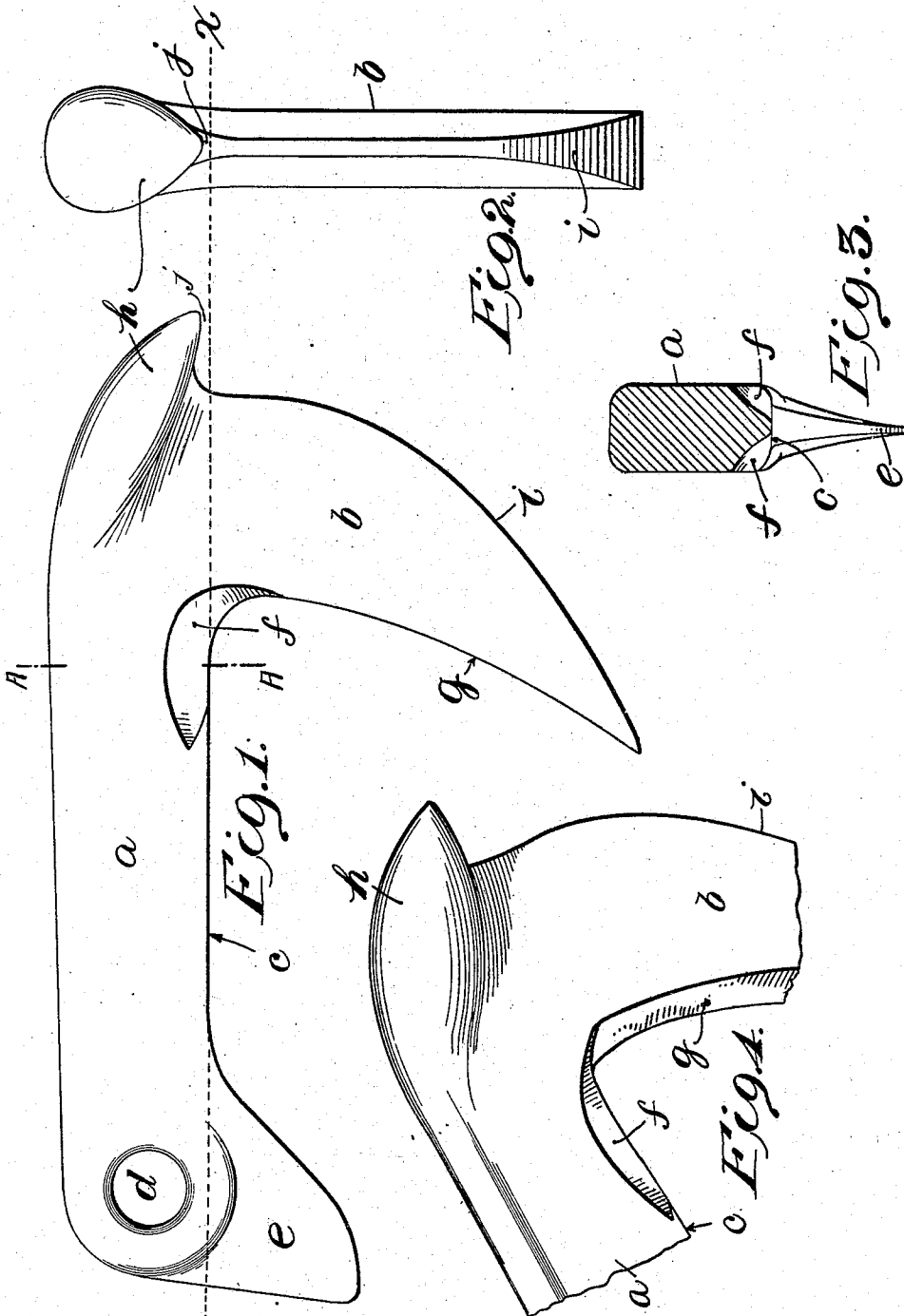


H. M. ROUNDS.
LOG GRAB.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1908.

937,183.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.



Witnesses:
Harry C. Hamilton
M. Hamilton.

