

G. CONIBEAR.
EXCAVATING TOOTH.
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916,271.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.

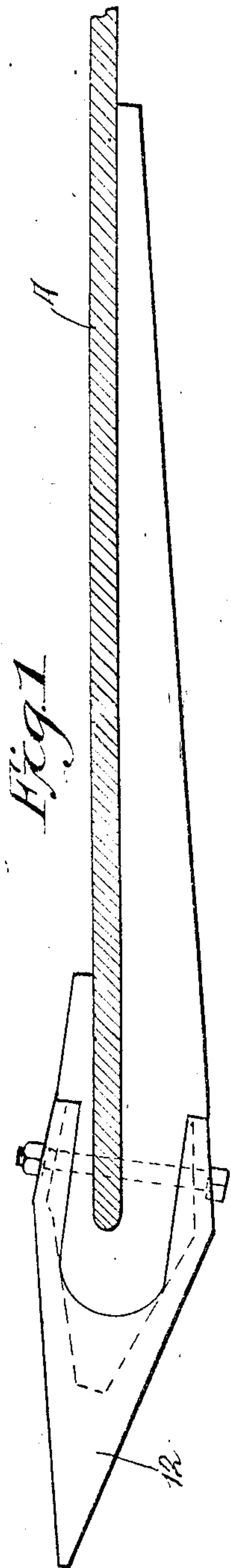


Fig. 1

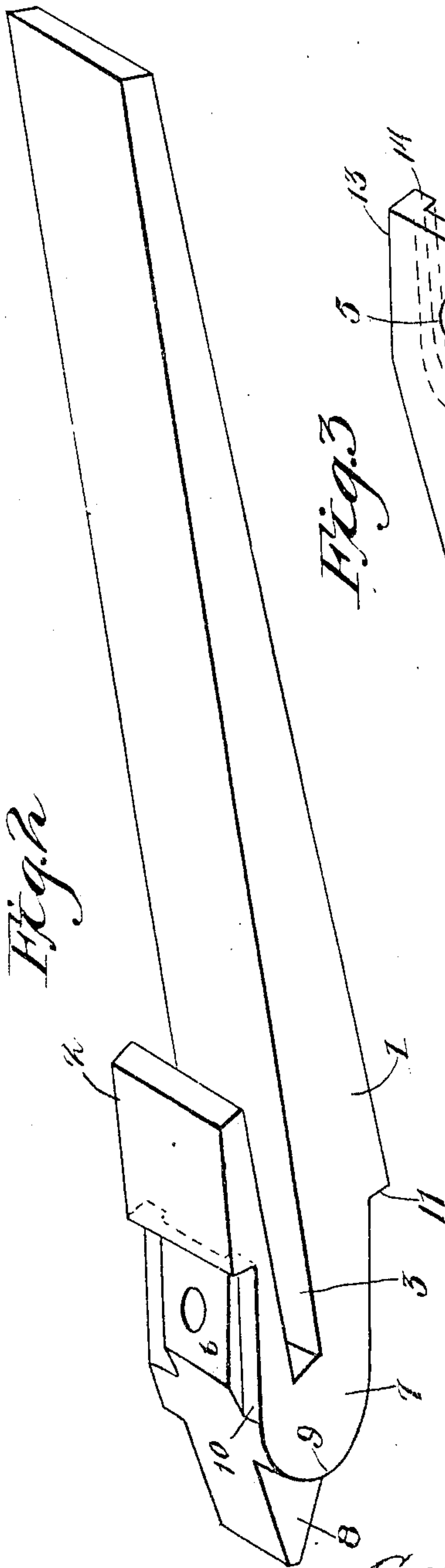


Fig. 2

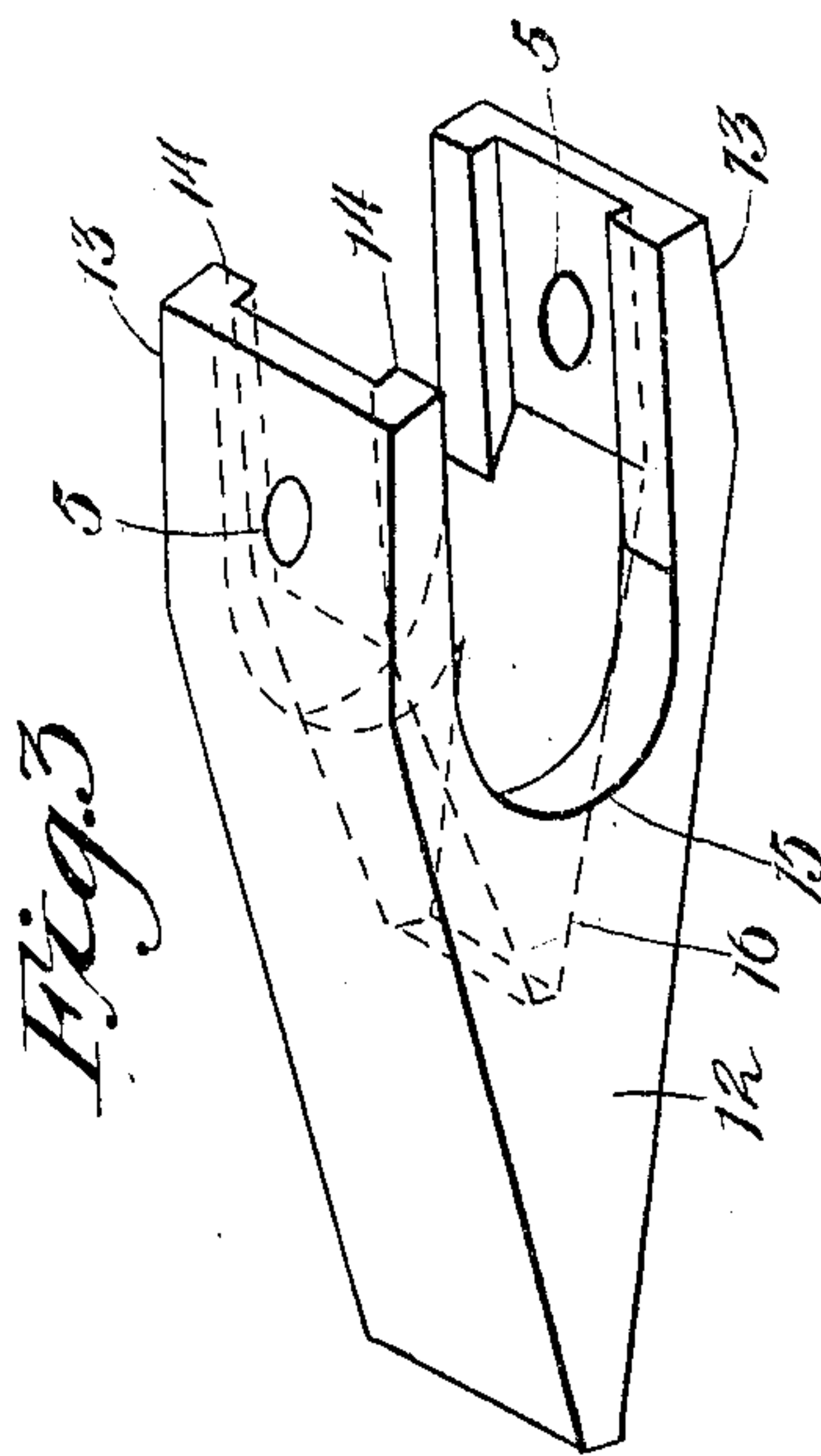


Fig. 3

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CONIBEAR, OF WISCOY, NEW YORK.

EXCAVATING-TOOTH.

No. 916,271.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE CONIBEAR, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Wiscoy, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Excavating-Teeth, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to excavating teeth, the object of the invention being to provide a tooth applicable to excavating buckets, shovels or dippers, said tooth embodying a novel and effective construction of detachable and reversible point.

