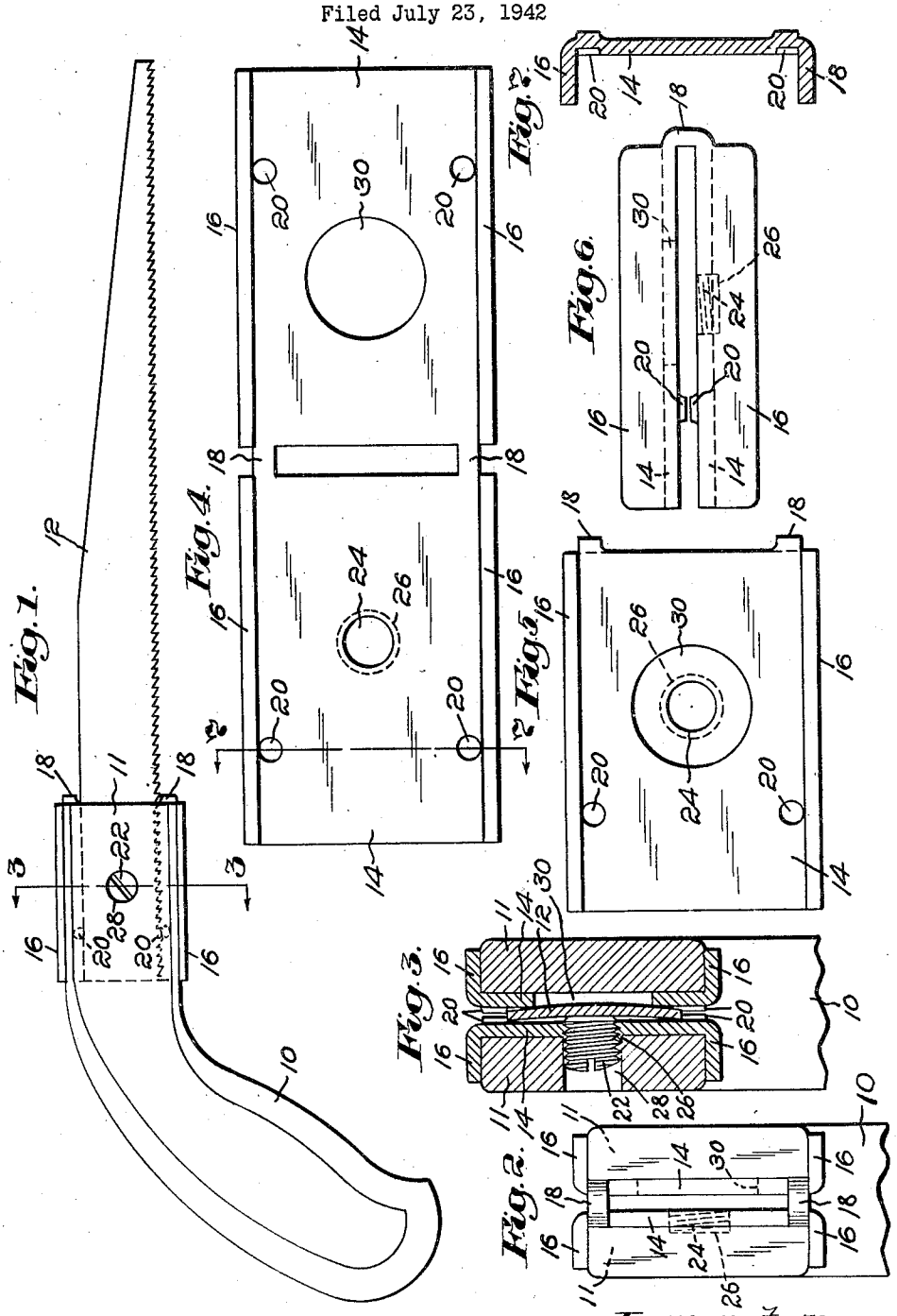
Oct. 24, 1944. L. C. BARLAND 2,361,256

HANDLE FOR SAWS AND THE LIKE

Filed July 23, 1942



Inventor:
Lauri C. Barland.
by Emery, Booth, Townsend, Miller & Wisner
Attys.

Patented Oct. 24, 1944

2,361,256

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,361,256

HANDLE FOR SAWS AND THE LIKE

Lauri C. Barland, Leicester, Mass., assignor to Parker Manufacturing Company, a corporation of Massachusetts

Application July 23, 1942, Serial No. 451,989

2 Claims. (Cl. 145—108)

This invention relates to tool handles and the object is to provide an improved construction for mounting a thin blade, such, for example, as that of a keyhole saw, in a handle, the body of which may conveniently be formed of wood.

