

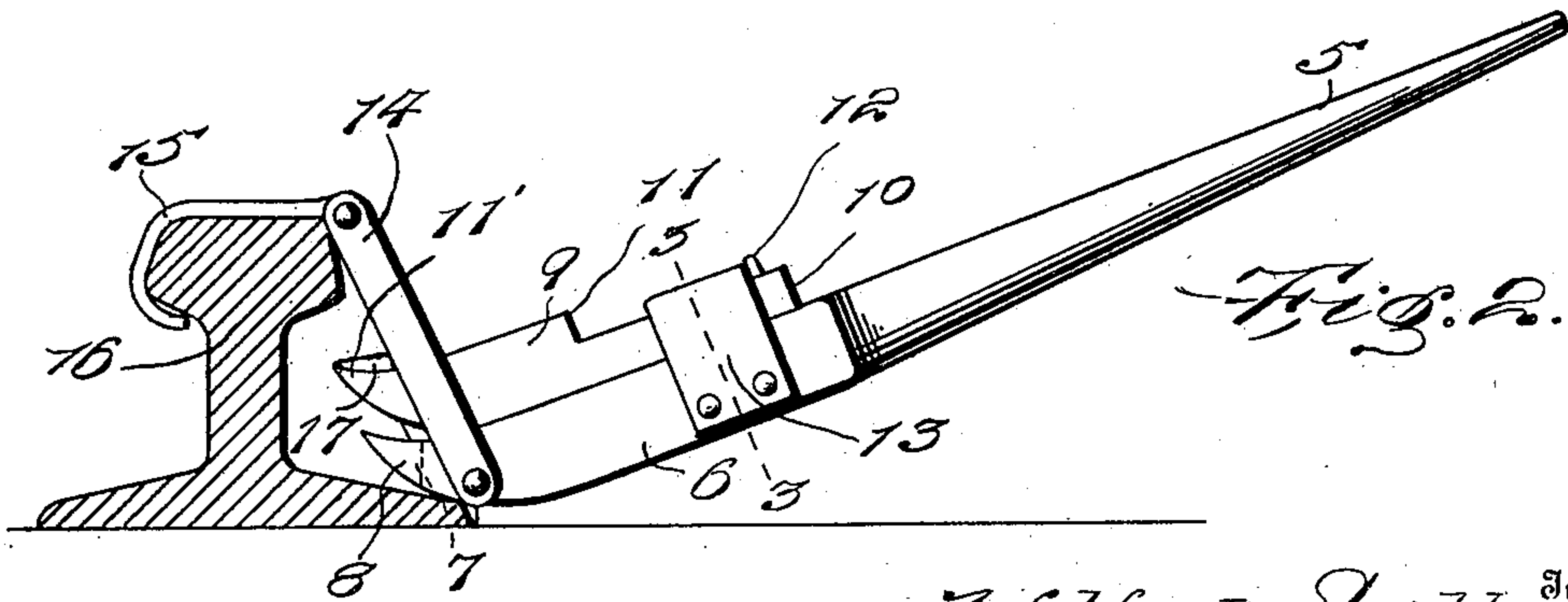
