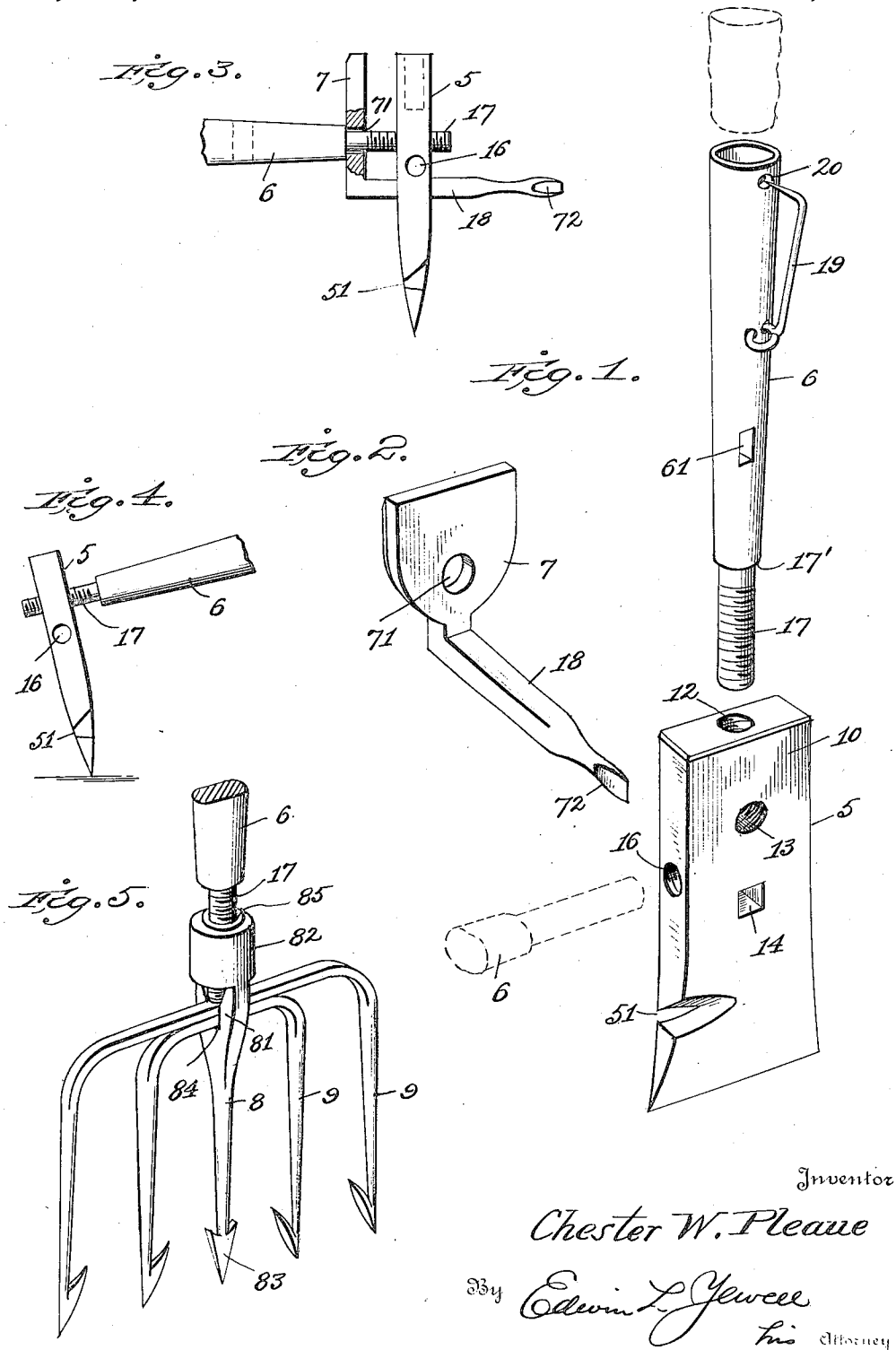


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TRAPPER'S COMPOUND TOOL.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1920.

1,398,342.

Patented Nov. 29, 1921.



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CHESTER W. PLEAUE, OF SANDS, MICHIGAN.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHESTER W. PLEAUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sands, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trappers' Compound Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in a combined tool comprising separate sections adapted to be secured together to form an ax, chisel, hoe, vise, and a fish-spear, all for the use of hunters and trappers in the vocation of their trade, and has for its particular object to provide a knockdown tool which can be used in various ways when the exigency arises and be packed within a small compass and therefore made easy to carry by the trapper when he is visiting his traps.

These and other objects herein set forth are attained by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing in full lines the tool-head formed with a cutting edge at one end, and a handle socket-member in position to be attached to form a chisel, and also showing in dotted lines the end of the handle in position to form an ax;

Fig. 2 is also a perspective view showing the movable clamping jaw used in connection with the tool-head to form a vise;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the vise members assembled;

Fig. 4 is a view showing the parts assembled to form a hoe, and

Fig. 5 is a view showing spear members assembled.

Similar reference numerals in all of the figures of the drawing designate like parts.

