M. Cornelius,

Nail Extractor,

No. 44,576. Patented Oct. 4, 1864.

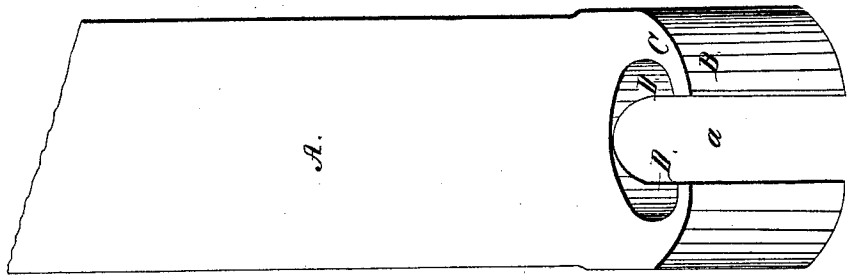
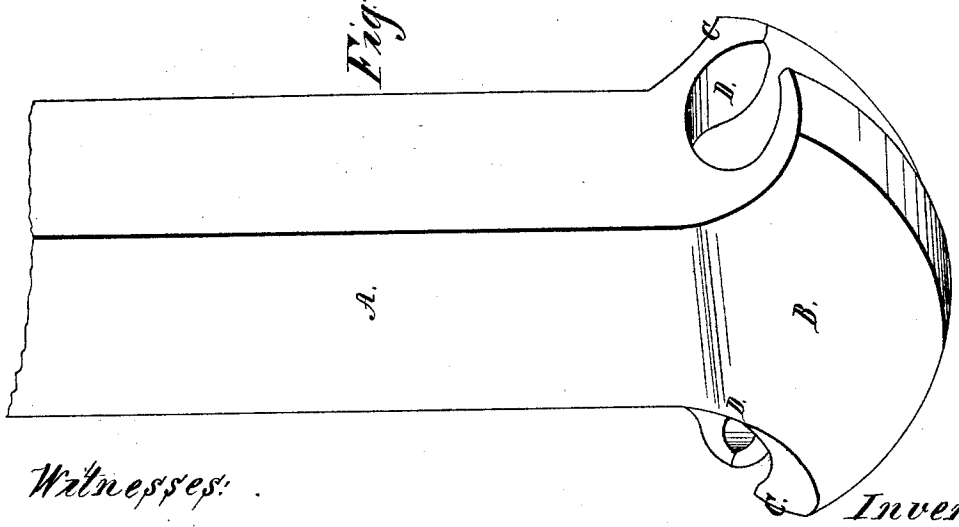


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

James P. Hall,

Henry Morris

Inventor:

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per Munn & Co

attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAXWELL CORNELIUS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND R. B. MORE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVED CLAW-BAR.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **44,576**, dated October 4, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAXWELL CORNELIUS, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Claw-Bars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved claw-bar, showing the shape of the claws. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same, showing one of the claws.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is the shank of the tool, which is enlarged at its bottom or end into the head B, whose sides are continuations of the sides of the shank A, and whose ends take the form of hooks or claws C, thus making the side-view outline of the head B to resemble a quadrant, bifurcated by a slot, *a*, whose sides are parallel with the outer sides of the head, and which extends up within the head to the level of its junction with the shank. This slot is intended to receive the spike as it is raised by the claw. Claws C are constructed on each end of the head B, and sockets D are formed in their inner edges, as shown in the figures, to receive the head of the spike, which is to be drawn out from a rail or place where it is fastened.

As the slot passes through the whole length of the head it opens into each of the claws C, so that it answers for whichever claw is being used. The size of the head B—that is, the length of the arc which is subtended between the points of the claws C—will be determined from the nature of the work to be done and from the length of the spikes to be drawn, the measure of the draft of the bar being the length of the chord of this arc. It is clear from an inspection of the drawings that the fulcrum of the claw, which has seized on a spike or other object, is in the periphery of the head B, the fulcrum-point being movable as the point of contact between the head B and its place of rest changes. Thus the one claw serves in turn, when the bar is brought near to the ground, as the fulcrum for the other.

The advantages of this mode of constructing a claw-bar are that double claws are provided in the same implement; that the slot, being through the whole length of the head, allows of the expenditure of the entire leverage of the head without resetting the claw, as the spike is permitted, as it is drawn out, to lie within the slot; that it is capable of drawing spikes from between rails or from holes where the ordinary claw-bars fail, and that it can be made more easily and at less cost than those now in use.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The double claw-bar constructed substantially as above set forth and described.

MAXWELL CORNELIUS.

Witnesses:

THOS. FOTHERINGHAM,

SAML. B. GRIFFITH.