

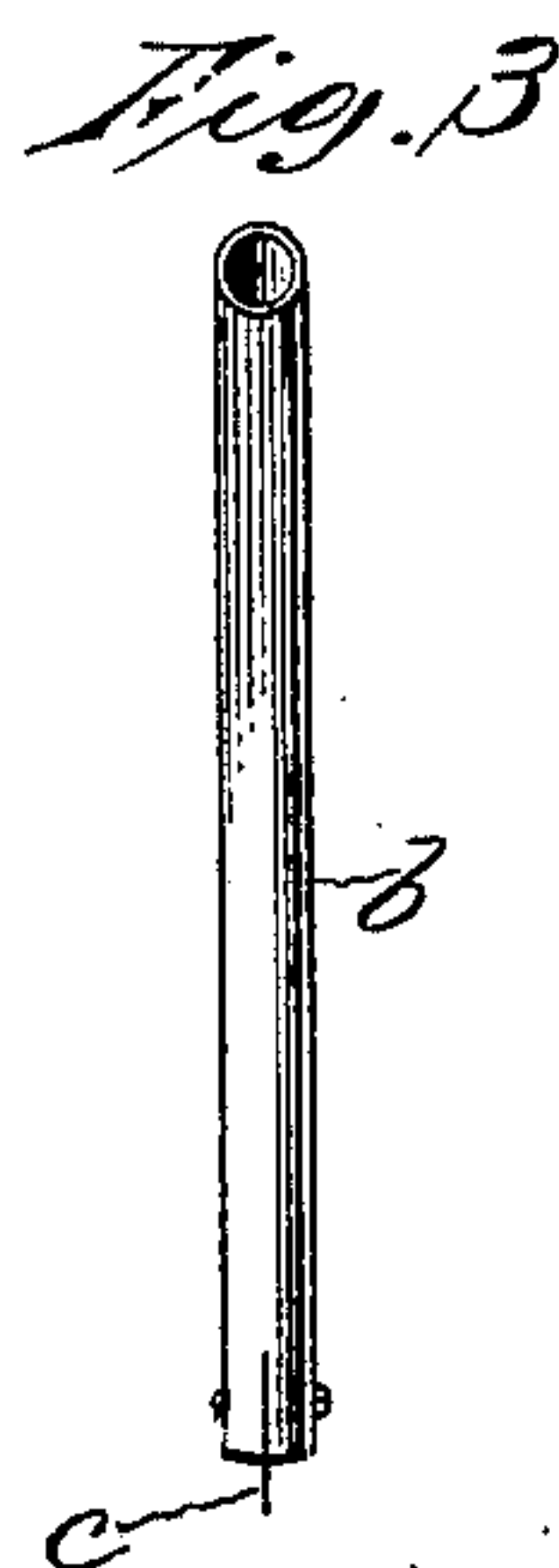
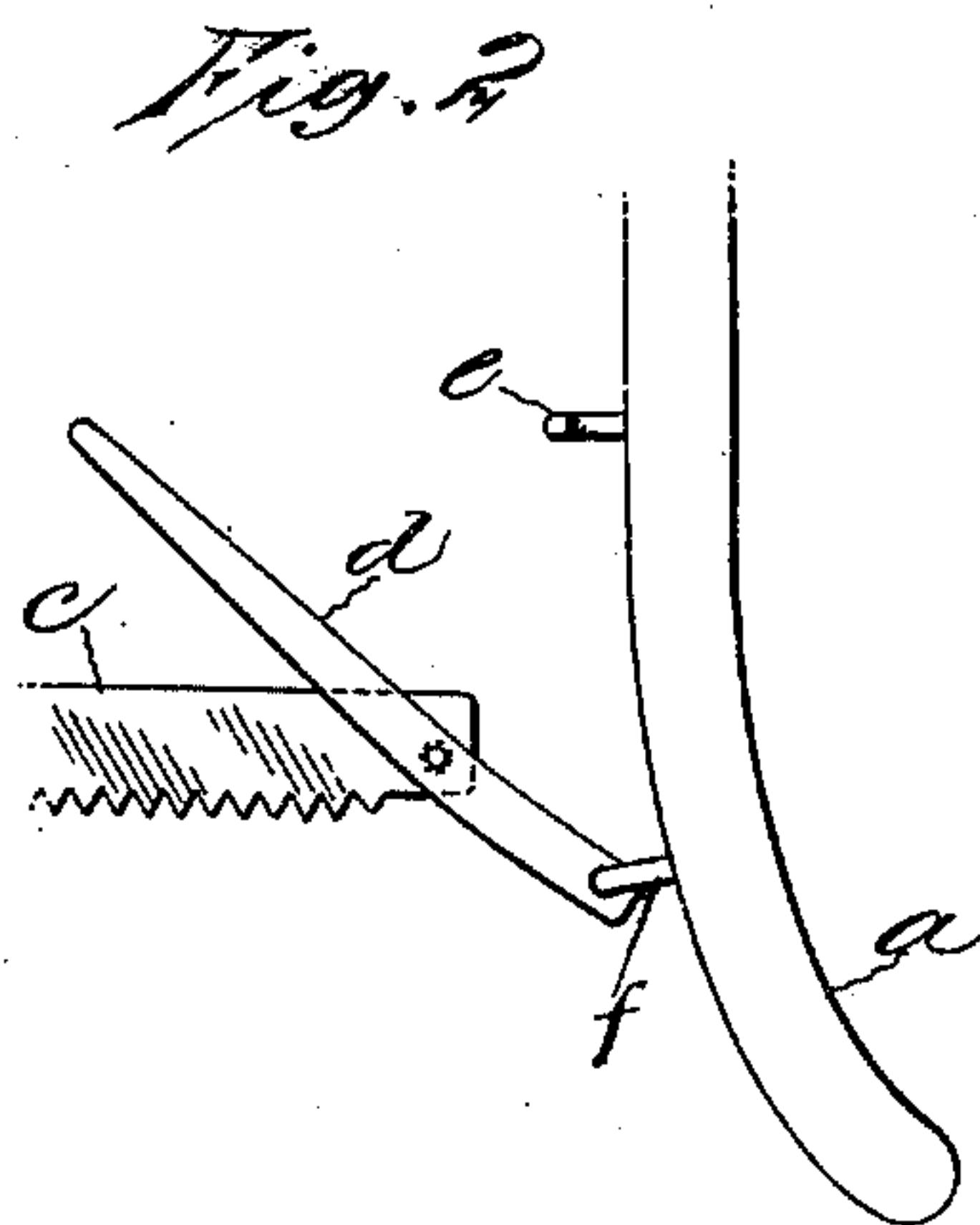
