

No. 675,626.

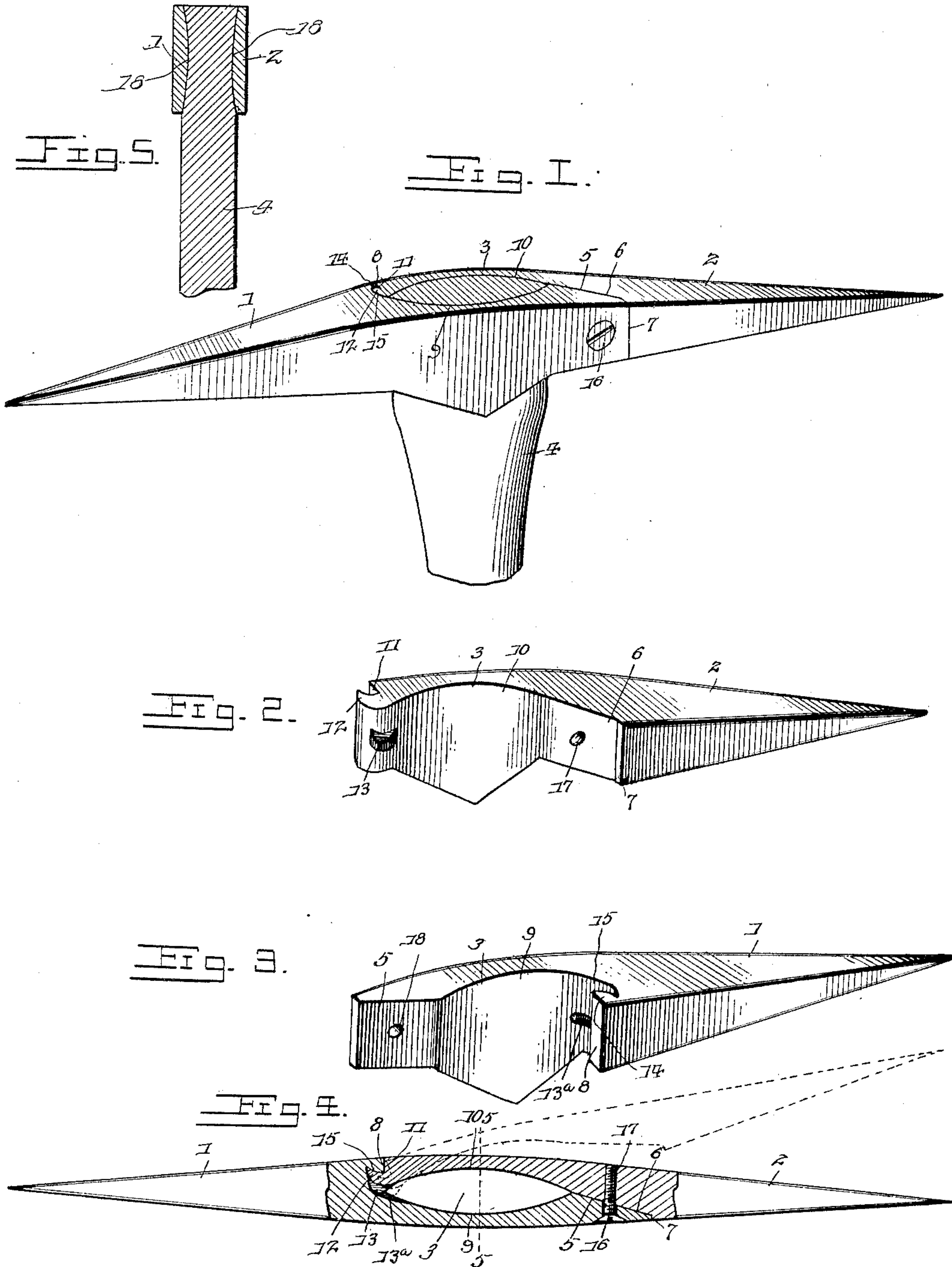
Patented June 4, 1901.

