(No Model.)

P. BISHOP.

PICK.

No. 587,920. Patented Aug. 10, 1897.

Fig. 1

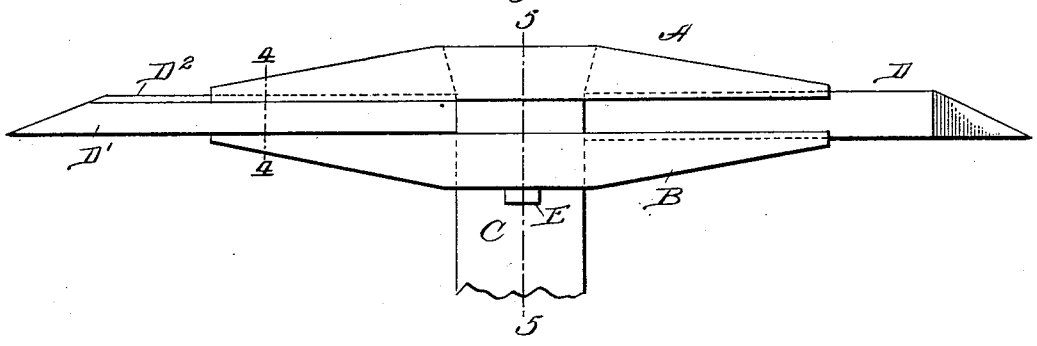


Fig. 2.

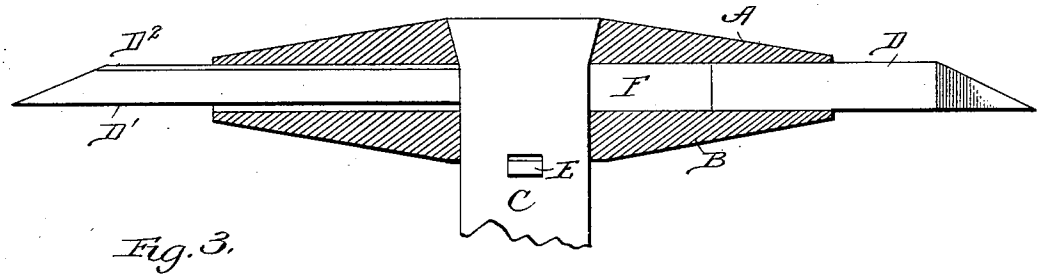


Fig. 3.

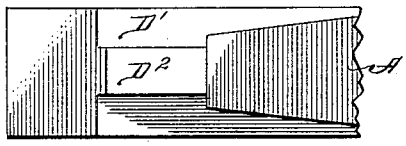


Fig. 4.

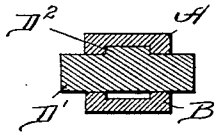
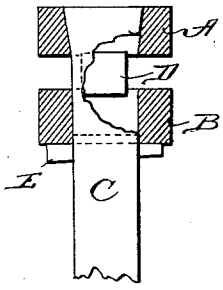


Fig. 5.



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PICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,920, dated August 10, 1897.

Application filed April 3, 1897. Serial No. 630,590. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER BISHOP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fulda, in the county of Noble and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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.

To provide a pick that is inexpensive, durable, easily sharpened, and that has readily-interchangeable bits or working points, if desired, of forms especially adapted for the particular work to be done is the object of this invention.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a side view of the implement, the handle being broken off at a short distance from the head. Fig. 2 shows the implement from the same point of view, the head being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a partial view in the direction of the arrow of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5, Fig. 1.

The head is longitudinally divided perpendicularly to the handle to form two parts A and B, and the handle C passes centrally through both parts and is rigidly fixed in the part A, but is not fixed to the part B, which therefore is free to slide upon the handle toward and away from the part A. This two-part head tapers gradually from the handle to each end, and the adjacent opposing faces of the two parts are provided with registering central grooves extending from the handle to each end of the head to receive the body portions of suitable bits D D′, which are of such thickness as to keep said adjacent faces slightly separated. Just without the part P a wedge E, passed through the handle, serves to force the part B toward the part A and thus to rigidly clamp both bits in place. At their inner ends the bits D D′ abut against the handle C, or when so worn that they would not otherwise project sufficiently beyond the ends of the head against short bars F removably fitting in the grooves.

Several bits of two general forms are provided with each pick, one form being a square bar pointed at one end, D, and the other a broad flat bar D′, having a chisel-like edge. The bits of the latter form are equal in thickness to the normal distance between the opposing faces of the two parts of the head and are provided upon one side with a central longitudinal rib D^2, fitting the groove on the part A.

Either form of bit may be used in either end or both ends of the head, and if, for example, at a particular time the implement is to be used in a quarry the workman will place pointed bits in each end of the tool and will further take with him an additional supply of like bits, so that dulled or broken bits may be quickly replaced. Thus he may always have a perfectly effective implement, although he has but one pick to carry and even if ordinary facilities for sharpening and repair can be had only at long intervals or with much inconvenience.

It is further obvious that the steel bits may be of small size and that they are therefore very readily sharpened either by grinding or forging.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with the head divided in a plane perpendicular to the handle and having in the opposing faces of the parts narrow registering grooves of uniform section extending from end to end, of a handle passing centrally through both parts and fixed to one of them only, a wedge passing through the handle in position to force the loose part toward the other, and a flat-bar bit wider than the head, clamped between the plane faces of the parts, and provided with a rib fitting in the groove to hold the bit in line.

2. The combination with the longitudinally-divided head centrally perforated perpendicularly to the plane of division, and having its parts normally at a short distance from each other and longitudinally grooved as set forth, of a handle fixed in the perforation of one part and sliding loosely in that of the other, a flat bit wider than the head lying between the parts, having a thickness equal to their normal distance from each other and provided upon one face with a rib fitting one of the grooves, and a wedge passing through the handle and contiguous to the head.

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

PETER BISHOP.

Witnesses:
GEO. O. KEAN,
E. G. CHAMBERLIN.