

No. 834,479.

PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

J. B. LUCAS.
PICK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1906.

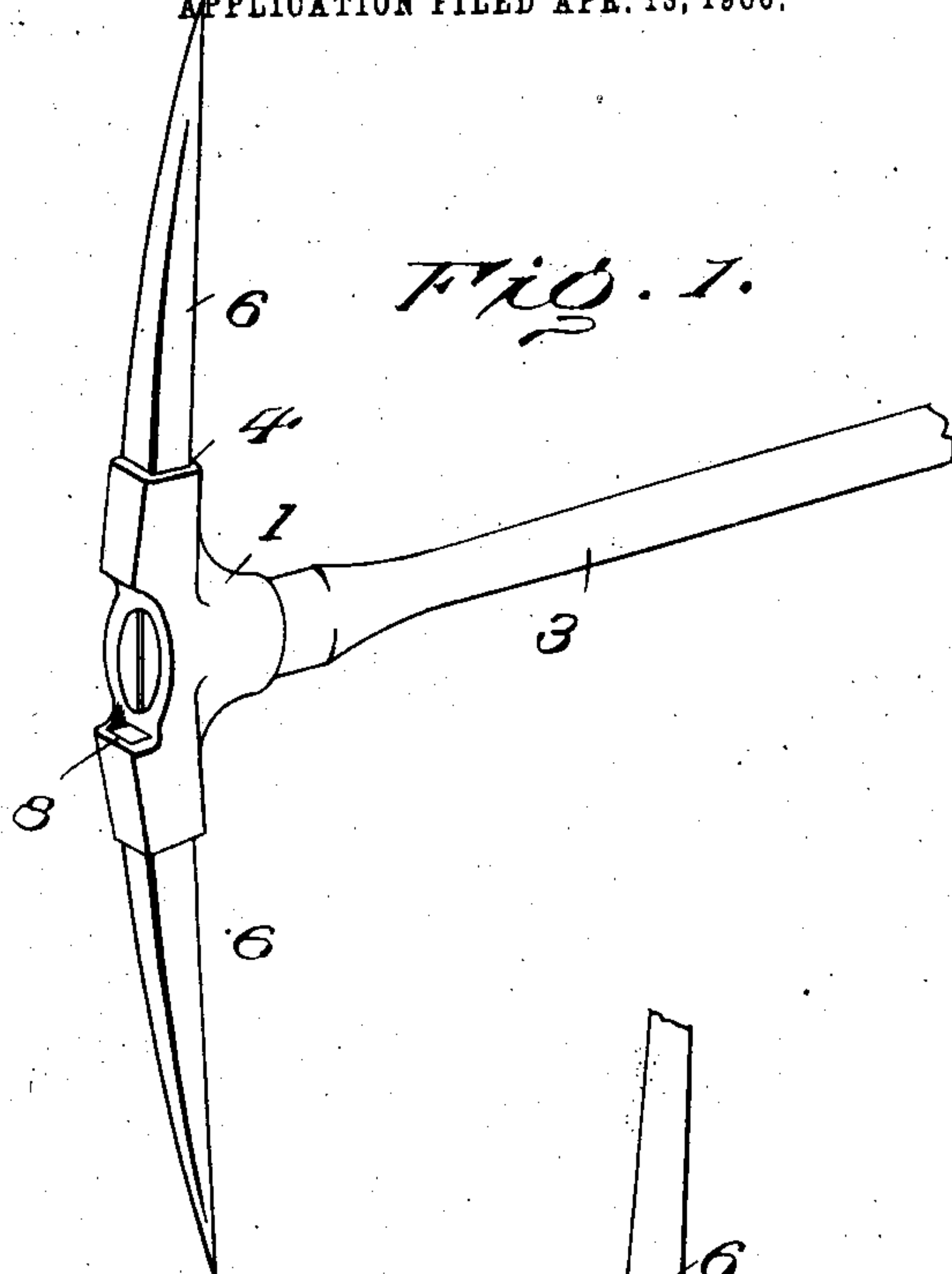


Fig. 1.

