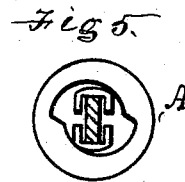
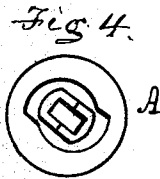
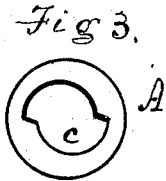
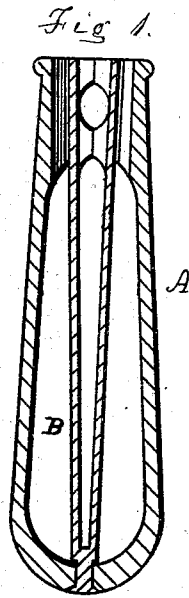
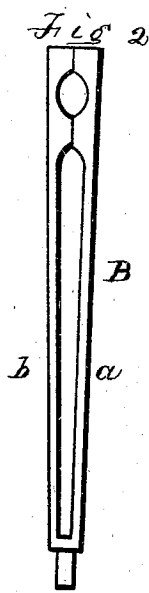


G. C. MORGAN & S. REID.
Tool-Handles.

No. 151,239.

Patented May 26, 1874.



Witnesses.
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O. B. Bond.

George C Morgan
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN AND SAMUEL REID, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOOL-HANDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,239**, dated May 26, 1874; application filed April 27, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE C. MORGAN and SAMUEL REID, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tool-Handles, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 2 shows the socket detached; Fig. 3, an end view of the handle; Fig. 4, a similar view, with the socket in place; Fig. 5, an end view of the handle, socket, and shank of the tool.

The object of our invention is to make an improved tool-handle, adapted to receive several tools having similar shanks, the same being secured in place without the use of a nut; and this we accomplish by making a hollow handle, within which is a movable socket consisting of two jaws. The opening in the end of the handle is so made as to be in form doubly eccentric. The shank of the tool having been inserted in the socket, opening the jaws, by turning the tool and socket so that the latter comes in close contact with the eccentric walls, the tool will be held firmly in place.

In the drawings, A is the handle proper. It is hollow, and can most conveniently be made of cast metal, but may be of wood or other suitable material. B is a socket, to receive the shank of the tool. It consists of two jaws, *a b*. Its lower end extends through the end of the handle A, and is secured loosely in place by heading or otherwise. The form of the interior of the jaws, where the tool is to

be inserted, must correspond with the tools to be placed therein. The opening *c* in the end of A, in which the tool is to be placed, is in form doubly eccentric. (See Fig. 3.) The socket shown is adapted to receive the shank of an ordinary flat file, or other tool having a similar shank.

In use, when the tool is to be inserted, the socket B is to be placed in the position shown in Fig. 4; then, as the shank is inserted, the jaws will expand; then, by turning the tool, and with it the socket, as far as may be necessary, the jaws will be brought into close contact with the two eccentric walls of the opening in the end of A, and the tool will be firmly secured in place. Of course the shank of the tool must be tapering, in order to expand the jaws.

The socket B can best be made of malleable iron. It has two spring-jaws. It can be used to advantage in handles for many tools not specified.

In Fig. 5 the tool is shown in the socket, and the same is turned so as to be in contact with the walls of the opening in the end of the handle, holding the tool firmly in place.

What we claim as new is as follows:

The socket B, in combination with the handle A, provided with an eccentric opening, *c*, all constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

GEORGE C. MORGAN.
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Witnesses:

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