

No. 779,839.

PATENTED JAN. 10, 1905.

J. CHEVALLARD.

PICK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 15, 1904.

Fig. 1.

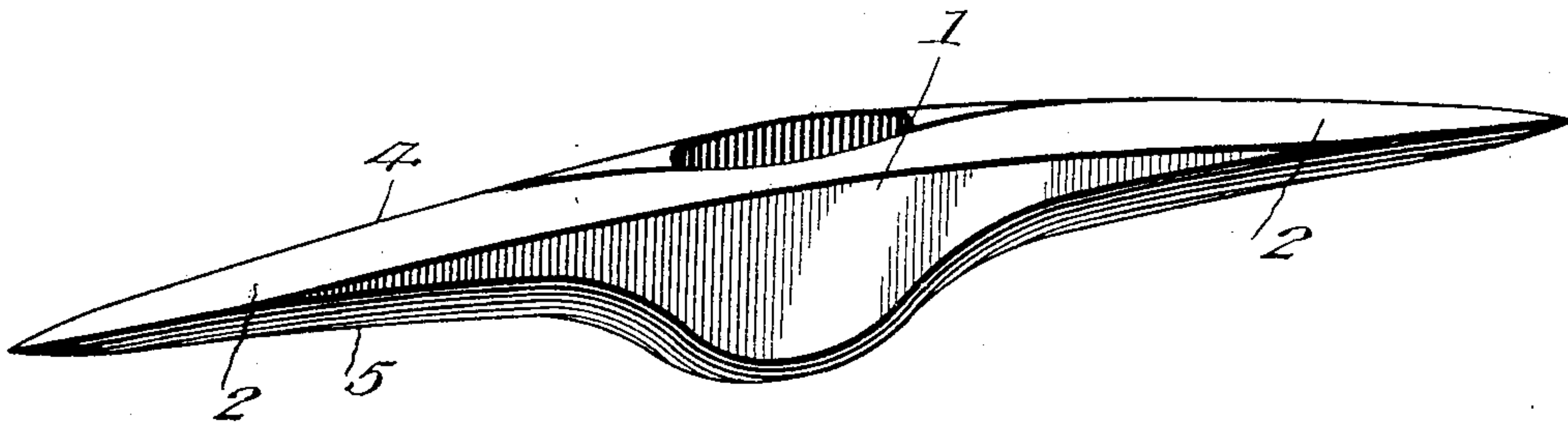


Fig. 2.

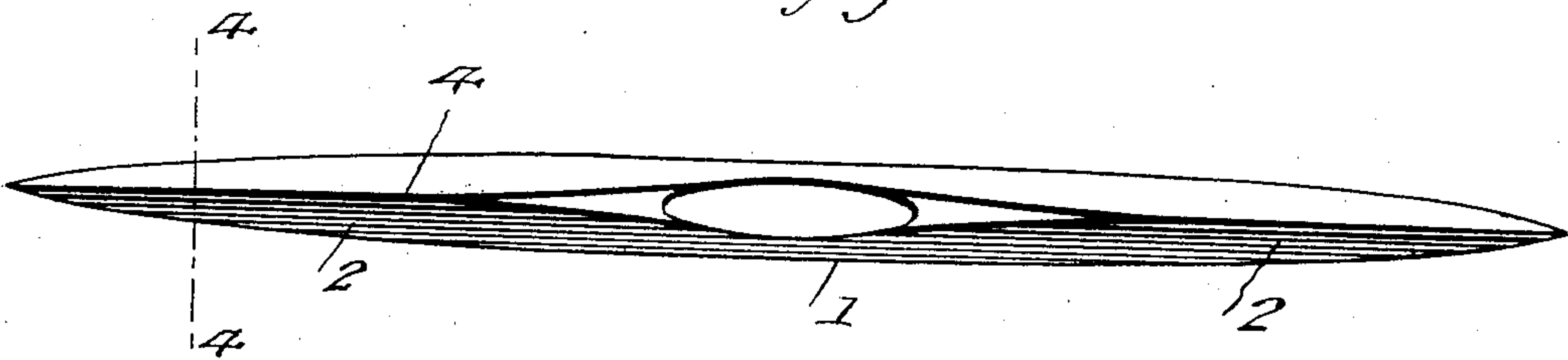


Fig. 3.

