

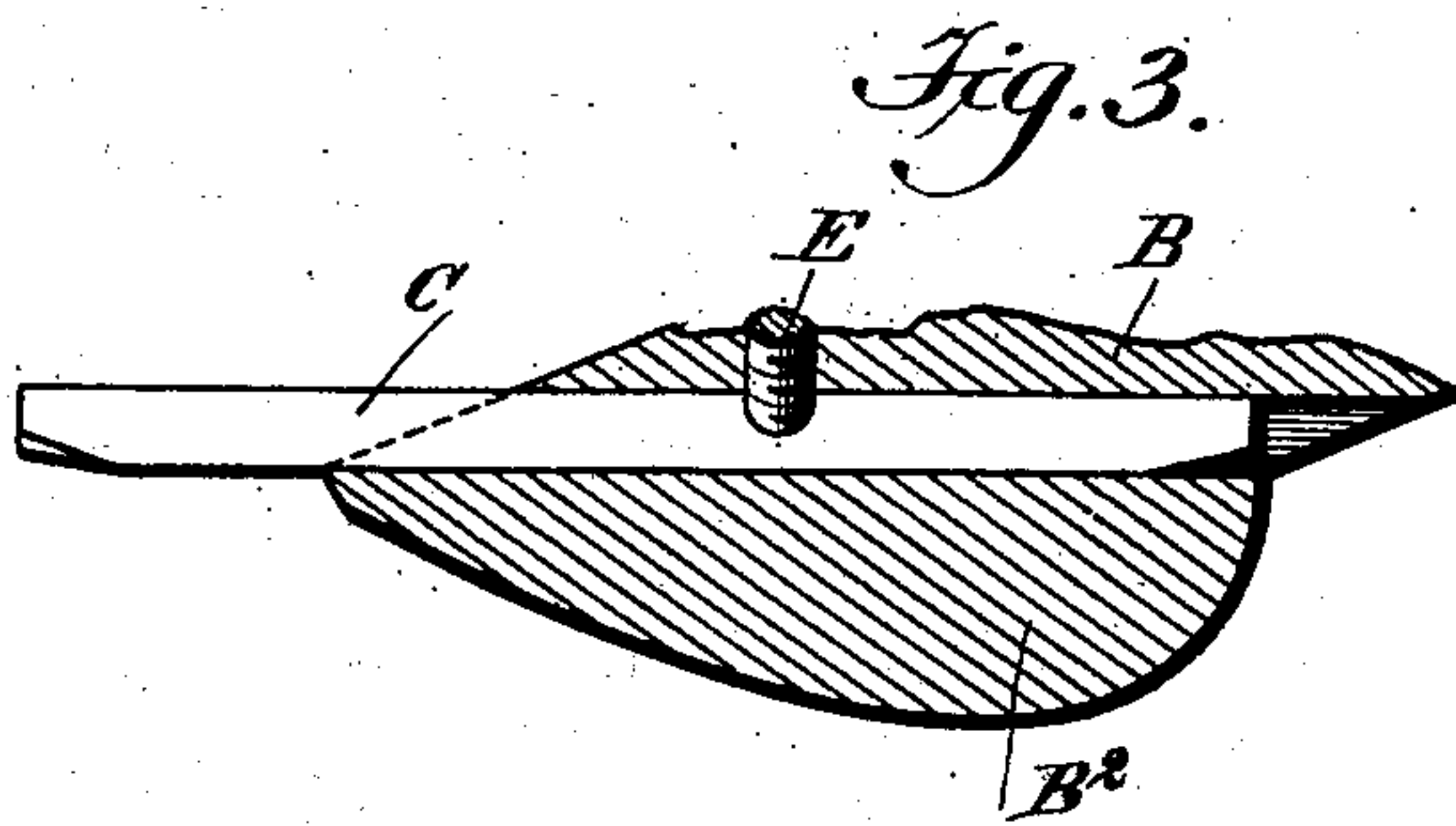
