

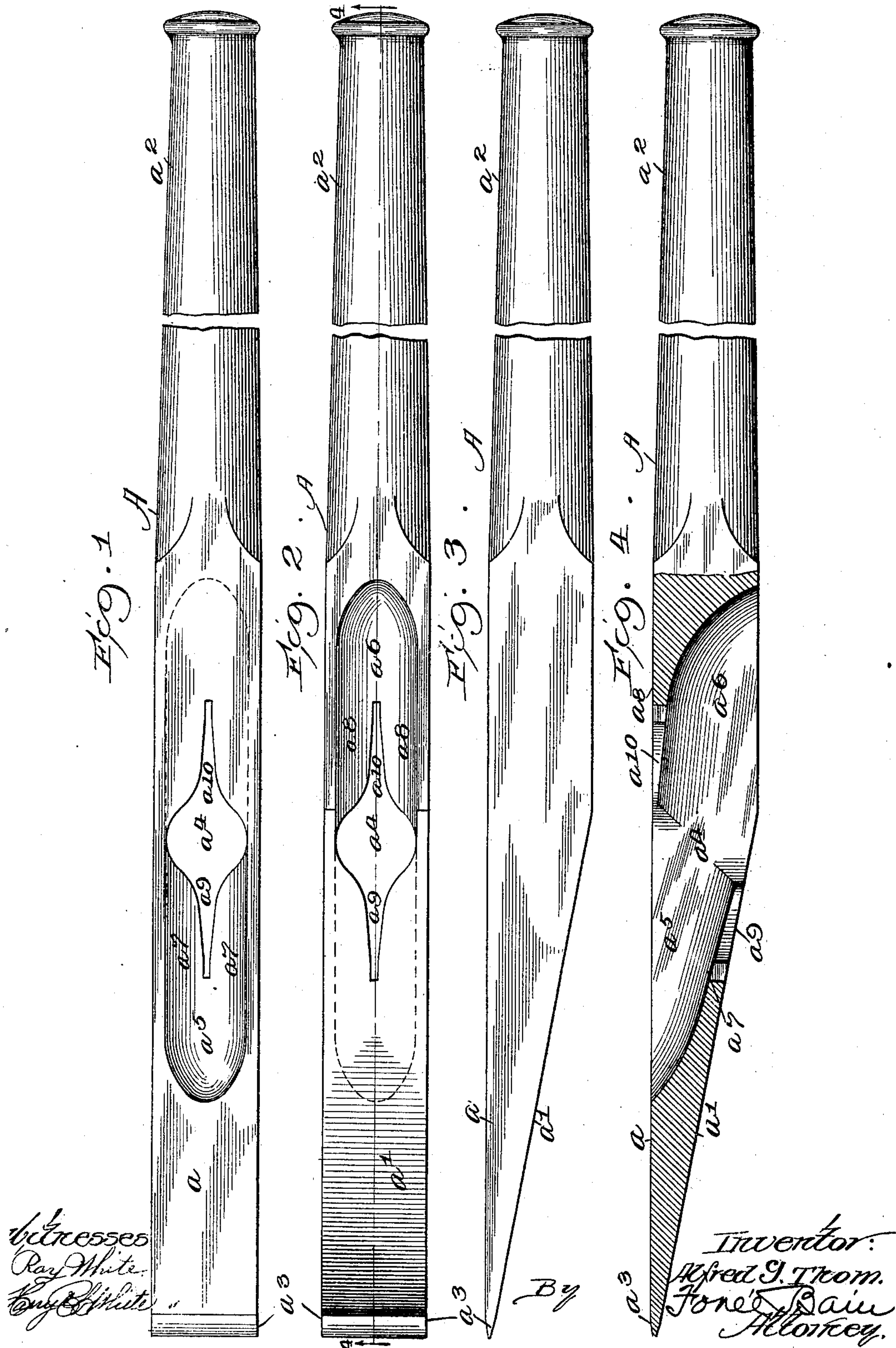
No. 669,106.

Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

A. G. THOM.
NAIL EXTRACTING PRYING BAR.

(Application filed Aug. 8, 1900.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED G. THOM, OF WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

NAIL-EXTRACTING PRYING-BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,106, dated March 5, 1901.

