

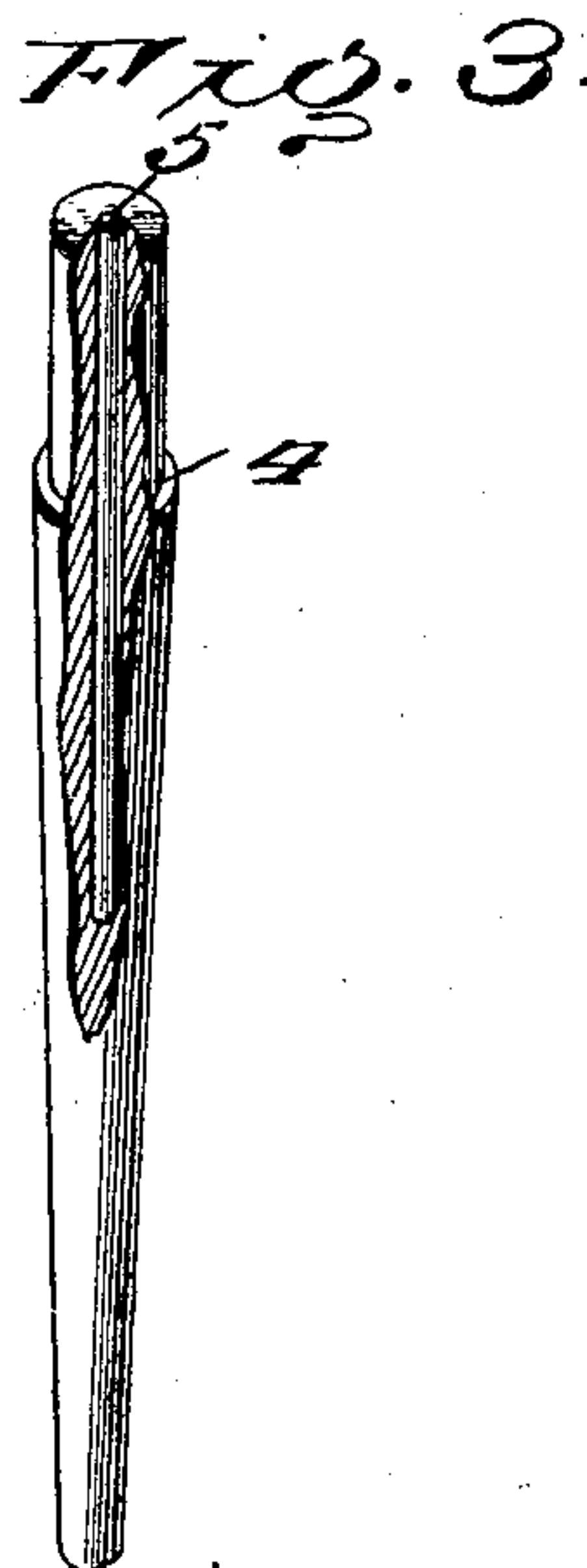
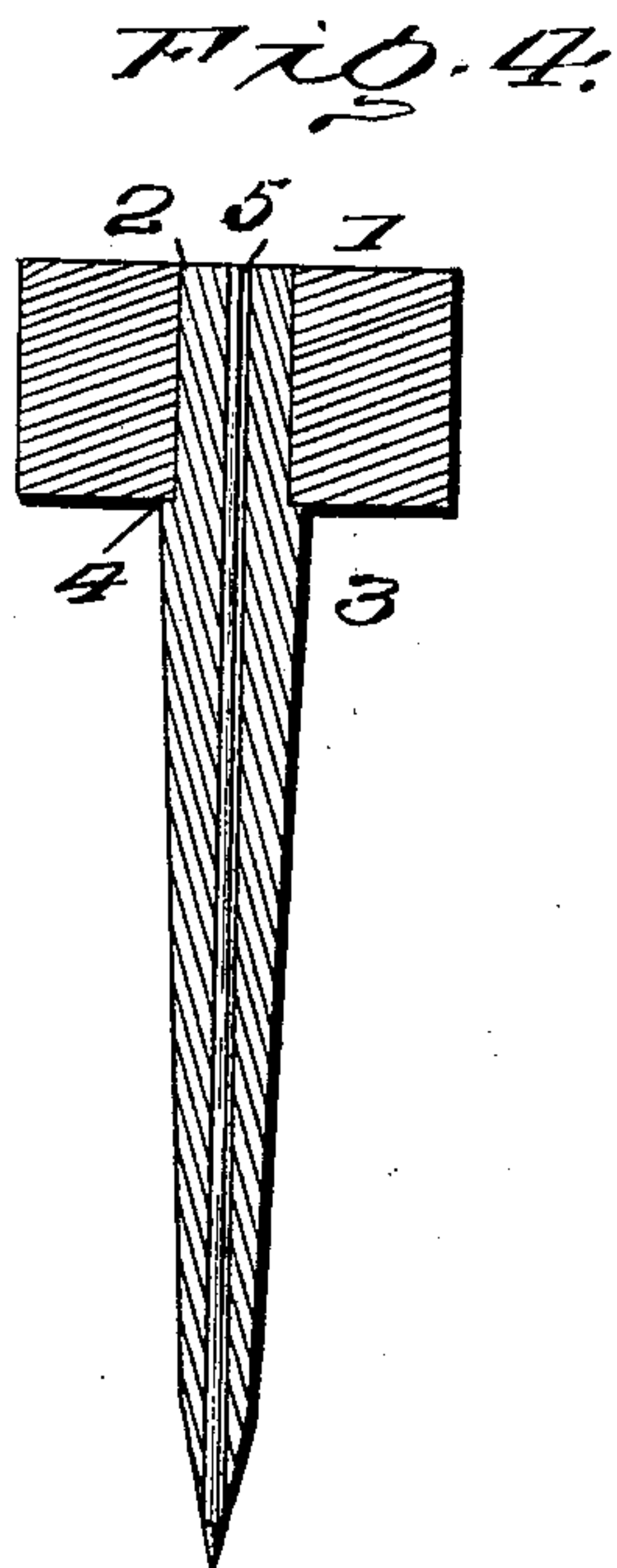
