

(No Model.)

F. P. PFLEGHAR.
ICE PICK.

No. 452,555.

Patented May 19, 1891.

Fig. 3.

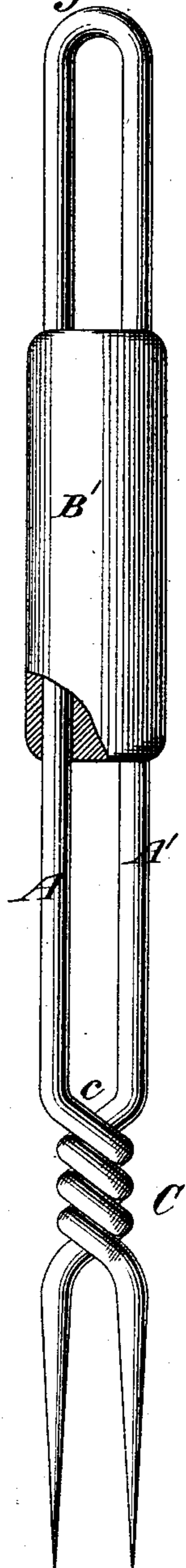


Fig. 1.

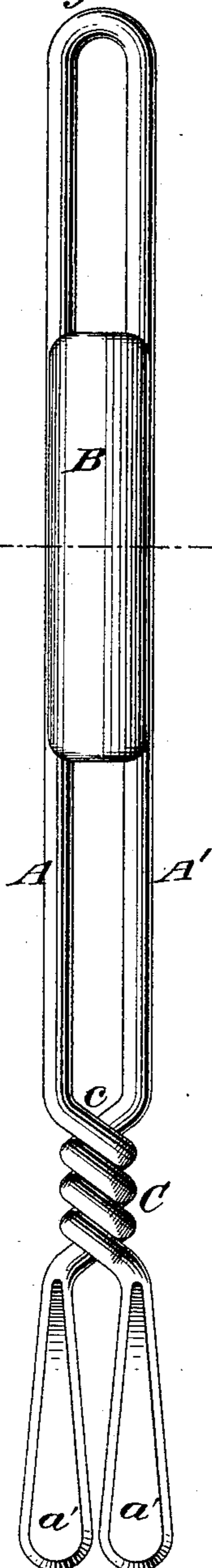
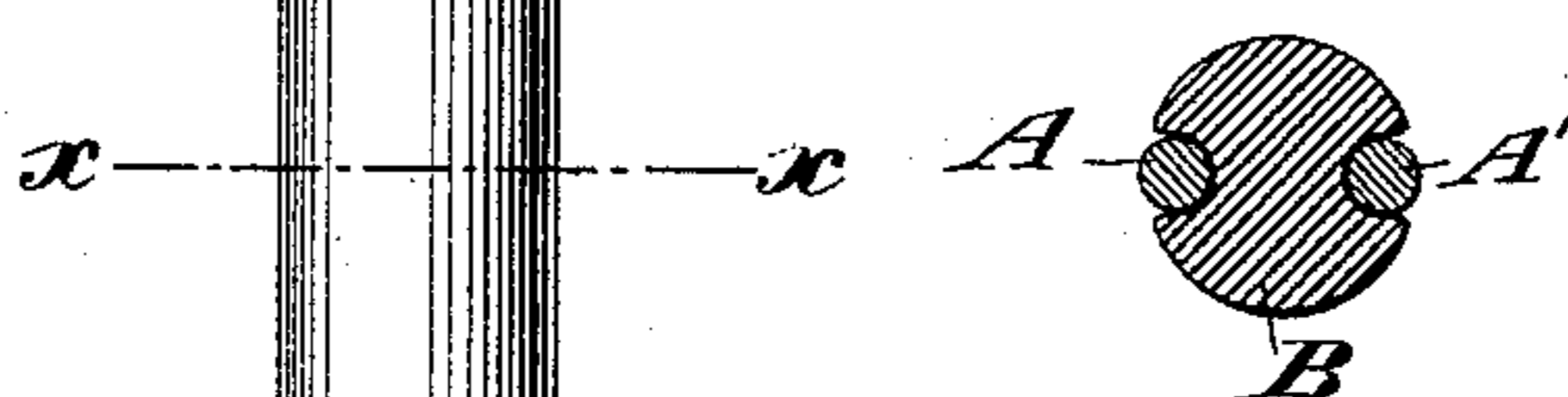


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:-
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by attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK PAUL PFLEGHAR, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
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ICE-PICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,555, dated May 19, 1891.

Application filed January 31, 1891. Serial No. 379,806. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK PAUL PFLEGHAR, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ice-Picks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in ice-picks in which a sliding weight is held by the two parts of a shank in position to contact with an abutment on the shank for the purpose of driving the cutting-edges into the ice.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the pick in side elevation. Fig. 2 represents a transverse section through line *x x* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 represents a modified form.

On November 25, 1890, Letters Patent of the United States No. 441,333, were granted to A. B. Schofield for an improvement in ice-picks, in which a sliding weight held by the two parts of a shank was arranged to contact with an abutment on the shank to drive the cutting-edges at the ends of the shank into the ice.

My present invention contemplates the forming of the abutment in a pick of the above-described character by means of intertwining the parts of the shank at a point intermediate between the sliding weight and the cutting-edges.

A A' represent the two parts of the shank, which are in the present instance represented as the two branches of a rod or bar bent into U-shaped form, so as to form at one end a loop *a* for suspending the instrument and at their opposite ends with sharpened edges *a'*, spaced a short distance apart for the purpose

of engaging the ice. A weight B is provided, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with grooves along its edges to receive the parts A A' of the shank, and the same is held in sliding adjustment between the parts of the shank by the twisting of the said parts of the shank together at a point a short distance above the cutting edges or points. The twisted portion is represented at C, and at the points *c*, where the parts approach each other to form the upper end of the twist, the said parts serve as an abutment, against which the lower end of the weight B impinges as the same is slid downwardly along the shank.

In Fig. 3 the weight B' is shown as provided with perforations, through which the parts A A' extend, instead of grooves, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the parts of the shank terminate in points instead of blades.

It is obvious that the two parts A A' might be formed separately and united at their upper ends in any well-known or suitable manner.

What I claim is—

1. An ice-pick comprising a two-part standard, the ends of the parts being provided with cutting-edges, the two parts being intertwined at a point above the cutting-edges, and a sliding weight held between the parts above the intertwined portion, substantially as set forth.

2. The ice-pick having a two-part standard, the parts being twisted together, forming an abutment, and a sliding weight held between the parts of the standard in position to engage the said abutment, substantially as set forth.

FRANK PAUL PFLEGHAR.

Witnesses:

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