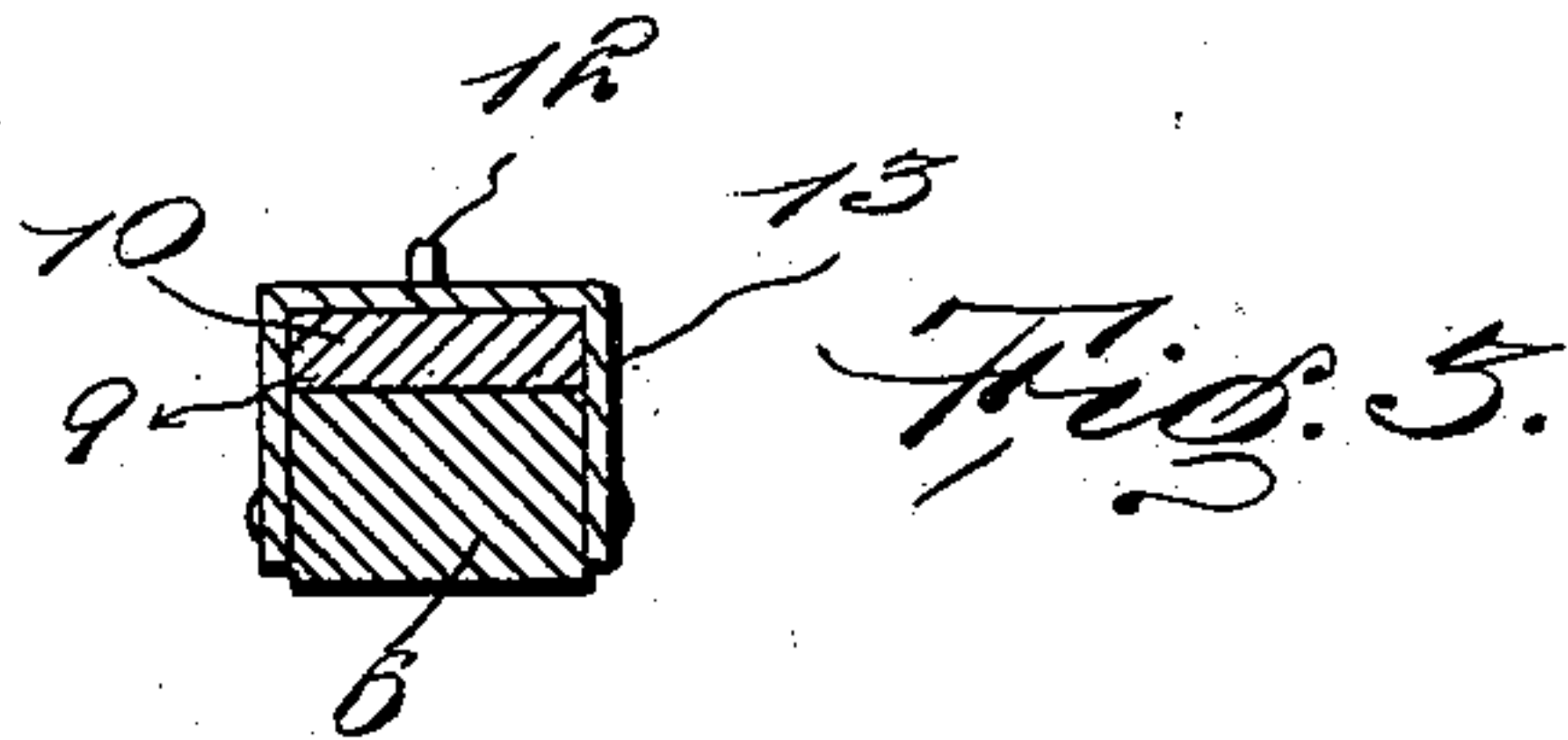
