(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. TAYLOR.

SAW.

No. 443,553. Patented Dec. 30, 1890.

Fig. 1.

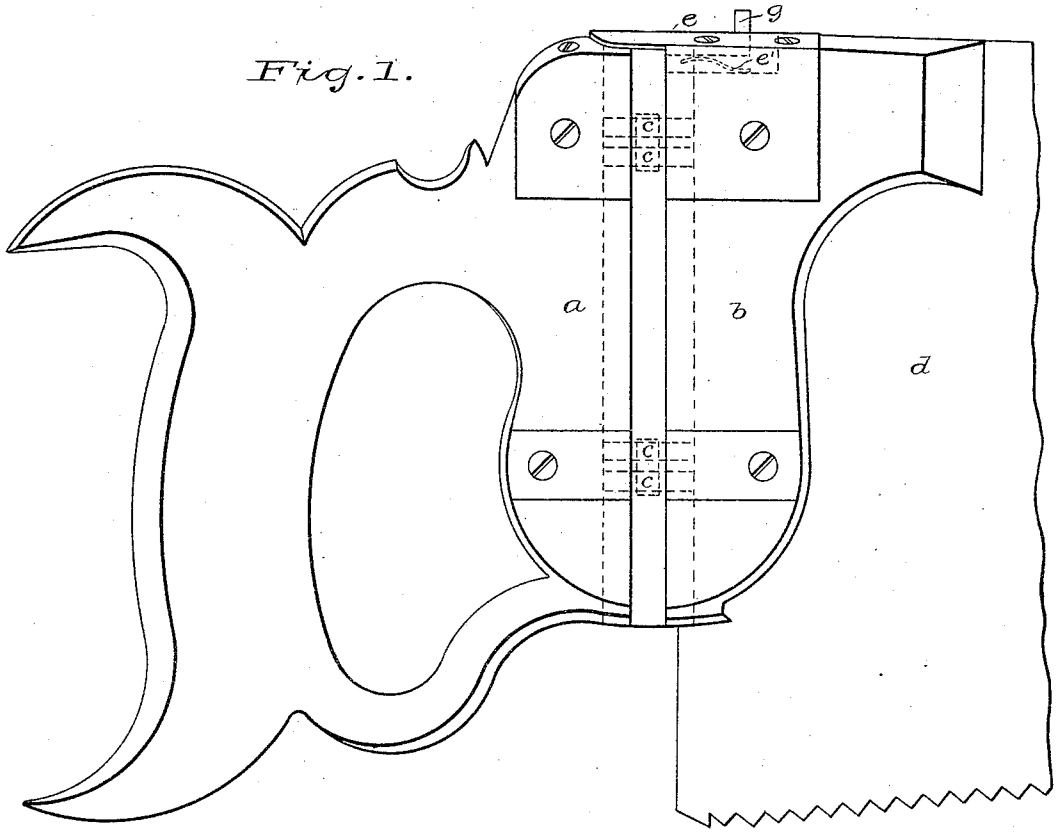


Fig. 2.

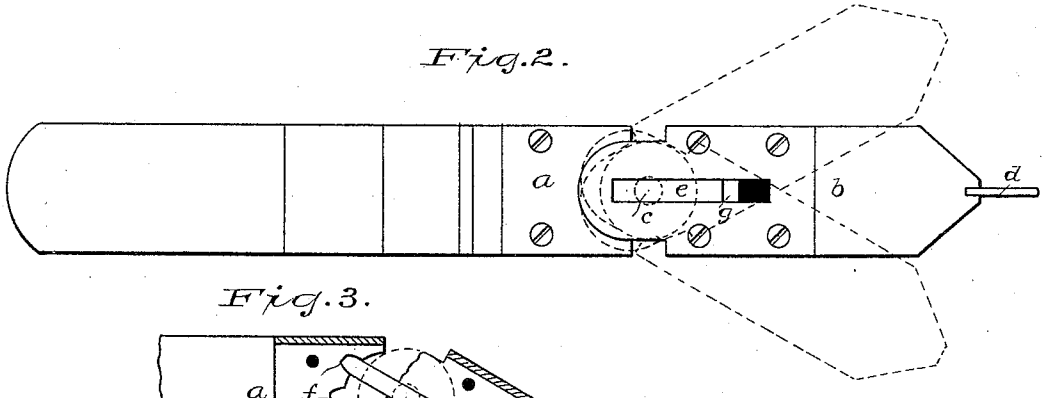
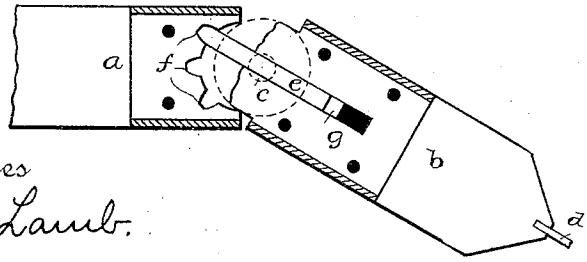


Fig. 3.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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No. 443,553. Patented Dec. 30, 1890.

