(No Model.)

E. T. SHARP.

SPIKE EXTRACTOR.

No. 303,888. Patented Aug. 19, 1884.

Fig: 1.

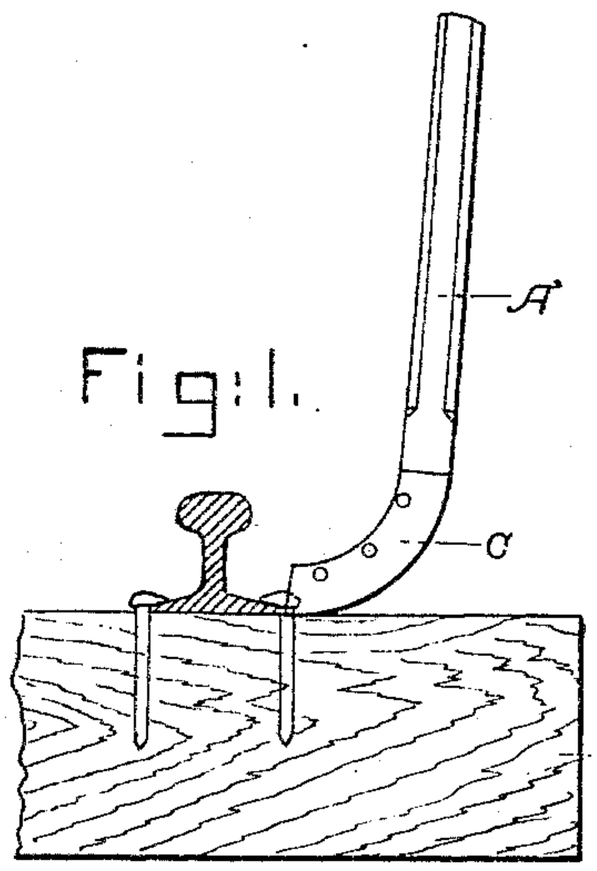


Fig: 2.

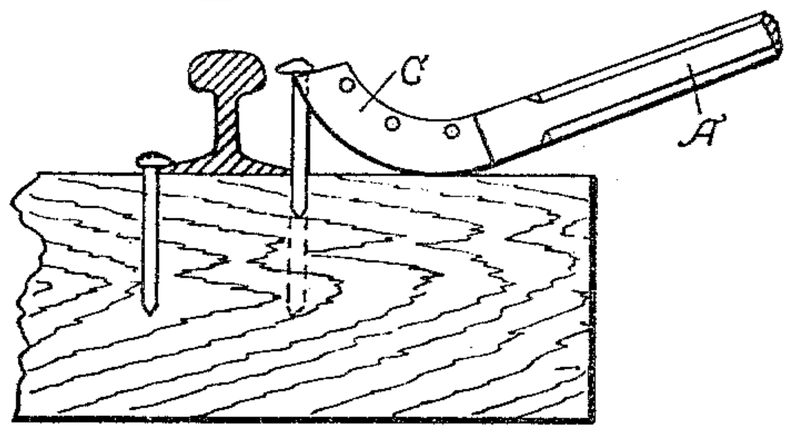


Fig: 3.

