

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE TIPPETT, OF WHATCHEER, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
WILLIAM R. REED, OF WHATCHEER, IOWA.

MEANS FOR ATTACHING PICK-BLADES OR OTHER TOOLS TO THEIR HANDLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 746,648, dated December 8, 1903.

Application filed November 5, 1902. Serial No. 130,162. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE TIPPETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whatcheer, in the county of Keokuk and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Means for Attaching Pick-Blades or other Tools to Their Handles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for attaching pick-blades and other tools to their handles, the object of the invention being to provide simple and effective means of this character adapted to insure the quick attachment to and detachment from the handle of a pick-blade or like implement and so constructed that the tool will be held in proper relation to the handle in a firm, solid, and substantial manner.

The improved connecting means includes a socket adapted to receive a handle and provided with branches constituting a head for said socket, said branches having open-ended slots to receive headed projections on a pick-blade or the like. The head of the socket is provided substantially centrally thereof on its outer side with a circular stud constituting a pivot and adapted to fit into a seat or pocket in the tool. To apply the socket, the said stud is inserted into its seat with the said head at an angle to the tool, after which the socket or tool is turned to cause the said headed projections to enter the said open-ended slots, which in the present case extend in opposite directions. The said headed projections preferably consist of screws tapped into the tool, the heads of which are adapted when it is desired to unite the tool firmly to the socket to abut against the inner side of said head. To disconnect the socket from the tool, the said screws are run out a short distance, thereby disengaging their heads from the head of the socket, whereby the latter can be freely turned to carry the said headed projections out of the slots, by reason of which the central projection upon said socket-head can be taken from its seat to wholly disengage the socket from the tool.

The invention is shown in one simple and convenient embodiment thereof in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper

end of a pick including my invention, the socket and pick-blade being separated. Fig. 2 is a like view, said parts being shown as united; and Fig. 3 is a central section of the pick with the parts united, as shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 represents a socket, into which the upper end of a handle 6 is adapted to be tightly driven, the two parts thereby constituting practically a unitary article.

The socket 5 is provided with oppositely-disposed rigid branches or arms 7, constituting a head for the socket, and these parts are usually, though not necessarily, made integral and of any suitable material. The socket, with its head, it will be seen, presents a substantially T-shaped form.

A pick-blade is shown at 8 and is made of the material usually employed for making such class of devices. The blade 8 has upon its under side and substantially centrally thereof the circular seat 9, adapted to receive for turning movement the cylindrical projection or stud 10 upon the outer or upper side of the head of the socket 5, as shown in Fig. 3.

The branches 7 have open-ended slots 10', which, it will be seen upon reference to Fig. 1, extend in opposite directions, and these slots are adapted to receive the headed projections, hereinbefore more particularly described, carried by the pick-blade.

The headed projections are shown as consisting of screws 11, tapped into the pick-blade upon the under side thereof at equidistant points on opposite sides of the substantially central seat or opening 9.

It will be assumed that the pick-blade and its handle are disconnected, as shown in Fig. 1. To unite the parts, the projection or stud 10 is first inserted in its seat 9, in which position it is shown in Fig. 3, with the head of the socket at an angle with the blade and abutting flatwise against the latter. The blade or the socket is then turned until the shanks of the screws 11 are bottomed in the open-ended slots 10', as shown in Fig. 2. This brings the head of the socket in line with the pick-blade. When this relation is secured, the screws 11 are driven inward, thereby binding their heads against the under or outer face of the head of the socket,

whereby the socket and pick-blade are held in firm solid relation and present a structure that is practically as strong as one that is integral. To disconnect the parts, the screws 11 are run out of their seats, thereby freeing them from binding engagement with the head, so that either the pick-blade or socket can be turned to carry the screws 11 out of the slots 10'. When this is done, the socket and blade can be readily separated.

In order to more firmly hold the parts united, I provide screws having heads of the "washer" type—that is, said heads have integral washers or annular flanges 11' to fit snugly countersinks or annular depressions 12 in the branches 7 of the socket-head, whereby the result stated is assured. The said head is perforated at 13, the perforations opening into the socket, and wedges 14 are driven through said perforations and into the socket 5 to retain the handle therein.

The projection 10 not only serves as a brace between the socket and pick-blade, but also properly positions the slots 10' with respect to the screws 11, so that when either the socket or pick-blade is turned relative to the other the accurate entrance of the screws into the slots is assured.

The means hereinbefore described hold the pick-blade and its handle in solid relation with each other besides permitting free connection and disconnection of the same. By connecting the blade removably with its handle it can be quickly detached therefrom when it is desired to sharpen the same, and such parts can be readily reunited after such operation or a previously-sharpened blade can be substituted for a blunt one.

It is obvious that other tools than pick-blades can be connected in like manner to

handles or their equivalents, and I do not intend to limit myself to the exact construction hereinbefore described, as many variations may be adopted within the scope of my claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a device of the class described, a socket provided with rigid branches constituting a head, said branches having open-ended slots in their side faces extending oppositely to each other, the slots terminating in countersinks, combined with a blade provided with headed projections to enter said slots, the heads of the projections being furnished with flanges to fit into the respective countersinks.

2. In a device of the class described, a socket provided with rigid branches constituting a head, said branches having open-ended slots in their side faces extending oppositely to each other, the slots terminating in countersinks, and said head having perforations opening into the socket, combined with a blade provided with headed projections to enter said slots, the heads of the projections being furnished with flanges to fit into the respective countersinks.

3. A blade having a pair of socket-clamping screws tapped into its under side, and a pivot-receiving seat in said under side arranged substantially centrally between said screws.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE TIPPETT.

Witnesses:

FRANK KENNEY,
THOMAS ROSE.