

F. EKMAN.
DIPPER TOOTH.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1919.

1,333,394.

Patented Mar. 9, 1920.

Fig. 1.

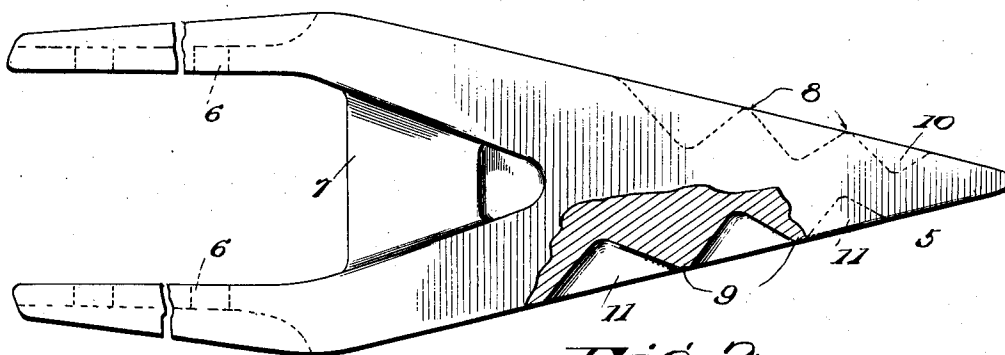


Fig. 2.

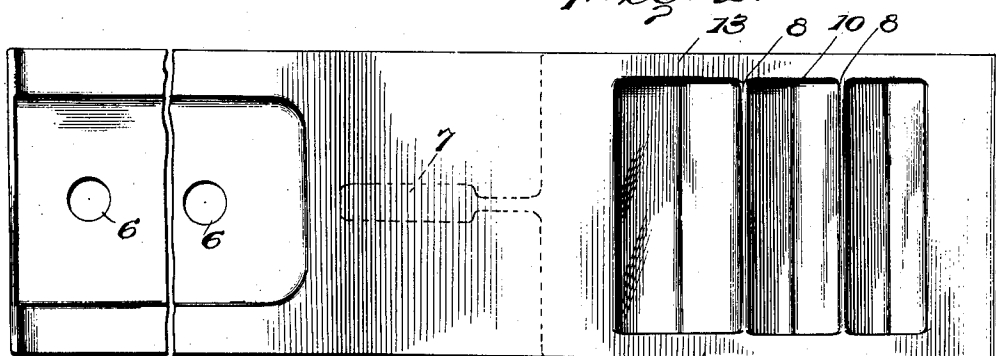
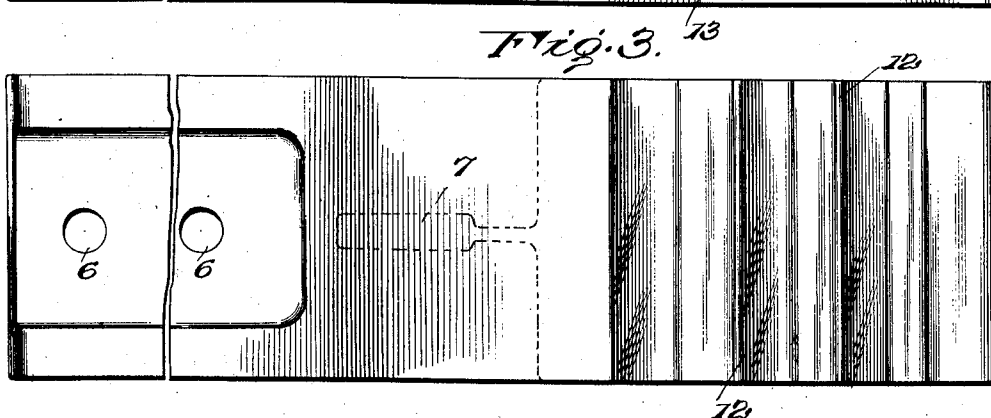


Fig. 3.



Inventor.

Frederick Ekman.

by Jas. A. Richmond
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK EKMAN, OF AJO, ARIZONA, ASSIGNOR TO TAYLOR-WHARTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, OF HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

DIPPER-TOOTH.

1,333,394.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 9, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK EKMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ajo, in the county of Pima and State of Arizona, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dipper-Teeth, of which the following is a specification.

The principal object is to provide a dipper tooth that will always present a sharp or effective cutting point.

Generally stated, the invention embodies a dipper tooth having a series of wedge formations developed from the body and formed by laterally ranging V shape depressions or corrugations and which successively become excavating points as the tooth wears away.

The nature, characteristic features and scope of the invention will more readily be understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, forming a part hereof, wherein—

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevational view, partly broken away, of a dipper tooth embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a modification.

The dipper tooth may have the usual wedge point 5, bifurcated arms or shanks 6, and web 7. On its upper and lower faces there are angular or wedge formations 8 and 9, the number of which may vary and which are of progressively increasing pitch as they recede from the primary point. The elements 8 and 9 are formed by substantially V shape depressions or corrugations 10 and 11, ranging laterally of the body, and they are relatively staggered, that is to say the sub-teeth or points on one side of the body

are opposed to the corrugations on the other side. The sub-teeth may extend clear across the face of the tooth, as indicated at 12 in Fig. 3, or they may stop short of the edges so as to provide marginal ribs or supports 13, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

From the foregoing it will be evident that as the main wedge point 5 becomes worn in service, the elements 8 and 9 will afford successive and continuous cutting or excavating edges.

The improved dipper tooth is reversible and detachable as usual and while it may be made of any specified metal I prefer to construct it of manganese steel.

Having described my invention, I claim:—

1. A dipper tooth having sub teeth.

2. A dipper tooth having sub teeth which successively function as the main point wears away.

3. A dipper tooth having a wedge point and laterally ranging angular faces.

4. A dipper tooth having a wedge point and laterally ranging angular faces which are relatively staggered.

5. A dipper tooth having a wedge point and laterally ranging angular faces formed by substantially V shape corrugations.

6. A dipper tooth including a main excavating element having formative excavating elements developed from the body thereof and united by marginal ribs or supports.

7. A dipper tooth of manganese steel having a wedge point and wedge-like projections formed by substantially V shape corrugations of varying pitch.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

FREDERICK EKMAN.