

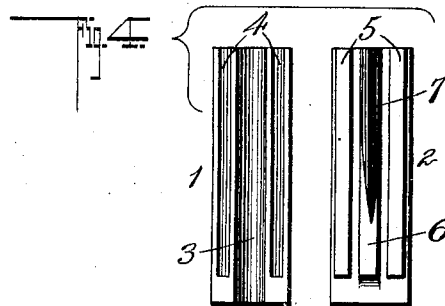
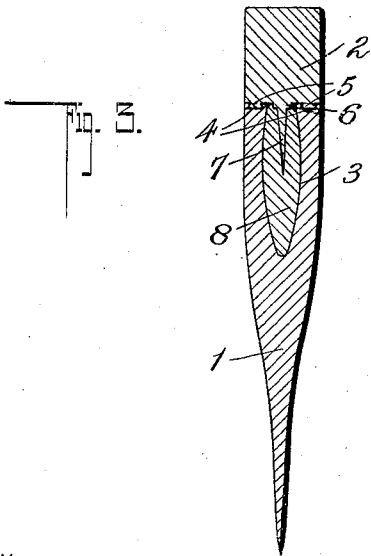
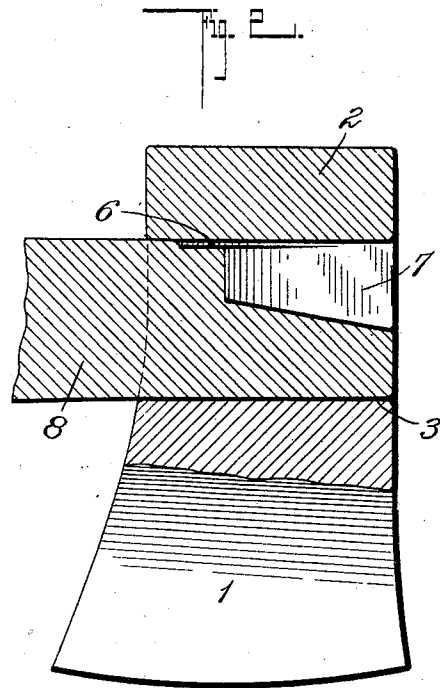
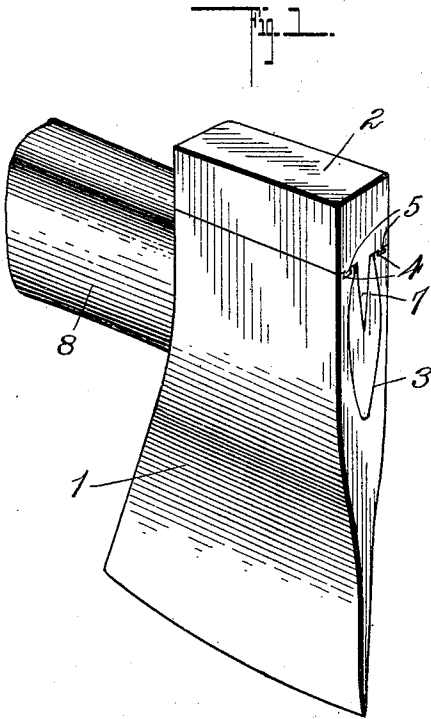
S. AMSTER.

AX.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 8, 1909.

937,911.

Patented Oct. 26, 1909.



Witnesses

Philip H. Burch
E. B. McBeth

Inventor
S. Amster

By *O'Meara & Brock*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL AMSTER, OF AMSTER, KENTUCKY.

AX.

937,911.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 26, 1909.

Application filed January 8, 1909. Serial No. 471,297.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL AMSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Amster, in the county of Madison and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Axes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an ax, and the object of the invention is to provide for the easy removal of the handle.

It often occurs that a handle will break and in such cases it is customary to burn out the part remaining in the ax head, but such burning process not only requires considerable time but is also injurious to the temper of the ax.

My invention consists in an ax formed in two sections locking together, one of said sections carrying the blade and being provided with a suitable handle receiving socket, and the other section forming a head, interlocking with the blade section and provided with a wedge which enters the handle.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, the handle being broken away. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, the blade and wedge being shown in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the ax, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the interlocking sections, the head section being inverted.

To distinguish the two sections in which the ax is formed they will be referred to as the blade 1 and the head 2. The blade section is provided with the usual handle receiving socket 3 which opens upwardly, and upon the upper face of said section and upon opposite sides of the said socket are formed parallel dove-tail grooves 4 which terminate short of the rear end of the ax, as most clearly shown in Fig. 4. The head section 2 is solid and upon its under face it is provided with two parallel keys 5 which interlock with the grooves 4. Between these keys and parallel thereto is a rib 6 from which depends a wedge-shaped tongue 7, the said tongue being wedge-shaped both in cross section and lengthwise, decreasing in height from the front end of the ax to a point adjacent the inner end of the rib, and then abruptly terminating in a vertical sharpened edge. The usual handle 8 is em-

ployed, and when the head is driven into position the tongue 7 will enter the said handle and will serve to both lock the handle firmly in its socket, and also aids in locking the two sections together, and owing to the fact that the grooves are dove-tailed the head can be removed only by driving it forwardly, thus removing the wedge-shaped tongue from the handle. When the head is so removed the handle or if broken the part remaining secured to the ax can be readily withdrawn.

What I claim is:—

1. An ax formed in two interlocking sections, one of said sections having a handle socket, and the other section carrying a tongue entering said socket and engaging the handle.

2. An ax formed of two interlocking sections, a handle socket being formed in one of said sections, and a tongue wedge-shaped in cross section and lengthwise, said tongue extending in the said socket when the two sections are locked together.

3. An ax consisting of a blade and handle socket section and a head section, a wedge-shaped tongue carried by the inner face of the head section, the socket of the other section receiving said tongue, one of said sections having dove-tail grooves formed parallel to the handle socket, and the other section having keys engaging said grooves.

4. An ax consisting of a blade section having a handle socket formed therein, said socket opening longitudinally through the upper face of said section, dove-tailed grooves formed on said section parallel with the handle socket, a head section, keys carried by said head section and engaging said grooves, and a wedge-shaped tongue carried by said head section and depending between said keys.

5. An ax consisting of a blade section having a handle socket formed therein, a head section interlocking with said blade section and closing the handle socket, and means carried by said head section for engaging an ax handle, said means extending into said socket when the sections are interlocked.

6. An ax consisting of a blade section having a handle socket formed therein, said section having grooves formed therein parallel

to said socket, the grooves extending from one end of the ax to a point adjacent the other end, a head section, keys formed upon said section, said keys engaging the grooves,
5 a rib formed between and parallel to said keys, and a wedge-shaped tongue extending from said rib, and terminating short of the rib with a straight cutting edge at right

angles to the head section, the said tongue engaging and entering an ax handle when the head is driven in position.

SAMUEL AMSTER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
L. W. MINTER.