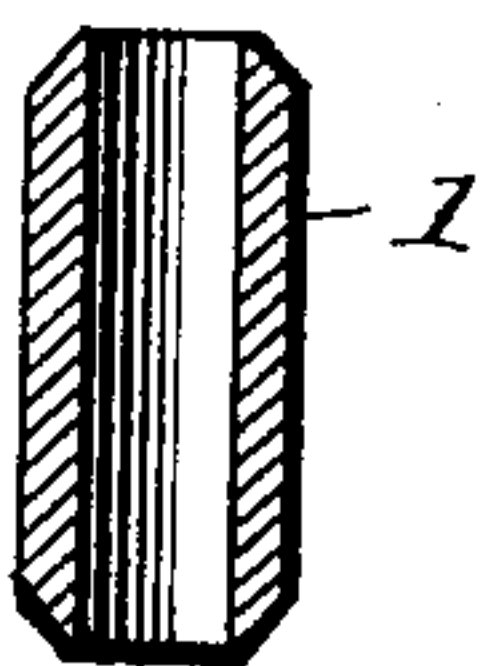
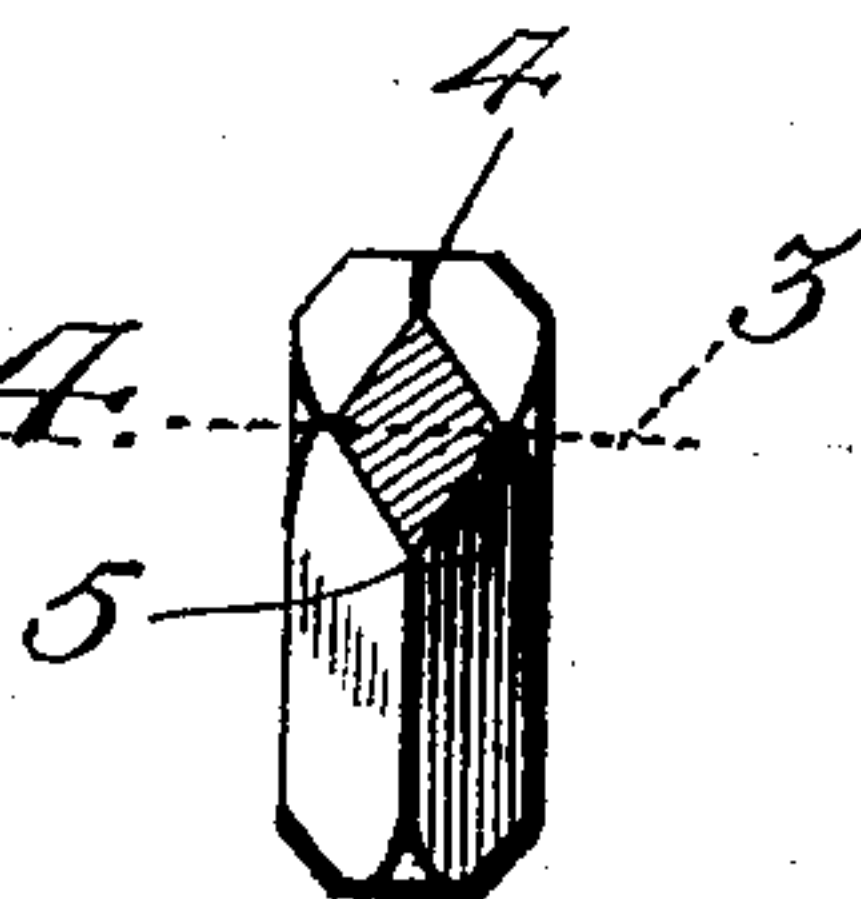


