(No Model.)

J. A. COREY.

SAW HANDLE.

No. 407,333. Patented July 23, 1889.

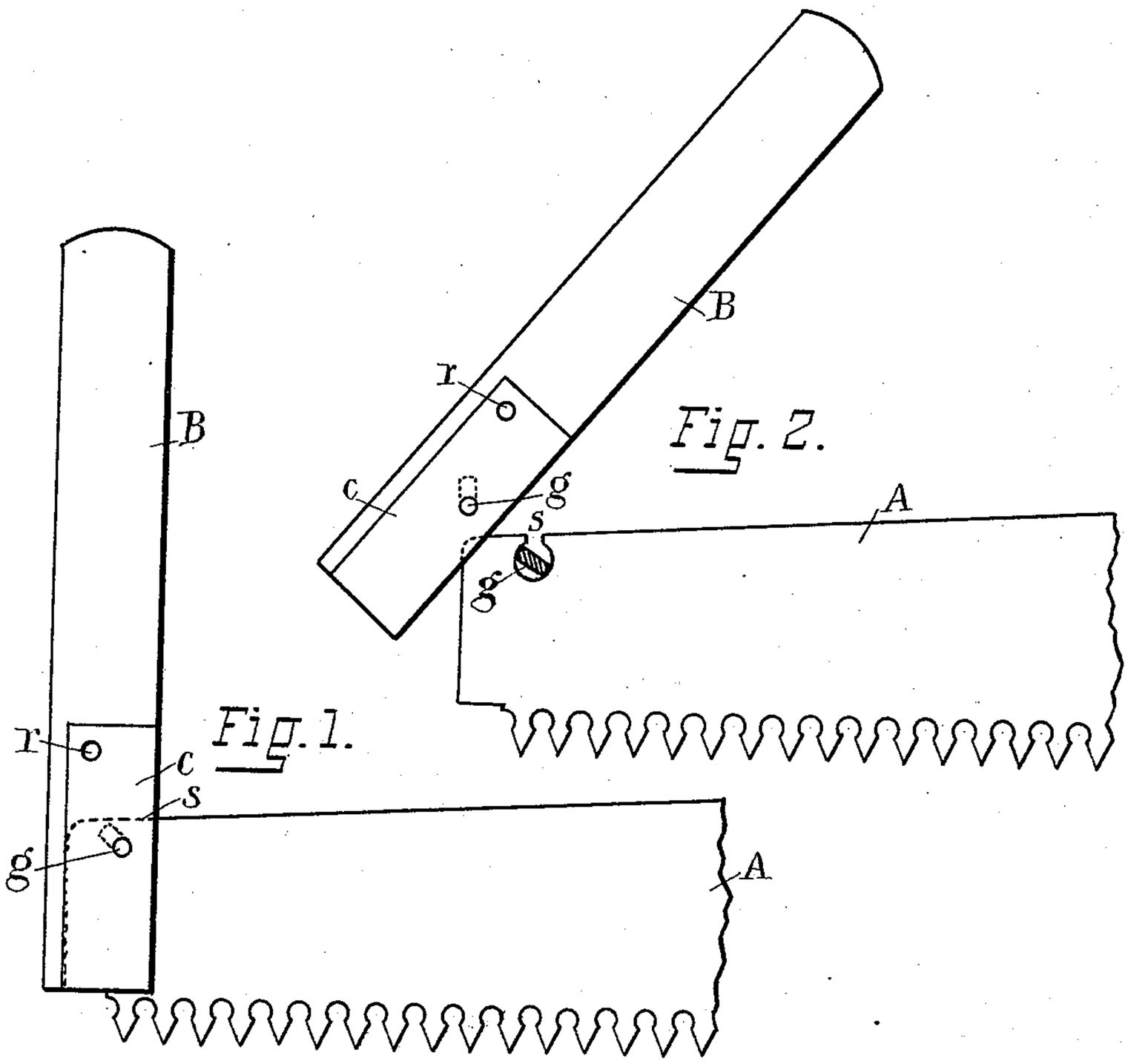

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

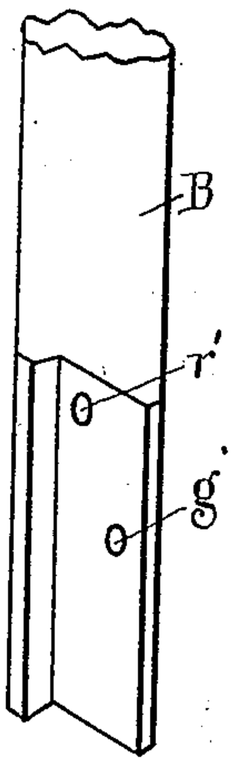

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

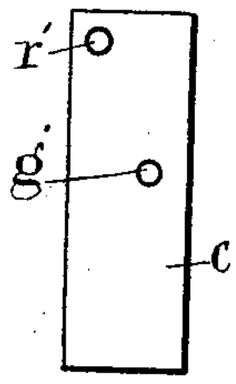

Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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JOHN A. COREY, OF ROCKVILLE, RHODE ISLAND.

SAW-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,333, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed July 5, 1888. Serial No. 279,010. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. COREY, of Rockville, in the county of Washington, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and valuable Improvements in Saw-Handles, of which the following, taken in connection with the drawings accompanying the same, is a specification.

This invention refers to that class of saws called "crosscut-saws," which are usually furnished with a handle at each end and operated by two persons when in use.

The object of this invention is to make a strong inexpensive handle that can easily and readily and securely be attached to the saw when it is required for use, and easily and quickly removed when not required for use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a side elevation of the handle attached to the saw, a portion of which only is shown. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the handle in position to be attached to the saw. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a part of a handle separated from the saw and clamp-plate. Fig. 4 shows a view of the clamp-plate which forms a part of the handle. Fig. 5 shows a perspective view of the pin *g*.

The lower part of the handle B, as shown in Fig. 3, is that which is in immediate connection with the saw A. It consists of a flat oblong piece of metal at its lower end and terminates in a socket at its upper end, to receive a handle of wood. It is preferably made of cast-iron made malleable, as that metal can readily be cast in the shape required, and is strong and of reasonable cost. It is rabbeted up from its lower end, so as to form a flat plate with a flange or raised back for a distance nearly the width of the end of the saw A. This recess is made deep enough to hold the saw and also the clamp-plate *c*, which comes just flush with the back flange, and is secured by means of a rivet *r*, which passes through the holes *r' r'* in the main part of the handle and also in the plate *c*. A strong steel pin *g* is also inserted in the holes *g' g'* in the main part of the handle and the clamp-plate *c*, and headed over on each side, so as to be held firmly in place. This pin *g* is made flat in the middle or part entering the notch *s* in the saw, (shown in Figs. 2 and 5,) so that when the handle is straightened up the pin will be turned in the notch in the saw and not be liable to come out of the notch.

