

J. SELLS.

SAW HANDLE.

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956,196.

Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

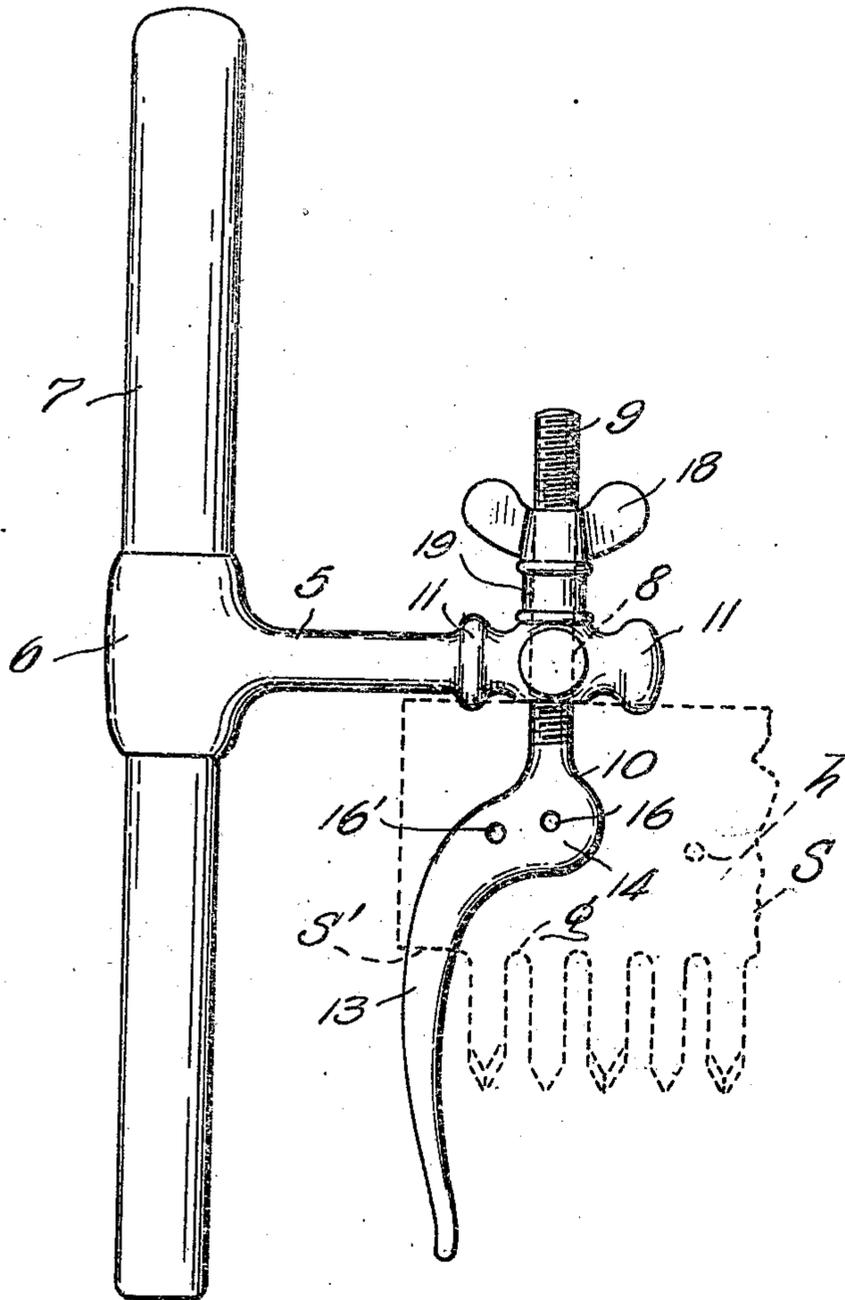


FIG. 1

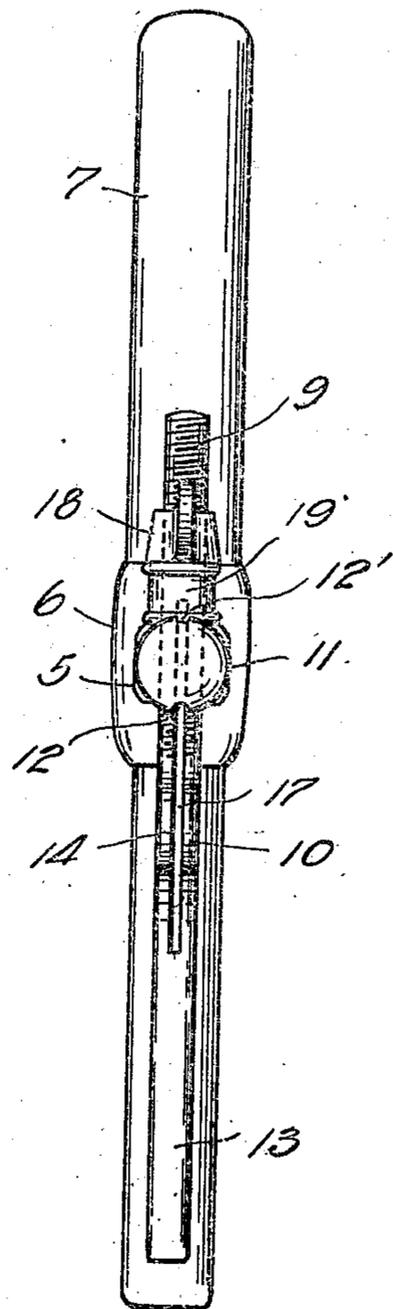


FIG. 2

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SAW-HANDLE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SELLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saw-Handles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a saw-handle which is readily and effectively attached or disconnected from the saw-blade; which may be connected to the blade in various ways as demanded by different forms of saws or to facilitate the saw operations in various characters of work.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a saw-handle embodying my invention attached to an end of a falling saw, and Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the same.

