

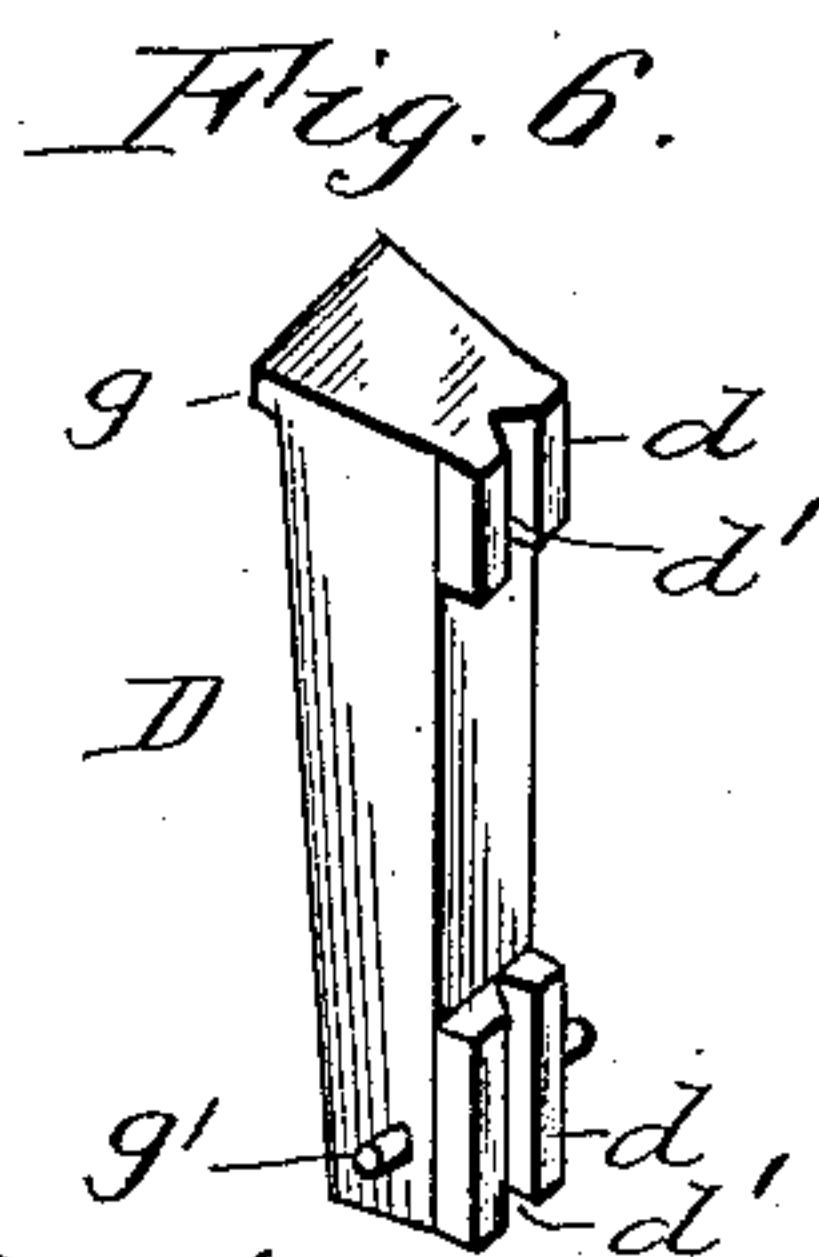
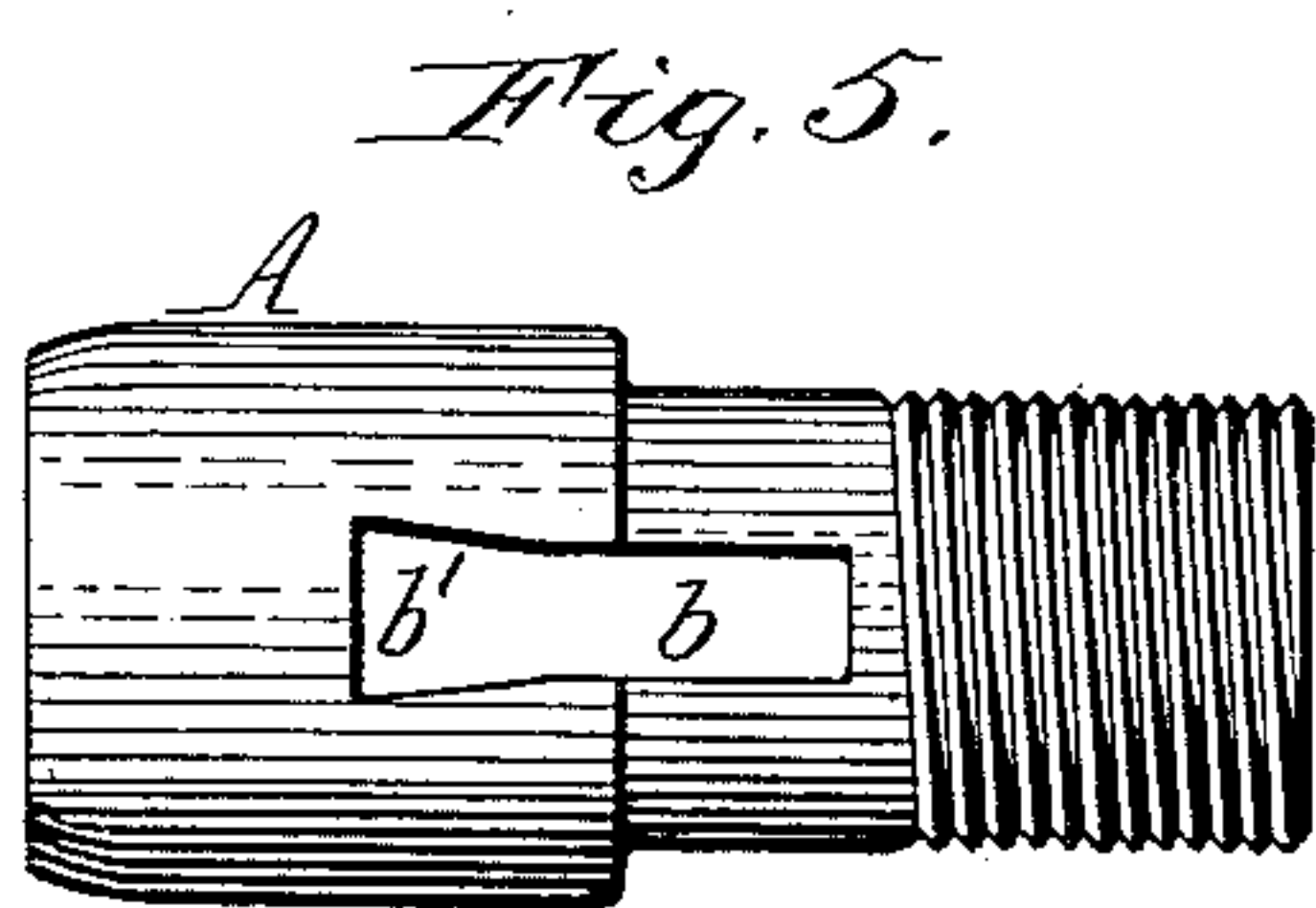
