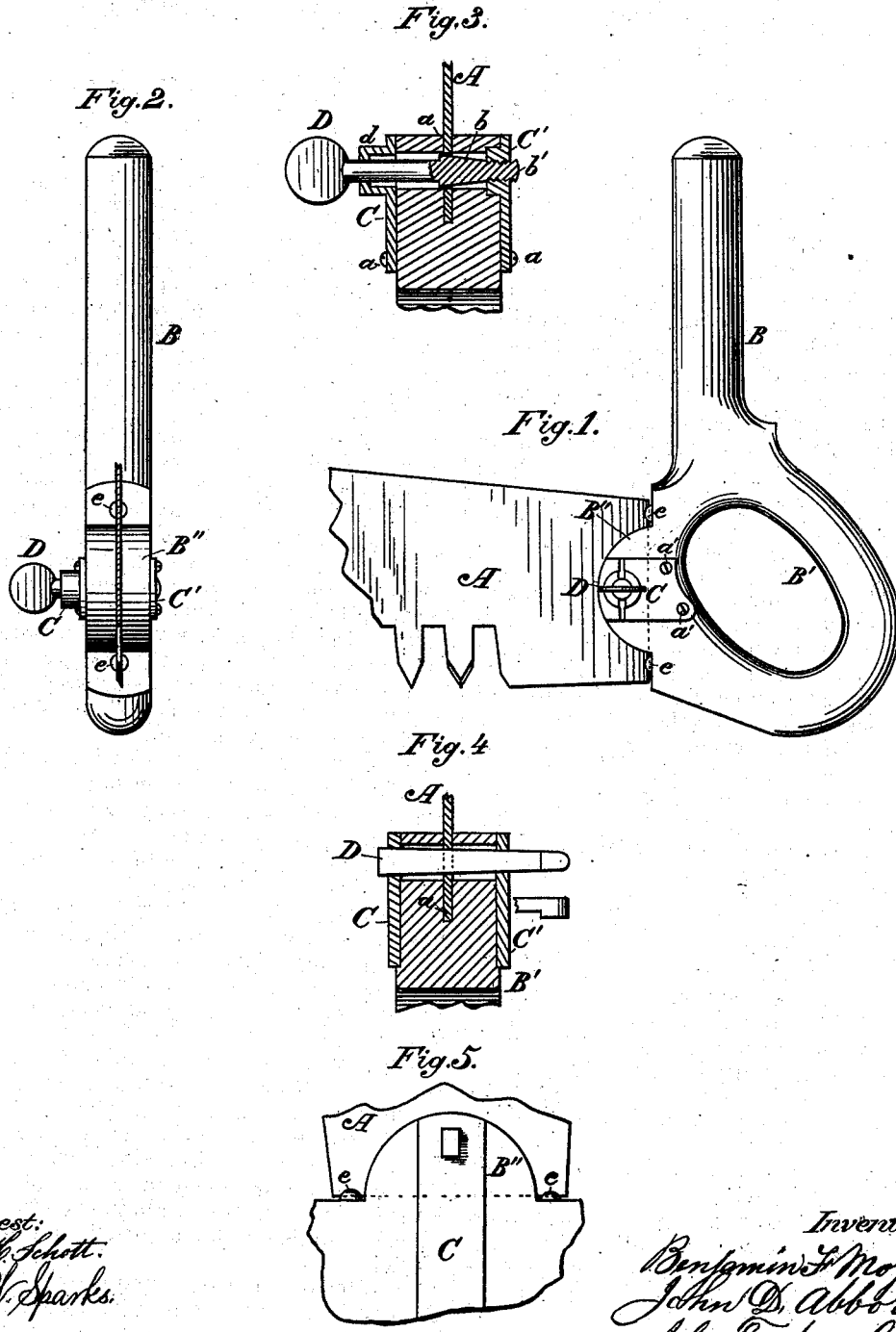


B. F. MOSS & J. D. ABBOTT.
 Cross-Cut Saw-Handles.

No. 198,663.

Patented Dec. 25, 1877.



Attest:
 H. W. Schott.
 C. W. Sparks.

