

April 26, 1932.

E. E. RICHMOND ET AL

1,855,202

DRAW CUT SCRUB HOOK

Filed Oct. 7, 1930

Fig. 1. Fig. 3. Fig. 5. Fig. 7.

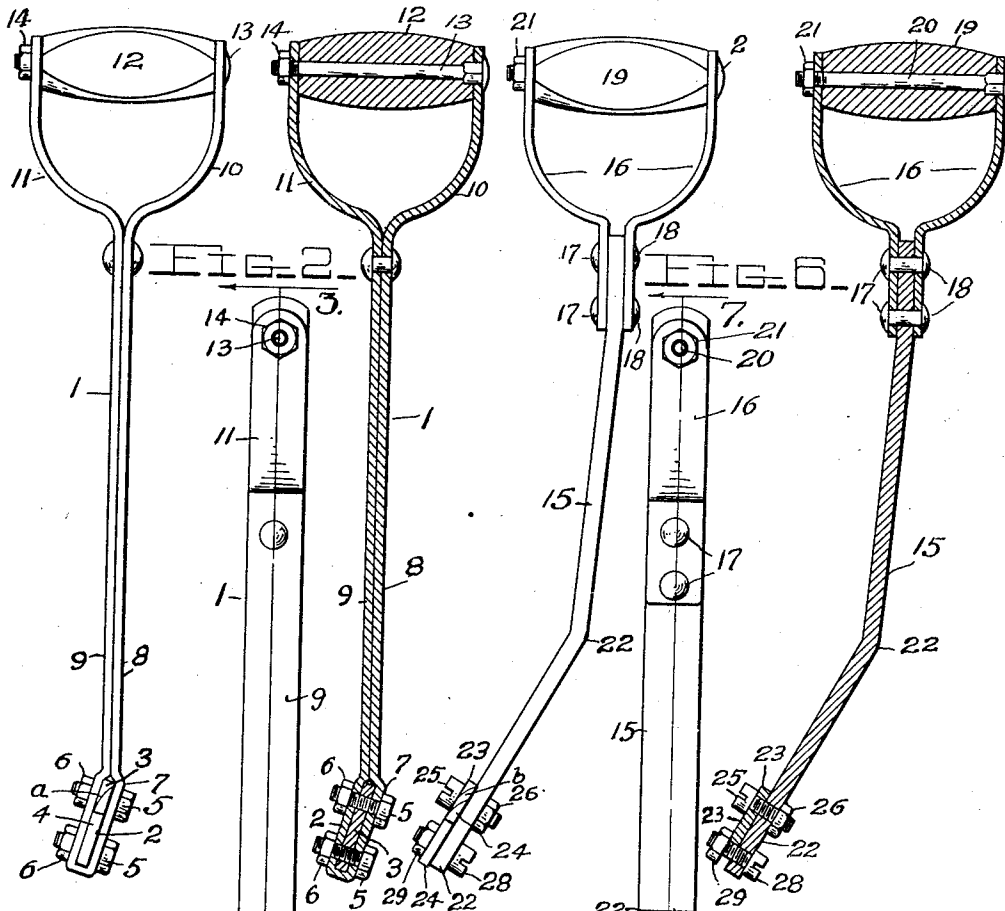


Fig. 4.

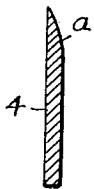
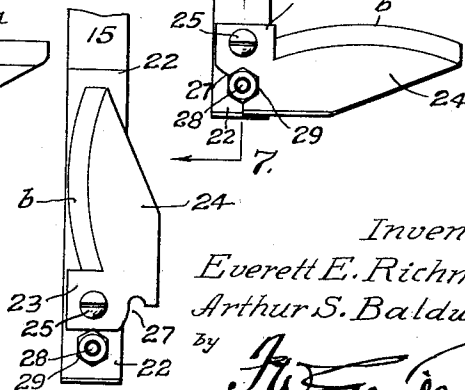


Fig. 6.



Inventors
Everett E. Richmond
Arthur S. Baldwin

By *W. L. ...*

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

EVERETT E. RICHMOND, OF WEST BOYLSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AND ARTHUR S. BALDWIN, OF STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT

DRAW CUT SCRUB HOOK

Application filed October 7, 1930. Serial No. 486,927.

This invention relates to certain improvements in what are generally known as bill hooks but which in the present instance has sole reference to a draw cut scrub hook, which is distinguished from the generality of bill hooks in that the latter usually are operated by a chopping stroke, whereas the device of the present invention operates with a pull or draw cut.