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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PICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,839, dated January 10, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CHEVALLARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Millersburg, in the county of Holmes and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Picks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to picks for general use; and the primary object of the improved pick structure is to materially strengthen the same at points where breakage usually ensues in the ordinary picks and have the cross-sectional contour of the points or engaging extremities of such nature that said points or extremities may be readily turned laterally with greater resistance to breakage and more effectiveness in breaking up or removing the material in which the pick extremities are embedded.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pick embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section through the eye. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section on the line 4 4, Fig. 2.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the eye of the improved pick, from which pointed extremities or blades 2 extend in opposite directions. The essential feature of the invention resides in the cross-sectional contour of the extremities or blades 2, as clearly shown by Fig. 4. In ordinary pick structures the cross-sectional contour of the tapering extremities or blades 2 is square, and the upper and lower sides of the square are in parallel relation, and in the use of such pick the angles thus disposed will cause the extremities or blades to stick or catch under or in the material engaged by said extremities, and a twisting or turning pressure will set up such resistance in view of the position of the angles as to fracture or otherwise injure the extremities or blades. This weakness of the ordinary pick extremities or blades is due to the fact that the dis-

tance between the opposite sides of the square contour thereof is less than the distance between the angles or diagonals of the extremities. The improved pick herein disclosed aims to overcome these disadvantages by disposing the angles at diametrically opposite upper and lower points and at the sides, thereby increasing the thickness of material, particularly in a transverse direction, as clearly shown by Fig. 4 and indicated by dotted line 3. By employing the cross-sectional contour of the pick extremities or blades 2, as shown by Fig. 4, it will be seen that the faces of said extremities are at reverse angles of inclination, and particularly the lower faces, which will permit the pick extremity to give way if resistance is made when it is embedded in material, especially when the pick is turned laterally, and as the greatest thickness of metal is in a direction transversely of the pick extremity injury to or breakage of the latter is less liable to occur. In other words, when the pick is embedded in material desired to be broken or removed it enters the same after the manner of a double wedge. Another advantage in forming the pick extremities or blades as just set forth is the facility afforded thereby in producing the eye, for the reason that the upper and lower edges 4 and 5 are directly in the center and may be prolonged as much as possible to serve as guide means, and thereby materially assist in locating the eye centrally.

It will be observed that the lower edge 5 of the pick is extended unbrokenly into a thickened portion adjacent to the eye. By this construction the eye is greatly lengthened, whereby it takes a firmer hold upon the grip-handle and also acts as a shield when one of the points of the pick is placed in the fire to prevent the heat from charring the handle of the pick or causing the eye to expand in such manner as to loosen it upon said handle. The lower edge 5 is particularly effective as a guiding means for locating the eye for the handle. The improved pick has the extremities or blades thereof integrally formed with the eye, all joints or shoulders being avoided, and thus preventing retardation of the pick when embedded in material to be broken up or removed. Another advantage of the improved

pick extremity or blade is that it can be more readily sharpened. During the sharpening operation of the points or extremities of the pick constructed in accordance with the features of the invention the pick will be prevented from becoming overheated or having an increased temperature, and thereby prevent the handle from loosening in the eye due to expansion. This is a material disadvantage in ordinary pick structures.

It will be understood that changes in the proportions and dimensions of the several parts of the pick may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A pick comprising a transverse enlarged or elongated flat outer-surfaced eye portion having the opposite front edges of the pick-arms

curved upwardly therefrom to the terminal points of the arms, said front portions of the arms being provided with wedge or V shaped cutting edges which extend continuously from the eye to said ends, and the opposite back edges of the arms being constructed of the same configuration of V-shaped cutting edges as those of the front edges, and the ends of the V-shaped portions of the front and back edges of the two arms merging one into the other at their opposite ends to form a four-cornered tapering drive-point.

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

JOHN CHEVALLARD.

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