No. 838,944. PATENTED DEC. 18, 1906.

A. BOHY.

PICK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1906.

Fig. 1.

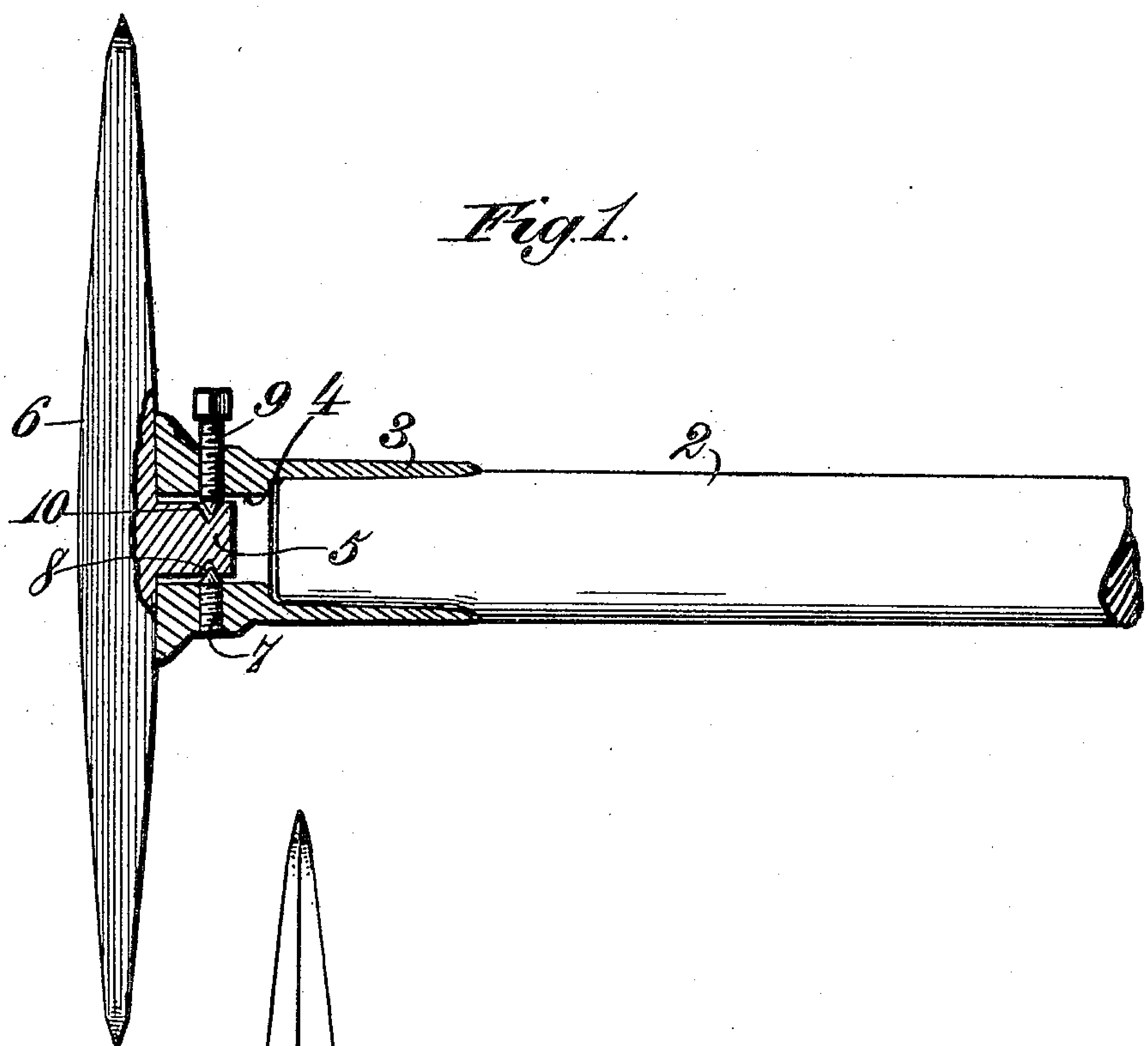


Fig. 2.