Fig. 4.

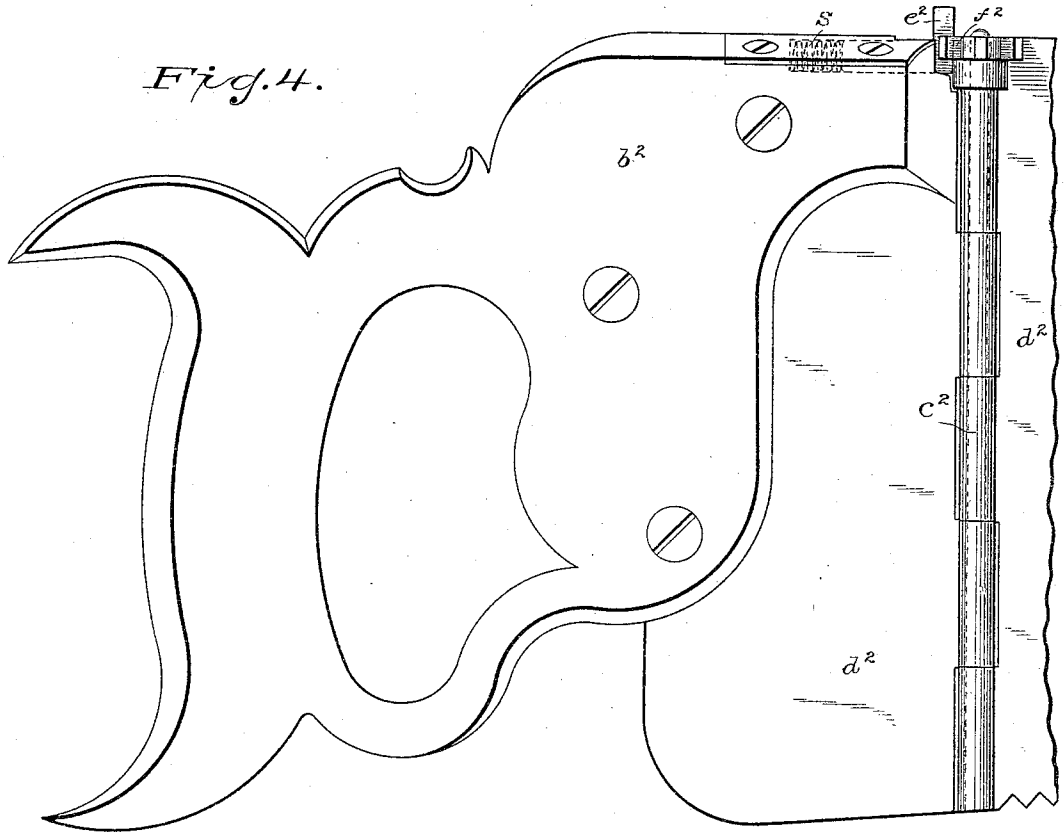


Fig. 5.

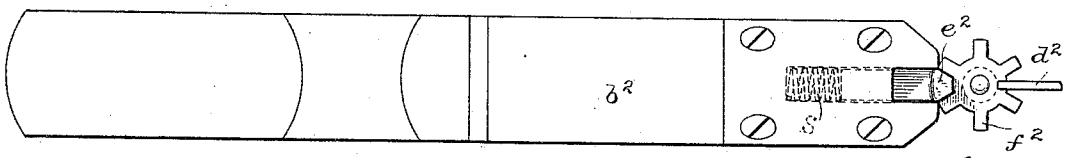
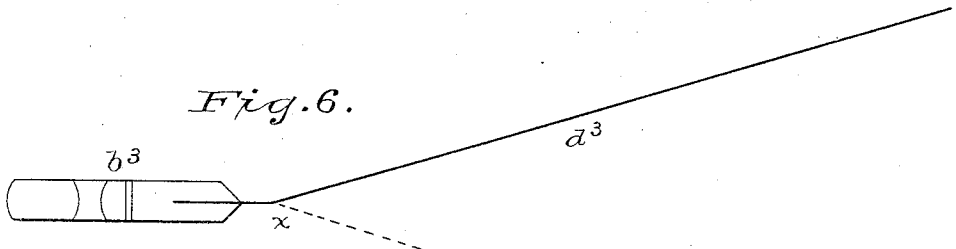


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SQUIRE TAYLOR, OF SEASCALE, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, ENGLAND.