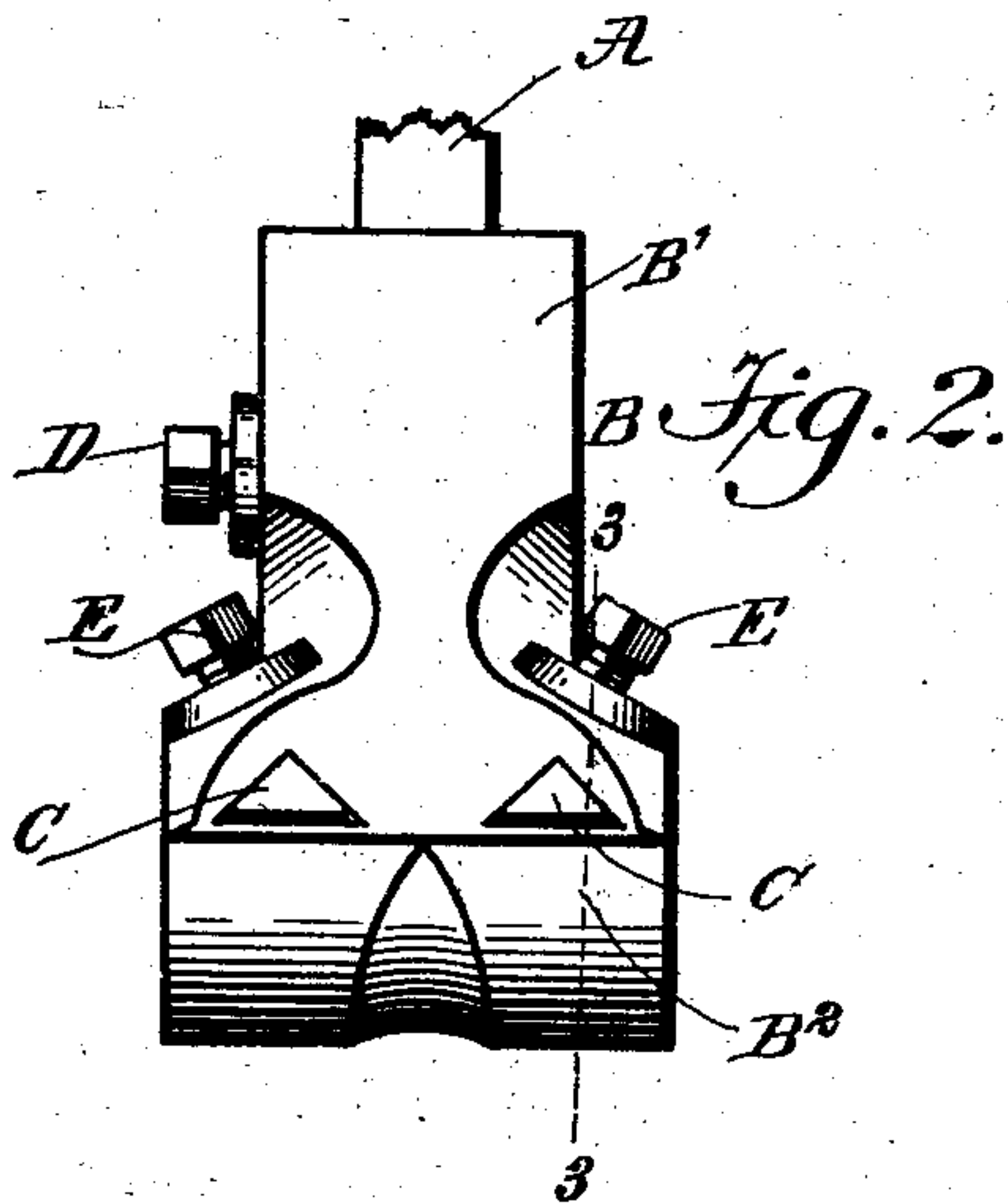
