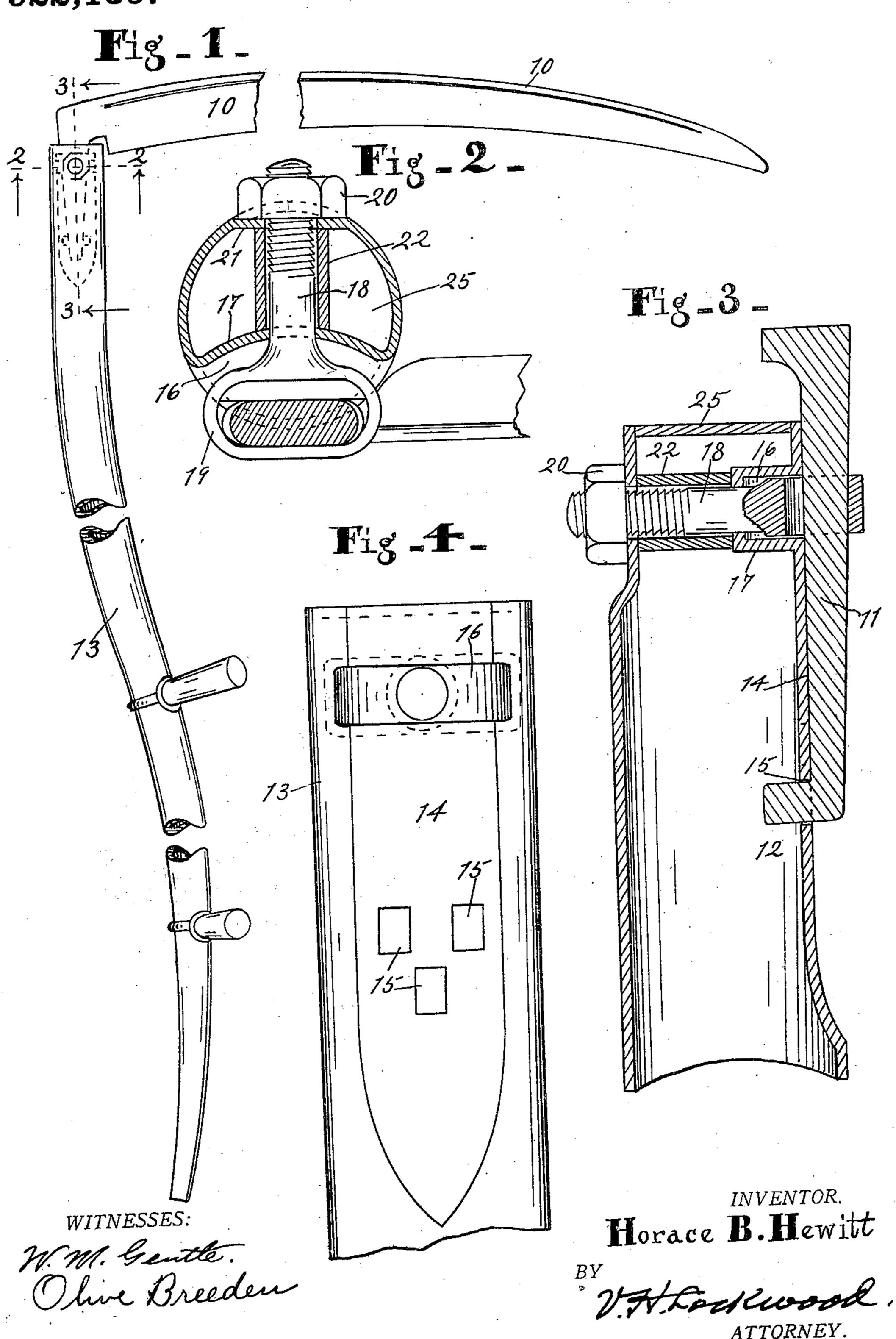
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SCYTHE SNATH.
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922,139.