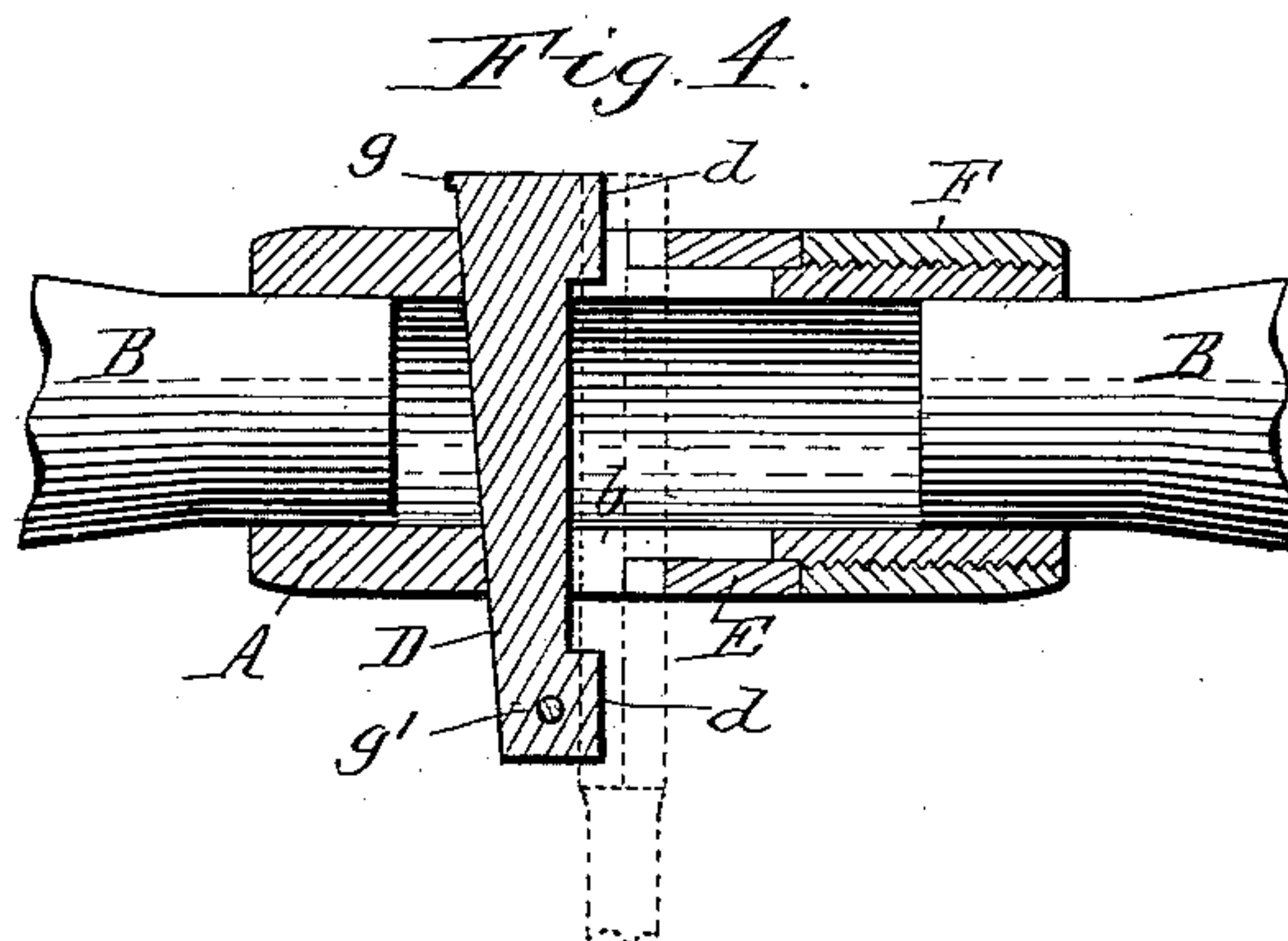