Horace M. Rounds, Inventor
By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE M. ROUNDS, OF CORRY, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO WARREN AXE & TOOL COMPANY, OF WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LOG-GRAB.

937,183.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE M. ROUNDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Corry, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Log-Grabs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

15 My invention relates to improvements in log-grabs; and an object of my invention is to provide a log-grab which will be simple in construction, comparatively cheap in manufacture and efficient in use.

20 Another object of my invention is to provide a log-grab with means whereby the log-grab may be readily driven into the log and may be readily withdrawn therefrom without danger of breakage.

25 In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my new log-grab; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same; Fig. 3 is a section on the line A—A of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the rear portion of the log-grab.

30 The shank *a* is that portion of the log-grab which lies outside of the log when the driving tooth *b* is fully driven; and the line *x—x* indicates the surface of the log when the driving tooth *b* is so positioned. In this position of the driving tooth, the lower face *c* of the shank will lie against the outside of the log as is indicated in Fig. 1. The front end of the shank is formed with the usual hole *d* for the insertion of a shackle or chain link, by which the log-grab is connected with a draft-device. Below the hole or eye *d* the end of the shank is formed with a spur or tang *e*, which inclines downwardly and forwardly as shown. This inclination of the spur *e* tends to make the driving of the log-grab more easy. The shank *a* and the driving tooth *b* are formed with beveled faces *f* at the bend or angle where the front face *g* of the tooth joins the lower face *c* of the shank. These beveled faces *f* are best shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

40 The rear portion of the shank *a* is formed with a tailpiece *h* which is bulbous or egg-shaped as is, perhaps, best shown in Figs. 2 and 4. This tailpiece *h* extends in rear of the prolongation of the rear edge *i* of the

driving tooth. The projecting end of the tailpiece *h* serves to receive the upward thrust of the spike end of a peavey, pike lever or other extracting instrument adapted to be used as a lever for pulling the driving tooth *b* out of the log. The projecting rear end of the tailpiece *h* lies so far above the plane of the lower face *c* of the shank that it never enters the log; so, there is always left between the outer surface of the log (indicated by the line *x—x*) and this end of the tailpiece an interval *j*. This allows the woodsman to insert the spike end of the peavey more readily underneath the end of the tailpiece *h*. Again, care has been taken in designing the rear end of the shank to facilitate the movement of the spike of the peavey to its position beneath the end of the tailpiece, as will be seen from an inspection of the drawings. Thus, the tailpiece *h* being rounded and bulbous and inclining downwardly toward the rear end of the shank, when the woodsman forces the end of the peavey against the rear portion of the shank, the end of the peavey will be guided to the angle or groove where the tailpiece *h* meets the lateral face of the shank and will thence be guided by the downward inclination of the tailpiece to its working position underneath the rear end of the latter. Further, by reason of the rounded shape of the tailpiece, the metal of the latter will not be gouged out by being struck with the spike end of the peavey; and even if the woodsman's aim is poor, the spike end will not be dulled, the log-grab itself will not be weakened by the misdirected blow and the extracting tool will be positioned quickly and accurately under the rear end of the tailpiece despite the poor aim of the woodsman. The rounded egg-shaped tailpiece *h* overhangs at its rear the lateral faces of the shank *a* and any blow delivered against the tailpiece will be transformed into a glancing blow, the spike end of the peavey being directed below the tailpiece at its projecting rear end. In a similar way, if it be desired to place the spike end of the peavey beneath the body portion of the shank near its junction with the tooth and in front thereof, the beveled faces *f* will serve to save the metal of the log-grab, to prevent the dulling of the spike end of the peavey and to guide the latter quickly into place.

I claim:

A log grab consisting of a shank and a driving tooth integral therewith; said shank being formed above said driving tooth with
5 a bulbous, egg-shaped enlargement having an end portion which projects in rear of the line of the rear edge of said driving tooth and having also rounded sides which extend
10 shank above said driving tooth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this third day of December, A. D. 1908, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses at Seattle in the county of King and State of Washington.

HORACE M. ROUNDS.

Witnesses:

GEO. ROCK,
ROBERT GILLESPIE.