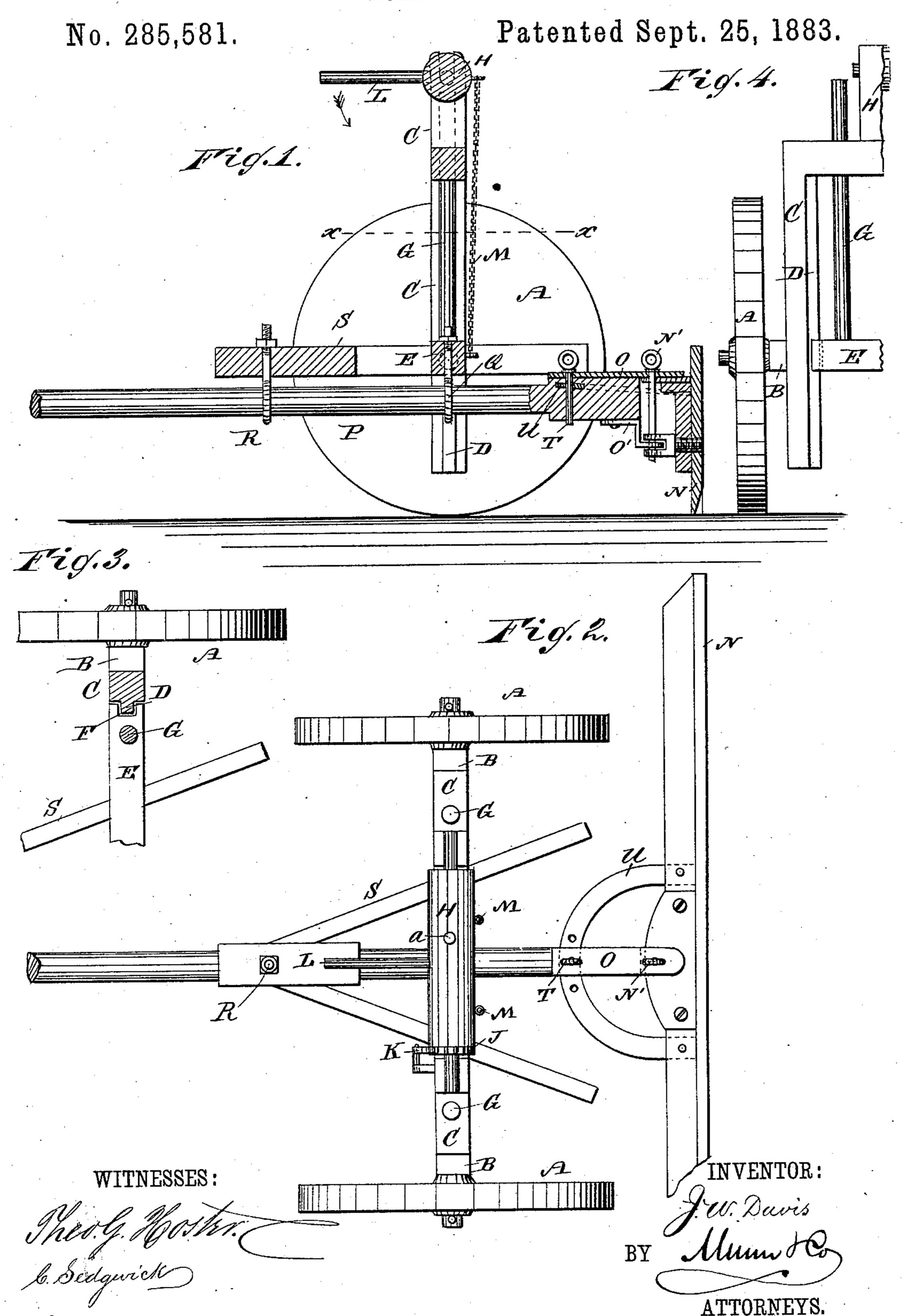
J. W. DAVIS.

ROAD SCRAPER.



United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH WARREN DAVIS, OF PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK.

ROAD-SCRAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,581, dated September 25, 1883.

Application filed May 3, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph W. Davis, of Port Jefferson, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Road-Scraper, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved road-scraper which can be raised or lowered very easily and rapidly, and to can be inclined as may be desired to the draft-pole.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved road-scraper. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, parts being broken out. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of part of the 20 same on the line x x, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front view of part of the same.