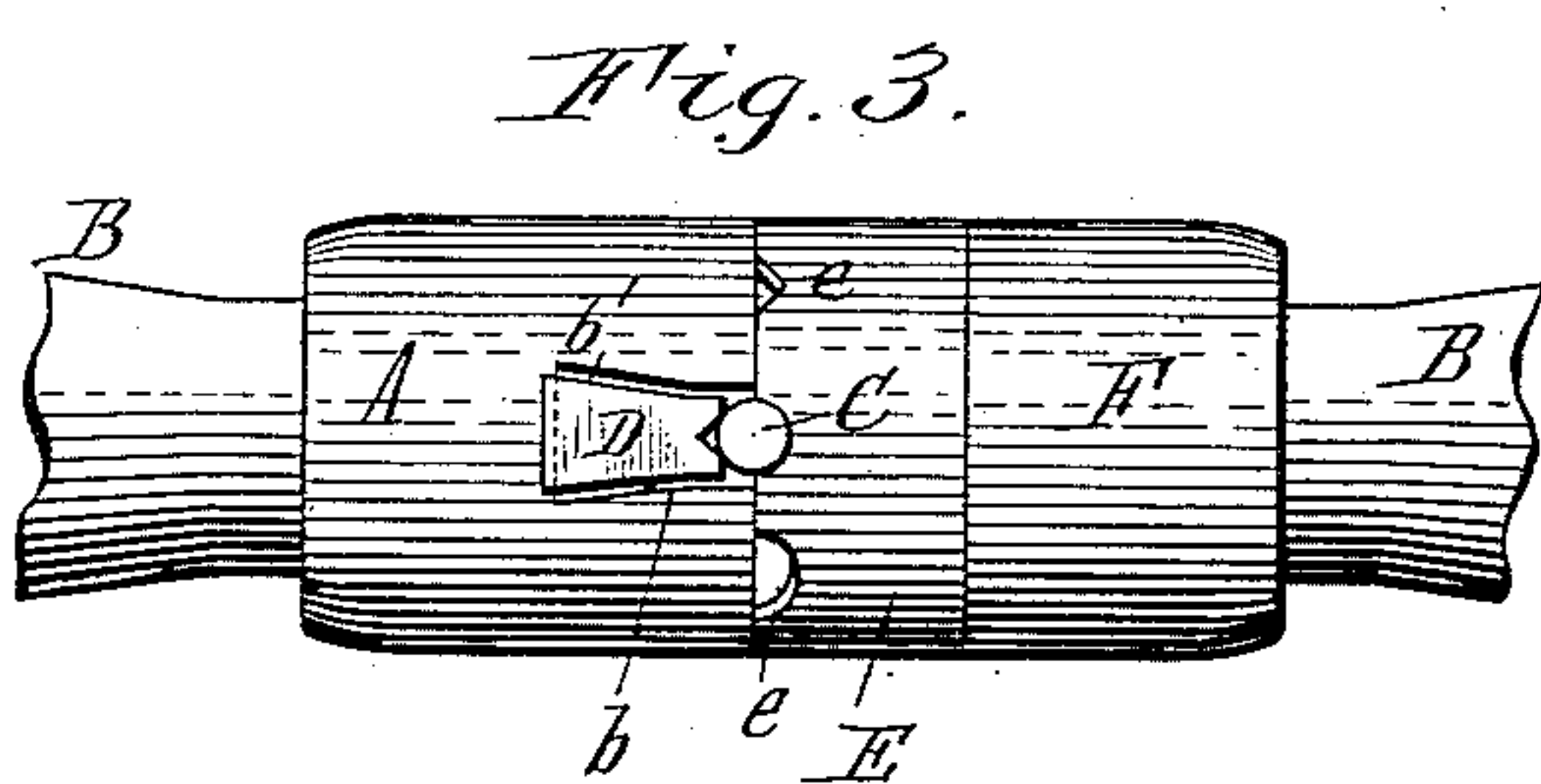
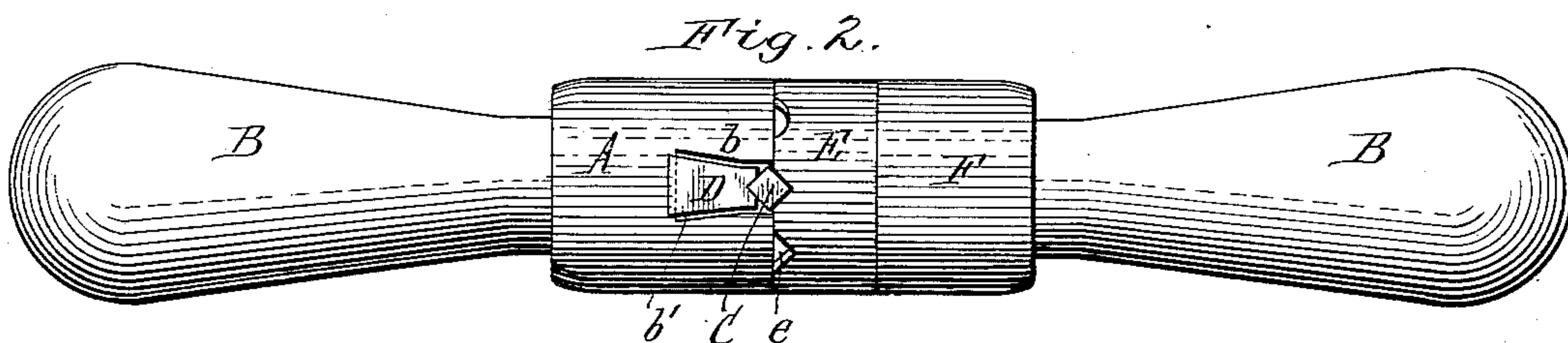
