

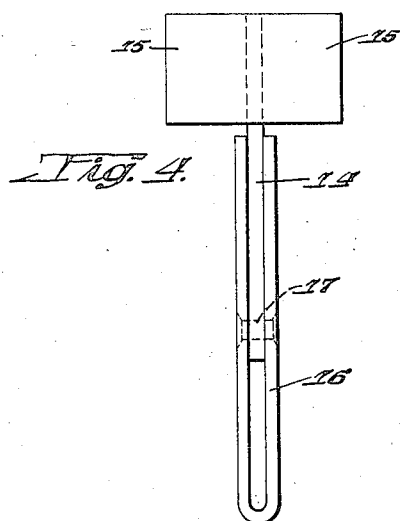
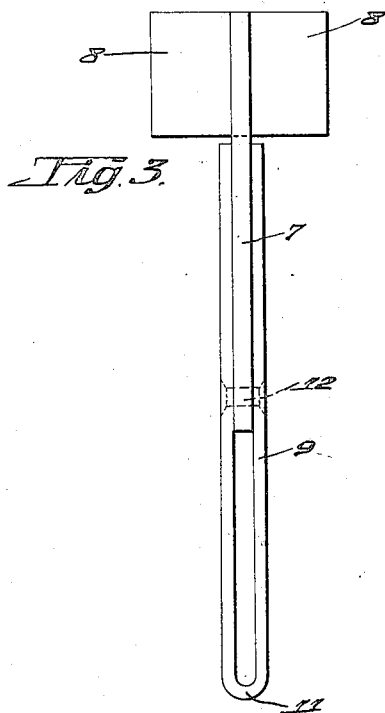
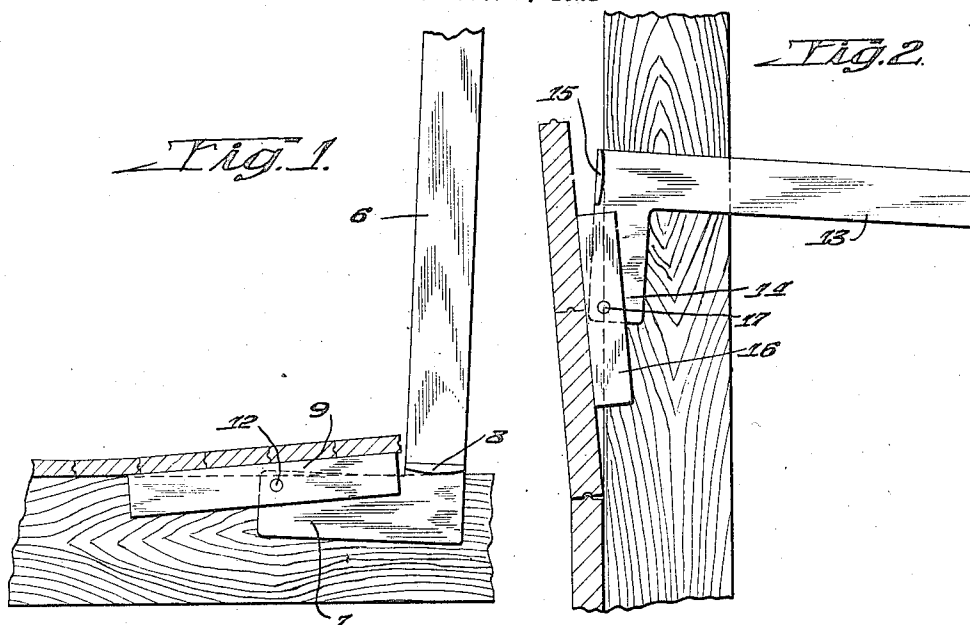
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WRECKING TOOL

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WRECKING TOOL.

Application filed October 7, 1921. Serial No. 506,175.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SWAN F. ANDERSON and AXEL FARB, both citizens of the United States, residing at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wrecking Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tools or implements adapted for wrecking wooden buildings and frame work of various descriptions, for opening boxes, and in general for tearing down or dismembering any wooden structure.

The primary object of our invention is to provide a tool which will greatly simplify and facilitate wrecking structures of various kinds, and by means of which certain structures may be torn down with the least possible injury to the separated parts. For example, by the use of our novel tool, it is possible to remove flooring from joists and siding from uprights with practically no injury to the flooring and siding; and to perform this operation more quickly and easily than has heretofore been possible with any known implement.

Another object is to provide a tool of the character described constructed in such simple manner and few parts that it may be produced at a comparatively low cost and will be strong and durable for the purposes intended.