The wheels A are journaled on short arms or shafts B, projecting laterally from the outer sides of the shanks of a vertical frame, C, which shanks are each provided on the inner side with a longitudinal ridge or feather, D.

A cross-bar, E, is pivoted in each end with a vertical groove, F, into which the ridges D can pass, thus guiding the bar E and permit30 ting the same to slide vertically between the shanks of the frame C. Two guide-rods, G, project upward from the bar E and pass through apertures in the cross-piece of the frame C.

A windlass-roller, H, is journaled in suitable standards on the top of the cross-bar of the frame C, and is provided at one end with a ratchet-wheel, J, on which a pawl, K, rests, which is pivoted to one of the standards. The windlass-roller is provided with a crank-han-dle or with a series of apertures, a, into which a rod, L, can be passed for turning the roller. One or two chains or ropes, M, are fastened to the roller H and to the cross-bar E.

The scraper-plate N, which is of any suitable construction, is pivoted at its middle by a pin, N', to plates O O', fastened on the rear end of a draft-pole, P, passing loosely through eyes Q and R, projecting downward, respectively, from the cross-bar E and from a frame, S, projecting toward the front from the bar E. A bolt or pin, T, projects through a semicircu-

lar flat bar, U, projecting toward the front from the upper edge of the scraper-plate and through the pole, which bar U is provided with a series of apertures, through which the pin T can pass. 55

The operation is as follows: If the scraper-plate is to be raised to avoid an obstruction, or when not in use, and while being drawn to the place where it is to be used, the chains or ropes M are wound on the drum or roller H, 60 whereby the cross-bar E, for which the pole P is suspended, will be raised, whereby the scraper-plate will also be raised. The scraper-plate can thus be raised and lowered very easily and rapidly as circumstances may require-65. The inclination of the scraper-plate to the pole can easily be adjusted by means of the curved plate U and the pin T.

If desired, the pole P and the scraper-plate N can be removed, and the cross-bar E and 70 the windlass-drum H can be used to raise stones, pull stumps, and raise other weights, which can be transported while suspended from the bar E.

In place of the windlass-drum, other devices 75 may be used to raise the bar E; but the windlass-drum is preferred.

The pole must be united firmly to the scraper in order to make a good job, and as the scraper must be raised and the pole with it, the latter 80 must be fastened to or held in the vertically-adjustable frame. On the other hand, if the scraper were to be attached to the stationary frame, it would be required to hang loosely in the adjustable frame. This would cause great 85 strain on the frame and necessitate a very heavy scraper.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with a road-scraper 90 plate, a frame mounted on wheels, and a pole, of a cross-bar from which said pole is suspended, adapted to slide vertically, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of a pole, a road-scraper 95 plate attached thereto, a sliding cross-bar from which said pole is suspended, and a frame carrying devices for raising said cross-bar, as shown and described.

3. The combination, with the frame C, mounted on wheels, and provided with longitudinal ridges D on the inner sides of the shanks, of

the cross-bar E, provided in the ends with grooves F, through which the ridges D pass, a road-scraper plate attached to a pole suspended from the bar E, and of devices for securing the bar E, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with the frame C, mounted on wheels, of the cross-bar E, the guiderods G, projecting upward from the cross-bar E, a road-scraper plate attached to a pole suspended from the bar E, and devices for raising the bar E, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination, with the frame C, mounted on wheels, of the bar E, sliding on the frame C, a scraper-plate attached to a pole suspended from the bar E, the windlass drum or roller H, journaled on the frame C, and the chains or ropes M, fastened to the bar E and to the drum H, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination, with the frame C, mounted on wheels, of the bar E, sliding in the frame C, the eyes or loops Q and R, projecting from the bar E and its frame S, the pole P, passed 25 through the eyes or loops, and of the scraper-plate N, pivoted to the pole P, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

7. The combination, with the frame C, mount-30 ed on wheels, of the bar E, sliding on the frame C, the pole P, suspended from the bar E, the scraper-plate N, pivoted to the pole, the curved bar U, and the pin T, passed through the bar U and the pole P, substantially as herein shown 35 and described, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:
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