

No. 620,077.

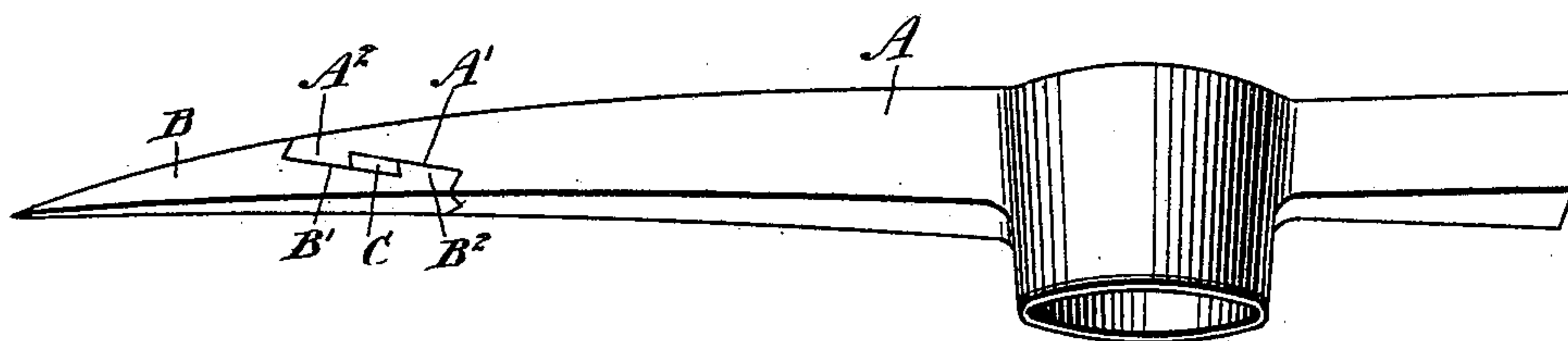
Patented Feb. 21, 1899.

W. H. PREST.  
PICK OR LIKE TOOL.

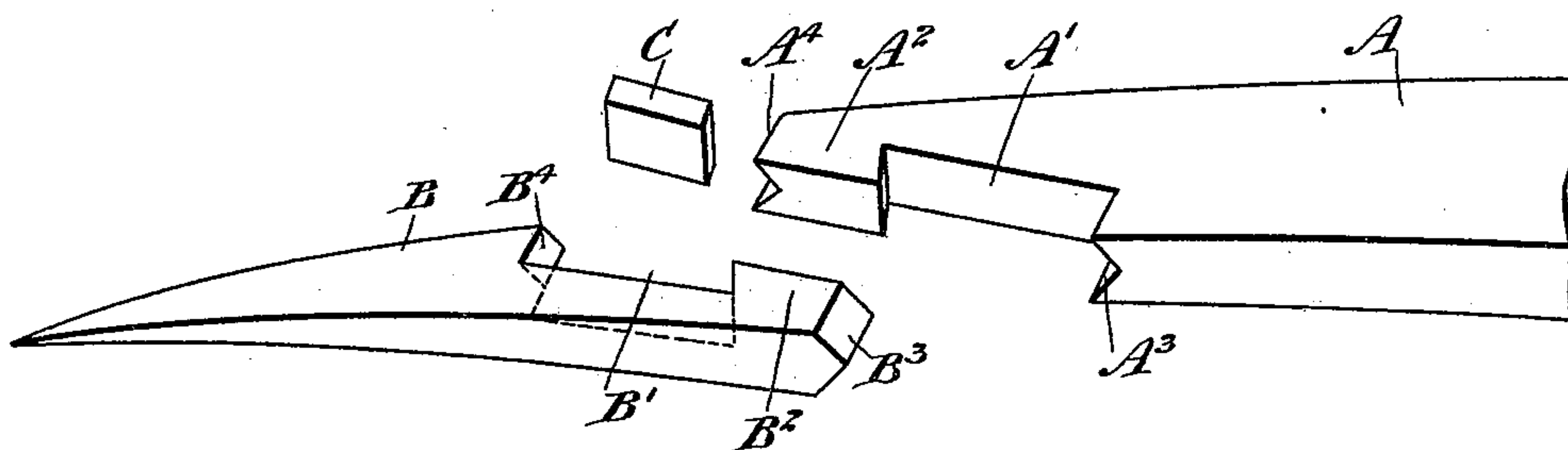
(Application filed May 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)

*Fig. 1,*



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER HENRY PREST, OF BEDFORD, CANADA.