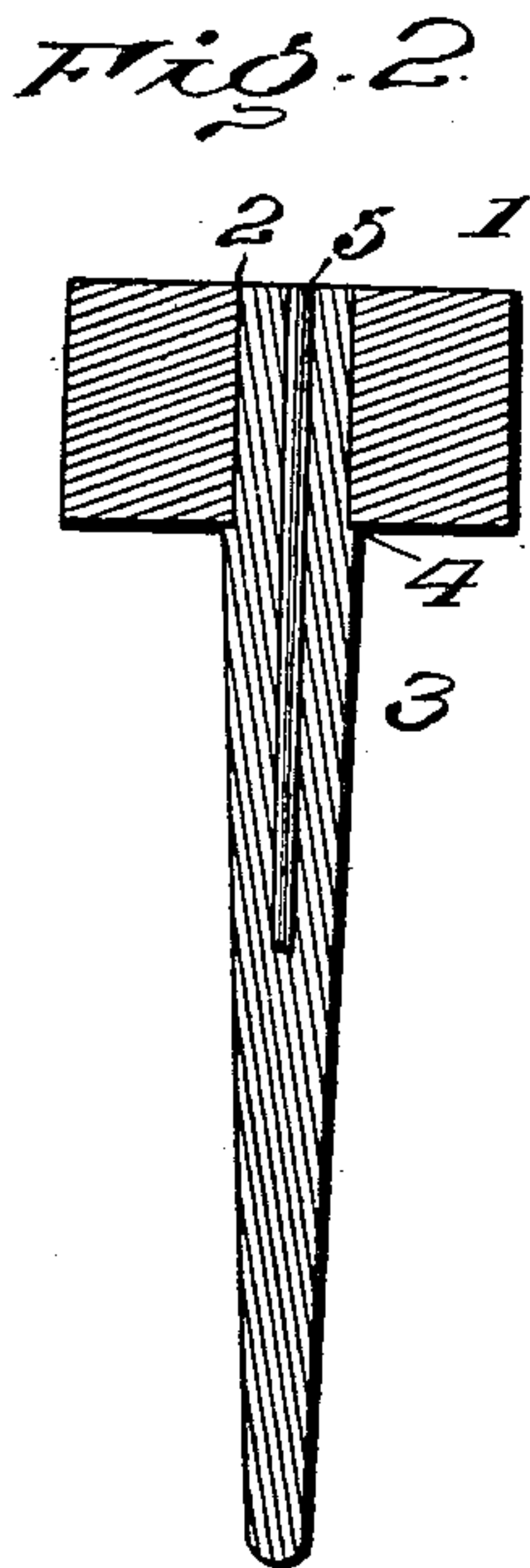
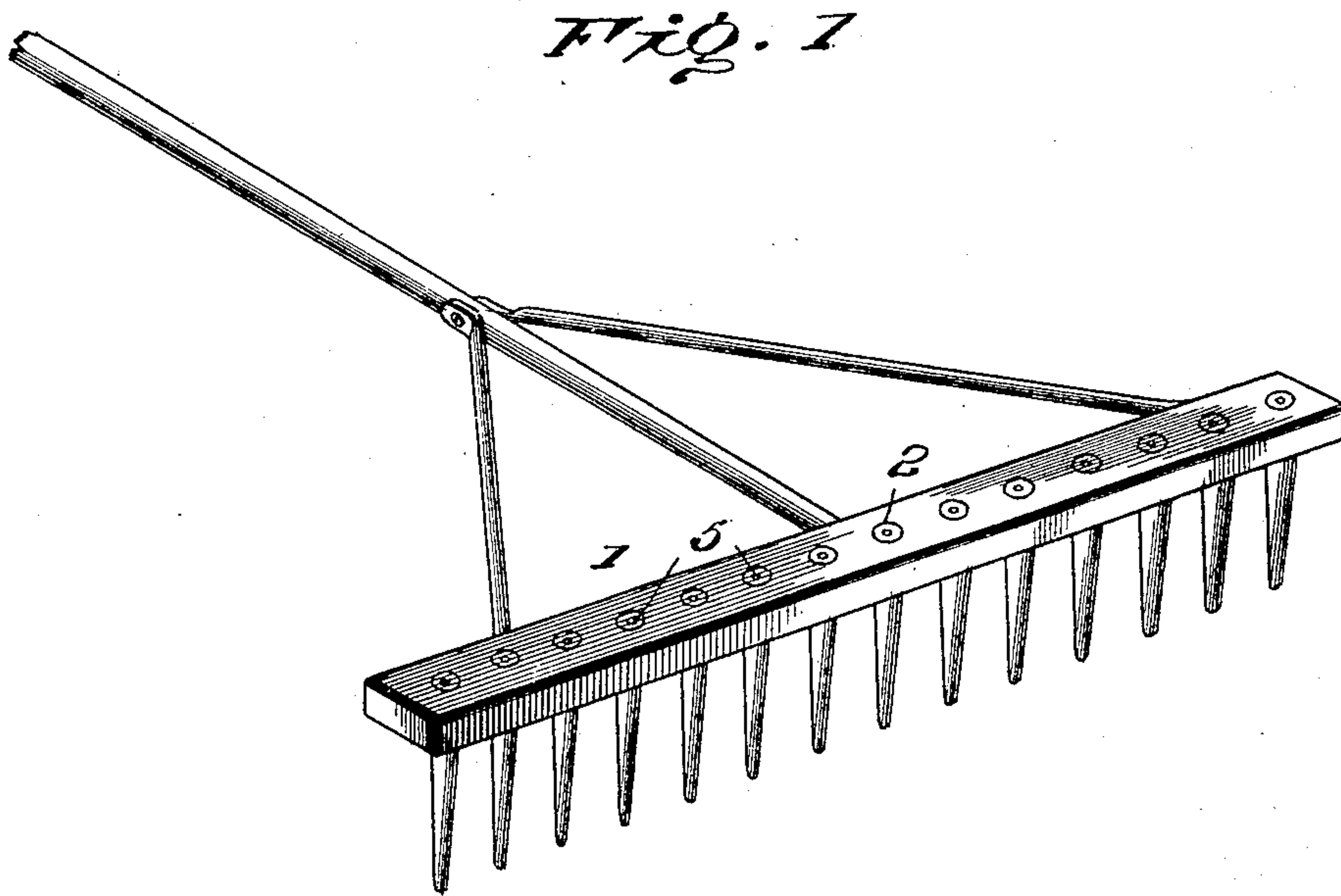
No. 763,885.