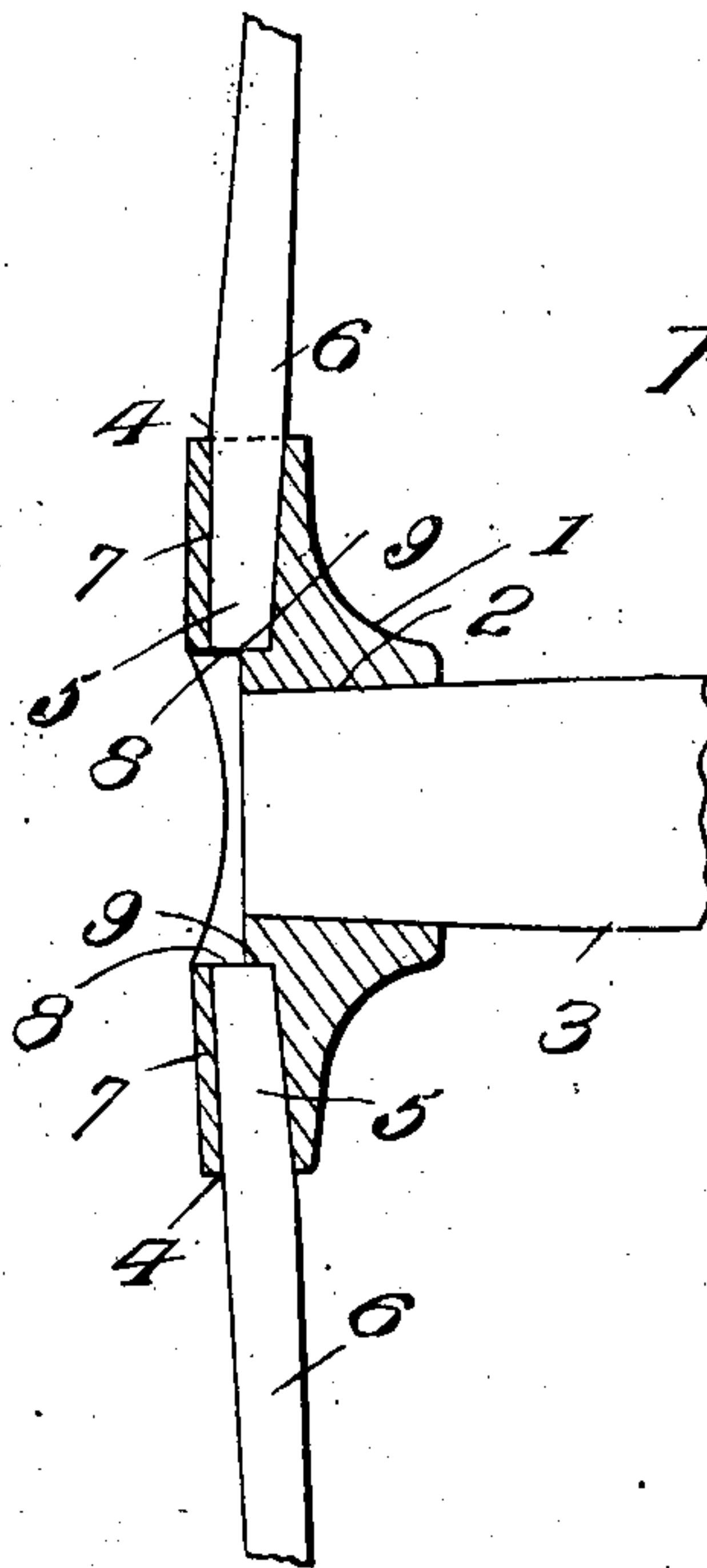
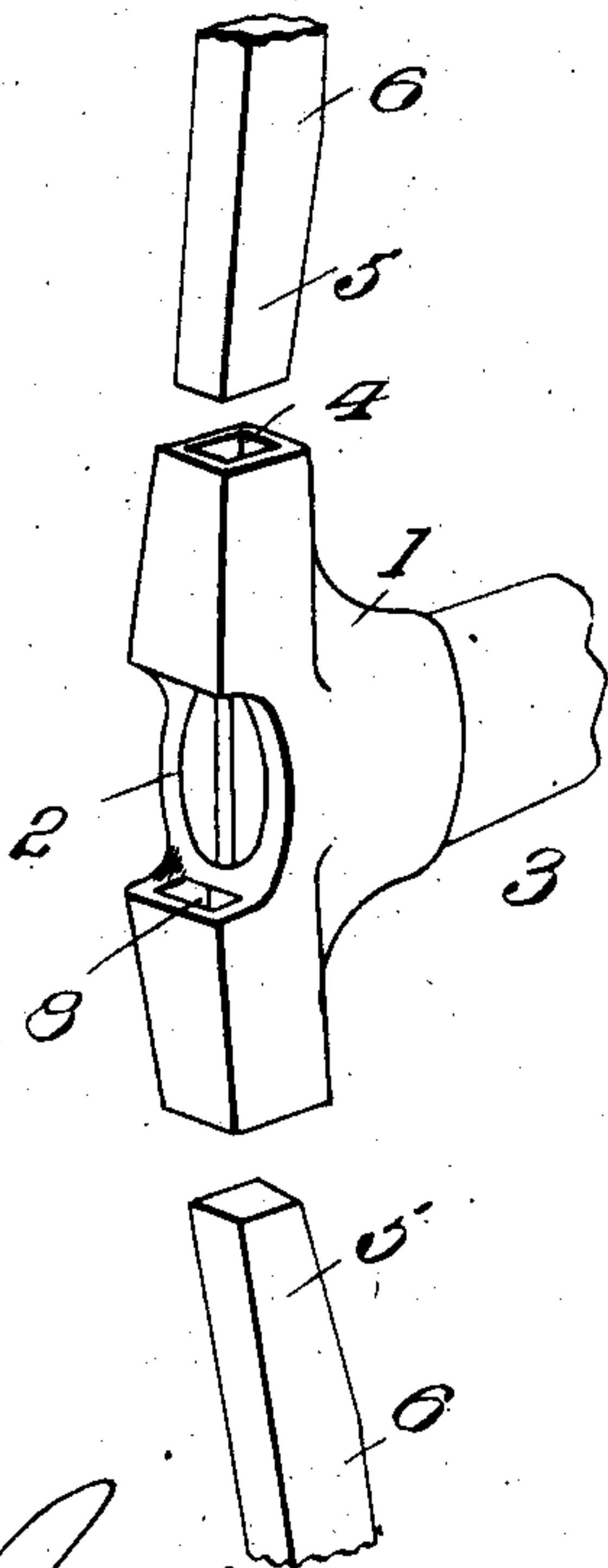


