

No. 846,843.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

B. A. GRASBERGER.  
ICE PICK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1906.

FIG. 1.

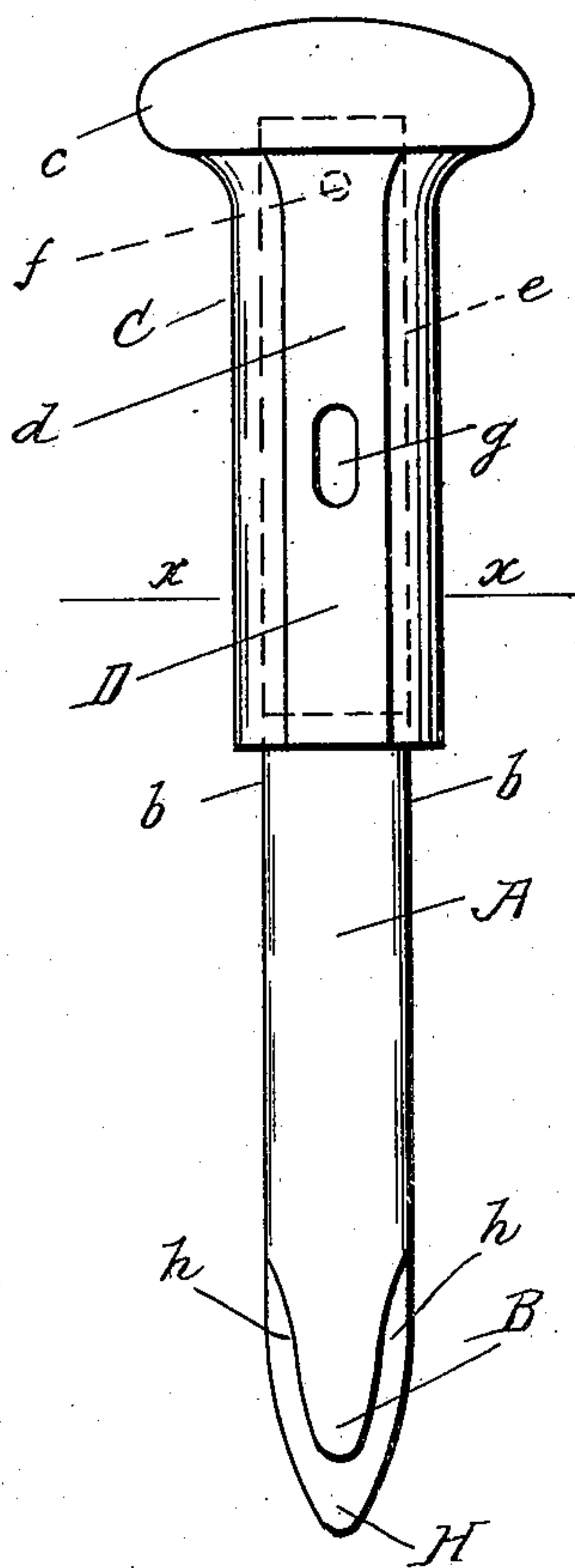


FIG. 3.