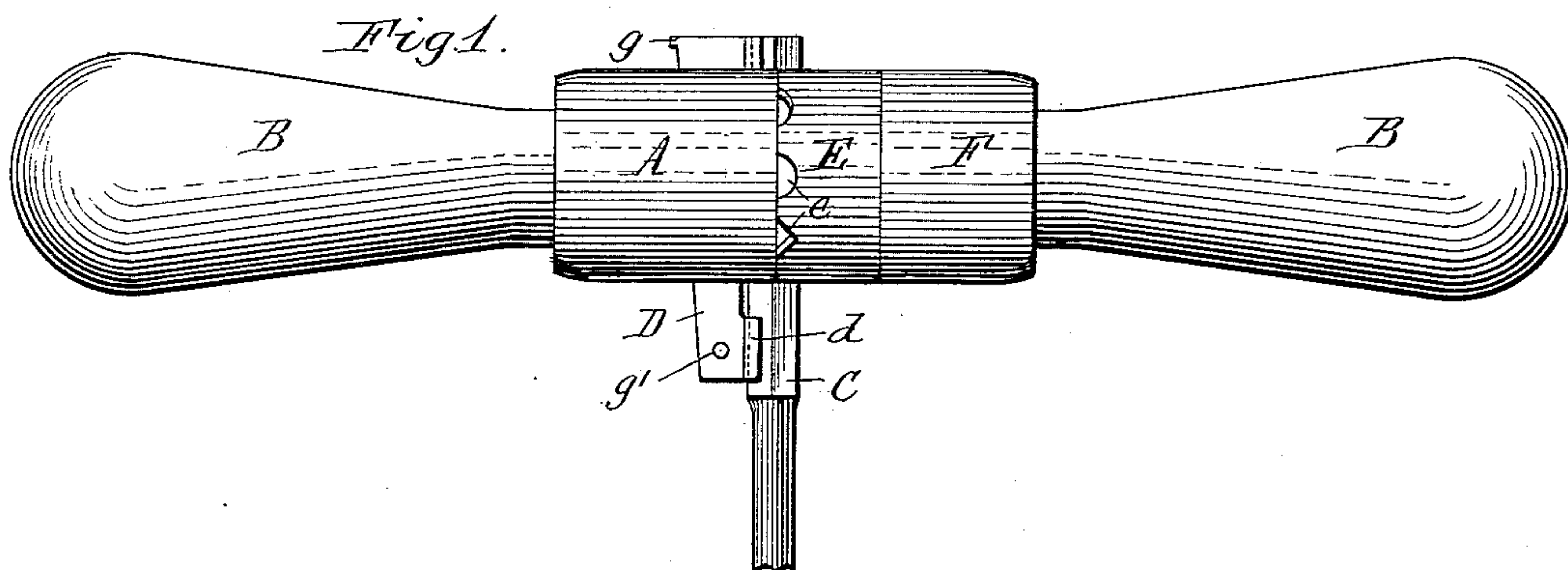
No. 618,238.

Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

S. F. SAWYER.
AUGER HANDLE.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Henry L. Decker.
Chas. F. Burkhardt. } Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STANLEY F. SAWYER, OF ALLENTOWN, NEW YORK.

AUGER-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,238, dated January 24, 1899.

Application filed February 28, 1898. Serial No. 671,910. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STANLEY F. SAWYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Allentown, in the county of Allegany, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Auger-Handles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more especially to that class of auger-handles which are detachably secured to the shank of the auger by a key or wedge and which are adapted to receive different-sized shanks, so that the same handle can be used for different augers.

One of the objects of my invention is the production of a simple and secure handle which can be readily applied to and removed from the auger and which can be cheaply manufactured.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the handle that the key or wedge, while free to clamp and release the auger-shank, is always held in its proper place, so that the shank can be conveniently passed through the opening of the handle preparatory to tightening the handle thereon.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved handle applied to an auger having a flat-sided shank. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a top plan view showing the handle applied to a round auger-shank. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the handle, the auger-shank being shown by dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a detached top plan view of the central sleeve or ferrule of the handle. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the key or wedge.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A is the metallic sleeve or ferrule forming the central portion of the auger-handle, and B B are the wooden end pieces or grips, which are securely fitted in the ends of said sleeve. This sleeve is provided in its upper and lower sides with slots or openings *b*, through which the shank C of the auger and the fastening key or wedge D pass. The auger-shank is clamped between this key and a ring E, which surrounds the central portion of the sleeve, and abuts against an end ring or stop-collar F, which latter also surrounds the sleeve. The portion of the sleeve upon which the ring E and collar F are mounted is prefer-

