July 17, 1951 R. V. DRAKE 2,561,185

LEAD CUTTING TOOL

Filed Jan. 30, 1950

Fig. 1

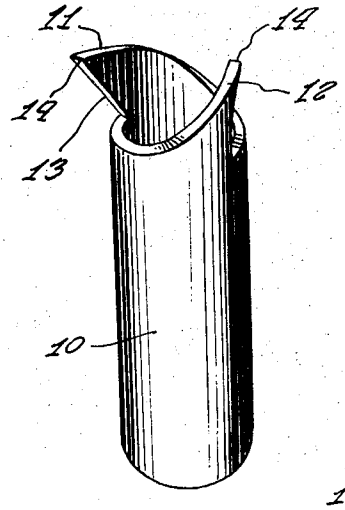


Fig. 5

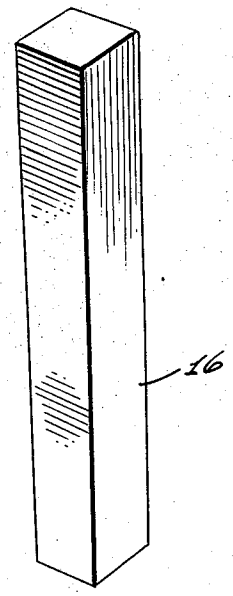


Fig. 2

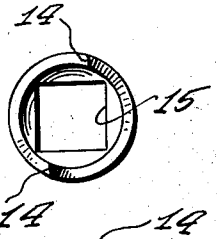


Fig. 3

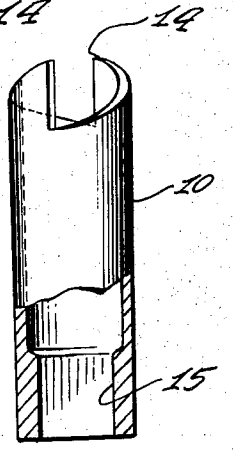
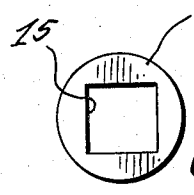


Fig. 4



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LEAD CUTTING TOOL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 77—69)

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This invention relates to a lead cutting tool.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a lead cutting tool which can be used with an ordinary hand brace and adapted to be applied to a body of lead which may serve to anchor a cable or the like and to remove the lead from the cable and the anchor which may be either of cement, wood or iron, but without having to apply heat which would ordinarily crack the cement or distort the iron and whereby to avoid the cutting of new holes to make the connection of another cable.

Other objects of the present invention are to provide a lead cutting tool adapted for use with an ordinary brace which is of simple construction, inexpensive to manufacture, has a minimum number of parts, easy to use, and efficient in operation.

For other objects and for a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the tool.

Fig. 2 is an end view of the tool looking upon the cutting edges.

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the tool with a portion cut away to show the shape of the interior thereof.

Fig. 4 is an end elevational view of the tool taken of its attaching end.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of an element of square section adapted to receive the tool for the securement of the tool to a brace.

Referring now to the figures, 10 represents a tool formed of round stock and cut away to provide cutting teeth 11 and 12 on one end angularly spaced from one another. The leading edge of the teeth is inclined, as indicated at 13. Sharp cutting edges are provided as indicated at 14 on each of the teeth. The lower end of the tool is provided with a square opening 15 adapted to receive a driving element 16 of square section. This element is inserted into the square opening 15 to turn the same. The operating element 16 can be placed in an ordinary brace and as the brace is rotated the tool 10 will be rotated whereby to cause a cutting of lead from an opening filled with the same. The leading edge 13 extends at an angle of forty five degrees relative to a line extending through the edge 13 and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body and is about one-half inch in length. The inwardly inclined cutting edge 14 is preferably beveled and about forty five degrees to the inside plane as shown clearly in Fig. 2.

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In operation, the turning of the tool will cause lead to be cut out of an opening having the same and to release any cable, anchor or the like within the opening. The advantage of this is that it will loosen the lead without the need for heat. To use heat and burn out lead in cement or iron blocks is nearly impossible. The cement cracks and the iron may be distorted. It is tedious job to effect the drilling of new holes and accordingly, it is found best to cause the mechanical removal of the lead by the means herein described. The tool can be made in different sizes depending upon the use to which it is to be put.

While various changes may be made in the detail construction, it shall be understood that such changes shall be within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claim.

Having thus set forth and disclosed the nature of my invention, what is claimed is:

A lead cutting tool comprising a sleeve body, angularly spaced cutting teeth disposed on one end of the sleeve body, said cutting teeth having a leading edge extending at forty five degrees relative to a line extending through the said edge and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body, and each tooth having an inwardly inclined cutting edge extending forty five degrees relative to the radius through the said edge of the said sleeve body.

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