

R. R. WOODSON.
 COAL MINING PICK.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1908.

1,000,475.

Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

Fig. 2.

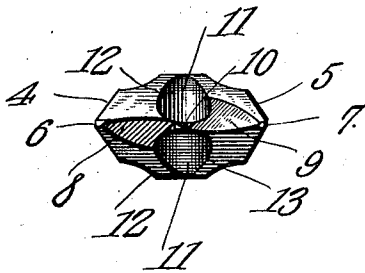
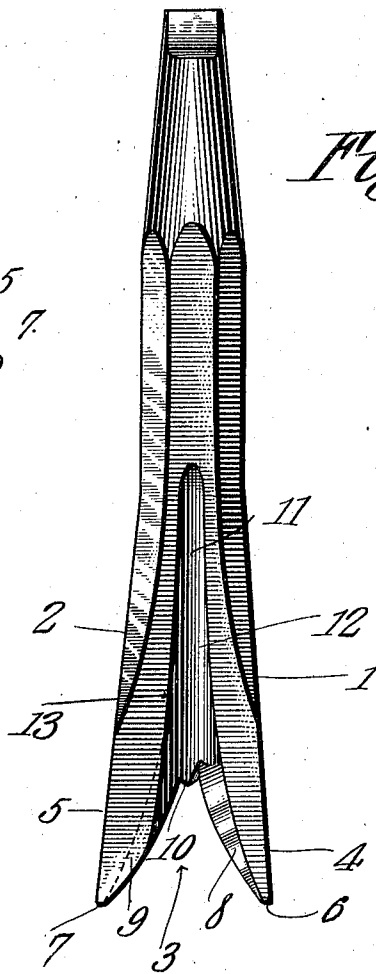


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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RODNEY ROBERT WOODSON, OF ERIE, COLORADO.

COAL-MINING PICK.

1,000,475.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

Application filed December 31, 1908. Serial No. 470,197.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RODNEY R. WOODSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Weld and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Coal-Mining Pick, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an improved construction of mining pick and more particularly to improve mining picks of that class which are motor operated.

It is well known that in most devices of this class now in use, considerable difficulty is experienced in sharpening the cutting edges when they become dull through use and the present invention aims to remedy this defect by so constructing the cutting edges of the pick that they may be readily sharpened.

The invention further aims to so construct the pick that there will be no liability of small particles of coal being thrown into the eyes of the operator of the pick.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the pick embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the same looking at the cutting end of the pick.

In the drawings, the tool is illustrated as embodying a shank which is flattened and inclined on opposite faces toward the working end of the tool to afford at the said end a sharpened edge. The opposite sides of the shank, indicated by the reference numerals 1 and 2 incline outwardly to the said working end, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The said end of the tool is formed with an inwardly extending V-shaped recess 3 and the formation of this recess results in cutting legs, indicated one by the numeral 4 and another by the numeral 5. It will be readily understood that the legs 4 and 5 increase in thickness from their pointed ends which ends are indicated by the numerals 6 and 7 respectively. The leg 4 on its inner side, is formed with a sharpened edge produced by chamfering that side of the leg 4 which is presented toward the leg 5 from its extremity 6 to a point slightly above the vertex of the recess 3, or in other words, to a point substantially in alinement with the longitudinal medial line of the tool, as indicated by the numeral 8. The chamfered surface 8 does not extend entirely across the said side of the leg 4, as will be observed in Fig. 1 of

the drawings, and consequently the said surface may be repeatedly ground without the said leg being materially weakened. The other leg 5 is similarly chamfered, as at 9, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings. It will further be observed that the chamfered surfaces of the two legs are relatively off-set and that they lie substantially in anti-clinal planes. By so locating the surfaces, both may be readily chamfered at any time without reversing or otherwise changing the position of the tool. Further it will be observed that owing to the peculiar relative location of the said chamfered surfaces, there is formed in the vertex of the recess 3, a depending tooth 10, the function of which will presently be explained.

Referring specifically to Fig. 1 of the drawings, it will be observed that the inclined faces of the tool are provided each with a longitudinally extending channel or groove 11 which is of uniform depth throughout, and its side walls 12 and 13 diverge from the medial line of the tool to a point substantially in alinement with the vertex of the recess 3. The function of this construction is to provide a relatively thin portion extending from the cutting edge of the leg which forms the channel for the fragments of ore and prevents the latter from flying into the eyes of the operator of the pick.

In using the pick, the same is positioned in the motor in such manner that the legs 4 and 5 will be located in a common vertical plane. During the operation of mining coal, the device and the motor are held at a slight angle to the body of ore being worked in such manner that the lower one of said legs will, owing to the reciprocatory movement of the tool, be the first to be forced into the ore; the upper one of said legs operating to divide what portions of the coal or ore have been cut by the lower leg, while the tooth 10, owing to its sharpened edge, facilitates the passage of the device through the ore.

What is claimed is:

A tool of the class described comprising a shank broadened and flattened toward its working end, each flat face of the shank being formed with a groove extending lengthwise thereof, the shank at its broader end being bifurcated to form spaced legs having divergent opposite sides, the said sides of the legs being beveled and the bevels being oppositely presented, and a tooth projecting

into the bifurcation between the legs and in
a line with the grooves, the extremities of
the legs and the point of the tooth being lo-
cated in a common plane, the bevel of one
5 leg being presented to one side of this plane
and the bevel of the other leg being pre-
sented to the other side of the plane.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing
as my own, I have hereto affixed my signa-
ture in the presence of two witnesses.

RODNEY ROBERT WOODSON.

Witnesses:

DAVID D. DAVIS,

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
