Oct. 10, 1950 W. D. LAWELLIN 2,525,226

COMBINATION SIDING, WRECKING, AND NAIL EXTRACTING TOOL

Filed Sept. 17, 1947

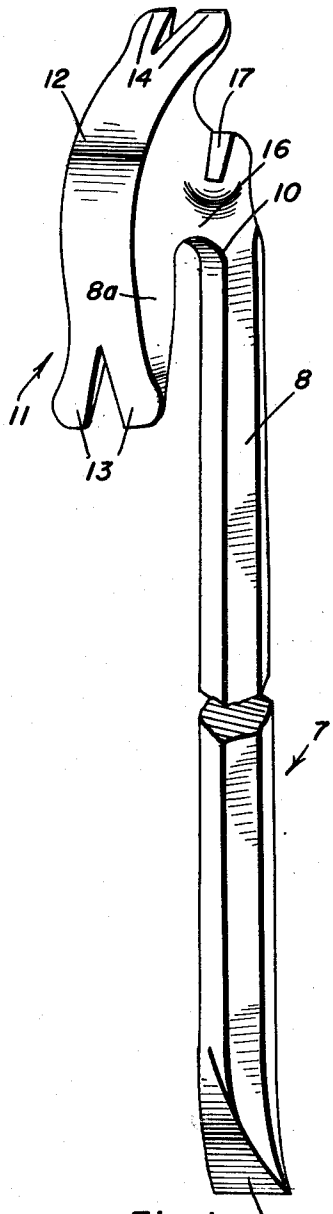


Fig. 1.

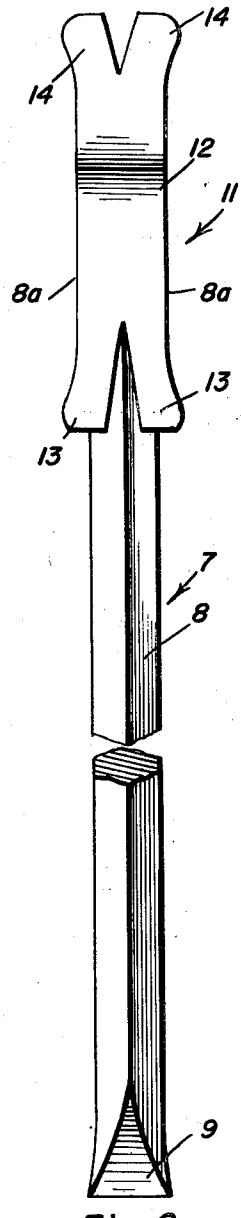


Fig. 2.

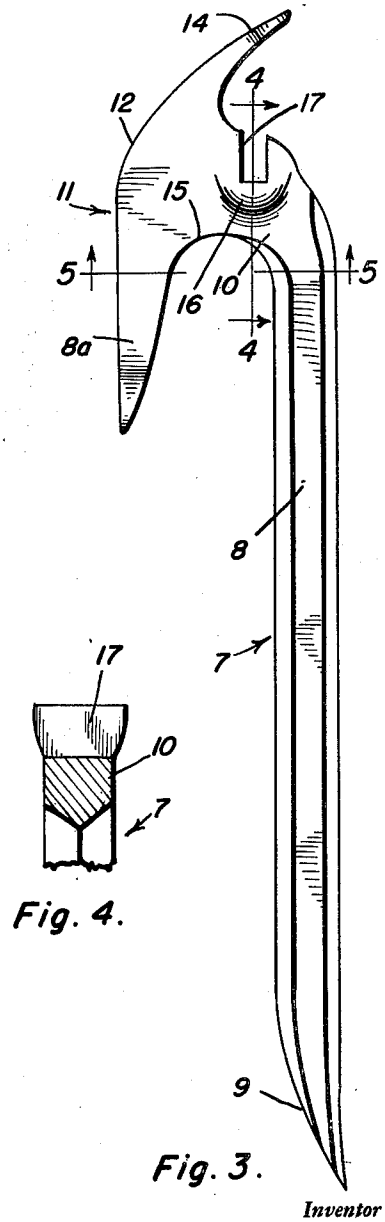


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

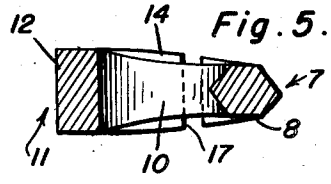


Fig. 5.

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COMBINATION SIDING, WRECKING, AND NAIL EXTRACTING TOOL

William D. Lawellin, Goltry, Okla.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 254—131)

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The present invention relates to so-called compound tools and multiple purpose implements, particularly those of the claw bar types having selectively usable claws.

More specifically, the tool herein disclosed and specifically claimed has to do with an elongated stout bar, the bar having a prying wedge at one end and hook means at the opposite end, the latter including a heavy-duty head, said head being provided with a fulcruming surface and claws and being further provided with a notch so situated in relation to other portions that it may be used to accommodate a fence wire which is to be stretched.

