

(No Model.)

W. H. BAGSHAW.
TOOTH FOR SHODDY PICKERS.

No. 420,182.

Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

Fig. 1.

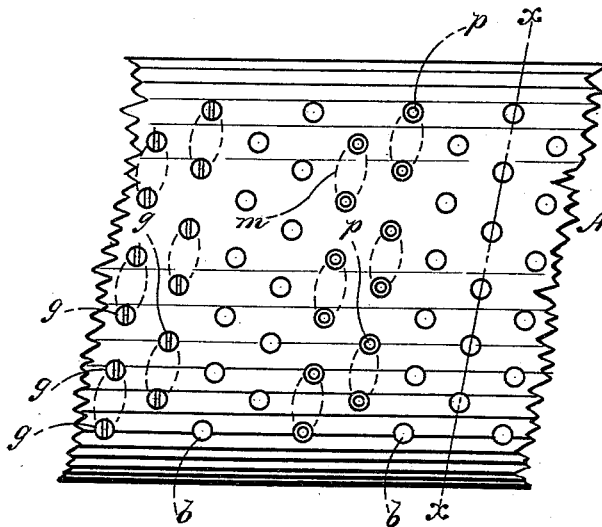


Fig. 2.

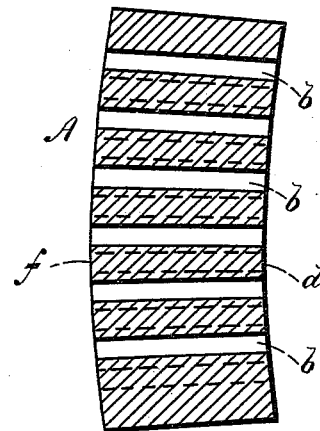


Fig. 3.

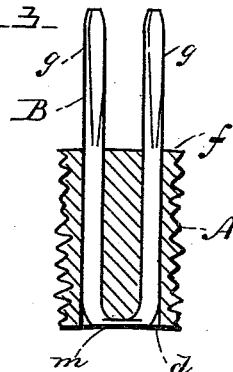


Fig. 4.

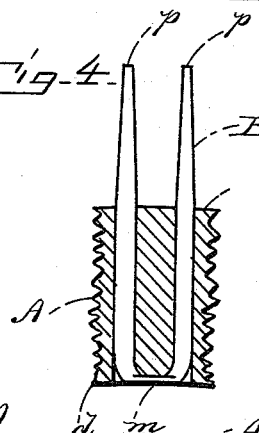


Fig. 5.

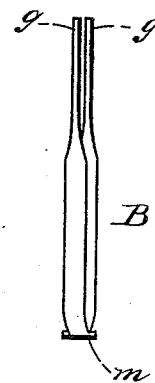


Fig. 6.

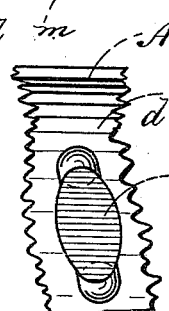
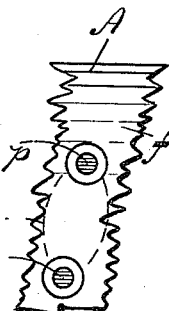
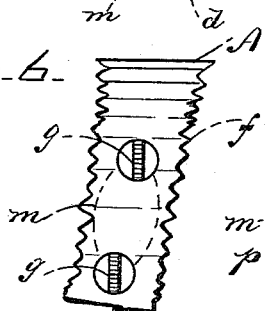
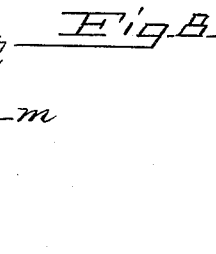


Fig. 7.



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Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER H. BAGSHAW, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOOTH FOR SHODDY-PICKERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,182, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed August 9, 1889. Serial No. 320,207. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER H. BAGSHAW, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Teeth for Shoddy-Pickers, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an outside plan view of a section of picker-lag, showing my improved teeth in position; Fig. 2, a vertical transverse section on line *xx* in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an enlarged sectional elevation of one form of my improved teeth; Fig. 4, a like view showing a modification; Fig. 5, an edge elevation of the teeth shown in Fig. 3 removed; Figs. 6 and 7, respectively, outer end elevations of the views shown in Figs. 3 and 4; and Fig. 8, an inner end elevation of the same.

Like letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to teeth for the pickers of shoddy-machines; and it consists in certain novel features hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents a section of a picker-lag, which is provided with diagonal rows of tooth-openings *b*, formed on lines radial to the axis of the picker in the usual manner. The teeth are driven through the holes *b* from the inner face *d* of the lag-strip and project beyond the outer face *f*, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. As ordinarily constructed the points of the teeth are flattened, and are approximately so disposed in the holes that said points are at right angles to the edge of the lag-strips when viewed in plan. These teeth have ordinarily been constructed of a strip of flat steel or flattened on their sides to prevent them rotating in the holes *b* when the

picker-cylinder is reversed. As thus constructed it is exceedingly difficult to drive them into the holes *b*, so that the sides of their flattened working ends will be approximately at right angles to the edge of the lag-strip. Moreover, when in work these teeth are liable to be driven back or inward and their heads projected into the under covering of the picker, frequently necessitating the removal of the lag-strip to adjust them and causing imperfect work.

My invention obviates these objections, and in carrying it out I make use of means which will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

I construct my improved tooth B of a strip of round steel bowed or staple-formed, its working ends *g* being a sufficient distance apart to enable them to be respectively inserted in adjacent holes *b* in the lag. The ends *g* are flattened (see Figs. 3 and 5) and so formed that they are at parallel to each other, Fig. 6, and slightly at an angle to the vertical plane of the tooth, as best shown in Fig. 5. This causes the ends *g* of the teeth, when inserted in the holes *b*, to be disposed at right angles to the edge of the lag-strip, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6. The head of the tooth is reduced or flattened at *m*, so that when driven into the lag-strip it will be flush with the inner face *d* thereof, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The flat head *m* offers a broad bearing-surface for the tooth and prevents it from penetrating the picker-covering. The tooth B (shown in Figs. 4 and 7) has its working ends *p* slightly drawn down or reduced to a rounded point, such construction being deemed preferable to the flattened point by some users. It will readily be seen that my improved teeth, being double or having two working-points formed integral or of a single piece of metal, cannot be rotated when in position in the lag-strip, the edges of these flattened points being thus always presented to the work. Moreover, this construction saves time and expense in adjusting the teeth in the lag, as two are driven in the same time of one of the ordinary construction. The flattened head *m*, driving into the wood flush with the surface *d*, offers no obstruction to adjusting the lags on the picker-cylinder.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. A two-pronged tooth for shoddy-pickers, having a horizontally-flattened head, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A two-pronged tooth for shoddy-pickers, having its point flattened into parallel planes and a horizontally-flattened head, substantially as described.

3. A two-pronged tooth for shoddy-pickers, having its points flattened into parallel planes, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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