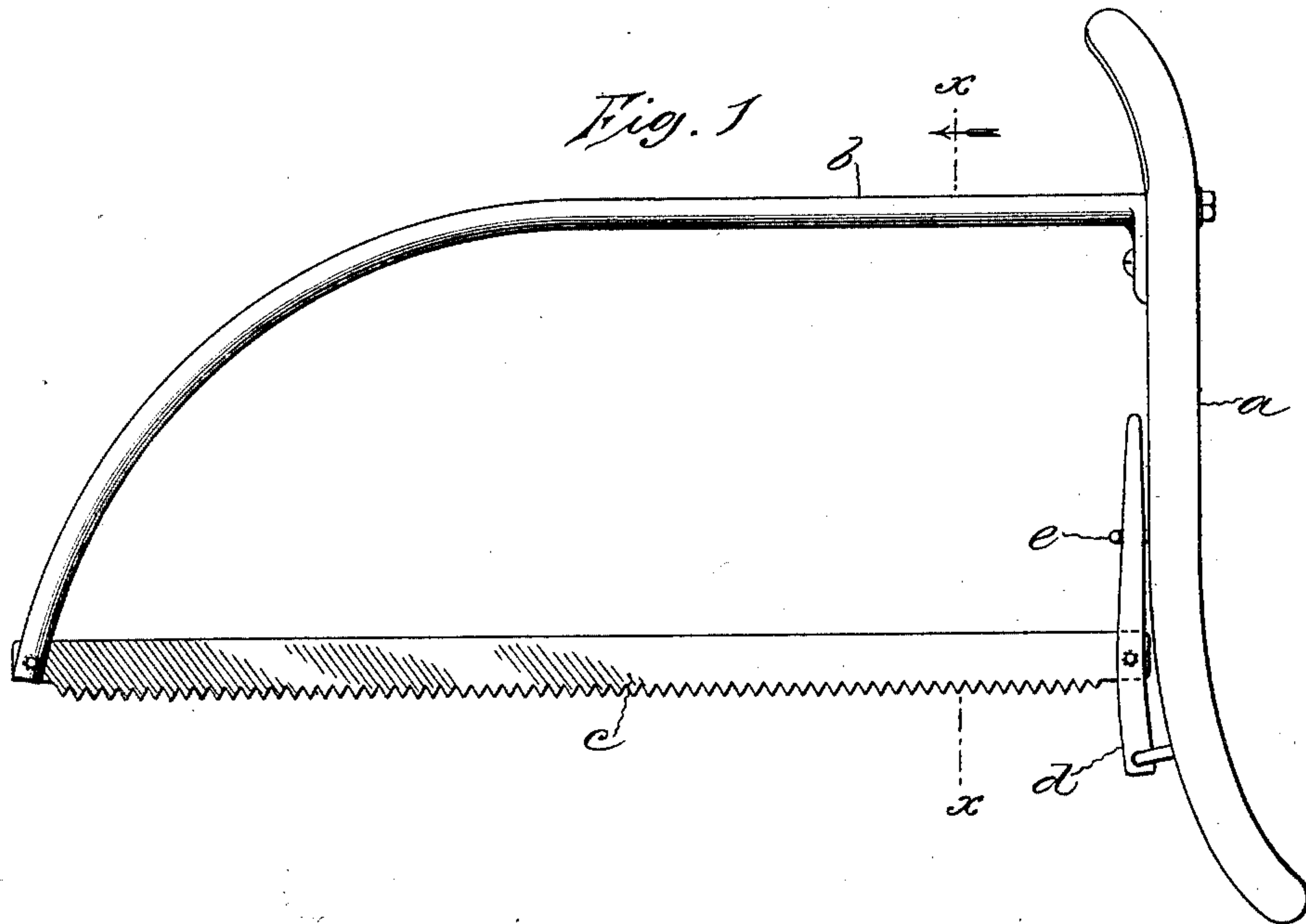
No. 679,653.