Needless to say, I am aware that the art to which the invention relates embodies many and varied types of claw-bars, nail pullers, wrecking tools and the like. Therefore, in reducing to practice a preferred embodiment of my improved tool, I have devised one which has a simple beveled surface at the inner or rear end, providing a wedge, and which has an especially designed hooked formation at its forward or outer end, said formation including a heavy-duty head provided with claw means at opposite ends, a convex fulcruming surface and said head being, in its major portions, substantially parallel to the adjacent outer end portion of the bar proper.

Other objects, features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and accompanying illustrative drawings.

In the drawings wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a multiple-purpose tool constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a view looking at the tool and emphasizing the fulcruming face of the double claw head.

Figure 3 is a side elevation, a view at right angles to Figure 2 observing same, for instance, in a direction from right to left.

Figures 4 and 5 are sectional views on the lines 4—4 and 5—5 respectively of Figure 3.

Referring now to the drawings by distinguishing reference numerals, the bar proper is rectilinearly straight and comparatively stout and is denoted by the numeral 7. It is polygonal in cross section and is here shown as substantially hexagonal. Thus, certain flat abutment surfaces are provided, as at 8, to rest against relatively fixed supports and other parts for fulcruming and timber prying requirements. The inner or

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rear end of the handlebar is tapered as at 9 to provide a wedge which is used in different ways for prying beneath, lifting floor boards, tearing down wall sidings and for other obvious purposes. The forward or outer end portion of the bar, which is also polygonal in cross section, is fashioned into a lateral shank 10 and the latter is formed into a return bend. It merges into and is integrated with an especially designed multiple-purpose head 11. The head is of polygonal cross section and the measurements are such that its cross sectional dimension is greater than the cross sectional dimension of the bar 8. The surface 12 of said head is longitudinally curved and suitably convexed and the convexity is such as to provide an appropriate rocking and fulcruming surface which is usable in an obvious manner. The end portions of the head have notches defining what may be defined as inner claw means 13 and outer claw means 14. The inner claw means 13 cooperates with the shank 10 and the adjacent portion of the bar 8 in defining a hook, this having an appropriately curved crotch 15. The claw means 13 is of greater length than the claw means 14. The claws 14 terminate in a line nearly in alignment with the imaginary axial line of the handle bar 8 and overhang that portion 16 which is provided with a fence wire accommodating notch 17. Since the cross sectional dimension of the head 12 is greater than the cross section of the bar 8, the coacting surfaces which define the head and shank merge on inclined lines which thus serves to give the opposite side faces of the head shallow dished surfaces.

A tool having the construction herein shown and described may be used effectively and satisfactorily to assist workmen, particularly carpenters, in lining up so-called studding between top and bottom horizontal sills. That is to say, the hook provided at the forward end of the tool may be hooked around studs and the latter may then be axially twisted and maneuvered until properly trued and lined up with sills and other parts. Using the tool the same way, that is by hooking it around a stud and using the handle as a thrust member, said tool may be employed for pressing tongue and groove boards together when used vertically for siding purposes, or when used horizontally for construction work. The surface 12 may be used as a rocker on a horizontal floor so that by engaging the claw means 14 with a nail, the tool may be conveniently employed for pulling nails and spikes from a corner where the floor and wall are at right angles to each other. The

flat surfaces 8 and 8a on bar and head respectively may be employed in conjunction with one another for tightening barbed wire. The surfaces may be placed against the fence post and the barbed wire lodged in the accommodation notch 17. Manifestly, it is unnecessary to attempt to explain the various modes of using the tool and parts thereof, since, in practice, these will become evident to persons required to work on wrecking jobs where flooring, siding and wall boards have to be torn down, but in such a way as to be salvaged for further use.

In view of the foregoing description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, it is believed that a clear understanding of the device will be quite apparent to those skilled in this art. A more detailed description is accordingly deemed unnecessary.

It is to be understood, however, that even though there is herein shown and described a preferred embodiment of the invention, the same is susceptible to certain changes fully comprehended by the spirit of the invention as herein described and within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A tool of the class shown and described comprising an elongated rigid bar of polygonal cross-section, the forward work engaging end of said bar having a lateral bend merging into a multiple purpose head, one marginal edge portion of said lateral bend being provided with a notch, said head being polygonal in cross-section and

approximately one half portion thereof being opposed and substantially parallel to but spaced from a coacting portion of the bar and combining with said bar and bend in providing a grappling and stud righting hook, the remaining half-portion being extended forwardly and beyond said bend and the terminal thereof projecting toward and beyond said notch and terminating in a plane substantially in axial alignment with the axis of said bar the cross-sectional measurements of said bar being less than the cross-sectional measurements of said head, and certain of the flat faces of said head and bar being in approximately corresponding planes that they may be collectively rested in firm contact with a relatively fixed support, both ends of said head being provided with notches defining claws, a portion of one surface of said head being flat and the remainder of said surface being convexed to provide a fulcrum.

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