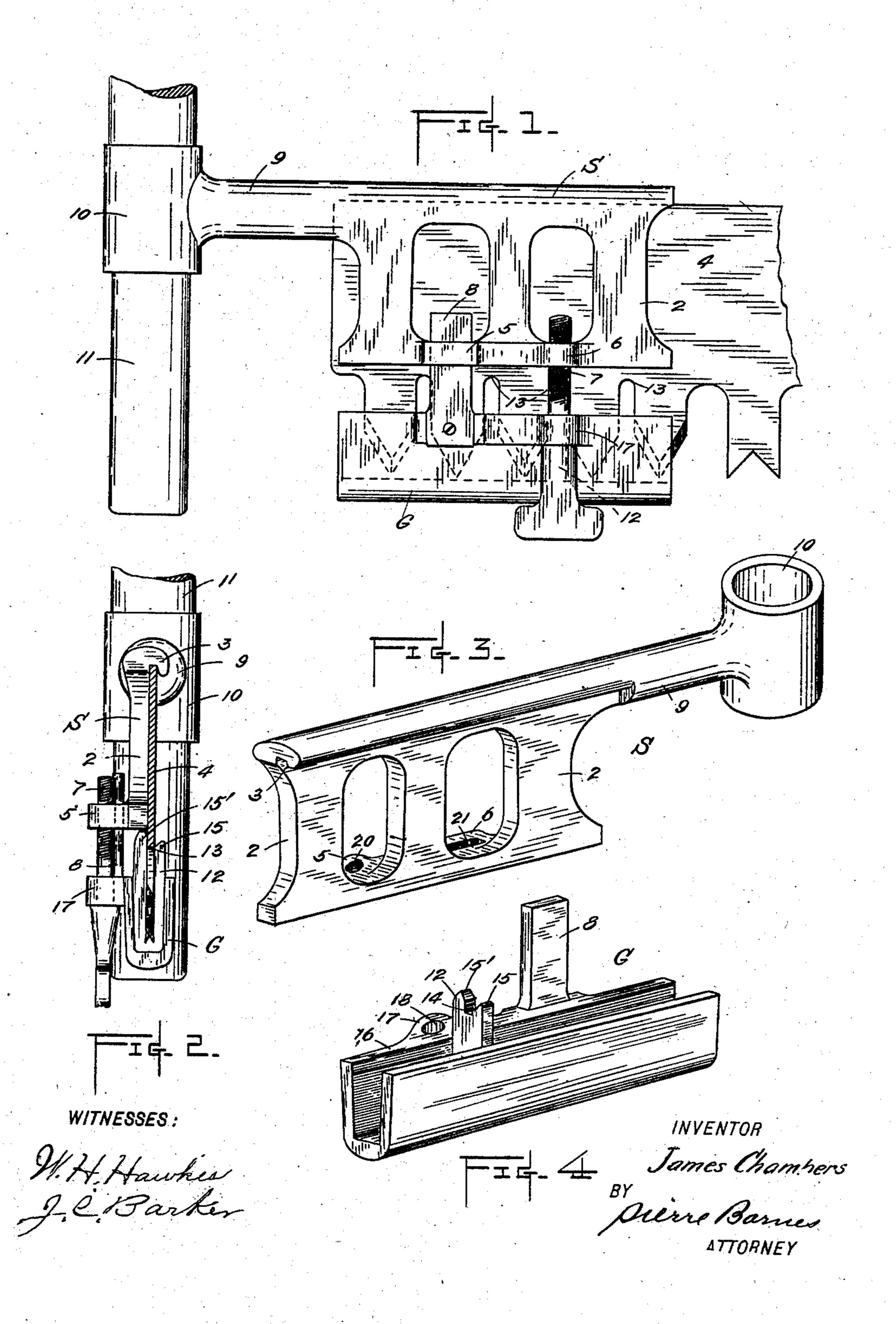
J. CHAMBERS. SAW HANDLE.

(Application filed May 26, 1902.)

(No Model.)



United States Patent Office.

JAMES CHAMBERS, OF EVERETT, WASHINGTON.

SAW-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 712,452, dated October 28, 1902.

Application filed May 26, 1902. Serial No. 108,917. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James Chambers, a citizen of the United States, residing at Everett, in the county of Snohomish and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saw-Handles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to saw-handles; and its object is to provide a simple, strong, and convenient device of this class efficient in its operation and which can be applied or removed from a saw quickly. These and other objects are attained in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device applied to a saw. Fig. 2 is
an end elevation thereof. Figs. 3 and 4 are
perspective views of the stock S and guard G
shown in the other views.