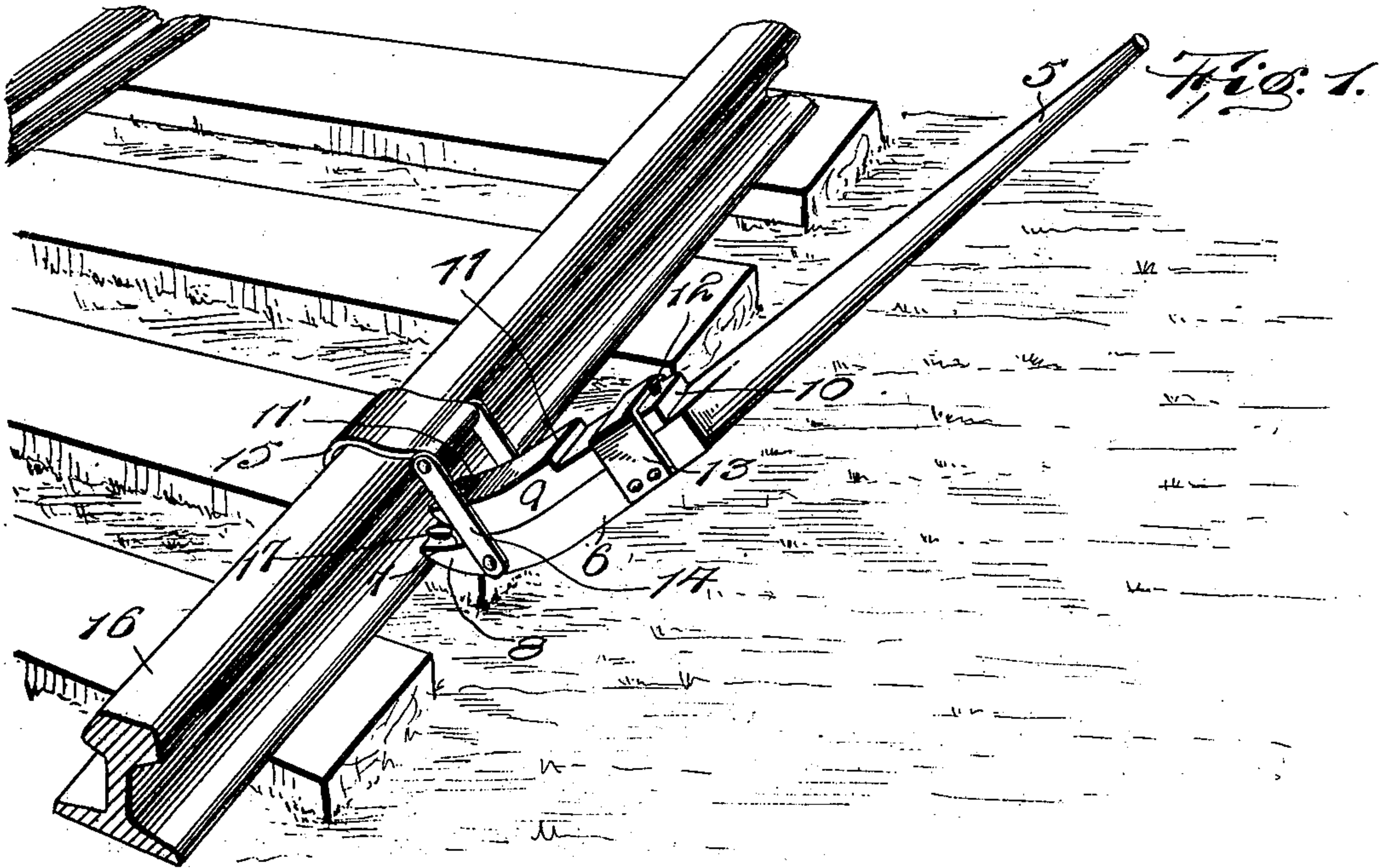
No. 731,074.