A notch or recess *s* is made in the back of the saw at the same distance from the end of the saw that the pin *g* is from the back of the recess in the handle just described. When the clamp-plate *c* is riveted in place the space left between it and the other side of the recess is just wide enough to receive the saw A, so that it shall be held firmly between them.

The pin *g* is made flat between the plates of the clamp or that portion of it that enters the saw and placed at an angle to the back of the clamp, so that when the handle is inclined to be put in the saw, as in Fig. 2, the sides of the flat portion will be about vertical, so as to enter the saw, and when the handle is straightened up back the pin will be turned in the lower part of the notch *s*, which is made round to allow it to do so. The dotted lines in Fig. 1 show this position of the pin.

Fig. 2 shows the mode of applying the handle to the saw. The upper corner of the saw is entered into the recess in the handle a little way, or until the pin *g* is over the notch *s* in the back of the saw. Then the handle is pushed down on the saw until the pin *g* is in the bottom of the notch *s*. The upper end of the handle B is then carried over in direction from the saw A until the lower corner of the saw is brought up against the back of the recess, as represented by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. By reversing this series of motions the handle can be easily removed from the saw for packing away in less space when not in use.

In saws of this class the handle on one end is intended to be used to work the saw in one direction only, and another similar handle is applied to the other end of the saw to draw it in the opposite direction. This will prevent the bending or buckling of the saw

in the hands of an inexperienced person who attempts to push the saw while sawing, and thus cramps it.

Having thus described my improved saw-handle, what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the saw A, constructed with a notch *s* in its back, of the handle B, constructed with a recess and provided with a plate *c*, and the pin *g*, having a flattened middle portion, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

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Witnesses:
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