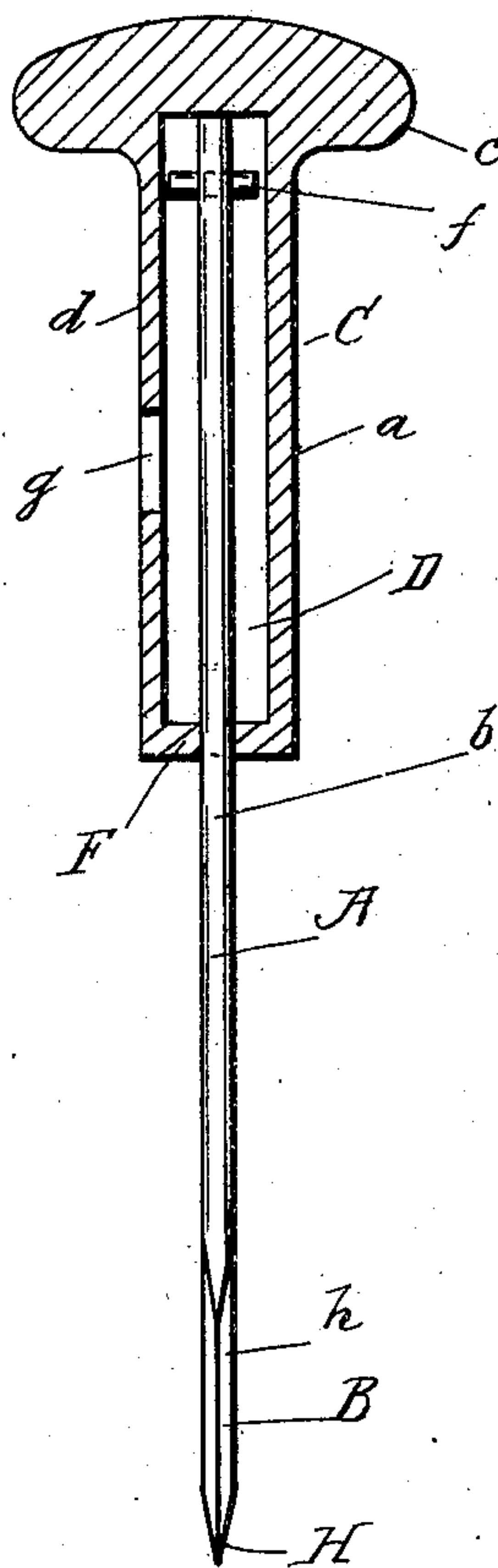
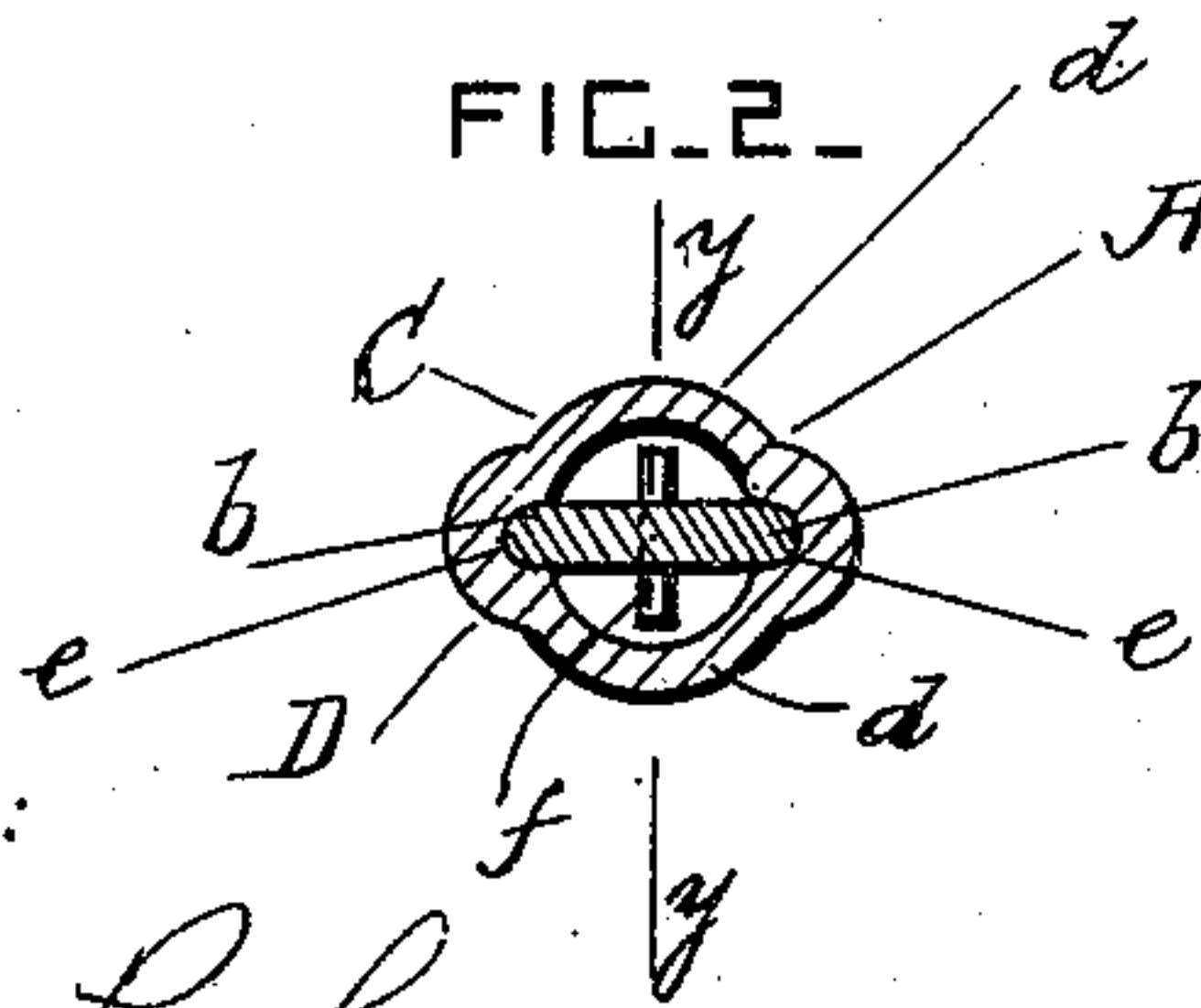