The reference numeral 5, in the drawings, represents a bar formed at one end with a socket 6 for the handle-stick 7 and having near the opposite end an aperture 8 where-through the screw-threaded stem 9 of the saw-clamping member 10 is extended. The axis of said aperture is arranged parallel or nearly so with the axis of the stick socket. The bar 5 in proximity to the aperture 8 and upon the opposite sides thereof is provided with enlargements 11 which are notched, as at 12 and 12', upon diametrically opposite sides to selectively accommodate the back edge of a saw S, such as indicated by broken lines in Fig. 1. By thus disposing of the notches it is evident that the handle may be used in the position indicated with respect to the saw or in an inverted position. The function of either pair of notches is to allow the bar to engage over the back of a saw for retaining the latter in the plane of the handle bar and its stick and likewise to secure the handle from turning when securing the same. Said clamping member has integral with its stem 9 a limb which at the juncture therewith is somewhat flattened, as at 14, and thence extends rearwardly and then downwardly to afford a guard 13 which is offset from the stem. Provided in said member is a plurality of transversely extending holes 16, 16' whereof one is disposed to extend through the axis of the stem, when prolonged, and the other is disposed to the rear of such axis for a pur-

pose to be presently explained. Extending through the stem and also the adjacent part 13 of the guard is a slot 17, as shown in Fig. 2, which serves as a receptacle for the end of the saw. 18 represents a winged nut for said stem and 19 is a washer interposed between the nut and the bar 5. Where the end of the saw is unprovided with teeth the bottom of the slot 17 may by screwing down the nut upon the stem, be brought against the bottom edge S' of the saw, and thus firmly secure the saw with the handle by engaging the saw between the bottom of the guard slot and above with the bar and within the spaced notches 12, when the handle is employed as illustrated. It is to be noted that the point of engagement of the saw below is offset and consequently the tendency of the clamping member is to be tilted when the nut is applied with a consequent diagonal strain being put upon the handle. This is found to contribute to the holding properties of the coöperating parts, that is, the clamping member with its nut and the bar.

Another manner of securing the handle is to proceed as above except that in place of utilizing the slot a pin may be inserted through the hole 16' and engaging the saw in one of the tooth-gullets, as *g*, whereupon, as in the first explained application, the strains would obviously be diagonal with respect to the stem. Still another way is to insert the pin through either hole 16 or 16' of the clamping member and a hole, as *h*, provided in the saw. It is preferable, however, to employ a bottom fastening means for the saw and out of alinement with the stem axis if it is desired to prevent any looseness of the handle when operating. In practice, the guard extremity should protrude below a plane extending through the points of the saw teeth to protect the knuckles of the operator's hand from being torn by the teeth in the event of his losing his hold upon the handle.

One of the advantages residing in a saw-handle constructed in accordance with this invention is that it obtains a firmer grip upon the saw than others known to me owing to the upper and the lower bearings upon the saw being out of alinement, the upper bearing being farther from the handle-stick and tending to become tighter in its grip upon the saw when in the act of being withdrawn therefrom. A further advantage of the invention lies in that it is

not necessary in most saws to remove any of the teeth before fitting the handle thereto owing to the bottom of slot 17 being adapted to engage the saw near the extremity thereof. A still further advantage of the invention is in the various ways with which the handle may be attached to a saw. The provision of two holes 16, 16' positioned horizontally, or, nearly so, with respect to each other allows of either of them being employed in this respect but the latter of which is positioned to the left hand and is adapted to be utilized when the hole in the saw is placed in near proximity to the end.

15 What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is—

1. A saw handle comprising a bar having a stick-receiving socket at one end and provided with an opening in proximity to its other end, that end of the handle provided with the opening formed with notches to receive the back edge of a saw, a notch being disposed at each side of the opening, a clamping member embodying a screw-threaded stem projecting through said opening and a guard at the lower end of the stem, said guard off-set with respect to the axis of the stem, and of a length to project below the teeth of the blade at the end thereof, said member provided with a slot arranged in the lower portion of the stem and upper portion of the guard for the reception of one end of the saw blade, the end of the saw blade extending through the slot, said guard provided with an opening

for the reception of a hold-fast device for binding the saw to the clamping member, and a clamping nut mounted upon the screw-threaded end of the stem and adapted to engage said bar and in connection with said member clamping the saw blade to said bar.

2. A saw handle comprising a bar having a stick-receiving socket at one end and provided with an opening in proximity to its other end, that end of the handle provided with the opening formed with notches to receive the back edge of a saw, a notch being disposed at each side of the opening, a clamping member embodying a screw-threaded stem projecting through said opening and a guard at the lower end of the stem, said guard off-set with respect to the axis of the stem, and of a length as to project below the teeth of the blade at the end thereof, said member provided with a slot arranged in the lower portion of the stem and upper portion of the guard for the reception of one end of the saw blade, the end of the saw blade extending through the slot, and a clamping nut mounted upon the screw-threaded end of the stem and adapted to engage said bar and in connection with said member clamping the saw blade to said bar.

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Witnesses:

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