The object of the present invention is to properly position the blade for cutting, to so form the shearing edge of the knife in cross section, that the knife will not stick in the body of the growth which is cut, and in certain instances to so construct and connect the blade with the metal snath, that such blade may be loosened and swung to a position substantially parallel with the snath and then secured so that the device may be readily shifted.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the preferred forms of the invention, and in these drawings,

Figure 1 is a front edge elevation of one form of the invention—

Figure 2 is an elevation looking at the device in a different direction—

Figure 3 is a section taken at the line 3—3 of Figure 2—

Figure 4 a section taken at the line 4—4 of Figure 2—

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 1 but showing another form of the invention—

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 2 of the construction shown at Figure 5—

Figure 7 is a section at the line 7—7 of Figure 6, and

Figure 8 is a detail broken view showing the cutting blade in folded position.

Similar numerals of reference denote like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, the shank or snath 1 of the device is formed by bending a strip of sheet metal upon itself, the point of bending being at the bottom of the snath, and the sheet metal strips being spaced apart at the bottom so as to form a socket 2 within which the tang 3 of the blade 4 is positioned and is firmly secured to the shank portions by means of bolts 5 and nuts 6.

This lower portion of the snath which contains the blade has an angular bent portion 7, the object of which is to properly position the blade for cutting.

The sheet metal strips, to which reference has been made, and which now will be designated by the numerals 8 and 9, are in close contact throughout the major portion of the snath and their upper edges diverge so as to form fork members 10 and 11, and between these members a suitably shaped handle 12 is secured by means of an ordinary bolt 13 and nut 14.

The cutting edge α of the blade 4 is convex in cross section, so that when an operator uses the device the blade will not stick in the body of the substance or growth that is cut a minimum area of blade being in contact with the body, and this is an important feature in a device of this sort by which a draw cutting is made as distinguished from a chop cut.

The angle of the bent portion 7 serves to properly position the blade for ready cutting, and this feature together with the convex cutting edge of the blade before mentioned, will enable an operator to readily lop off at a single stroke all kinds of bracken and small growth ranging up to an inch and a quarter in diameter, and by bending over a brush or other growth larger diameters thereof may be readily cut through.

Referring to the construction shown at Figures 5 and 6, such construction is provided when it is desired that the blade may be folded parallel with the snath and secured in that position for ready shipment, and in these figures the snath 15 is made from a single strip of comparatively thick metal, and to the upper end of the snath separate fork members 16 are secured by means of bolts 17 and heads 18, and between these members a suitable handle 19 is secured by means of a bolt 20 and nut 21, and the lower end of the snath has an angular bend 22 and the length of this bent portion is such that the blade can be swung so as to lie flat against said portion and be secured in this position for shipment, as will now be explained.

The upper part of the tang 23 of the blade

24 is pivoted to the bent portion 22 by means of a bolt 25 and nut 26, and the lower portion of this tang is cut away so as to form a recess 27, and when the blade is swung to operative position this recess will embrace the bolt 28 that extends through the bent portion 22, and a nut 29 driven on the end of the bolt against the tang firmly secures the blade in position for cutting.

When it is desired to fold the blade, the nuts 26 and 29 are relaxed and the blade swung around the bolt 25 to a position parallel with and against the bent portion 22, whereupon the nut 26 is tightened, and the device thus made ready for shipment.

In this construction shown at Figures 5 and 6, the cutting edge of the blade has a lengthwise convexity as shown, and such blade in cross section has its shearing edge *b* convex, as shown at Figure 4 and heretofore described.

A very important feature of this invention is that there is no lateral protuberance whatever throughout the length of the blade such as would interfere with ready shearing by the blade, and, furthermore, that the blade is secured at its tang portion directly to the snath and without the use of any intermediate parts whatever.

What is claimed is:—

A device of the character described, consisting of an elongated shank member whose lower portion has a lateral bend, a yoke secured to the top of said member, a handle secured within said yoke, a cutting blade formed with a convex cutting edge and having a tang whose upper portion is pivoted to the bottom of said bend and whose lower portion is cut away to form a recess, a bolt extending through said bend and housed within said recess when the blade is positioned for cutting, and a nut driven on said bolt to clamp said tang, the bent lower portion of the shank being of a length substantially equal to the length of the cutting blade, whereby when the clamp nut is relaxed the blade may be folded back in parallelism with said portion.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures hereto.

EVERETT E. RICHMOND.
ARTHUR S. BALDWIN.