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

*J. Spragg Pooler*  
*S. E. Robinson*

INVENTOR

*Boniface A. Grasberger*

BY

*Herbert W. Jenner*

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BONIFACE A. GRASBERGER, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

## ICE-PICK.

No. 846,843.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed March 1, 1906. Serial No. 303,728.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BONIFACE A. GRASBERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Picks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to picks for splitting blocks of ice; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the ice-pick. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken on the line  $x x$  in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section taken on the line  $y y$  in Fig. 2.

A is a metallic blade, preferably formed of steel. This blade is a flat strip of metal having parallel side edges  $b$ , which are rounded.

B is the point of the pick. This point may be of any approved shape—rounded, angular, lance-shaped, or otherwise—and the pick-blade may be of any approved cross-section besides that shown.

C is a hammer having a knob  $c$  at its upper end, which forms a handle for operating the pick. The lower part of the hammer consists of a sleeve D, which is slidable over the upper end portion of the pick-blade. This sleeve has two concavo-convex portions  $d$ , which come opposite the middle parts of the pick-blade, and guides  $e$ , which engage with the edges of the pick-blade.

F is a stop at the lower end of the hammer, and  $f$  is a pin or other similar projection on the upper end portion of the pick-blade. A hole  $g$  is provided in the side of the sleeve for the insertion of the said pin, and the pin prevents the hammer from being disconnected from the pick-blade.

The hammer slides very freely on the pick-blade, and the upper end of the blade is struck by it while its point is resting on the block of ice, so as to split the ice.

In order to split the ice without forming chips and wasting the ice, the extreme point H at the middle of the lower end of the pick-blade is formed wedge-shaped, and a double-wedge-shaped cutting edge  $h$  is formed on each side, which extends upwardly along the side edges of the blade. The parts which split the ice are therefore able to operate as cutting-wedges upon three planes. The point H is wedge-shaped downwardly, and the cutting edge  $h$  is wedge-shaped laterally, as shown in Fig. 3, and the point B of the pick is also wedge-shaped, as shown in Fig. 1.

The slidable hammer upon the upper portion of the pick-blade enables a series of blows to be delivered without moving the pick-blade other than in a downward direction, and the ice is thereby split rapidly and effectively.

What I claim is—

In an ice-pick, the combination, with a blade formed of a flat strip of metal having rounded side edges and sharp side portions at one end which terminate in a single point, of a hammer-knob provided with a sleeve having two shallow guide-grooves which slide freely over the rounded side edges of the said blade and having open clearance-spaces between the said guide-grooves opposite the flat middle portions of the said blade, and a stop which prevents the said blade from slipping out of the said sleeve.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BONIFACE A. GRASBERGER.

Witnesses:

MARK R. LLOYD,  
J. H. RICKS.