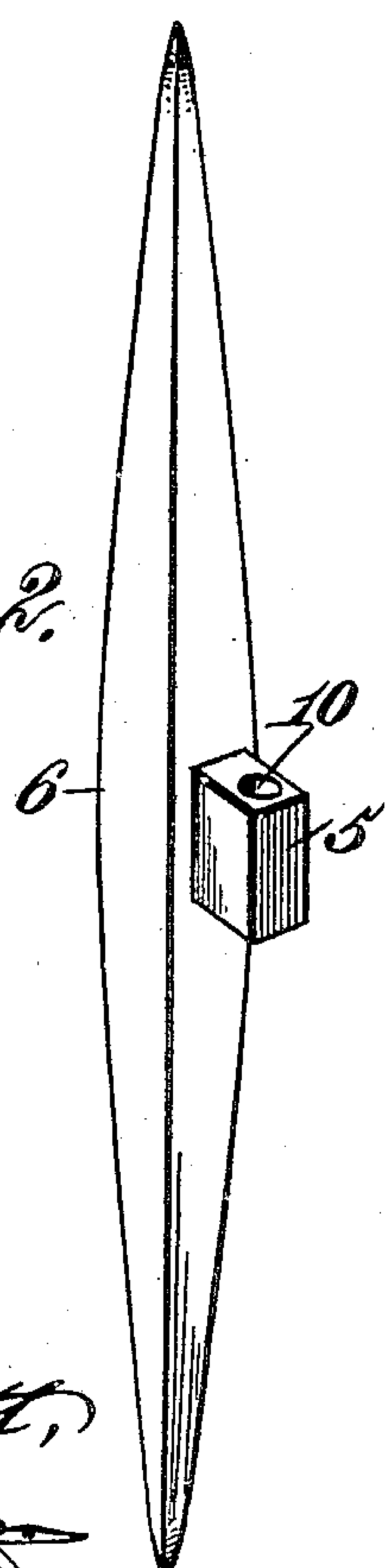
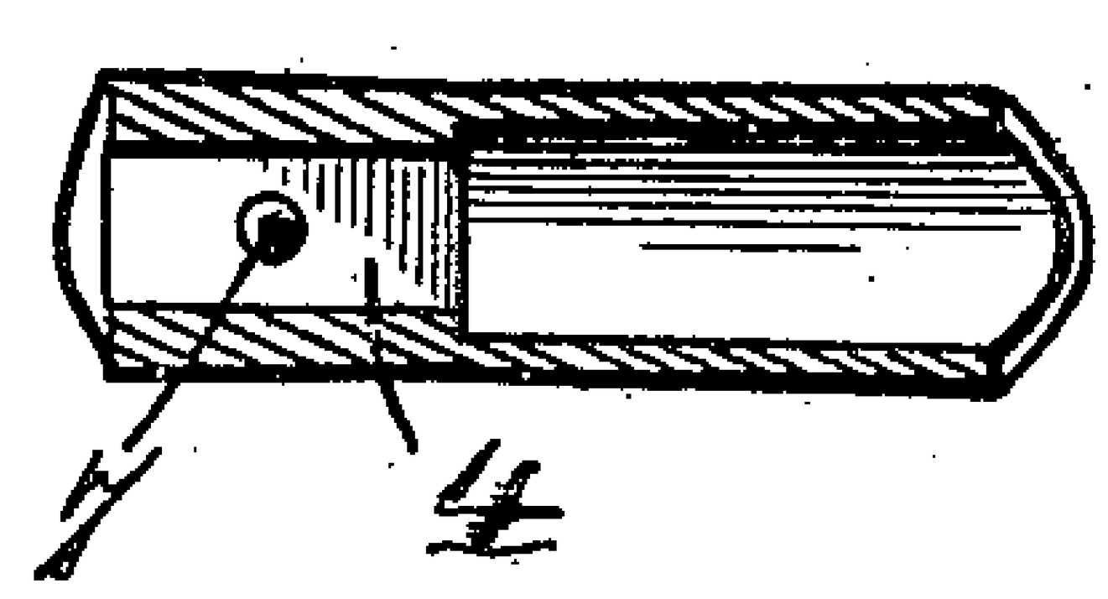


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AIMÉ BOHY, OF WHAT CHEER, IOWA, ASSIGNOR TO WHAT CHEER TOOL COMPANY, OF WHAT CHEER, IOWA, A CORPORATION OF IOWA.

PICK.

No. 838,944. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 18, 1906.