Patented July 30, 1901.

C. G. WELLS.
HANDSAW.

(Application filed Dec. 4, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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CHARLES G. WELLS, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

HANDSAW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,653, dated July 30, 1901.

Application filed December 4, 1900. Serial No. 38,638. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. WELLS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Handsaws, such as are commonly used for sawing firewood, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of the saw embodying said improvement with the saw-blade strained. Fig. 2 is a side view of a portion of the same saw with the saw-blade unstrained. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow and illustrating more particularly the tubular shape of the reach.

The object of the improvement is the production of a handsaw, such as is commonly used for sawing wood, having certain features of novelty and advantage.

In the accompanying drawings the letter a denotes the saw-handle, preferably made of wood. It has ends which are shaped and adapted to be grasped by the two hands of the operator.

The letter b denotes a curved tubular reach, which is firmly attached to the handle. It is of the essence of this improvement that this reach should be both curved and tubular, and preferably it should be constructed of wrought-iron piping. It contains a maximum of strength for the purpose in hand with a minimum of weight, and at the same time the curved characteristic and the tubular characteristic combined give the reach just

that degree of elasticity which, along with the requisite strength, is admirably adapted for the straining of the saw for actual work.

The letter c denotes the saw-blade. It is attached at one end to the curved tubular reach and at the other end to the handle a . The attachment of the saw-blade to the handle is through the medium of the straining-lever d . When the saw is not in use, the lever and saw-blade assume the position shown in Fig. 2. The proper straining of the saw-blade for use is attained by drawing the lever into the grasp of the catch e . The latter is a hook located on the inner face of the handle a above the inner end of the saw-blade, while the lever d is pivoted to said handle below the saw-blade by a link or eye f , so that the entire lever is located on the inner side of the handle and out of position, where it may be undesirably loosened.

I claim as my improvement—

In combination; the saw-handle, the curved reach extending from its upper portion outward and downward, the saw-blade attached at its outer end to the reach, the straining-lever pivoted between its extremities to the inner end of the blade and standing wholly inside of said handle, a link or eye pivotally connecting one end of the said lever with the handle, and a catch or hook on the handle above the blade with which said lever is adapted to be detachably engaged—all as and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES G. WELLS.

Witnesses:

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