My invention will be well understood by reference to the following description of an illustrative embodiment of the invention shown in the accompanying drawing as applied to a wooden handle for a keyhole hack-saw. In this drawing:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the complete saw;

Fig. 2 is an end view on a larger scale showing the handle as seen from the right of Fig. 1 with the blade omitted;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a plan of the blade-retaining fitting at an intermediate stage in its manufacture;

Figs. 5 and 6 are a side elevation and a top plan view respectively of the fitting; and

Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 4.

The construction shown in the drawing embodies a handle 10 suitably shaped from wood and kerfed completely across one end, as best seen in Fig. 3, to provide opposed arms 11 defining between them an opening or slot into which the blade 12 may enter and wherein it is held and positioned by a suitable metallic fitting.

The preferred form of this fitting shown in the drawing is constructed from sheet metal, the partly formed blank being shown in Fig. 4, and it comprises two channel plates each having a web 14 and flanges 16, the two webs being connected by integral bridge portions 18 adjacent the flanges. The partly formed blank shown in Fig. 4 may be bent along the lines of connection of these bridges to the form shown in Figs. 5 and 6 providing a structure wherein the two channel plates are spaced by the integral connection provided by the bridges 18, as seen in Fig. 6, which structure may be slid into the kerf in the end of a handle 10 between arms 11 with the webs of the plates against the sides of the kerf and the flanges 16 fitting over the upper and lower sides of the arms 11, thus locking the fitting against angular movement relative to the handle.

As best seen in Fig. 2, the bridges 18 hold the plates 14 in spaced relation and also define between them a vertical slot into the blade which may be slid longitudinally, the edges of the blade being received with a slight clearance between the stops provided by these bridges.

To further position the blade against excessive angular movement, means for that purpose may be provided on the fitting at a location remote from the bridges. Herein (see Figs. 7 and 6) portions of the plates are shown upstruck to form pairs of inwardly facing bosses 20 adjacent the inner ends thereof, which pairs are vertically spaced a distance slightly greater than the width of the blade 12. While the bosses oppose one another, preefrably they do not normally make contact for a reason hereinafter set forth, but they overhang the edges of the blade above and below in the manner shown in Fig. 3 to aid in the positioning of the same.

To secure the fitting to the handle body 10 and to retain the blade against longitudinal withdrawal, a screw 22 is provided. One of the plates 14 has an opening 24, which may be formed with an outwardly projecting lip 26 to provide a greater depth of metal, and which is tapped to receive the screw. One side of the handle body 10 has a hole 28 which registers with the opening 24 when the parts are in position. The body of the screw 20 is received in the opening 28 in the handle and locks the fitting to the same when the screw is entered into the tapped hole while the end of the screw, projecting beyond the plate 14, bears against the blade 12 in the manner of a set screw to secure the same. The other plate 14 may be cut away to provide a relatively large opening 30 opposite the location of the screw to permit the blade to be flexed into the same under the pressure of the set screw, as illustrated in Fig. 3, to increase the effectiveness of the binding action.

The shallow lip 26 about the opening 22 is received in the hole 28. Not only may the arms 11 of the wooden handle be sprung somewhat when the fitting is entered therebetween, but since, as described, the bosses 20 do not make contact but have a slight clearance as illustrated in Fig. 6, the sides of the fitting may be flexed toward one another to facilitate the insertion of the fitting with the lip 26 sliding along one face of the kerf until it reaches the position of the hole 26.

I am aware that the invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof, and I therefore desire the present embodiment to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, as is in fact clear in several matters from the description itself. Reference is to be had to the appended claims to indicate those principles of the invention exemplified by the particular embodiment described and which I desire to secure by Letters Patent.

I claim:

1. A fitting for mounting a blade in a kerfed handle comprising a pair of channels having closely spaced webs to be received in the kerf and their flanges directed outwardly to overlie the handle at the sides of the kerf, spaced bridges connecting one end of the webs and defining between them a slot into which the blade may be entered, and means between the webs and remote from said end to cooperate with edges of the blade to position the same.

2. A fitting for mounting a blade in a kerfed handle comprising a pair of channels having closely spaced webs to be received in the kerf and their flanges directed outwardly to overlie the handle at the sides of the kerf, spaced bridges connecting one end of the webs and defining between them a slot into which the blade may be entered, and portions upstruck from the webs at a location remote from said end to cooperate with edges of the blade to position the same, said portions being in opposed pairs having a clearance between them in the normal unstressed position of the plates relative to said bridges.

LAURI C. BARLAND.