

(No Model.)

G. TRIM & J. F. PRYOR.

DIPPER TOOTH FOR STEAM DREDGERS AND EXCAVATORS.

No. 564,664.

Patented July 28, 1896.

Fig. 1.

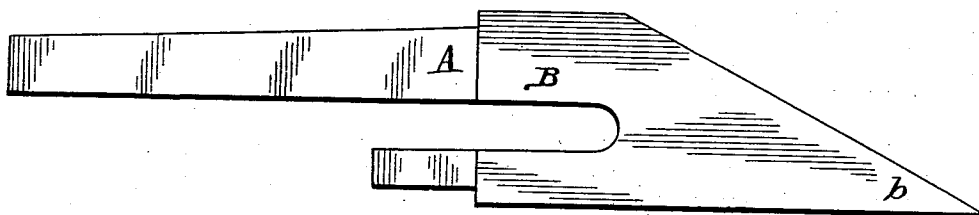


Fig. 2.

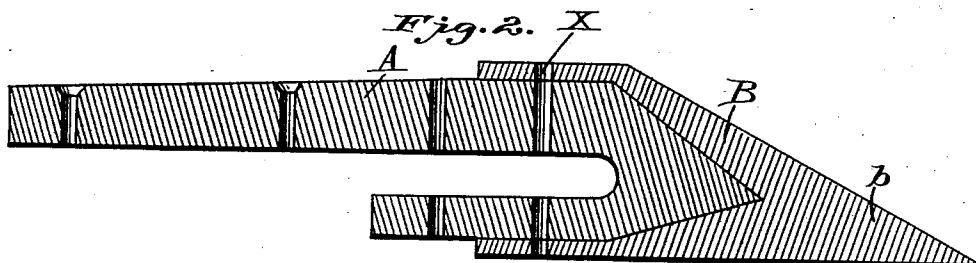
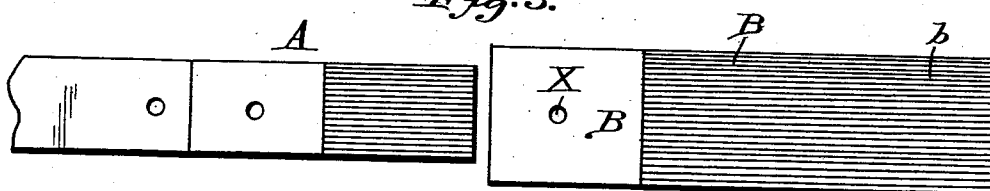


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE TRIM AND JOSEPH F. PRYOR, OF HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNORS
OF ONE-THIRD TO JAMES PRYOR, OF SAME PLACE.

DIPPER-TOOTH FOR STEAM DREDGERS AND EXCAVATORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,664, dated July 28, 1896.

Application filed March 24, 1896. Serial No. 584,677. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE TRIM and JOSEPH F. PRYOR, citizens of the United States, residing at Houghton, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dipper-Teeth for Steam Dredgers and Excavators; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in dipper-teeth for steam dredgers and excavators, and it has for its objects, among others, to provide such teeth with removable and adjustable steel points instead of welding the steel in the point of the tooth, which latter method is very costly.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved tooth. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the stub or prong and the cast-steel point separated.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the stub or prong of the tooth, and B the cast-steel point, which is hollow to receive the pointed portion of the stub or prong, as shown, and solid at the point, as seen at b, to allow for wear and re-

40 dressing or drawing out when the same becomes too dull to perform satisfactory work. The solid portion extends along two sides of the recess to the point of the sheath, as shown, so that when worn out only the shell or base portion of the sheath is of no use, and this is only thick enough to resist the strain and what slight wear it is subjected to.

The stub or prong is preferably made of steel, so as to be light and strong and wear longer.

The tooth is bolted to the dipper in the usual way, except that we employ a rivet in the upper hole X. The cast end or steel tooth or portion can be easily removed for redressing or for any other purpose desired. The shape may be varied as may be desired.

What is claimed as new is—

1. The combination with the stub or prong having a shank and a double beveled end, of a cast-steel hollow point adapted to receive the stub or prong and to be secured thereto, as set forth.

2. The combination with the stub or prong having a shank to be attached to the dipper and a double beveled end, of a cast-steel tooth having a thin sheath portion to receive the pointed end of the stub or prong and a solid point against which the end of the stub or prong bears, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE TRIM.
JOSEPH F. PRYOR.

Witnesses:

FRANK J. McELERY,
WILL BRAND.