## PICK OR LIKE TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,077, dated February 21, 1899.

Application filed May 7, 1898. Serial No. 680,044. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER HENRY PREST, of Bedford, in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Pick or Like Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved pick, hammer, or like tool arranged to permit of conveniently removing a dull, broken, or otherwise injured point and replacing it by a new one without requiring skilled labor, the junction between the point and stock being such as to present no projections in any form whatever and allow of using the pick the same as an ordinary one having a solid stock and point.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the same with the several members in a detached position.

The improved tool illustrated in the drawings is in the form of a pick having a stock A and a removable point B, adapted to be fastened to the stock by a key C. The outer end of the stock A is formed with a transversely-extending dovetailed groove A', leaving a tongue A<sup>2</sup>, and a similar groove B' is formed at the inner end of the point B, leaving a tongue B<sup>2</sup>. The grooves and tongues are so arranged that when the point is fitted onto the stock the tongue B<sup>2</sup> extends into the inner end of the groove A', and the tongue A<sup>2</sup> extends into the outer end of the groove B' to leave an opening between the tongues for the key C, shaped to engage the angular walls of the grooves and securely lock the point to the stock. (See Fig. 1.)

The extreme outer end of the tongue B<sup>2</sup> is formed with a V-shaped shoulder B<sup>3</sup>, adapted to engage a correspondingly-shaped recess A<sup>3</sup>, formed on the inner end wall of the dovetailed groove A', and the outer end of the tongue A<sup>2</sup> is formed with a V-shaped recess

A<sup>4</sup>, adapted to be engaged by a correspondingly-shaped shoulder B<sup>4</sup>, formed on the outer wall of the groove B'. When the two parts are fitted together, the shoulders B<sup>3</sup> B<sup>4</sup> engage the recesses A<sup>3</sup> A<sup>4</sup> to prevent lateral movement of the point of the tongue, and as the said parts are locked together in a longitudinal direction by the key C it is evident that the two parts are securely fastened together without any projections in any form whatever at the junction of the stock and point.

Now it will be seen that by the arrangement described it only requires the removal of the key C to take the point B off the stock A, so that in case the point is injured or dull it can be readily replaced by a new point, or in case the stock A is injured the point can be removed and used on another stock of like construction.

By the arrangement described a large number of points B may be used successively on the same stock A, so that a miner or prospector can readily work for quite a long time without being compelled to take the pick to a blacksmith for sharpening.

It will further be seen that when the pick is used heavy blows will only tend to fasten the point more securely to the stock, and there is not the least danger of the point and stock coming apart.

The key C is preferably made of soft iron to allow of being beaten with a punch to the full size of the key seat or opening formed in the point and stock, so that should the key get slightly loosened it can be readily hammered at its ends to fill the key-seat, and thereby securely hold the same in place.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A tool comprising a stock and a point having dovetail grooves and tongues, of which the tongue of the point is formed with a V-shaped shoulder adapted to engage a V-shaped recess on the inner wall of the dovetailed groove in the stock, and the latter has the outer end of its tongue formed with a V-shaped recess, and adapted to be engaged by a V-shaped shoulder on the outer wall of the dovetailed groove for the point; and a key engaging the adjacent ends of the tongues to



lock the point and stock together, substantially as shown and described.

2. A tool comprising a stock and point, the former having a transversely-extending dovetail groove formed therein, and the latter  
5 having a similar groove formed therein, the grooves being located on opposite faces of the stock and point, the adjacent ends of the stock and point each terminating in a tongue,  
10 the tongues being respectively adapted to en-

ter the dovetail grooves of the coacting members, and a key adapted to engage the inner walls of the said tongues and to lie in the dovetail grooves between said walls whereby to hold the point and stock engaged.

WALTER HENRY PREST.

Witnesses:

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