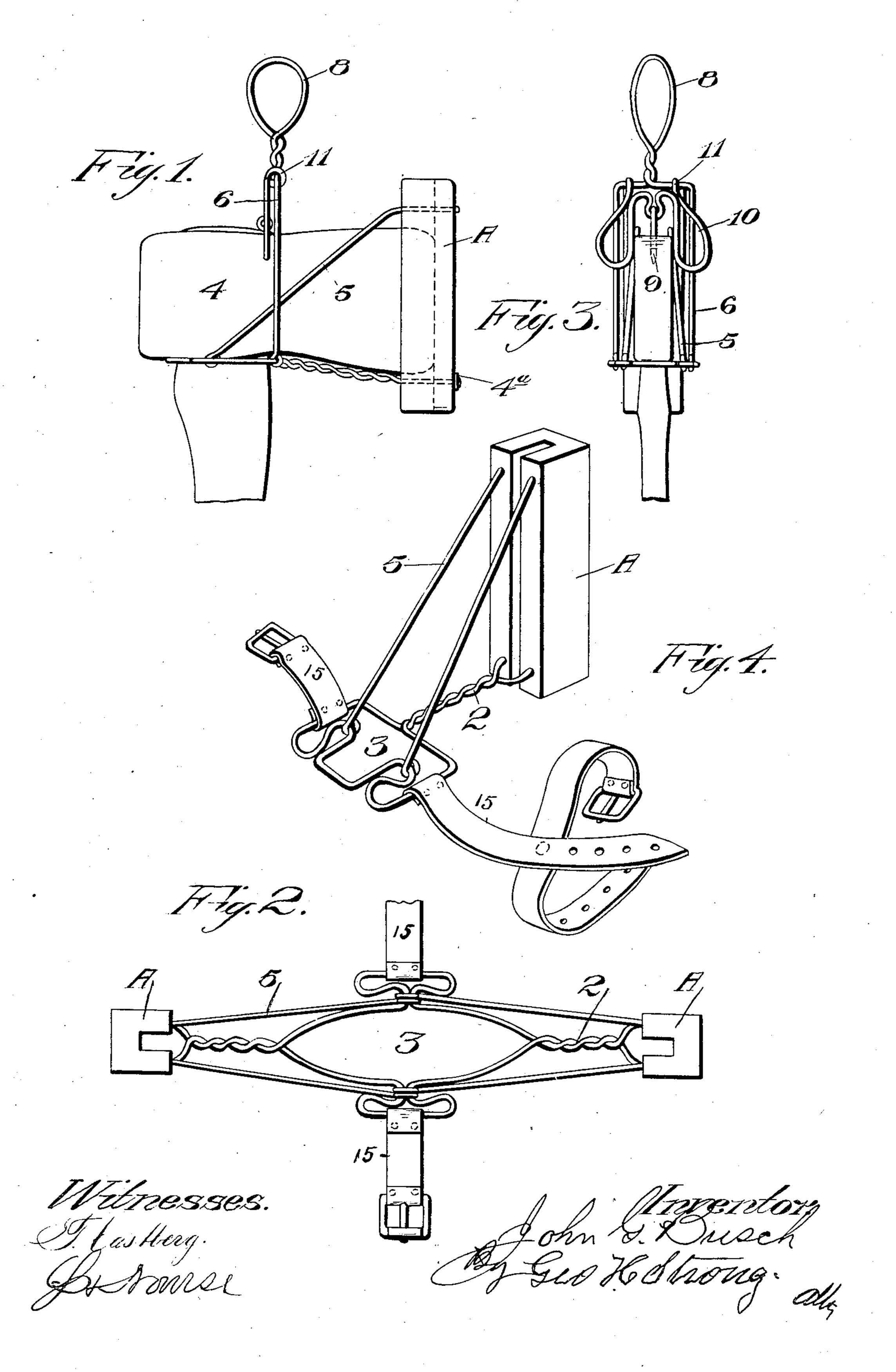
J. G. BUSCH.

AX HOLSTER AND GUARD.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. BUSCH, OF POTTER VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

AX HOLSTER AND GUARD.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

zen of the United States, residing at Potter Valley, in the county of Mendocino and State 5 of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Ax Holsters and Guards, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a holster and guard for carrying axes and protecting the edges

10 thereof.

It consists of a safety-guard adapted to fit the edge or edges of the ax, and means connected therewith whereby it may be locked to the ax, and a means by which the ax and 15 the holster may be conveniently carried.