PATENTED JUNE 28, 1904.

H. C. HART.
RAKE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUBERT CHAUNCEY HART, OF UNIONVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

RAKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,885, dated June 28, 1904.

Application filed May 20, 1903. Serial No. 158,025. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUBERT CHAUNCEY HART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Unionville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rakes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in rakes having wooden teeth; and it has for its object means for preventing the teeth from breaking off and rendering the rake useless.

Experience has demonstrated that a large percentage of rakes having wooden teeth become useless after they have been in practical use for a short time, owing to the fact that the teeth break off at the head, and it is the object of this invention to prolong the life of the implement by overcoming this weakness.

Many other objects and advantages will become apparent in the description to follow and will be more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rake, showing my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the head of the rake. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a rake-tooth, parts being broken away to more fully disclose the invention. Fig. 4 is a view of a slight modification.

The same numerals refer to like parts in all the figures.

1 indicates a rake-head provided with a series of perforations 2, in which are driven wooden rake-teeth 3. The teeth are of the usual shape and have a shoulder 4 adjacent the base 4^a, which bears against the under side of the head 1. In the base of each tooth is permanently fixed a strengthening metal pin 5, which extends down below the head 1 to a point approximately half the distance of the tooth. However, in many cases the pin is extended entirely through the teeth and forms the points thereof, as clearly shown at Fig. 4.

The preferred manner of inserting the metal pin 5 will be to drill a hole in the tooth and then drive said pin in place. However, I may dispense with the drilling of the hole first and simply drive in the pin.

It is obvious the invention presents many novel features and is sure to prevent the breaking of a tooth. As a rule if a tooth engages an obstruction and the operator exerts unusual strain it will break, and as a result the effectiveness of the implement is destroyed; but by the employment of a bracing-pin driven internally in the individual tooth a certain amount of resiliency is added, and at the same time its weakest part is decidedly strengthened.

My invention is adapted for other than rake-teeth and can be conveniently used wherever wooden supports or pegs are employed.

What I claim as new is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a wooden tooth for a rake which is formed at one end with a shoulder to form a base, and a piece of metal rigidly positioned within the base and extending below the shoulder of the pin, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a rake having a head, openings formed in the head, wooden teeth fitted in the openings and extending therefrom, each wooden tooth having a metal reinforcing element inserted in its end which fits in the opening of the head, said reinforcing element extending within the tooth below the head to reinforce the tooth adjacent the head, substantially as described.

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

HUBERT CHAUNCEY HART.

Witnesses:

ALBERT C. SAVAGE,
L. M. GOTWALD.