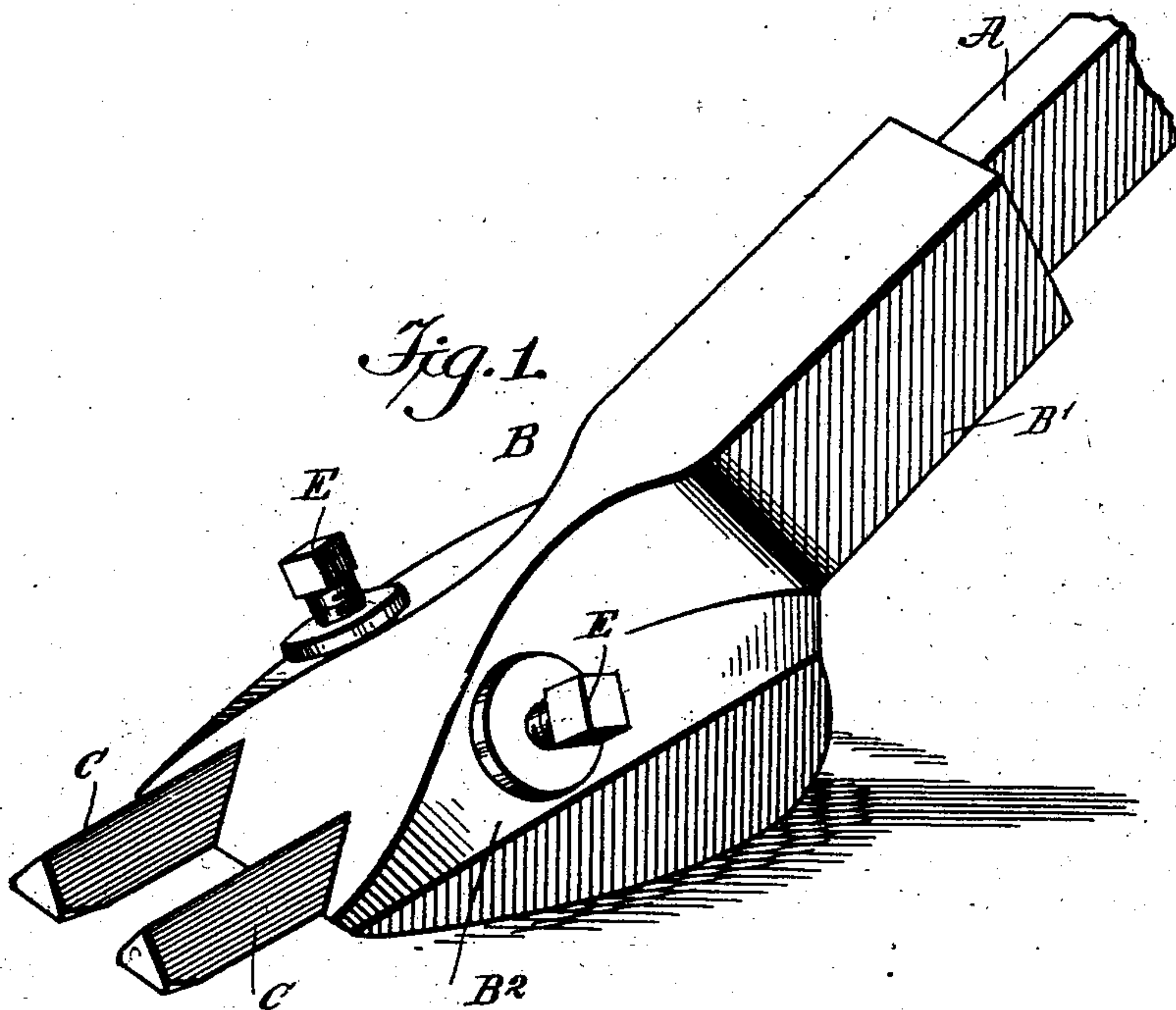
No. 696,292.

Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

T. WOODHOUSE.
CLAW BAR.

(Application filed Oct. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS WOODHOUSE, OF LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

CLAW-BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,292, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed October 5, 1901. Serial No. 77,690, (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS WOODHOUSE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Leadville, in the county of Lake and State of Colorado, have invented a new and Improved Claw-Bar, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved claw-bar more especially designed for drawing rail-spikes and arranged to permit of conveniently adjusting the jaws to replace the same by new ones whenever necessary and to allow of securely and properly engaging the head of a spike to draw the latter out of the tie.

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.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a front end elevation of the same, and Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The improved claw-bar consists, essentially, of a handle A, a head B, and the claws C. The said head B is preferably made of malleable iron and formed with a socket B', into which fits removably the lower end of the said handle A, a set-screw D serving to secure the said handle end in position in the socket. The claws C are formed of straight bars, preferably of steel, triangular in cross-section and removably fitted into correspondingly-shaped apertures extending longitudinally through the bottom portion B² of the head B and at angles to the socket B' and the handle A. By this arrangement the claws C can be conveniently slipped under the spike-head at the time the handle A stands in an inclined position to allow the operator to conveniently manipulate the handle for applying the claws and drawing the spike. Set-screws E screw in the head B and engage the claws to lock the latter in place after the same have been adjusted in the head—that is, have been moved to such position that their front ends project equally at a desired

distance from the front end of the head, as plainly indicated in Fig. 1. The base edges of the claws C are beveled at both ends thereof to somewhat reduce the width of the base of each claw to allow of slipping the base edges under the head of the spike to be drawn.

In using the claw-bar the inner opposite beveled sides of the claws readily pass under the spike-head, and when the operator bears down on the handle A the curved bottom B² of the head B forms the fulcrum for the claw-bar, and the projecting front ends of the claws C move upward and thereby draw the spike out of the tie.

In case the projecting ends of the claws C are worn out or have become dull at their opposite sides the operator loosens the set-screws E and interchanges the claws, so that the innermost or opposite sides, which were formerly on the outside, are now the active ones for engaging the head of the spike. In case the ends are completely worn out the claws are reversed in their seats in the head B, and if both ends of the claws are worn out the claws are removed from the head and the worn-out ends are cut off and rebeveled at the edges of the base and reinserted in the head for use as above described.

From the foregoing it is evident that the claws C are not only adjustable in the head B, but are interchangeable therein and can be used as long as the set-screws E can be screwed up against the claws when in the head B.

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

1. A claw-bar, having a head formed with a pair of triangular parallel apertures, and claws of triangular cross-section and adjustably fitted in the said apertures, as set forth.

2. A claw-bar having a socketed head and a pair of spaced parallel claws triangular in cross-section and secured adjustably in said head, as set forth.

3. A claw-bar having a socketed head and a pair of spaced claws each formed of a straight bar triangular in cross-section and secured reversibly in said head.

4. A claw-bar having a socketed head and a pair of spaced parallel claws triangular in

cross-section and each having the ends of the base edges beveled, said claws being interchangeably secured in the head.

5 5. A claw-bar, having a head formed with a pair of triangular parallel apertures, claws of triangular cross-section fitted in the said apertures, and means for securing the claws in place in the head, as set forth.

10 6. A claw-bar, comprising a handle, a head having a socket for removably receiving one end of the handle, the said head having a pair of parallel apertures standing at angles to the socket, and claws removably and adjustably secured in the said apertures and
15 triangular in cross-section, as set forth.

7. A claw-bar comprising a head, a pair of claws fitted therein and having their opposing active surfaces in divergent relation, and means for clamping said jaws to said head.

20 8. A claw-bar comprising a head, a pair of claws having divergent active faces in opposing relation and interchangeable one with the other in said head, and means for holding said jaws in said head.

9. A claw-bar comprising a head, a pair of 25 separate claws having divergent active faces in opposing relation and reversible end for end, and means for clamping said claws in operative position in said head.

10. A claw-bar comprising a socketed head 30 having a bearing-surface, separate claws having divergent active faces in opposing relation, mutually interchangeable therein, and reversible end for end, and means for clamping said claws in active positions.

11. A claw-bar comprising a socketed head, a pair of straight bar-claws fitted in said head and having divergent active faces in opposing relation, and set-screws mounted in the head and impinging the bar-claws. 35 40

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

Witnesses:

HERMAN VULPIUS,
HERBERT L. CHAMBERLIN.