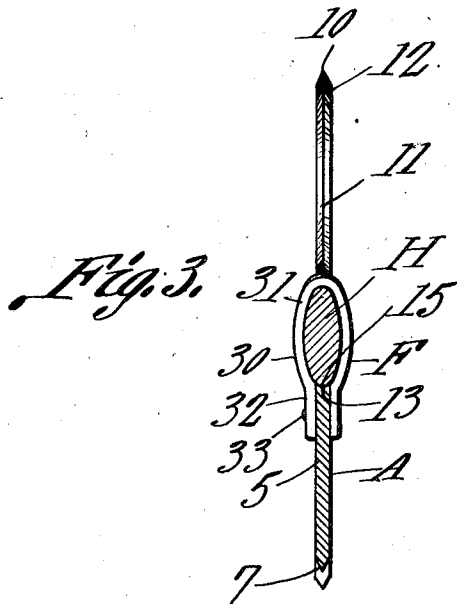
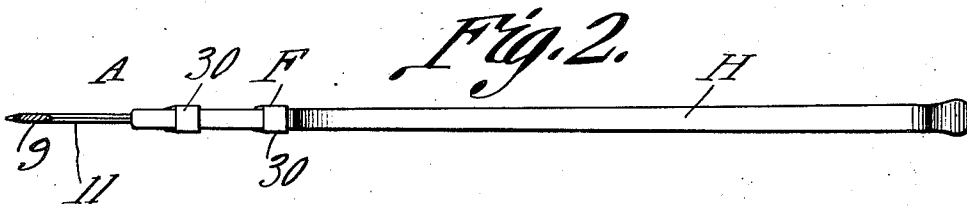
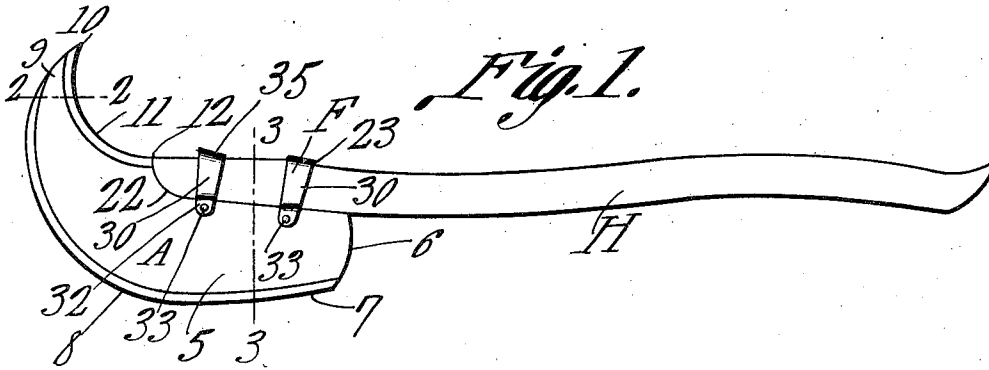


J. T. REEVES.
BRUSH AX.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1911.

1,030,429.

Patented June 25, 1912.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TIMOTHY REEVES, OF GRANT, OKLAHOMA.

BRUSH-AX.

1,030,429.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 25, 1912.

Application filed March 7, 1911. Serial No. 612,758.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. REEVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grant, in the county of Choctaw and State of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Brush-Ax, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the class of wood working tools, and more especially to the handles thereof; and the object of the same is to produce an improved brush ax, and more especially an improved form of fastening between the ax head and the handle. These objects are accomplished by the construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed and as shown in the drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of this device. Fig. 2 is an upper edge view of the handle and head of the ax, and a section through the tip of the latter on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the ax proper which is made of steel or of metal tempered at its cutting edges, and the letter H designates the handle or helve which is preferably of wood, while F designates the fastening means between these parts.

The brush ax A which comprises the metal portion of this instrument is, as has been stated, preferably entirely of metal, either all of steel or with steel or finely tempered edges and point, and its shape is important to those who have need for the use of such an instrument. Its body 5 is wide and flat, having a dull heel 6 at the rear end thereof, from the heel an ordinary blade 7 extends along the lower edge of the body, and from this blade extends a rounded cutting edge 8 reaching completely around the front end of the body and upward along the forward edge of a hook 9 which is struck to the rear or upward from the back of the blade at a point beyond the handle fastening F. This hook reaches a point at 10, and the dishd side of the hook is itself sharpened as at 11 from the point to the handle socket. The latter begins at 12, and in side elevation is merely a cut-out in the upper or back edge of the body 5, the cutout being grooved as at 13 as best seen in Fig. 3.

The handle H, which by preference is of wood, is formed throughout of a single piece of material and given the configuration best

adapted to implements of this character. As concerns the front end of the handle which joints the ax A, it is at this point rounded into an ellipse as best seen in Fig. 3, the sharper curve 15 at one side of the ellipse resting in the groove 13 throughout the length of the latter. The front end of the handle on its under side is rounded off as at 22 to conform with the shape of the socket 12 in the ax head. On the back of the handle at about point 23 is a depression or what might be called a "hump" where the size of this end of the handle is reduced slightly for a purpose which will appear in the next paragraph.

The fastening device which connects the two independently pivoted members above described comprises two U-shaped metal loops 30 best seen in side elevation in Fig. 1, and in edge view in Fig. 3 on a larger scale, and these loops are practically duplicates of each other. Their bodies 31 inclose the handle H, for which purpose the former are made elliptical on their interior to such an extent that the groove 13 only is needed to fill out a complete ellipse, and their extremities or feet 32 are straight on the inside and parallel with each other so that they project beyond the smaller end of the ellipse and stand astride the body 5 of the ax A; and through them is passed a rivet or pivotal pin 33. The major axis of the ellipse formed by the interior of these loops, is, however, slightly greater than the major axis of the handle H at its front end; and the result is that when its front end has been pushed through the pivoted loops and slid along the groove 13 until its extremity 22 rests within the socket 12, both loops may be canted slightly as indicated in Fig. 1, the rearmost passing over the hump 23 of the handle and preventing the withdrawal of the latter. It is not essential, although it is desirable, that the foremost or outermost loop should also be canted, but if it is canted its corner at 35 will embed the wooden handle H slightly and assist in preventing its displacement.

The uses of a brush ax and hook are so well known to those familiar with the art that they need no repetition here.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. In a handle fastening for brush axes and the like, the combination with the head having a longitudinal groove, and a handle made elliptical at its front end and one edge

resting in said groove and its other edge
having a hump, of two loops pivotally con-
nected to the said head and astride of the
groove thereof and adapted to be moved in
5 line with the groove thereof, said loops and
groove forming a receptacle for the handle
and adapted to be canted in either direction
upon each side of the hump to clamp the
handle within the groove of the head, and
10 prevent the sliding movement thereof.

2. A brush ax comprising a head; a pair
of spaced loops pivoted to the head and ex-
tended across the outer edge of the head; a
handle removably inserted through the loops
15 and provided in its outer edge with an out-

standing hump; the loops being canted to
engage the outer edge of the handle upon op-
posite sides of the hump, to bind the inner
edge of the handle against the outer edge of
the head, the loops constituting the sole 20
means for holding the handle assembled
with the head.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my own, I have hereto affixed my signature
in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN TIMOTHY REEVES.

Witnesses:

C. C. SANDERS,
HENRY MORRIS.