The stock S consists of a vertical plate-25 web 2, which at its top edge is turned over to form a hook 3 for embracing the back edge of a saw 4 when the blade thereof rests against the said web. Integral with the stock are lugs 5 and 6, which extend latterally from one 30 side of its bottom edge to respectively receive a clamping-screw 7 and a guide-tongue 8, hereinafter referred to. Connected in a longitudinal direction from the said web by a shank 9 is a vertically-arranged socket 10 for 35 the reception of a wooden handle-stick 11. A guard G, preferably of the same length as the stock-web 2, is formed with a U-shaped cross-section and has intermediate of its length an upright post 12 for inserting into 40 a gullet 13 between two saw-teeth, and to prevent any side displacement thereat when the parts are clamped together I notch the post end to form a seat or saddle 14 therein and preferably make the projecting ends 15 15' 45 of unequal length. Extending transversely from the top edge 16 of the guard is a lug 17, having an eye or aperture 18, through

which is passed a clamping-screw 7 to engage

with a screw-threaded hole 20 of stock-lug 5.

Positioned upon and firmly secured to the 50 guard, so as to be in line with an aperture 21 in lug 6, is the guide-tongue 8, making a slidable fit in the last-named aperture.

To assemble the parts, the guard G is first placed upon the saw blade, so that the said 55 post will be seated in a gullet, as before mentioned, and the guard-channel straddle the teeth. The stock is then placed in position over the back edge of the blade, so that the socket 21 thereof will engage with the said 60 guide-tongue of the guard, when by inserting the clamping-screw through lug 17 and screwing into the threaded hole 20 the handle is firmly secured together and to the sawblade. To remove the handle, make a couple 65 of reverse turns of the clamping-screw and the parts will spread sufficiently to permit the hook 3 of the stock being lifted over the back edge of the saw-blade and the guard-post 12 moved sidewise from its seat over the shorter 70 end 15 thereof.

Among the advantages obtained from the device may be mentioned the prevention of all danger of the sawyer being cut by sawteeth, for when a heavy saw is suddenly 75 stopped in its stroke through the kerf by closing of the latter or other cause the momentum propels the operator's lower hand against the teeth, to be badly lacerated thereby; but by covering up the end teeth by a 80 suitable guard all danger of being cut is obviated.

A further advantage gained by this invention is in the provision of a rib upon both the tooth and back edges of the saw, whereby the 85 same may be firmly grasped when beginning a horizontal cut, for it is a well-known fact that such cuts cannot be started true and straight in felling large trees without thus grasping a saw, and consequently the supple-90 mental rib-handles is a decided advance in the art.

A still further advantage gained by the invention, and one that will be appreciated by men engaged in felling big "timber," often- 95 times from an elevated position on chopping-boards, is the fact of the facility with which the handle can be disconnected from a saw,

whereby the blade may be removed lengthwise from the kerf without disturbing the wedges used for throwing the tree and permitting the sawyers to get to a safe distance before the 5 tree falls.

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

Patent, is—

1. A saw-handle, comprising a stock conro nected integrally by a shank with a sticksocket and formed with a web having its upper edge turned over to make a hook for engaging the back edge of a saw, a saw-teeth guard of U-shaped cross-section, an upright 15 post positioned intermediate the length of

said guard and provided with a notch at its upper extremity, a guide-tongue projecting vertically from a side of the guard and adapted to engage in a corresponding socket of the

20 stock, and means to secure the said stock to the said guard, such means comprising a screw passing through a lug of the guard and

engaging with a threaded lug of the stock, sub-

stantially as described.

2. In a saw-handle, the combination with a 25 stock S comprising a stick-socket 10, a vertical web 2 provided at its top edge with a hook 3, and lugs 5 and 6 projecting laterally from the lower edge of said web; of a sawteeth guard G of U-shaped cross-section pro- 30 vided with an upright post 12, a guide-tongue 8 adapted to engage with aperture in said stock-lug 6, a lug 17 projecting transversely from said guard, and a clamping-screw 7 passed through an eye of last-named lug and 35 engaging with a screw-thread in eye of said lug 5, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Witnesses: PIERRE BARNES, HENRY S. NOON.