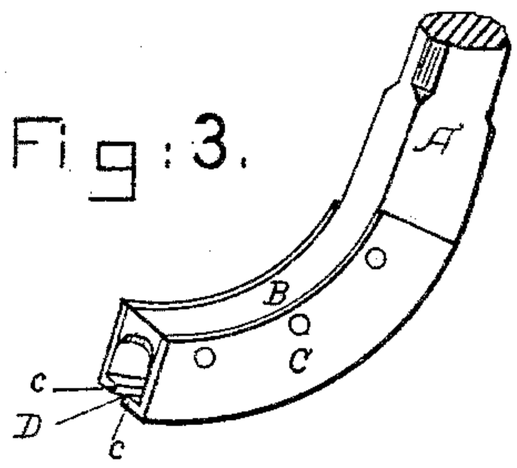


Fig: 4

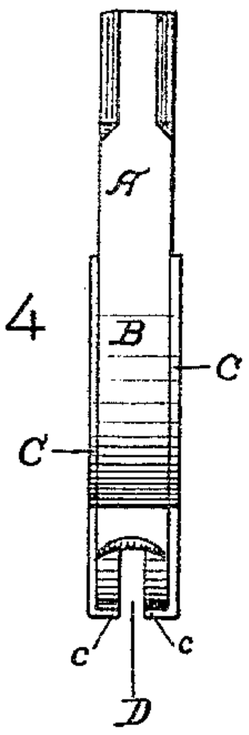
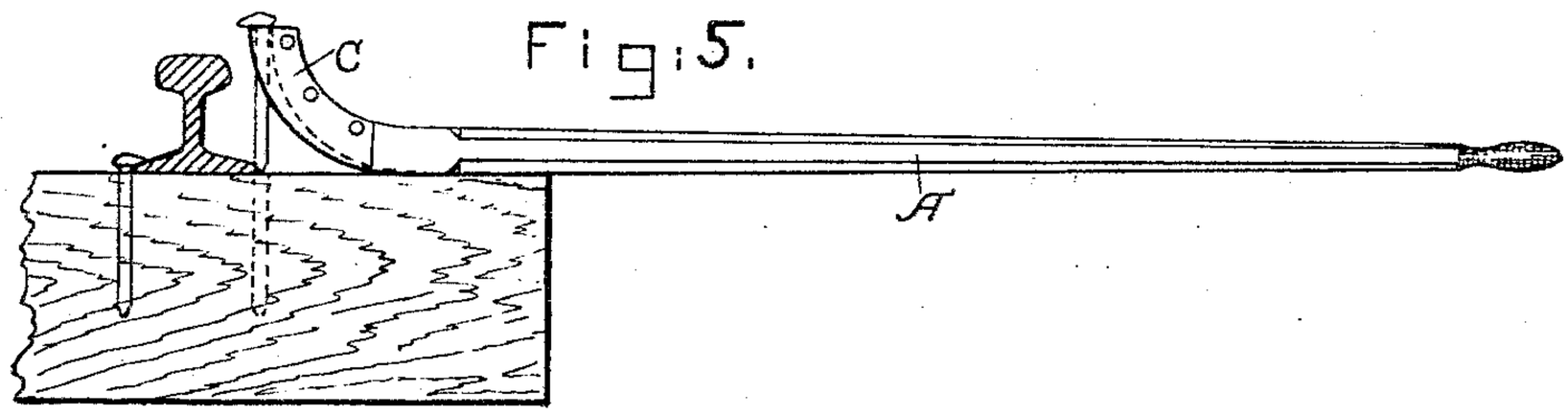


Fig: 5.



Witnesses
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E. A. Phelps.

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by A. H. Seward
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR T. SHARP, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SPIKE-EXTRACTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,888, dated August 19, 1884.

Application filed September 6, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR T. SHARP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spike-Extractors; and I hereby declare that the same are fully described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to provide an implement of improved construction for extracting bolts and spikes from timber, especially for withdrawing rail-spikes from railroad-ties without injury to the spikes, and with great saving in time and labor.

The peculiarities of my implement will be readily understood from the drawings, which show its points of difference from the ordinary bar heretofore used for the same purpose, but liable to bend or break the spikes.

Figures 1 and 2 represent my improved implement in two different positions—one showing its first application to the driven spike, and the other the position when partly drawn out. Figs. 3 and 4 show in enlarged perspective and front views the lower portion of the tool; and Fig. 5 shows how the spike-head is held by the points of the jaws until it is completely extracted, its body meanwhile entering the groove between them.

The entire implement is preferably of steel. It consists, essentially, of a body or handle, A, preferably about four and a half or five feet long, smooth, and somewhat tapering, as shown, and a curved head, B, having two projecting jaws, C C, riveted to it, the extreme points or outer edges of which are turned toward each other, as at *c c*, leaving between them a groove or opening, D, of sufficient breadth to admit the body of the spike without allowing the head to pass. The points or inward-turned edges *c c* of the jaws extend far enough beyond the head B to give room for the head of the spike not only when the tool first seizes it with the points *c c* beneath the sides of its head, but also when the spike-head has tilted upon such points in drawing out the spike. The points remain beneath the head of the spike until it is entirely drawn out, as in Fig. 5, the curved back of the implement sliding somewhat on the tie to permit a steady upward movement, and the fulcrum continually changing meanwhile. The body of the spike enters the groove D, between the points *c c*, and is thus kept from being bent or broken while drawn upward. The jaws C C are formed distinct from the body B, and are firmly riveted to it. This construction permits the use of a better grade of steel in the jaws, upon which the principal strain comes, than in the head and handle, and also renders repairs more convenient and economical than in prior devices where the head and jaws are integral.

I claim as my invention—

The improved spike-extractor herein described, consisting of the handle A and curved body B, in combination with the jaws C C, riveted firmly to the sides of the body B, and provided with the inward-turned edges *c c* to engage with the spike-head while admitting its body into the groove D between them, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR T. SHARP.

Witnesses:
A. H. SPENCER,
E. A. PHELPS.