

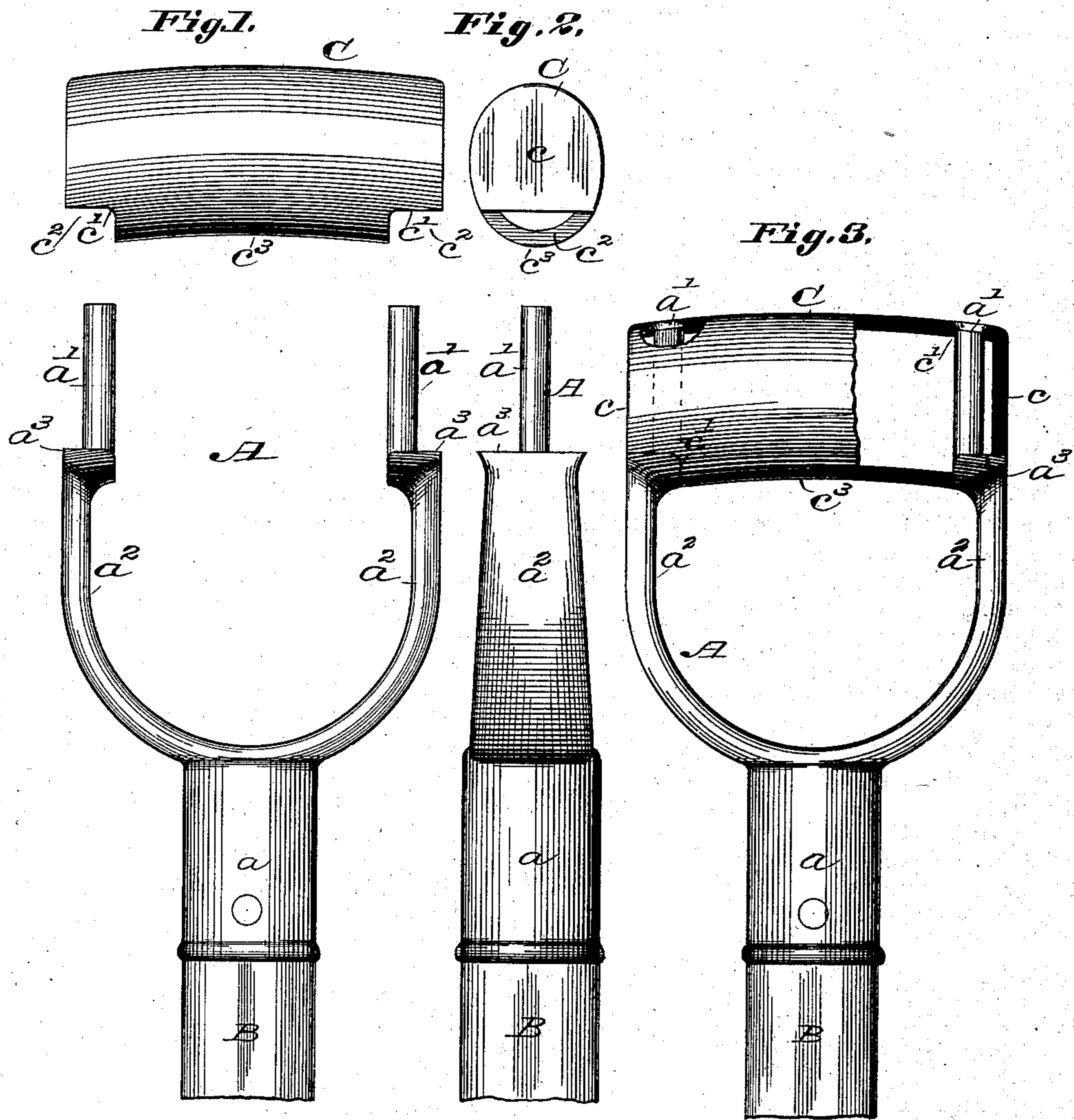
(No Model.)

P. W. GROOM.

SHOVEL OR SPADE HANDLE.

No. 315,407.

Patented Apr. 7, 1885.



Attest:
Charles Pickles,
J.W. Hoke.

Inventor:
Patrick W. Groom
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atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK W. GROOM, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO GROOM SHOVEL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SHOVEL OR SPADE HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,407, dated April 7, 1885.

Application filed Sep'tember 15, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK W. GROOM, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Shovel and Spade Handles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation representing the two parts which, when joined together, constitute the improved handle; Fig. 2, an edge elevation of the parts, and Fig. 3 a side elevation, showing the parts united to form the handle, part of the shell of the cross-bar being broken away to exhibit the interior.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The present improvement relates to shovels and spades whose handles are formed of cast metal.

The improvement consists in the special manner of constructing and uniting the parts of the handle, substantially as hereinafter described, and set forth in the claim.

The handle is composed of two parts—a U-shaped one, A, which is attached to the stock B of the blade of the shovel or spade, and a cross-bar, C, which is attached to the upper end of the part A. The part A is attached to the stock by means of the socket a , with which the part A is provided and into which the stock is inserted, and to enable the part A to be connected with the cross-bar it is, at its upper end, provided with the projections a' a' , which project upward from the part A at each side thereof. The projections a' a' are

not in line with the sides a^2 a^2 of the part A, but a little inwardly therefrom, leaving a shoulder, a^3 a^3 , on the outer side of the projections a' a' , respectively.

The cross-bar C is considered, generally, a hollow cylinder having closed ends c c , and within its ends, at c' c' , being perforated transversely.

The parts A and C are united by passing the projections a' a' , respectively, through the perforations c' c' and riveting the upper ends of the projections, as shown in Fig. 3. When the two parts are thus fitted together, the ends c c rest upon the shoulders a^3 a^3 , and the cross-bar is cut away at its lower corners, c^2 c^2 , Figs. 1, 2, to enable the lower side, c^3 , of the shell of the cross-bar to come inside the upper ends of the sides a^2 a^2 . The two parts A C being thus fitted and joined together, a strong, smooth, light handle is readily obtained. There are no openings in which dirt might collect, and there are no projections to interfere with the manipulation of the handle or to catch against anything.

I claim—

The combination, in a shovel or spade handle, of the part A, having the projections a' a' , with a cross-bar, C, which is perforated to receive the projections, which pass through and are riveted upon the upper side of the cross-bar, substantially as described.

PATRICK W. GROOM.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
J. W. HOKE.