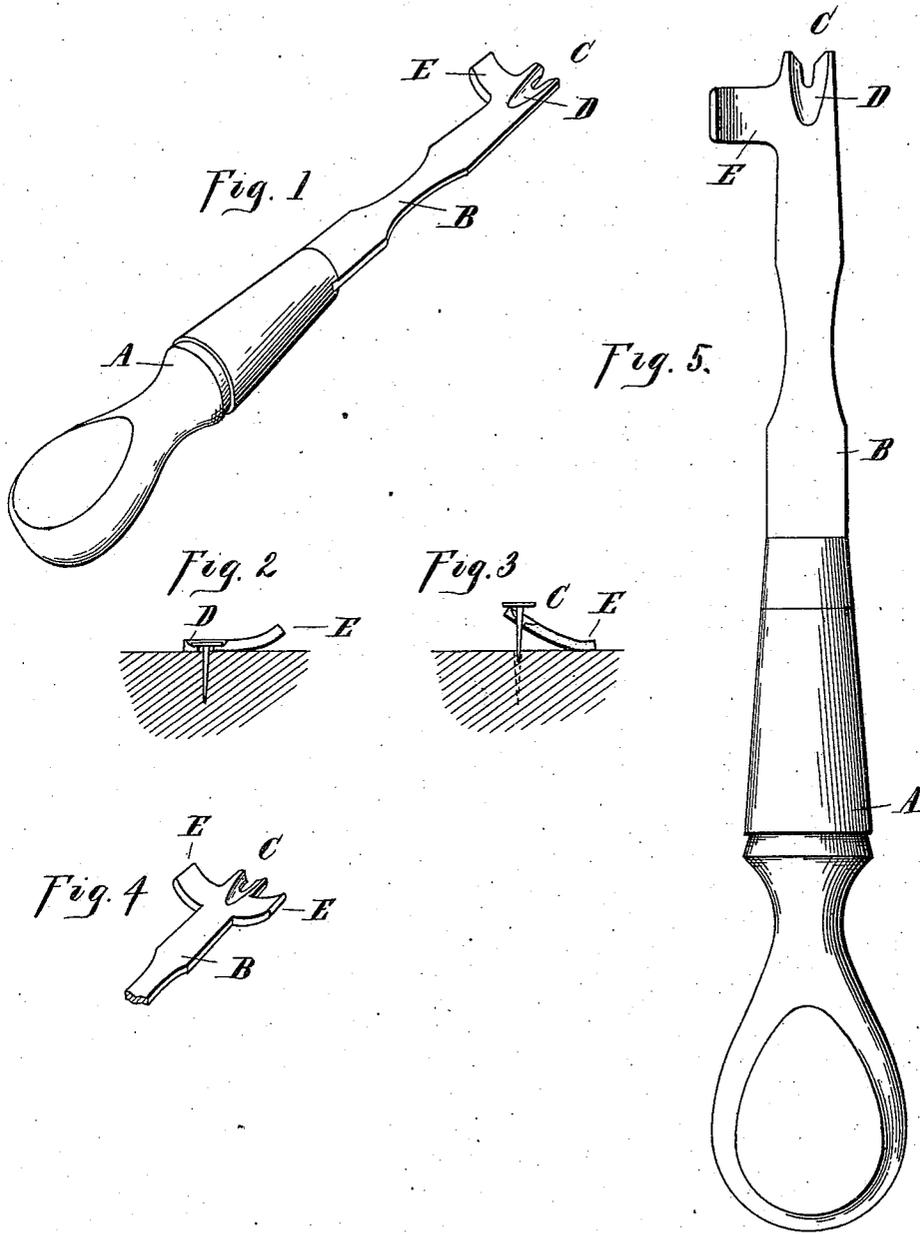


(No Model.)

M. A. SHELDON.
TACK PULLER.

No. 466,066.

Patented Dec. 29, 1891.



Witnesses:

P. M. Hullbert
W. M. Bogherty

Inventor:

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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARK A. SHELDON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

TACK-PULLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,066, dated December 29, 1891.

Application filed October 16, 1890. Serial No. 368,363. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK A. SHELDON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tack-Pullers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to new and useful improvements in tack-pullers; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device. Fig. 2 is an end elevation showing the claw engaged with the tack. Fig. 3 is a similar elevation showing the tack lifted by the rotation of the tool. Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view showing a modified form of blade, and Fig. 5 is a plan view.

25 My device consists of the handle A and blade B. The handle may be formed of wood and separate from the blade, as shown, or the two may be formed integral in one piece from a single piece of metal. At the end of the blade is formed a claw C, by means of the beveled jaws D, and at the side of the blade near the claw is formed a side bearing or fulcrum E. This side bearing I make curved and with the edges round, so as to be most efficient in its application.

35 The tool being thus constructed, it is intended to be used as follows: The operator engages the claw beneath the head of the tack, as shown in Fig. 2, and then by turning the blade, using the bearing E as a fulcrum, the claw is lifted from the floor and the tack withdrawn, as shown in Fig. 3. In this way the tool may be kept always parallel with the floor, and by simply turning the wrist about half an inch or less the tack will be with-

drawn. This construction, therefore, enables me to get as good a leverage as any other construction, to apply the power to better advantage, and to do the work more quickly than with the constructions which have heretofore been employed.

If desired, a bearing may be placed upon either side of the claw, as shown in Fig. 4.

It is not absolutely necessary that the fulcrum should be curved; but it enables me to get a more even leverage and prevents damaging the article upon which it rests by indenting.

I arrange the bearing E slightly in the rear of the claw, so that in drawing the tacks, which are placed close beside the base-board or any other similar location, the edge can project entirely under the head of the tack without danger of the side bearing interfering.

By arranging the fulcrum at a point immediately back of but in close proximity to the end and claw, I bring the same at a point near the tack, so that a more direct and positive leverage can be had to force the tack up.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a tack-lifter, a blade having at its end a claw C, and an upwardly-curved offset or fulcrum extension E at one side thereof at a point immediately back from and adjacent to the extreme end of the claw, substantially as described.

2. In a tack-lifter, a blade having at its end a centrally-located claw, and two fulcrum-extensions E on opposite sides a short distance from the end, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARK A. SHELDON.

Witnesses:

JAMES WHITEMORE,
S. M. HULBERT.