E. H. GRIM.

PICK.

(Application filed Dec. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD H. GRIM, OF EAST RADFORD, VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO LONEGA CARPER, OF SAME PLACE.

## PICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,626, dated June 4, 1901.

Application filed December 27, 1900. Serial No. 41,283. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD H. GRIM, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Radford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Pick, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to picks, and is particularly designed to provide an improved pick for the use of miners and to have the points of the pick-head removable, so that they may be individually sharpened or replaced when broken or damaged. It is also designed to provide for removing the handle from one pick-head and applying the same handle to another head and to provide for an interchange of different shapes of points in a single pick, and finally to insure a rigid connection between the handle and the pick-head and to prevent looseness of the removable points or members of the pick.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pick constructed in accordance with the present invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail perspective views of the opposite removable points or members of the pick-head. Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal sectional view taken through the pick-head and transversely of the handle. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4 with the handle in place.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, 1 and 2 designate, respectively, the opposite points or members of the present pick-head, which have their inner ends overlapped and recessed upon their overlapped inner sides, so as to jointly form the eye 3 for the reception of the usual handle 4. Each member or section tapers to a

point at its outer end and has its inner end reduced laterally, the inner side of the inner end being beveled or inclined outwardly, as indicated at 5, so as to fit snugly within a corresponding socket or recess 6, formed at the inner side of the eye portion of the opposite member 2. The inner end of the member 1 abuts against the shoulder 7, formed by the end wall of the socket or recess 6, thereby interlocking the members against longitudinal play in one direction. Between the beveled inner end of the member 1 and the opposite shoulder 8, formed by the reduced portion of the member, the inner side of the latter has a concaved recess 9, which curves longitudinally of the member, and the other member has a corresponding concaved recess 10, whereby the eye 3 is formed when the two members are brought together.

The inner end portion of the member 2 is provided in its outer side with a transverse notch 11, which forms an inner terminal hook 12, having an outer transversely-rounded side. A segmental lug or projection 13 is formed upon the outer rounded side of the hook and is located substantially midway between the opposite ends of the hook. This hook is designed to take into a corresponding recess or socket 13<sup>a</sup>, formed at the inner side of the shoulder 8 of the member 1, and forming a hook 14, which also takes into the notch or recess 11 of the member 2, while the projection or lug 13 fits within a corresponding groove or recess 15, formed in the inner wall of the socket 13<sup>a</sup> and continued into the socket 9, so as to facilitate the entrance of the lug into the groove. The latter interlocking parts prevent longitudinal play of the members in a direction opposite to that of the former interlocked parts.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that the opposite pick sections or members are assembled by first applying the member 2 to the member 1 in an inclined position, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4 of the drawings, so as to engage the hooks 12 and 14, after which the members are closed or swung inwardly in opposite directions upon the connection formed by the interengaged hooks as a center, whereby the lug 13 is entered into the groove or recess 15 and the beveled in-



ner end of the member 1 is received within the corresponding recess in the other member. A removable screw-fastening 16 is then passed through corresponding openings in the inner end of the member 1 and the adjacent intermediate portion of the member 2. The opening 17 in the member 2 is screw-threaded and opens through the inclined back of the socket 6, while the opening 18 in the member 1 is preferably smooth, so as to permit of the free passage of the fastening, and its outer end is countersunk, so that the head of the fastening may lie within or flush with the adjacent outer side of the pick-head, whereby the latter is free from projections.

It will be understood that the handle is inserted into the eye before the fastening 16 is applied, and by tightening the latter the members are tightly gripped upon the handle. To remove the handle, it is merely necessary to loosen the fastening 16, and by reason of the smooth opening 18 the members may be slightly separated upon their hinged connection, thereby releasing the handle. Also the handle may be replaced by a reverse adjustment of the parts. By this arrangement a single handle may be applied to several different kinds of pick-heads formed for different kinds of work, and the handle may be conveniently removed when it is desired to sharpen or repair the pick.