ably reduced sufficiently to render the surface of these parts flush with the surface of the sleeve, as shown. The stop-collar is provided with an internal screw-thread which engages with an external screw-thread formed on the reduced end portion of the sleeve, as shown in Fig. 4, while the ring E has a smooth bore and is free to turn on the sleeve. The key D is provided on its front side at its upper and lower ends with forwardly-projecting lugs *d*, having upright V-shaped notches or seats *d'*, which receive and confine one side or edge of the auger-shank. The ring E is provided in its opposing edge with notches or seats *e*, which receive and confine the opposite side of the auger-shank, so that when the key is tightened or driven home the auger-shank is securely clamped between the notched lugs *d* of the key and the notches of the ring.

In order to permit the same handle to be applied to augers having shanks of different sizes and cross-sections, the ring E is arranged to turn on the sleeve A and provided with a number of pairs or sets of notches which are arranged at intervals around its peripheral edge, as shown, the notches of each pair being arranged on diametrically opposite sides of the ring and corresponding in shape and depth. For instance, the sleeve is provided with a number of pairs of angular notches of different depths for receiving different-sized flat-sided auger-shanks and with a number of pairs of round notches of different sizes for receiving different-sized auger-shanks of that cross-section.

In applying the handle to a shank of given size and cross-section the stop-collar F is screwed outward sufficiently to leave the necessary space between the notched ring and the key to admit the auger-shank, and the ring is then turned to bring the corresponding notches of the ring opposite or in line with the key. After inserting the shank the stop-collar is again screwed forward sufficiently to hold the handle on the shank, and the key is then driven home for tightly clamping the handle to the shank.

By providing the key with the projecting lugs *d* it bears against the auger-shank at only two points, permitting the key to adapt itself to any imperfection or unevenness of the

auger-shank and insuring a secure attachment of the handle to the shank. To prevent the key from falling out of its openings in the sleeve both in the normal and inverted positions of the auger, the same is provided at its upper end with a rearwardly-projecting lip *g* and at its lower end with a transverse pin *g'*.

In order to retain the key at the proper end of the slots *b* of the sleeve and prevent the same from getting in the way of the auger-shank in passing the latter through the slots of the sleeve, the portions *b'* of these slots normally occupied by the key are enlarged and the outer or rear portion of the key is correspondingly widened or enlarged. This enlargement *b'* of the slots is preferably of dovetailed form, with its narrow end facing the notched ring E, and the key is made of a correspondingly dovetailed or tapered cross-section, as shown. By this construction the key is prevented from moving into the contracted portions of the slots which receive the auger-shank, and the latter can therefore be conveniently inserted without giving any attention to the position of the key, which is usually necessary when the key is free to slide out of its normal position. The key is fitted in the dovetail slots of the sleeve with sufficient looseness to permit it to clamp the auger-shank.

My improved auger-handle, while applicable to auger-shanks of various sizes and forms, is very simple and durable in construction, it requires no wrench or special implement for tightening it, it is not liable to slip or loosen on the auger-shank, and it can be produced at small cost.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with the sleeve or fer-

rule of the auger-handle having slots or openings for the passage of the auger-shank, of a rotary ring surrounding said sleeve and having a number of different seats for receiving auger-shanks of various sizes and forms, and a fastening device for clamping the auger-shank in the seats of said rotary ring, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the sleeve or ferule of the auger-handle having slots or openings for the passage of the auger-shank, of a rotary ring surrounding said sleeve and provided at intervals in its edge with different seats for receiving auger-shanks of various sizes or forms, and a key or wedge arranged in the slots of said sleeve and operating to clamp the auger-shank in a seat or pair of seats of said rotary ring, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with the sleeve or ferule of the auger-handle having a screw-threaded end portion and slots or openings for the passage of the auger-shank, of an internally-screw-threaded collar engaging with the screw-thread of the sleeve, a rotary ring surrounding the sleeve and abutting against the inner edge of said collar and having in its inner edge a number of different seats adapted to receive auger-shanks of various sizes or forms, and a key or wedge arranged in the slots of said sleeve and operating to clamp the auger-shank in the seats of said rotary collar, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 14th day of February, 1898.

STANLEY F. SAWYER.

Witnesses:

WM. SAWYER,

EDW. A. BROWN.