The device comprises a tool-head 5, a handle-socket-member 6, a movable clamping jaw 7 adapted to be adjustably secured to the tool-head 5, and other suitable tool members 8 and 9 adapted to be secured to said handle socket-member in a position to form a fish-spear.

Tool-head 5 is formed with a wide and flat body portion 10, having formed in one end an axially extending screw-threaded aperture 12, and below said aperture is formed a side aperture 13, which is also screw-threaded, and below said aperture 13 is formed an angular opening 14 having smooth walls, and an edge screw-threaded opening 16 is formed in the tool-head preferably between the apertures 13 and 14 and

whose axis lies at a right angle to the axis of the opening 12.

Openings 12, 13 and 16 are adapted to alternately receive a screw-threaded stem 17 of the socket-member 6, and opening 14 is adapted to receive the angular shank 18 of the movable clamping jaw 7 in the manner clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing.

Thus when the socket-member is fixed in the opening 16, the handle of the tool will be at right angles to the tool-head 5, and in position to form a chopping-tool of the ax or hatchet type; and when the socket-member is fixed in the opening 12 in axial relation to the head, a chisel will be formed of the tool-head; and a hoe or scraper will be formed when the handle is secured in aperture 13, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing.

To form a vise the shank 18 of the clamping jaw 7 is inserted in the opening 14 and the end of the handle-member is inserted through a smooth opening 71, from the outside thereof, and its threaded portion 17 is engaged in the opening 13 of the tool-head. Thus as the portion 17 is advanced through the aperture 13, the clamping jaw will also be advanced correspondingly by the shoulder 17' formed on the handle-member. The clamping jaw cooperates and registers with the anvil-end of the tool-head to form the vise.

The tool 8 is formed with a relatively wide and flat body portion 81 which has at one end a screw-threaded tubular portion 82, and at its other end is shaped to serve as a spear-head 83. Through the body 81 is formed an elongated slot 84 which is located in alinement with the threaded opening in the tubular portion 82, and said slot 84 is formed substantially as wide as the diameter of the stem 17 of the handle, so that said stem will extend therein and engage the side walls thereof, so that the tool can be used as a lever for prying purposes, and is also formed in communication with the opening 85 so that said opening will not clog with dirt or other material. The slot 84 is also adapted to receive the double-pointed spear-members 9, which are formed U-shaped, and one wider than the other, so that they can be positioned (as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawing) to form a forked spear. The spear-points are retained in position by the end of the stem 17 when the handle socket-member 6 is attached.

When a trapper starts out for a visit to

his traps, he desires as small a load as possible and what he does carry he wants confined in a small package. Thus the different sections of the above-described tool can be readily packed in his game bag, and when he reaches the location of the traps he can assemble the hatchet and cut a long handle to fit into the socket-member. To retain the handle in the socket, a spike 19 is provided which is preferably hinged to the socket-member, and said spike 19 is adapted to be driven through an aperture 20 in the wall of the socket and into the long handle carried thereby.

In the sections of the country where beavers are caught, it is the custom of hunters to plant their traps in the streams and not on the land, because on land, in many instances, the animal will gnaw his leg off to escape. Therefore, oftentimes in winter, after the animal is caught and before the hunter reaches the trap, the stream in which the trap is planted freezes, and the hunter is then obliged to cut the ice to secure the game. Should the ice not be very thick, the tool can be used as an ax to chop the ice, but should the ice be thick, say two or three feet, then the ax is almost useless on account of the interference of the handle. Then the handle is shifted to the axial position, so that an ice-chisel is formed which will dig to any depth. Should he desire fish, the fish-spear can be assembled; and without the prongs 9, the device can be utilized as a climbing staff.

The grub-hoe formed as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing is useful in banking earth around the base of a tent, and also in removing dirt from under the wheel of a mired automobile; and the device when formed as a vise serves as a handy wrench or clamp to hold the traps when repairing is required.

Shank 18 of the movable jaw has its free

end formed to provide a screw-driver blade 72, and the tool-head 5 is notched at 51 to provide a nail-puller.

Socket member 6 is provided with a through opening 61, which is adapted to receive a suitable lever (the tool-member 8 can be used as such), to release the stem 17 from any of the openings should it stick therein. The screw-threads used on the different parts are quick or coarse threads but may have any pitch desired.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. A tool of the character described, comprising a solid metal tool-head having one edge sharpened to form a cutting blade and provided with an axial threaded aperture in its butt end and a side threaded aperture, adjacent the butt-end and extending through the tool-head from one flat side to the other, and a metal handle member having a threaded stem at one end to alternately engage in said axial and side apertures, and also formed with a socket in its other end to receive a wooden handle.

2. A tool of the character described, comprising a solid metal tool-head having one edge sharpened to form a cutting blade and provided with an axial threaded aperture in its butt-end, a side threaded aperture adjacent the butt-end and extending through the tool-head from one flat side to the other, and an edge threaded aperture extending into the tool-head at a point approximately midway between the butt and cutting edges, and a metal handle member having a threaded stem at one end to alternately engage in each of said apertures, and also formed with a socket in its other end to receive a wooden handle.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHESTER W. PLEAUE.