

(No Model.)

G. D. MOSHER.

TOOL HANDLE.

No. 359,400

Patented Mar. 15, 1887.

Fig 1

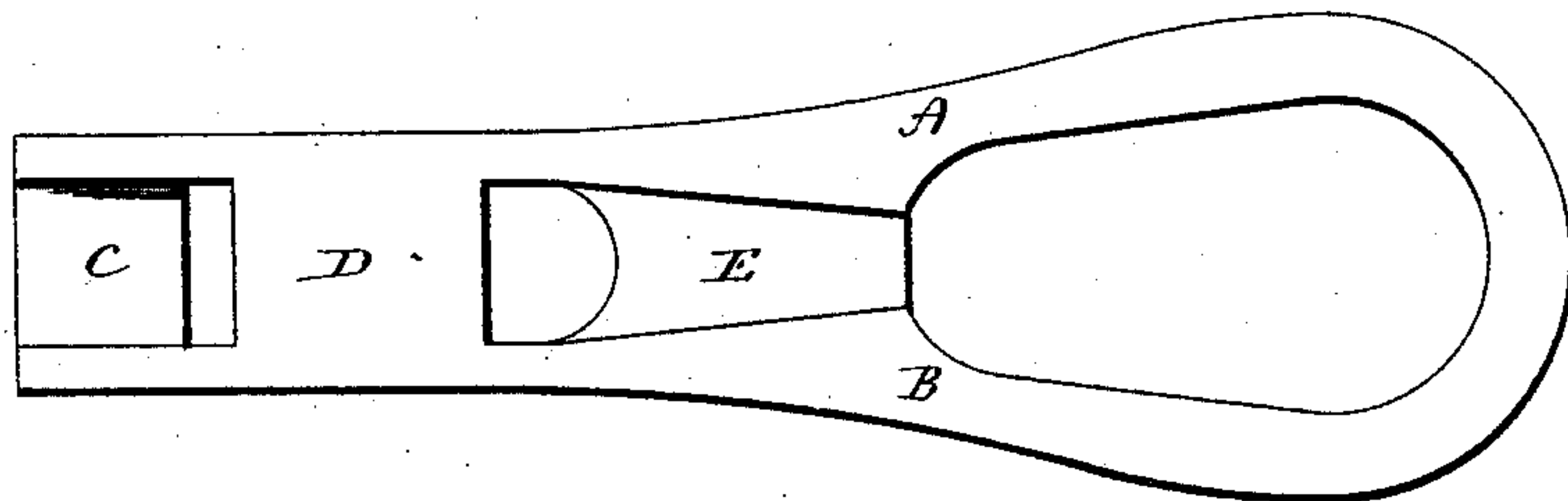


Fig 2

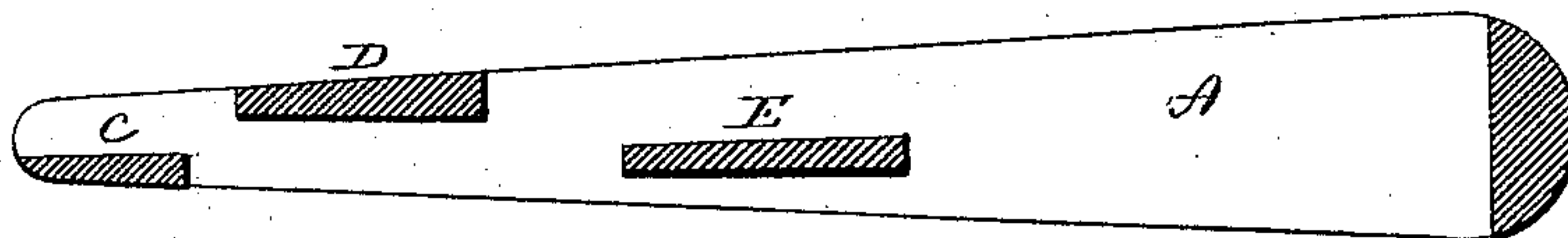
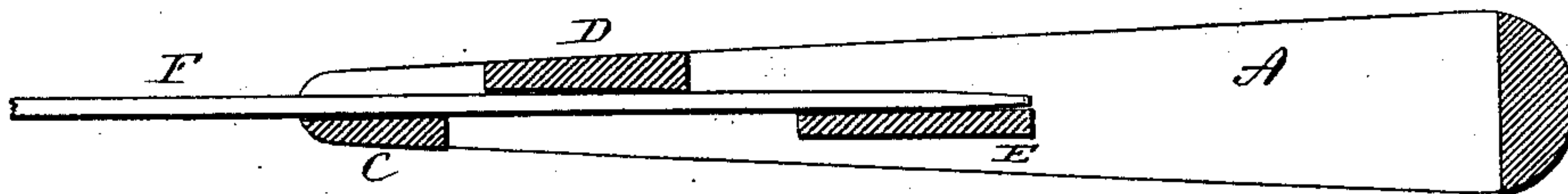


Fig 3



Witnesses.

J. H. Shumway.
Fred C. Earle

Geo. D. Mosher,
By Atty. *Inventor*

Wm. O. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. MOSHER, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT.

TOOL-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,400, dated March 15, 1887.

Application filed December 13, 1886. Serial No. 221,398. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. MOSHER, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Tool-Handles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with 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 face view of the handle; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section of the handle; Fig. 3, a longitudinal central section of the handle, showing the shank of a tool as set in the handle.

This invention relates to an improvement in tool-handles, and particularly to that class which are adapted to receive a variety of tools—such as screw-drivers, chisels, files, &c.—having a flat shank.

The object of this invention is to produce a handle which may be cast without a core, and one in which the tool will be securely held without a special device for that purpose.

The handle is of the desired size and outline, preferably expanding from the socket end. It is of a flat shape, and is composed of two sides, A B, connected by a web extending from the shank end toward the head. The connecting-web is made in three parts, C, D, and E. The parts C and E are in substantially the same plane; but the part D between the parts C E is offset or out of line with the parts C E, as seen in Fig. 2, the part C being at the socket end flush with one side of the handle, and the part E preferably flush with the opposite side of the handle, so as to leave a space longitudinally between the part D and the parts C E, and so that the shank of the tool may be introduced, passing over the part C, under the

part D, and over the part E. The width between the two sides at the shank end should correspond to the width of the shank of the tool, and the two sides at the part E should correspond to the tip of the shank, as seen in Fig. 3.

The plane of the parts C and E and the plane of the part D should converge from the socket end toward the head, so that the shank may wedge between the said parts with considerable friction, in order to firmly hold the tool on the handle.

F represents the shank of the tool inserted. The length of the part of the web D is less than the distance between the two parts C E, as seen in Fig. 2, and so that the handle can be molded flatwise, and the several parts of the web can be formed without coring, and so that handles coming from the sand do not necessarily require any finishing other than that given by the tumbling-barrel.

The handle is strong, of convenient shape, cheap, and durable, and firmly holds the tool set therein. No lock or securing devices are necessary. The tool is readily introduced and as readily removed, thus adapting the handle to interchangeable tools.

I claim—

The herein-described metal handle, consisting of two sides connected at the shank end by a web, in three parts, C, D, and E, the part D between the parts C E, its plane offset from the plane of the parts C E, and the said part D less in length than the distance between the parts C E, substantially as described.

GEORGE D. MOSHER.

Witnesses:

FRED. C. EARLE,
JOHN E. EARLE.