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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JAMES B. LUCAS, OF VALLEY SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO UNITED STATES PICK COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA.

PICK.

No. 834,479.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES B. LUCAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Valley Springs, in the county of Calaveras and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Picks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to the implements employed in digging, and more particularly to an improved form of pick.

The general object of the invention is to provide a pick or similar tool which is constructed with removable points adapted to be readily replaced should they become worn or broken while in use.

In the application of the invention the pick is formed in sections and comprises a body portion secured to the handle in the usual manner and provided with sockets for the reception of the removable points.

The invention further consists in the peculiar construction of the sockets, which are so formed that a punch can be employed to drive out the old points should they become corroded or wedged therein.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pick embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through same. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the various parts.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the handle-receiving portion of the pick, provided with an opening 2, extending entirely therethrough and designed to receive the handle 3 in the usual manner. The handle-receiving portion 1 is provided at its outer end with oppositely-extending preferably rectangular sockets 4, whose outer sides 7 extend in a plane beyond the outer side of the handle-receiving portion 1, as indicated particularly in Fig. 2. These sockets 4 are intended to receive the correspondingly-shaped shanks 5 of the pick-points 6, and they are tapered, as shown, so that the pick-

points 6 may be wedged therein and be securely held in place without the necessity of other securing means.

As best seen in Fig. 2, the end walls 9 of the sockets 4 are preferably at right angles to the sides or interior walls of the sockets and extend flush or are coincident with the outer edge of the handle-receiving portion 1, but stop short of the outermost walls 7 of the sockets. These bottom walls 9 by their arrangement constitute solid bearing-surfaces for the ends of the shanks of the pick-points, such surfaces being preferably integral with the remaining portion of the part 1 and at the same time terminating somewhat short of the outermost walls 7 of the sockets. Hence they provide openings 8 beyond the outer end of the handle 3, so that whenever it becomes necessary to remove one of the pick-points, owing to it having become broken or unduly worn in use, the said point may be readily drifted out of the sockets by a suitable punch or tool directed against its innermost end at the opening 8. New points can then be placed in position and the operator will have practically a new pick. As it is well known that after a pick has been used the points become wedged or corroded in the sockets so that it is practically impossible to remove them except by drifting them out by a punch or the like, the importance of this feature is apparent. At the same time the provision of the openings 8, as they extend only partially across the rear ends of the shanks of the pick-points, does not weaken the rigidity of the sockets as a bearing for the pick-points to any appreciable degree. The method of forming the sockets 4 so that they project partially beyond the end of the body portion 1 has the double advantage of providing a solid bearing for the base of the pick-points and also of forming an opening 8, through which they can readily be drifted out of position.

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

A pick of the character described, comprising a handle-receiving portion or body provided with a handle-receiving opening and at its outer end with two oppositely and outwardly extending sockets, the outermost walls of the sockets of said portions extending beyond the outer edge of the handle-receiving portion, the opposite or innermost

walls of said sockets extending in a plane within the margins of said handle-receiving portion, and the bottom walls 9 of said sockets terminating slightly short of the said outer-
5 most walls whereby said bottom walls produce end bearing-points for the inner ends of the pick-point shanks and openings 8 adjacent thereto at which a tool or the like may be directed to drift the pick-points out of the
10 sockets, the pick-points having their shanks mounted in said sockets with a portion of

their inner ends abutting against the bottom wall 9, while the remaining portions of said inner ends are flush or coincident with the said openings 8.

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

JAMES B. LUCAS. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

GEORGE SHAW,
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