Patented May 18, 1909.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE B. HEWITT, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

SCYTHE-SNATH.

No. 922,139.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

of Indiana, have invented a certain new and 5 useful Scythe-Snath; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals refer to like parts.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of snath for scythes, grain cradles and the like and the means for secur-

ing the scythe to the snath.

The chief feature of the invention consists 15 in forming the snath of metal in tubular and tapering form and the construction and means for adapting such snath to practical use in connection with a scythe. The end of the tubular snath to which the scythe is 20 secured is flattened on one side so as to form a plate or web for the shank of the scythe integral with the snath. Heretofore said plate has been made of metal and has been | in place. In my invention said plate and also the ring usually employed on the end of a wooden snath are dispensed with as separate parts, the ring being entirely 30 omitted and the plate being integral with the snath, in other words, the snath being flattened to form a flat surface to perform the function of said plate, or web.

Another feature of the invention consists 35 in depressing the tubular wall of the snath near its end to form a recess to receive the head of the loop bolt that surrounds the shank of the scythe and holds it in place. Also the tubular snath is provided, where 40 desired, with transverse reinforcements to strengthen the same and prevent its col-

lapsing at points of strain.

The full nature of my invention will be understood from the accompanying drawclaims:

In the drawings Figure 1 is a plan view of the snath and scythe centrally broken away and parts shown by dotted lines. Fig. 50 2 is a transverse section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the end of the snath adjacent the scythe, the rest of the snath being broken 55 away.

In the drawings 10 represents a scythe, Be it known that I, Horace B. Hewitt, 11 its shank and 12 the heel of the shank. of Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State | The snath 13 is formed of metal to make it strong and to avoid the necessity of using wood. It is tapering like the usual wooden 60 snath and is tubular to make it light and a snath thus formed is much more durable and strong than a wooden snath and yet as cheap. At the end of said snath near the scythe it is depressed to form the plate 14 upon which 65 the shank 11 of the scythe is placed when secured and said plate 14 has holes 15 leading into the interior of the snath in order to receive the heel 12 of the scythe shank.

The shank near its end adjacent the scythe 70 has pressed in it a depression 16 and through the curved wall 17 at the bottom of said depression there is a hole through which the bolt 18 extends that carries the loop 19 through which the shank of the scythe ex- 75 tends. Said clamping head 19 rests in the recess 16 and extends diametrically through the snath and is tightened by the nut 20. attached to the wooden snath but in such | A flattened surface 21 is provided on the side 25 construction it is not permanently secured of the snath for the nut 20 to rest upon. 80 There is a reinforcement 22 extending diametrically through the snath between the surfaces 17 and 21 and preferably surrounding the bolt 18 to prevent the snath from collapsing under the strain of the nut 20.

> Thus it is seen that I have a practical metal snath with all parts integral therewith that are necessary for uniting the scythe to it, excepting the loop bolt 19. The walls of the depression 16 as well as the brace 22 90 strengthen the end of the snath to which the scythe is secured so that the whole device may be made practically with metal and in simple form and of few parts. The snath is also reinforced by the plate 25 that closes 95 the end of the snath.

What I claim as my invention and desire

to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A snath for a scythe or the like formed 45 ings and the following description and of tubular metal that is flattened on the side 100 at one end to form a surface for the shank of the scythe to be secured upon and perforated to receive the heel of the scythe shank, a tubular reinforcement extending transversely across said flattened end and means extend- 105 ing through said tubular reinforcement for securing the shank of the scythe to the snath.

2. A snath for a scythe or the like formed of tubular metal and flattened on the side at one end to receive the shank of the scythe 110

and provided in said flattened portion with a depression and a diametric aperture through the snath, and a loop bolt extending through said aperture with the loop adapted to fit in said recess and surround the shank of the scythe, and a nut on the opposite end of the bolt, substantially as shown.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the witnesses herein named.

Witnesses: V. H. Lockwood, OLIVE BREEDEN.