It also comprises details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the application to a single-20 edge ax. Fig. 2 shows the application to a double-edge ax. Fig. 3 is an end view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows my ax holster and guard for a single-edge ax with leather-strap attachment.

For the purpose of safely carrying axes and like tools and protecting the edges thereof from injury it is desirable to employ some form of guard which will cover the sharp edge. Such a guard I have shown in the pres-

30 ent case in the form of a wooden, leather, horn, or other suitable piece A, having a groove or channel made in one side of such a length that the edge of the ax may be inserted in this groove. Connecting with this 35 guard A is a frame 2, which may be made of

heavy wire passing through the guard and bent in such shape as to form a socket 3, into which the handle of the ax 4 may be thrust, so that when the handle passes through this 40 socket the edge of the ax will lie in the chan-

nel of the guard. As here shown, the lower twisted portion of the wire or frame 2 extends substantially at right angles from the guard A to the handle, thence is expanded

45 and curved to form a socket 3 for the handle. The ends of the wire are passed through the lower part of the guard and are riveted through a plate 4ª on the outside or otherwise fastened. Other wires 5 extend diagonally

50 across each side of the blade of the ax, forming a side guard to prevent its being removed, and the terminal ends are formed into eyes which engage with loops formed in that portion which passes around the ax-handle.

In order to form a hanger or support, I have

shown a strap or a piece of twisted wire hav-Be it known that I, John G. Busch, a citi- | ing arms 6, which extend down upon each side of the ax and have loops or eyes engaging the wires 2 on the frame, and at the upper end this part carries a loop, as shown at 8, 60 which loop may be suspended from a belt, if the ax is to be carried, or rope or other con-

venient carryng device may be used.

In order to prevent the ax from being removed from the guard, I have shown a lock- 65 ing device which consists of a pin 9, extending into a hole made in the end of the handle of the ax or between one edge of the handle and the eye of the ax at the outer end. This pin has an eye formed upon it and engaging the 70 yoke 10, which is formed in two portions extending down upon each side of the ax-head, having an intermediate loop in which the pin is swiveled, the outer ends of this yoke having eyes made to fit the transversely-bent por- 75 tion of the main frame, as shown at 11. When these parts are all in position, the swinging yoke which carries the pin lies against the arms which are swiveled to the main frame and which extends up on each 80 side of the ax-head, and they may be locked in this position by a small padlock or other, device. The pin then entering the hole in the head previously described will prevent any movement of the parts which will release 85 the ax. In order to disengage and release the ax, the parts may be unlocked, and by turning the pin carrying the links about their swiveled point the pin may first be withdrawn from the hole in the ax-head. Then the 90 carrying or holster link may be swung over the head of the ax, thus allowing the handle to be slipped out of the loop of the frame in which it fits and the edge of the ax to be withdrawn from the guard.

When the ax has a double edge, as is frequent in the construction of certain woodmen and other axes, there are two of the guards A, and the frame by which they are united is simply a duplicate of the frame of 100 the single ax, the handle-socket in this case being intermediate between the two guards. The holster or suspension portion of the frame is preferably attached to the central portion of this frame and may have straps 15 105 or other means by which it can be safely carried upon the back or from the belt or any other way without endangering the user or

injuring the edge or edges of the ax.

Having thus described my invention, what 110

I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An ax-guard consisting of a channeled piece adapted to fit the edge of the ax, a wire frame connecting with said guard having a socket through which the handle of the ax may pass, and means connected therewith for the suspension of the ax and holder.

2. An ax-holder having a rigid channeled guard into which the edge of the ax is adapted to fit, a wire frame riveted to the guard and having its members separated to form a socket for the ax-handle, braces extending from the socket portion upon each side and connected with the guard, and a holster or suspending device secured to the wire framework.

3. An ax-holder having a rigid channeled

guard into which the edge of the ax is adapted to fit, a wire frame riveted to the lower 25 part of the guard and having its members separated to receive the ax-handle, a second wire frame fixed to the upper end of the guard and connected with the first portion, a hanger or carrier from which the ax and 25 holder are suspended, and a locking-pin and swiveled carrier therefor adapted to secure the ax to the guard and holder.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing wit- 30

nesses.

JOHN G. BUSCII.

Witnesses:

HENRY P. TRICOU, S. H. NOURSE.