Application filed August 8, 1900. Serial No. 26,212. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED G. THOM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waukegan, county of Lake, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nail-Extracting Prying-Bars; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable persons skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in woodworking-tools, and has special reference to a prying-bar wherein an effective nail-extracting device is constructed integral therewith.

The object of my invention is to provide a tool whereby boards, siding, and the like may be pried off and carefully removed without destroying their subsequent usefulness and whereby the nails by which they are attached to the structure may be easily and quickly extracted at the time when the boards are being removed.

My extracting device is made an integral immovable part in the body of the bar and is so arranged that nails may be readily and expeditiously extracted from the boards into which they have been driven and may be reclaimed in their original straight perfect condition.

The tool is especially designed for ripping up boards of wooden sidewalks and in extracting the nails therefrom, for removing the sheeting on the sides of ships, houses, &c., and for other similar work wherein it is desired to handle, pile, and preserve them for future use and for this reason to remove the nails therefrom readily and quickly at the same time and without injury to the nails.

There being no moving part to my device, it is quickly applied, readily manipulated, and not easily to be damaged, and it possesses an inherent quality of adjustment for all sizes of nails for which it may be used.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of one side of my bar. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the reverse side. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the said bar. Fig. 4 is a section through line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

In all of the views the same letters of reference are used to indicate similar parts.

A represents the bar. The surface of one side of the bar is indicated by a and that of the opposite side by a' .

a^2 is the handle, which may be of any convenient length.

a^3 is a flat sharpened chisel-point at the end of the bar, made so for the purpose of being readily introduced under the boards. It is preferably made of steel formed into a rather chisel-like point on both sides.

a^4 is a perforation that is drilled or otherwise made through the bar. Tapering recesses or depressions a^5 and a^6 are made on opposite sides of the said bar and intersect the lateral perforation a^4 , leaving tapering wedge-shaped walls a^7 and a^8 on opposite sides approaching the surfaces a and a' of the respective sides, as shown more clearly in Fig. 4. These wedge-shaped walls nearly die out in the aforesaid perforation a^4 . In the lateral emargined edge of the aforesaid wedge-shaped walls tapering V-shaped slots a^9 and a^{10} are cut or otherwise formed. The object of these slots is to permit the entrance of the body or shank of the nail and to prevent the head from passing therethrough when the tool is lifted for the purpose of extracting the nail.

The use and operation of my device are plainly evident. After the board has been pried up and the nail-head projects slightly above the surface of the board the tool is placed in position, so that the head of the nail will enter the perforation a^4 . The tool is then drawn toward the operator until the shank of the nail enters the slot a^9 . The end a^2 of the tool is then raised from the point a^3 , which forms the fulcrum, the other end thereof is lifted, and the nail thereby withdrawn from the board. If the nail has not been completely extracted by this operation, the tool may be lowered at the end a^2 , and by shoving the tool forward the nail may be made to enter the slot a^{10} , and a longer fulcrum will be thus secured. The end of the tool a^2 may be again raised, when the nail will be completely withdrawn.

It is plainly evident that the surface a of the tool may be tapered similar to that of a' and that the surface a' in that event may not be tapered so much, as shown in the drawings herewith. It is also evident that a V-shaped notch may be cut into the point a^3 for

the purpose of starting the nail, if desired, and the nail may be further acted upon by the notches α^9 and α^{10} in the manner described. These modifications may be made without departing from the gist of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A nail-extracting prying-bar, comprising
10 a tapered point, a perforation extending laterally through said bar, a recess, or depression, extending obliquely from each side of said bar and terminating in said perforation, a wedge-shaped, or tapered wall between said
15 recesses and the opposite side of said bar, and a notch in the emargined edge of said tapered walls for receiving the shank of a nail, substantially as set forth.

2. A nail-extracting prying-bar comprising

a tapered point, a perforation extending laterally through said bar, a recess, or depression, on each side of the axial line of said perforation extending obliquely from opposite sides into said perforation, wedge-shaped, or tapered walls between said recesses and the
25 respective opposite sides of said bar, and notches in the emargined edges of the said tapered walls for receiving the shank of a nail, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
30 specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1900.

ALFRED G. THOM.

Witnesses:

HARRY THOM,
C. T. HEYDECKER.