(No Model.)

N. D. CHASE.

AWL.

No. 601,123. Patented Mar. 22, 1898.

Fig. 1.

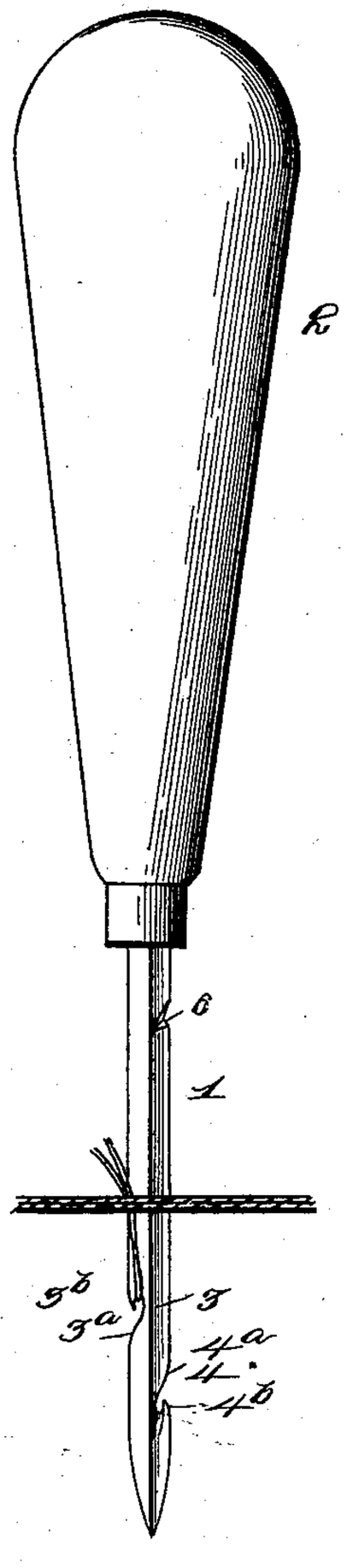
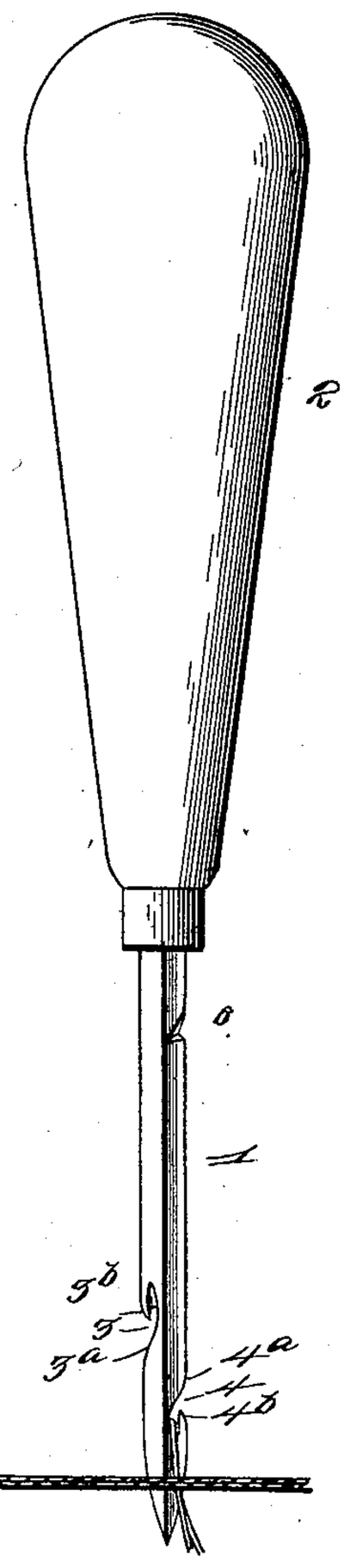


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

J. Koerth.

Wm. Boyston

INVENTOR

Newton D. Chase,

By John Hedderburne

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEWTON D. CHASE, OF POKEGAMA, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILMER HILT AND ALLEN HILT, OF HAMBROOK, CALIFORNIA.

AWL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,123, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed February 15, 1897. Serial No. 623,423. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEWTON D. CHASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pokegama, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awls; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to certain improvements in awls, and particularly to that class used by shoemakers, harness-makers, and the like in sewing leather; and my invention provides an awl of this character that can be used by unskilled persons to do their own mending and which is so constructed that different thicknesses of thread may be used with equal facility and whereby the thread may be cut when necessary.

To these ends my invention contemplates certain novel features of construction whereby the above and other advantages are gained in a simple, effective, and inexpensive manner, as will be hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of an awl embodying my invention, showing it in the act of passing a thread through a piece of leather; and Fig. 2 is a similar view in the act of withdrawing the thread.

Similar reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

1 represents the shank of the awl, which is preferably, but not necessarily, of diamond shape in transverse section, and this shank is provided with a handle 2 at one end, while its opposite end is brought to a sharp point, which is intended to penetrate the leather or other substance in the usual manner.

I provide open recesses 3 and 4 along the shank 1 and slightly above the point, the one marked 3 being cut into the shank, beginning at a point marked 3^a and extending upwardly into the body of the shank, the opposite end thereof terminating in a hook 3^b, and this hook in practice engages the thread and carries it through the leather. The recess 4, which is formed at the opposite side of the shank, begins at a point marked 4^a, whence it extends downwardly, terminating in a similar hook 4^b to that, 3^b, above described, and the purpose of this hook is to withdraw the thread, as I will presently describe.

It will be observed upon reference to the drawings that grooves are formed leading from the inner extremity of the recesses 3 and 4, from whence they merge into and become flush with the sides of the shank, and the purpose of these grooves is to provide for the accommodation of varying thicknesses of thread and to avoid all unnecessary resistance to the awl when passing through the material, and the extreme points of the hooks are turned slightly inward, so as to fall below the level of the side edges of the awl-shank and thus avoid contact with the material as the awl is passed through.

Near the upper end of the awl-shank 1 I provide a thread-cutter 6, which is formed by cutting a notch in its edge and sharpening the edges thereof, so that the thread may be readily and easily severed.

In practice the thread is first inserted into the recess 3 and the awl is forced through the material, after which it is withdrawn, leaving the thread therein in the form of a loop, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The awl is then forced through another portion of the material, and the hook 4, engaging with the loop in the thread, withdraws it, and this operation is repeated as often as necessary to form a succession of stitches.

In order to form a succession of stitches with a double thread, the thread is first looped in the recess 3 and the awl forced through the material, after which the other end of the thread is looped in the recess 4. Then by removing the awl from the leather or other substance both ends of the thread are ready to draw through, and thus a stitch is formed at each insertion of the awl.

It will thus be seen that my invention provides in a very simple manner an awl which can be readily used by inexperienced persons and by which they can easily do their own work of mending, thus avoiding the employment of experienced workmen, which is often considerable expense.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An awl, comprising a pointed shank of diamond shape in cross-section, provided in its opposite acute edges with curved slots which are reversely extended to form oppositely-projecting hooks, the flat sides of the shank adjacent to the slots being longitudinally grooved so that the ends of the grooves will coincide with the ends of the slot, substantially as specified.

2. An awl, comprising a shank which is diamond shape in cross-section and provided in one of its acute edges with obliquely-arranged V-shaped recesses, such recesses being arranged in the flat sides of the shank which bounds one of the acute edges and said recesses merging to form an oblique cutting edge, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NEWTON D. CHASE.

Witnesses:
R. M. BEAN,
ALBERT PANKNIN.