A further object of the invention is to provide simple and effective means for attaching the point to the stub or body portion of the tooth by means of which an enlarged spring and practical point is obtained at the same time rendering it an easy matter to remove, reverse and replace the point of the teeth. This may be done a great number of times thus adding materially to the life of the tooth as a whole.

A further object of the invention is to combine the point of the tooth with the body or stub thereof in such manner as to avoid any possibility of lost side motion.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a complete tooth, showing the same applied to a bucket or dipper lip which is shown in section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the main body of the tooth. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the point of the tooth detached.

The body of the tooth comprises a long shank 1 and a short shank 2 between which there is arranged a socket or recess 3 adapted to receive the bucket or dipper lip which is indicated at 4 in section in Fig. 1, the extreme edge of said lip fitting snugly in the recess 3 and being secured therein by means of a detachable bolt which is inserted through openings 5 in the point of the tooth and also through openings 6 in the body of the tooth and also through a corresponding hole in the bucket or dipper lip 4 as indicated in Fig. 1.

The main body of the tooth comprises an angularly projecting stub 7 the general direction of which is oblique to the general direction of the shank of the tooth as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The body termi-

nates in a V-shaped projection or tongue 8 which extends beyond the main body of the stub 7 as shown in Fig. 2 the end portion of the stub being rounded as shown at 9 to fit a corresponding round in the point of the tooth as shown in Fig. 1. The body of the tooth is also provided on its upper and lower sides with oppositely located rabbets 10 adapted to receive corresponding flanges on the point of the tooth as will hereinafter appear. Furthermore, the body of the tooth is provided with abutments or shoulders 11 at the top and bottom thereof against which the rear portions of the jaws of the point bear as shown in Fig. 1.

The point 12 of the tooth is substantially wedge-shaped as shown in Fig. 3 and is of the same construction both on the top and bottom so that it may be reversed or turned upside down and this may be done repeatedly as the wearing surface of the tooth becomes worn away in the operation of the dipper or bucket. The point 12 is provided with oppositely located rearwardly extending jaws 13 which are provided upon their inner sides and along their edges with projecting ribs or flanges 14 which fit into the rabbets 10 of the stub 7 while the rear edges of said jaws bear against the bars or shoulders 11 of the body of the tooth as shown in Fig. 1. Where the jaws 13 merge into the body of the point 12 a rounded shoulder 15 is formed against which the rounded shoulder or portions 9 of the stub bear when the point and body of the tooth are assembled as shown in Fig. 1. The point 12 is also internally recessed as shown at 16 to correspond with the wedge-shaped point 8 of the stub 7, said arrangement taken in connection with the flanges 14 and rabbets 10 avoiding all possibility of lateral or side movement of the point of the tooth when in place on the stub or body thereof.

From the foregoing description, it will be understood that the point 12 of the tooth is not only rendered easily detachable but it is also rendered reversible and for this reason the life and durability of the point of the tooth is greatly increased as compared with the construction now in common use on account of the fact that said point may be repeatedly reversed as it wears away.

I claim:—

A tooth for excavating purposes comprising a socketed shank adapted to receive the bucket or dipper lip, an angularly projecting

stub at one end of the shank provided with longitudinally rabbeted opposite faces, a rounded end portion, and a projecting V-shaped part extending beyond the extremity
5 of the stub, and a point substantially V-shaped in longitudinal section, said point being provided with oppositely located rearwardly projecting jaws provided at opposite sides and on their inner faces with longitudinal ribs or flanges adapted to fit the rabbeted portions of the stub, said point being
10 recessed to receive the rounded portions of

the stub and the wedge-shaped projection on said stub; and a fastening bolt adapted to pass through the opening in said jaws 15 and the stub and the dipper lip, substantially as described.

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

GEORGE CONIBEAR.

Witnesses:

BENJIMAN PERRY,
DE MONT CARL.