It will be observed that the joints of the pick members lie at opposite sides of the handle or the eye for the reception of the handle, one of the joints permitting of the members being swung laterally in opposite directions and in the same plane, while the opposite joint has a detachable or adjustable fastening, whereby the handle may be conveniently removed and replaced without entirely separating the pick members.

Upon examination of Fig. 5 it will be seen that the middle of the eye portion of each member is bulged or convexed transversely, as indicated at 18, whereby the greatest thickness of the eye portion is at the middle thereof, and the opposite sides of the head end of the handle are also concaved longitudinally to correspond to the bulge of the pick members, and thereby secure a snug and rigid fit therefor. The pick-handle is somewhat reduced in thickness by having its opposite sides concaved and flares outwardly in opposite directions from the middles of the concaved portions, thereby forming an enlarged head portion at the extremity of the handle to prevent outward displacement of the pick-head and an annular shoulder at the inner side of the pick-head to prevent displacement of the latter inwardly along the handle.

What is claimed is—

1. An implement of the character described, comprising opposite cutting members, which have their inner end portions overlapped and provided with corresponding transverse recesses forming a handle-receiving eye, the outer ends of the respective members being

sharpened or formed into cutting-terminals, and the inner overlapped portions having a separable connection.

2. An implement of the character described, comprising opposite cutting members, which have their inner end portions overlapped and provided with corresponding transverse recesses forming a handle-receiving eye, the outer ends of the respective members being sharpened or formed into cutting-terminals, the inner end of one member having a connection with the other member that permits of the members being swung laterally in opposite directions and in the same plane, and a detachable connection between the inner end of the said other member and the adjacent portion of the one member.

3. An implement of the character described, comprising opposite cutting members having their inner ends overlapped and provided with corresponding inner recesses forming a handle-receiving eye, the inner end of one member and the adjacent portion of the other member having interengaged hooks forming a separable connection at one side of the eye, and a detachable fastening at the opposite side of the eye.

4. An implement of the character described, comprising opposite cutting members, having their inner end portions reduced and overlapped, and also provided with corresponding inner recesses forming a handle-receiving eye, the outer side of the inner end of one member having a transverse socket forming an inner terminal hook, and the shoulder formed at the inner end of the reduced portion of the other member having a corresponding recess forming a hook, the two hooks being interengaged and forming a separable connection for the members, and a detachable fastening for the members at the opposite side of the eye.

5. An implement of the character described, comprising opposite cutting members, having their inner ends overlapped and provided with inner corresponding recesses forming a handle-receiving eye, the inner end of one of the members having a hook, provided with an intermediate lug or projection upon its outer side, and the adjacent portion of the other member having a recess for the reception of the hook, said recess having a groove or notch in its wall for the reception of the lug or projection, and a detachable fastening for the members at the opposite side of the eye.

6. An implement of the character described, comprising a handle, having a terminally-enlarged head, and a shoulder located inwardly from the same, and a cutting-head formed in overlapped detachably-connected sections, the overlapped portions of which embrace the handle between the terminally-enlarged head portion and the shoulder thereof.

7. An implement of the character described, comprising a handle, having its head portion concaved longitudinally at opposite sides,



thereby producing a terminally - enlarged head, and an annular shoulder inwardly therefrom, and a cutting-head formed in sections, which are overlapped and detachably connected, the overlapped portions embracing the concaved portions of the handle, and having their inner faces bulged or convexed to correspond and fit snugly into the adjacent concaved portions of the handle.

8. A pick-head, comprising opposite sections or members, having their inner portions overlapped and detachably connected, the inner faces of the overlapped portions being reduced to form a handle-receiving eye, and also bulged or convexed transversely.

9. A pick-head, comprising opposite sections or members, having their inner end portions overlapped and detachably connected, the inner sides of the overlapped portions being correspondingly concaved longitudinally to form an elliptical eye, and also bulged or convexed transversely.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD H. GRIM.

Witnesses:

R. H. PAYNE,  
F. HARVEY.