

No. 855,859.

PATENTED JUNE 4, 1907.

W. L. MARBLE.
PIVOTED NAIL CLAW FOR AXES.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1906.

Fig. 1.

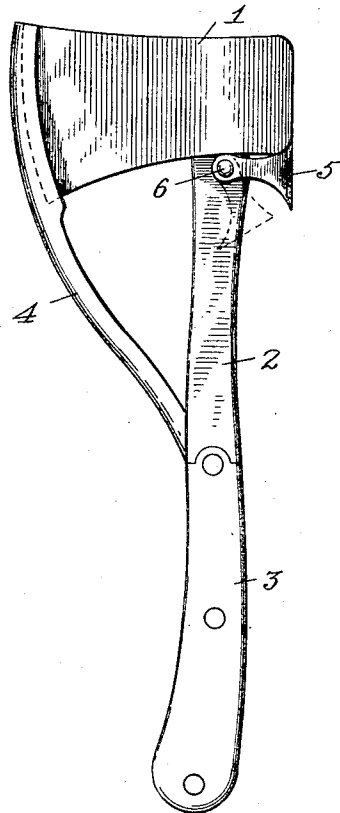


Fig. 2.

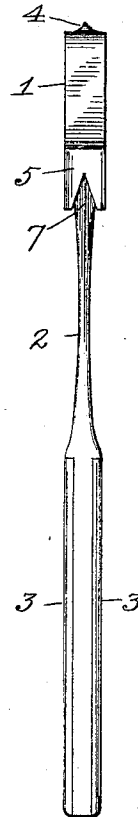
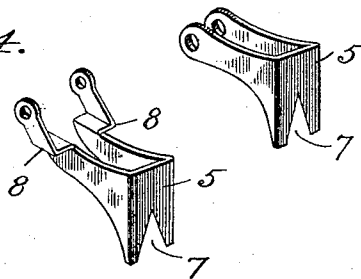


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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WEBSTER L. MARBLE, OF GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN.

PIVOTED NAIL-CLAW FOR AXES.

No. 855,859.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1907.

Application filed August 3, 1906. Serial No. 329,112.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WEBSTER L. MARBLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gladstone, in the county of Delta and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pivoted Nail-Claws for Axes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pocket axes, such as are used by woodsmen, hunters, campers and the like, and it has especial reference to that type of ax patented to me May 24, 1898, No. 604,624, in which a guard is pivoted to the handle to protect the edge of the ax-blade when the ax is carried in the pocket, or thrown into a wagon or boat. These axes are usually made with the head integral with the helve, and the object of the present invention is to provide such an ax with a claw for pulling nails and the like, pivoted to the helve or handle close to the head, so that it can have a bearing against the latter when in use, but can be folded down upon the handle when not wanted, so as to avoid danger of catching on the inside of the pocket or other object.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of my safety pocket axes provided with a nail-pulling claw. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the claw, and Fig. 4 shows a modification.

The ax has the usual head 1, which is preferably integral with the handle 2. Side plates 3 are secured to the handle to give a firm grip, and the guard 4 is pivoted to the handle and is shown as folded over the edge of the ax-blade. The poll of the axe projects beyond the handle, as shown. A nail-pulling claw 5 is pivoted to the handle adjacent to the head, so as to bear against the poll when turned up for use. This claw is preferably made of a piece of stout sheet steel bent to a U-shape so as to form two legs which straddle the handle and receive the pivot 6, which passes transversely through them and the handle.

By making the handle thinner than the head, the legs of the claw will lie flush with the sides of the head, so as to present a smooth surface and offer no obstruction when the ax is thrust into a pocket or withdrawn therefrom.

The space between the legs is made slightly less than the thickness of the handle, so that

the claw will clip the handle and be retained by friction in any position to which it may be moved.

When turned up for use, the claw abuts against the poll and stands substantially in line therewith, as shown in Fig. 1. In this position it has a firm bearing against the poll, and becomes practically one therewith.

By making the head integral with the handle, there is no danger of forcing it off when using the claw, but it is evident that a separate head could be used if it was firmly secured to the handle.

When the claw is turned down, the notch 7 in its end receives the handle, so that the points of the claw are not in danger of catching when the ax is drawn out of the pocket.

If desired, the ends of the legs of the claw may be pivoted to the head of the ax instead of to the handle; preferably by being offset at 8, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to straddle the head. But this form, while perhaps preferable when the head is not integral with the handle, is open to the objection that the legs are liable to catch in one's pocket, or be injured when the ax makes a deep cut. Re-cessing the head to receive them is too expensive to be practical.

Claims:

1. The combination with an ax, of a nail-pulling claw pivoted to the handle adjacent to the ax head and adapted to abut against the poll of the ax.

2. The combination with an ax, of a nail-pulling claw pivoted to the handle adjacent to the poll and having its notch adapted to receive the handle when folded down thereon.

3. The combination with an ax, of a nail-pulling claw composed of a notched piece of sheet metal having integral legs which clip the handle of the ax and are pivoted thereto.

4. The combination with an ax whose handle is thinner than its head, of a nail-pulling claw composed of a piece of sheet metal doubled to form legs which lie flush with the sides of the ax-head and are adapted to bear against it, and a transverse pivot passing through said legs and handle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WEBSTER L. MARBLE.

Witnesses:

ELMER BEACH,
CLAUDE HAWKINS.