June 26, 1928. 1,675,283

J. C. TAYLOR, JR

DIPPER TOOTH

Filed Sept. 21, 1927

Fig. 1.

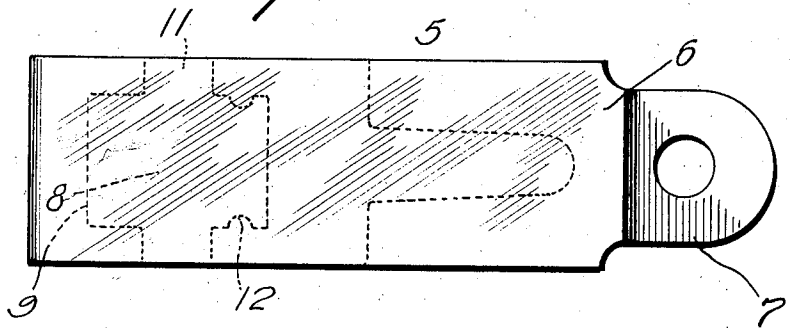


Fig. 2.

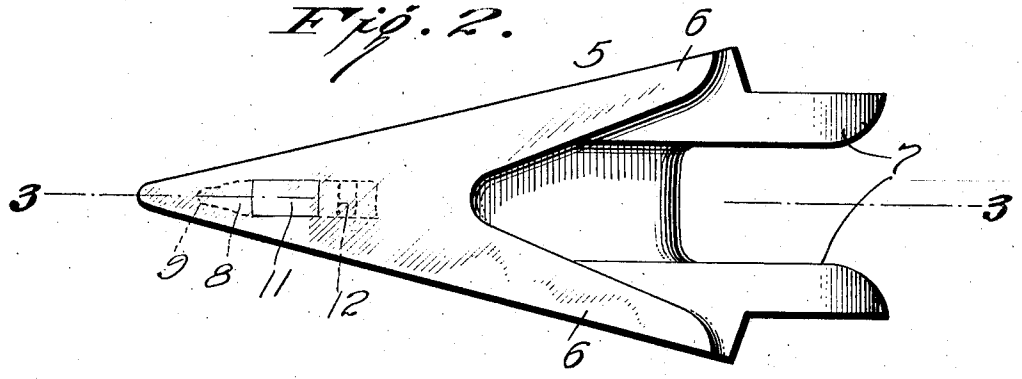
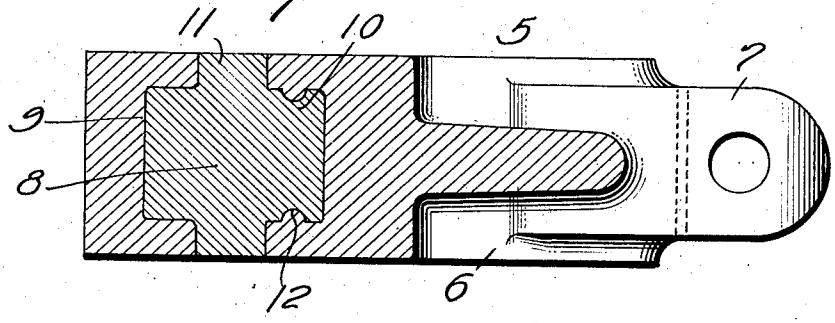


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. TAYLOR, JR., OF HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO TAYLOR-WHARTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, OF HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

DIPPER TOOTH.

Application filed September 21, 1927. Serial No. 220,957.

The invention relates more particularly to dipper teeth of the replaceable and reversible type.

For many years it has been standard practice to construct digging points, and their complemental bases, of manganese steel because of the pronounced toughness of that metal. However, there are certain classes of digging demanding a constantly sharp point, in which manganese steel has not proven economical because in those classes it wears rapidly and requires frequent reversal and pointing.

The object of my invention is to construct manganese steel digging points in such way as to lessen wear in service and in such way as to fit them for all classes of digging.

The nature of the invention consists in incorporating in the body of the point an element of tool steel or other hard steel so that when the digging edge is worn away the insert or core will be exposed and will retard further wear.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of the improved point.

Fig. 2 is a side view, and

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The numeral 5 represents a point of conventional wedge form having the usual web connected jaws 6, terminating in securing lugs 7.

According to my invention, the metal of the point invests a wear member or insert introduced in the act of casting. The insert consists of a main body 8 of rectangular section having a front extension 9 of wedge form in conformity with the shape of the point, a rearward extension 10, and side extensions or wings 11. The rear extension is formed with recesses or cavities 12 which cooperate with the investing metal to positively fix or anchor the insert. The wings 11, as indicated, may initially be exposed to retard side wear of the point.

It will be understood that the point body is by preference constructed of manganese steel or other tough metal, and that the insert is formed of wear resisting material, such as tool steel or other hard steel, for example, stellite. Evidently when the digging edge of the investing metal is worn away, the insert will be exposed and will operate to retard further wear of the point.

Having described my invention, I claim

1. A digging point, comprising a wedge shape body constructed of manganese steel, and a wear-resisting element incorporated in said body, said element having a frontal extension conforming to the shape of the point.

2. A digging point, comprising a wedge shape body constructed of manganese steel, and a wear-resisting element incorporated in said body, said element having a frontal extension conforming to the shape of the point, an anchoring extension, and wings to resist side wear of the point.

3. A digging point, comprising a manganese steel body, and a tool steel insert invested by the metal of the body, and having a portion shaped to conform to the point and operating to retard wear of the body.

4. A digging point, comprising a manganese steel body formed with a digging edge, and a member constructed of stellite and having a digging portion underlying the digging edge of the body, which becomes active when exposed and retards further wear of the body.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN C. TAYLOR, JR.