Other objects and attendant advantages will be appreciated by those familiar with this art as the invention becomes better understood by reference to the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wrecking tool embodying our invention showing its application in removing flooring from a joist;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of another embodiment of our invention showing its application in removing siding from an upright;

Fig. 3, is an enlarged end view of the fulcrum or operated end of the tool shown in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a similar enlarged view of the operated end of the tool shown in Fig. 2;

In describing this invention, we have taken as an illustration its use in connection with house wrecking, although it should be understood that the principles disclosed

herein may be applied in a tool for tearing down or dismembering any kind of a structure having separable members joined by fastening means, such as nails. The embodiment shown in Fig. 1 comprises a relatively long handle or operating lever arm 6 formed of heavy strap or bar iron shaped at one end to provide a laterally extending arm 7. The lever at the juncture of the arms 6 and 7 is provided on each side with integral outstanding lugs 8, the undersurfaces of which are slightly curved as shown in Fig. 1, and provide a fulcrum at each side of the lever arm 6. Upon the arm 7 is pivotally mounted a thrust bar 9 which may be formed, as shown, of a single piece of bar stock bent medially upon itself at 11 so as to straddle the arm 7 and pivotally connected intermediate its ends at 12 to said arm.

In removing flooring from a joist as shown in Fig. 1, the tool is positioned with its operated end 7 alongside the joist to which the floor boards are secured, with one of the fulcrum lugs resting on the top of the joist and the thrust bar 9 positioned beneath the floor boards. By swinging the lever arm 6 to the right the thrust bar 9 will be forced upwardly in a powerful thrusting action, thereby separating the floor boards from the joist. Inasmuch as the thrust bar 9 is adapted to engage more than one of the floor boards according to relative dimensions, the wrecking operation may be greatly facilitated, especially in the event that the boards are rabbeted or connected by the usual tongue and groove. With a tool of this character, the boards may be removed without injury to the tongue or tenon.

In the form shown in Fig. 2, the lever arm 13 having a laterally extending operated end 14 is equipped at its extreme end with laterally projecting fulcrum lugs 15, the furcrum surface of which is on the upper or handle side, and the arm 14 is equipped with a thrust bar 16 pivotally mounted at 17. This tool is especially adapted for removing siding 18 from uprights, in which case the lever arm 13 will be positioned alongside of an upright as shown in Fig. 2, with one of its fulcrum lugs 15 engaged behind the upright, and by downward pressure on the lever arm the bar 16 will be thrust outwardly against the siding boards. By reason of the leverage advantage the siding may be removed with very little downward

pressure on the bar 13, and it will be manifest that the wrecking operation may be comparatively rapid by reason of the fact that the tool will gravitate and follow down the siding as the boards are removed.

In both cases it will be observed that the thrust bar acts as an equalizer in distributing the pressure throughout the width of a board or to several boards as the case may be, and that a thrust bar of this character is especially desirable in the removing of rabbeted and grooved boards in that the thrust bar may be positioned to extend across the joint so that the pressure in removing the boards will be equally distributed to both.

It will also be observed that the tool shown in Fig. 1 may be used for removing siding, such as shown in Fig. 2, by working from the outside of the wall. The operation will be apparent by turning the sheet of drawing in a counter-clockwise direction so that the joist shown in Fig. 1 is vertically disposed. In this condition the lever arm 6 must be forced upwardly to thrust the bar 9 outwardly.

It is believed that the foregoing conveys a clear understanding of the object prefaced above, and while we have illustrated several embodiments of the invention, it should be understood that the same is capable of greater modification and that considerable change might be made in details of construction without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A wrecking tool comprising a bell crank lever having a relatively long operating arm and a short operated arm, a fulcrum lug on each side of said lever adjacent to the juncture of said arms, and an equalizer thrust bar mounted on the operated arm.

2. A tool for dismembering wooden structures comprising a lever having a relatively long and a short arm in angular relation, a laterally projecting fulcrum lug at the juncture of said arms, and an equalizer thrust

bar pivotally connected intermediate its ends to the outer end of the shorter lever arm and having a thrust face reaching from end to end.

3. A tool of the character described comprising a lever having a relatively long and a short arm in angular relation, a laterally projecting fulcrum lug at the juncture of said arms and a thrust bar bent medially upon itself providing parallel members straddling the shorter arm of said lever and pivotally connected intermediate their ends to the outer end of said shorter arm.

4. A tool of the character described comprising a lever having a relatively long and a short arm at right angles, a fulcrum lug integral with and reaching laterally from each side of the lever at the juncture of said arms, the shorter arm having a thrust face substantially at right angles to the major axis of the longer arm and in a plane substantially intersecting the fulcrum lugs.

5. A wrecking tool comprising a lever having a relatively long and a short arm in substantially right angular relation, a fulcrum lug integral with said lever and extending laterally from each side thereof at the juncture of said arms, and an equalizing thrust bar pivotally connected intermediate its ends to the outer end of the shorter arm and having a thrust face reaching from end to end and disposed on its side opposite from the bearing side of the fulcrum lugs.

6. A wrecking tool comprising a single-bar lever turned at one end to provide a long operating arm and a short thrust arm and having a laterally projecting fulcrum lug extending from each side at the juncture of said arms, the shorter arm having an elongated thrust face disposed in angular relation to the major axis of the longer lever arm in a plane substantially intersecting the fulcrum lugs, and disposed on the side of said shorter arm opposite from the bearing side of said fulcrum lugs.

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