SAW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 443,553, dated December 30, 1890.

Application filed July 21, 1887. Serial No. 244,907. (No model.) Patented in England April 20, 1887, No. 5,752.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SQUIRE TAYLOR, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Seascale, in the county of Cumberland, England, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Saws, (patented to me in Great Britain and Ireland by Letters Patent No. 5,752, April 20, A. D. 1887,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to construct an improved saw which can be used in positions where it is inconvenient or impossible to use an ordinary handsaw—say, for instance, in the case of a skirting-plug driven in the wall, which requires to be cut off flush with the wall—and in other circumstances where the space for the hand is limited; and I preferably so construct the saw without interfering with its use for ordinary purposes, and so that it is both "right-hand" and "left hand."

Two sheets of drawings accompany this specification as part thereof.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a side view, and Fig. 2 a top view, of the handle end of an improved saw illustrating this invention. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary top view with the cap-plate removed. Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively a side view and a top view illustrating modifications, and Fig. 6 is a small scale top view illustrating an additional modification.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

In performing my invention I preferably form the saw-handle in two parts *a* and *b*, as illustrated by Figs. 1, 2, and 3, such parts *a* and *b* being hinged together by a hinge-joint *c c*, so that the grip part *b* may be turned at any desired angle with regard to the blade *d*—say, for instance, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, or as shown in Fig. 3—and in order to lock or fix the two parts with sufficient rigidity at the required angle I arrange a sliding bolt *e* in the one part *b*, taking into one of a series of notches *f*, formed in the other part *a*, as illustrated by Fig. 3. The bolt *e* is pressed upward by a frictional spring *e'*, (seen dotted in Fig. 1,) placed beneath the bolt, and I draw back or project the said bolt at will by means of a projecting finger-piece or thumb-piece *g*. I am thus enabled to use the saw with either the right or the left hand, as may be most convenient, and with the blade in either case perfectly parallel with and close to a wall, skirting, or any flush surface.

Instead of hinging the handle I can hinge the saw-blade itself, as illustrated by Figs. 4 and 5, in which d^2 represents the blade, c^2 the hinge-joint, and b^2 the handle.

The locking-bolt, as represented at e^2, Figs. 4 and 5, may also engage with teeth f^2, as equivalents of notches, and may be projected by a pushing-spring *s*, as shown in the same figures, without departing from this invention; or the saw may be made with a fixedly-bent blade d^3, as illustrated by Fig. 6, in which figure b^3 represents the handle and *x* a permanent bend of the required angle in the blade itself, and the dotted lines at d' represent an opposite projection of the effective portion of the blade, or the blade proper, suited for left-hand work.

Other like modifications will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art.

I am aware of the devices set forth in United States Letters Patent No. 151,818, issued June 9, 1874, to G. Abrams; No. 262,821, issued August 15, 1882, to J. Ohlen, and No. 302,183, issued July 15, 1884, to J. Q. Adams, Jr., and hereby disclaim the same as forming no part of my invention. My improved saws are distinguished from the patented devices alluded to in that in each case I provide a handsaw with a straight blade projecting, when in use, in a plane other than that occupied by the handle. Furthermore, my improved saws are especially designed and adapted, as before stated, for sawing off plugs close to or flush with a wall, which is a purpose not contemplated by, nor possible with, either of said patented devices.

I claim as my invention—

1. A handsaw having a straight blade or blade portion, which when in use projects bodily out of the plane of the handle, substantially as herein specified, for the purpose set forth.

2. A handsaw having a hinge-joint the axis of which is transverse with reference to the blade, and provided with means, substantially as described, for locking said joint,

whereby its blade may be adjusted at will to project bodily out of the plane of the handle, for the purpose set forth.

3. The within-described handsaw having a handle in two parts united by a hinge-joint which is transverse with reference to the blade, and provided with a sliding bolt and with locking-notches in and on both sides of a given line, whereby the blade may be adjusted at will to project on either side of the plane of the handle or in line therewith, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature to the foregoing specification.

SQUIRE TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

JOHN G. WILSON,

JAS. L. EWIN.