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1903.

W. SCOTT.
SPIKE PULLER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
W. Simpson
M. E. Tucker

Wiltfred Scott Inventor

By *Charles Chandler* Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILFRED SCOTT, OF UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

SPIKE-PULLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,074, dated June 16, 1903.

Application filed November 18, 1902. Serial No. 131,892. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILFRED SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spike-Pullers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to spike-pullers, and more particularly to that class employed in pulling railway-spikes; and it has for its object to provide a construction which may be easily engaged under the head of the spike without the necessity for driving the bar under the head and which may be adjusted to differently engage the spike as the latter is drawn, so that the spike will not be bent.

A further object of the invention is to provide means for holding the claw of the bar from disengagement from under the head of the spike and such an arrangement of parts that they may be easily and quickly adjusted during the manipulation of the tool.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the spike-puller connected to a rail and engaged with a spike to be drawn. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the spike-puller, with the rail in section and illustrating the adjustment of the parts when the spike is about to leave the tie. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

Referring now to the drawings, the spike-puller comprises a lever or bar 5, of usual length, and which at one end portion is cross-sectionally rectangular, as shown at 6, the free end of this rectangular portion being tapered vertically and curved upwardly and having a vertical longitudinally-extending slot 7, forming the spaced claws 8, so that the claws may be forced under the head of a spike, and the bar may be then rocked downwardly at its opposite end and upon its curved face to raise the extremities of the claws and there-with the spike under which they are engaged. Upon the portion 6 of the bar 5 is slidably mounted a supplemental bar 9, which has the general shape and dimensions of the portion 6, with the exception that it is reduced ver-

tically in thickness to form what may be termed the "stem" 10, having the shoulder 11 at its forward end and having a stop-pin 12 in its upper face adjacent to its opposite end. At the forward end of the supplemental bar 9 are the spaced claws 11 for engagement under the head of the spike after the claws 8 have been withdrawn therefrom.

To hold the supplemental bar slidably upon the portion 6 of the main bar 5, a strap 13 of U shape is engaged over the rear portion or stem 10 of the supplemental bar and has its end secured against the side faces of the portion 6 of the main bar. When the supplemental bar is advanced to its limit, the stop-pin 12 strikes this strap, and when the supplemental bar is moved to its limit in the opposite direction the shoulder 11 strikes the strap, and when the supplemental bar is at the limit of its forward movement its claws project slightly beyond the claws of the main bar.

Pivoted to the side faces of the portion 6 of the main bar are the links 14, of a length to project beyond the upper face of the supplemental bar, and between the opposite ends of these links is pivoted the hook 15, the point of connection of the links with the main bar being such that the hook may be swung pivotally to lie either above or below the bars.

In the use of the tool the hook is engaged over the ball of a rail 16, and the supplemental bar being drawn rearwardly the claws of the main bar are engaged under the head of the spike (shown at 17) and the outer end of the bar 5 is pressed downwardly, so that the spike is started from the wood. When the spike has been raised as far as is possible with the claws of the main bar engaged therewith, the supplemental bar is shifted forwardly and its claws engaged under the head of the spike by raising the bar 5, and the lever is then again pressed downwardly, and the withdrawal of the spike is completed.

Under some conditions it may not be necessary to use the supplemental bar, as will be understood.

In practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made, and any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A spike-puller comprising a bar having claws, a supplemental bar slidably mounted upon the main bar and having terminal claws for projection beyond those of the main bar, and stops for limiting the sliding movement of the supplemental bar.
2. A spike-puller comprising a bar having claws, a supplemental bar slidably mounted upon the main bar and having terminal claws for projection beyond those of the main bar, the supplemental bar having a reduced stem, a U-shaped strap disposed over the supplemental bar and having its ends secured to the main bar, and a stop-pin at the rear end of the stem of the supplemental bar, disposed for engagement with the strap to limit the movement of the supplemental bar in one direction, the supplemental bar having a shoulder at the opposite end of its stem for contact with the strap to limit the movement of the supplemental bar in the opposite direction.
3. A spike-puller comprising a bar having claws, for engagement under the head of the spike, a hook for engagement over a rail, and links pivoted to the bar and to the hook.
4. A spike-puller comprising a main bar having claws for engagement with the spike, a supplemental bar having claws and mounted upon the main bar for movement into and out of position to project with its claws be-

yond those of the main bar, links pivoted to the main bar, and a hook pivoted between the links and movable therewith to lie above or below the bars.

5. A spike-puller comprising a main bar having spike-engaging claws, a supplemental bar slidably mounted upon the main bar and having claws for projection beyond those of the main bar, the supplemental bar being reduced vertically to form a stem and a shoulder, a U-shaped strap engaged over the stem and secured with its ends against the sides of the main bar, said strap lying in the path of movement of the shoulder to limit the movement of the supplemental bar in one direction, a stop upon the stem for engagement with the strap to limit the movement of the supplemental bar in the opposite direction, links pivoted to the sides of the main bar, said links having series of perforations therethrough, a hook disposed with its stem between the links and having a transverse perforation, and a pin engaged through the perforations of the links and hook.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILFRED SCOTT.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. BURNHAM,
MARTIN L. REIS.