket having a fixed handle at one end, and constructed with an opening to receive the tang, an adjustable handle at the opposite end, and seat in the socket adjustable by said ad-

justable handle, combined with a cam-shaped annular ring around said socket, substantially as and for the purpose described.

WM. A. IVES.

Witnesses:

L. D. ROGERS,
J. H. SHUMWAY.