Application filed March 22, 1906. Serial No. 307,418.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AIMÉ BOHY, a citizen of the United States, residing at What Cheer, in the county of Keokuk and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Picks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what I shall for convenience term a "pick," for the invention is of particular utility when embodied in such an implement, although it may be used with advantage in connection with other kinds of tools. The pick is of such a character that the blade or pick proper thereof can be removed from or applied to a handle with rapidity and ease, means of a simple nature being provided to solidly, yet removably, hold the blade to the handle.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification I show a form of embodiment of the invention which to enable those skilled in the art to practice said invention I will set forth at length in the following description, while the novelty of said invention will be included in the claims succeeding said description.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a pick involving my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view in perspective of the blade. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of the ferrule of the handle.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

A pick embodying my invention can be used for cutting coal, rock, and salt and for railroad and other work. In fact, from what I have hereinbefore stated it is not necessary that the invention be employed in connection with a pick, although there is an advantage following the invention in this particular use in that a single handle will serve for a large number of blades.

In the drawings I have shown part of a handle of a pick, the same being designated by 2. At the upper end the handle is provided with a ferrule 3, which may be, if desired, made in the form of a casting and which is chambered to produce interiorly a socket 4 to receive a projection, as 5, on the pick-blade 6. In the present instance the projection is located on the inside of the blade 6 substantially centrally of the length thereof and is represented as being rectangular in cross-section to fit the correspondingly-shaped socket 4. Both the projection and socket are cross-sectionally oblong, and the longitudinal axis of the socket is slightly longer than that of the projection 5 for a reason that will hereinafter appear. On one of the narrow walls of the socket 4 there is a projection 7, which may be of any desirable character, but which in the present case consists of a screw tapped through the ferrule 3 and which is adapted at its inner end to enter a seat, as 8, on one of the narrow faces of the projection 5. Through the ferrule 3 is tapped a second screw 9, the inner end of which is adapted to enter the socket 4 directly opposite the screw 7. I prefer to make the inner ends of the screws pointed, while the heads thereof may be of any desirable character. The projection 5 has in addition to the seat 8 a second seat or concavity 10 directly opposite the seat or concavity 8 and which is adapted to receive the pointed inner end of the screw 9. It will be assumed that the blade and ferrule are separated from each other and that the pointed inner end of the screw is back of the surface of the socket 4. When the screw is in this relation, the projection 5 can be readily introduced into the said socket. When the projection enters the socket, it will ride down that wall thereof opposite the one having the projection or screw 7 until the blade rests against the top or outer edge of the ferrule, at which time the seat 8 will be in register with or directly opposite the projection or screw 7. The blade can then be moved longitudinally to cause the projection or screw 7 to enter its seat 8, following which the screw 9 will be run in until its pointed inner end is solidly fitted in the seat 10, whereby the blade will be firmly held against outward displacement. As the two seats or concavities 8 and 10 are directly opposite each other and as the same statement applies to the screw 7 and screw 9 it will be obvious that when the blade is fastened in place there is no possibility of the same tilting longitudinally. The blade is held firmly at two directly-opposite places, so that it cannot become accidentally separated from the handle, of which the ferrule 3 forms a part. For extra strength, however, a metallic ferrule is preferable. The separation of the blade from the ferrule is an easy matter and can be accomplished by running the screw 9 out until its pointed end is flush with the surface of the

socket 4, following which the blade 6 is drawn longitudinally to carry the seat 8 away from the screw 7. When this is done, the blade can be detached. The screw 9 itself can be of course utilized for causing the screw 7 to enter the seat 8. The projection 5 extends at a right angle from the blade 6, so that the blade can be connected with the handle 2 or ferrule 3, if the latter be present, by a single simple motion extending longitudinally of said handle. From this it will be evident that the parts can be separated with rapidity and without any undue manipulation. The seats 8 and 10 are of duplicate form, in view of which they are interchangeably related with the two screws 7 and 9, which, it will be perceived, extend longitudinally of the blade. By virtue of this latter feature of construction the tendency to bend or distort such screws or other projections is very much less than would be the case if said screws mere disposed transversely of the blade.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a handle having a socket, a blade provided with a projection to enter the socket, and opposite screws extending longitudinally of the blade and projecting into the socket, said projection having opposite seats to receive the inner ends of the screws.

2. The combination of a handle having a socket, a blade provided with a projection to enter the socket, the extent of the projection longitudinally of the blade being less than that of the socket, the said projection having seats in its opposite faces, and opposite projections to enter said seats, one of the projections being movable with respect to the other.

3. The combination of a handle provided with a ferrule having a socket, a blade fitted to the ferrule and having a projection to enter said socket, and two opposite screws tapped through the ferrule, said projection having seats to receive the inner ends of the screws and the latter being disposed longitudinally of the blade.

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

AIMÉ BOHY.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER WALKER,

HUGH RIDDLE REID.