Inventor:
 Benjamin F. Moss,
 John D. Abbott
 J. C. Siskin & Co.
 atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. MOSS AND JOHN D. ABBOTT, OF READING, MICHIGAN,
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD THEIR RIGHT TO ANDREW M. R.
FITZSIMMONS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CROSSCUT-SAW HANDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,663**, dated December 25, 1877; application filed
November 30, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BENJAMIN F. MOSS and JOHN D. ABBOTT, of the town of Reading, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saw-Handles; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to improve the handles of crosscut-saws in such a manner as to render them more convenient to the hands of the operator than those in common use, and at the same time furnish them with devices for attachment to the saw that shall hold them firmly in place, and may be easily and quickly detached, leaving the end of the saw free from all incumbrance, so that it may be withdrawn endwise from the keif when, by reason of the springing of a log, it becomes impossible to remove it through the opening by which it entered. It also affords great facility in packing the saws and handles for shipment, or the parts may be disengaged and caused to occupy the smallest possible space; and the invention consists in supplying the base of the vertical handle with a gripe similar to those in common use for handsaws, as well as in the means employed for securing the handle to the saw, all of which will be fully described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved handle attached to one end of a crosscut-saw. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same, the saw being in section. Fig. 3 is a section through a portion of the saw and handle, showing the screw-key by which they are firmly attached to each other. Figs. 4 and 5 represent a modification of my invention in which the screw-key is supplemented by a tapered key of rectangular section.

Many devices have been contrived and applied to this class of tools for accomplishing the result achieved by my improvement, with

more or less success. The most of them, however, have failed in two points, viz., lack of simplicity in construction and facility of removal from the saw, thus puzzling the workman by their complication and great number of parts, as well as taking up much of his time whenever it became necessary to remove the handle from or apply it to the saw.

In the drawings, A represents the saw and B the vertical or straight portion of the handle B' being the gripe or part similar to the handle of the ordinary handsaw. I prefer to make these parts from the same piece of wood, cutting the opening for the hand in the gripe, and turning or otherwise forming the vertical portion, so as to produce smooth surfaces for the hands of the operator. A semicircular projection, B'', extends from the gripe, and is provided with a slot, *a*, into which the end of the saw enters. Two plates, C and C', are placed upon opposite sides of the slotted projecting portion B'' of the handle, and are secured to it by screws or rivets *a' a'*.

A screw-key, D, provided with a tapering section, *b*, and having a screw-thread, *b'*, cut upon one end, passes through a projecting hollow bearing, *d*, on the plate C, revolving freely therein, and screwing into a corresponding thread formed in the plate C'.

The saw A is pierced with an orifice, *c*, placed at such a distance from its end that, when bearing firmly upon the heads of screws *e*, which are inserted in the handle, the tapering section of the key, as it is screwed in, shall bear against the side of the orifice *c*, and thus draw on and securely hold the handle to the saw. The screws *e* afford a means of adjusting the angle at which the handle shall stand with relation to the saw, as by screwing one of them in and the other out the line of bearing of the handle upon the end of the saw is varied, causing its straight portion to assume different angles to the longitudinal axis of the blade.

In order to remove the handle from the saw, the key is unscrewed and drawn back, the hollow hub or bearing *d* upon the plate C allowing the enlarged tapered part *b* of the key to enter it so far as to being the end *b* entirely

out of the orifice in the saw, thus permitting the handle to be removed. To apply the handle, the end of the saw is placed in the slot *a* and the key *D* screwed into place.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5 a key driven to place by blows of a hammer or mallet is used in place of the screw-key heretofore described, and, although this method of construction furnishes an efficient means of connecting the saw and handle, it lacks the ease of operation and certainty of holding its position after being forced into place possessed by the screw-key. We, therefore, prefer the latter.

Having thus described our invention we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, the following:

1. A crosscut-saw handle, made of wood, consisting of the parts *B B' B''*, slotted for the admission of the saw, and provided with the plates *C* and *C'*, in combination with the

saw and screw-key *D*, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A saw-handle provided with semicircular slotted projection *B''*, formed on the handle, plates *C* and *C'*, and key *D*, in combination with the adjusting-screws *e*, against which the end of the saw bears, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The plate *C*, provided with the hollow hub or bearing, in combination with the tapered screw-key *D* and plate *C'*, as and for the purpose shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. MOSS.
JOHN D. ABBOTT.

Witnesses:

J. ELDRÉD,
E. A. WILLIAMS.