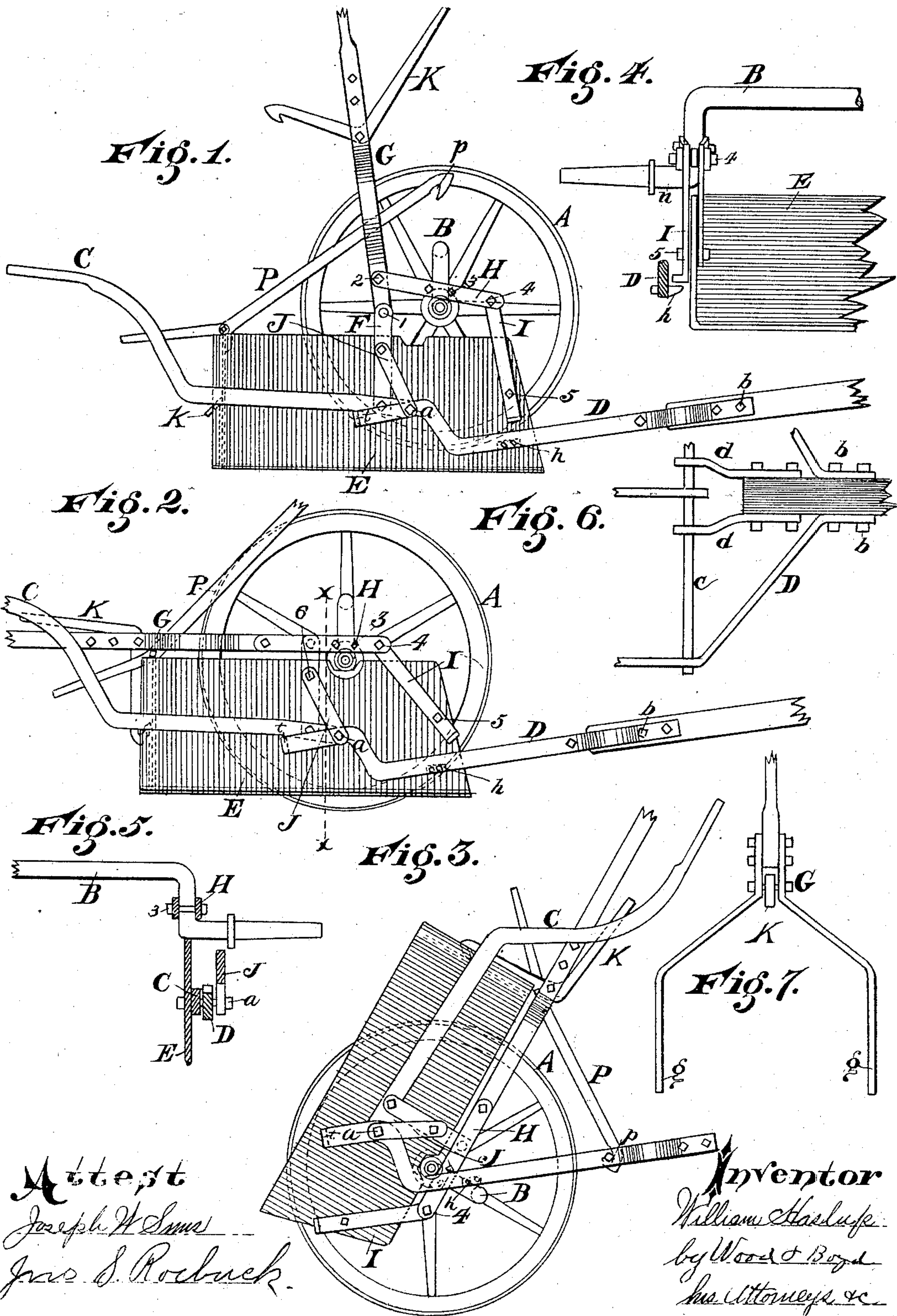


(No Model.)

W. HASLUP.  
SCRAPER.

No. 316,779.

Patented Apr. 28, 1885.



Attest  
Joseph H. Sims  
Jas. S. Roebuck.

Inventor  
William Haslup  
by Wood & Bond  
his Attorneys &c.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HASLUP, OF SIDNEY, OHIO.

## SCRAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,779, dated April 28, 1885.

Application filed October 6, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HASLUP, a resident of Sidney, in the county of Shelby and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scrapers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a two-wheeled scraper.

The object of my invention is to provide, first, suitable lifting devices for elevating the front end of the scraper in advance of the rear end of the scraper, so as to lift it out of the ground when it is loaded.

Another object of my invention is to provide powerful leverage for operating and controlling the filling, dumping, and lifting of the scraper.

Another object of my invention is to suspend the scraper to a carrying-axle with stop devices, which will prevent the scraper from being tipped over and dumped when it strikes an obstruction in the act of loading; also to limit or control the depth of cut or scoop made by the scraper for filling, all of which will be fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improvement in position for loading. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation showing the scraper in position for carrying a load. Fig. 3 shows the scraper elevated in position for dumping. Fig. 4 is a front sectional elevation. Fig. 5 is a detached sectional elevation on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the tongue and catch devices. Fig. 7 represents a plan view of the lifting-lever.

A represents the ground-wheels, there being one on either side of the scraper.

B represents a bent axle on which the wheels are journaled, to the bent arms of which the scraper is hung.

C represents handles rigidly attached to the sides of the scraper in any suitable manner.

D represents draw-bars or hounds, each of which is pivoted to the sides of the scraper by a bolt, *a*, and rigidly attached to the tongue by bolts *b*. The rear ends of draw-bars extend past the bolt *a* toward the rear end of the scraper, and are bent inwardly to act as a stop, *t*, to strike under the handles, thus pre-

venting the rear end of the scraper from tilting back when elevated. In filling the scraper, the ends of the draw-bars drop below the handles. In elevating the scraper they come under the handles, causing it to ride level. Instead of these draw-bars, bails or other equivalent devices may be employed.

*c* represents a cross-bar.

*d d* represent secondary draw-bars for stiffening the draw-bars and making a firm attachment of the parts to the tongue.

E represents the body of the scraper, preferably made of metal. It may be of any well-known form of construction.

F represents an ear or arm rigidly bolted to the sides of the scraper. It is shown as secured at the lower end by the same bolt that holds the handle. This arm F projects above the sides of the scraper to form an ear for suspending it upon the axle.

1 represents a pivot-bolt, which connects the arm F to one of the forks *g* of the lifting-lever.

2 represents a pivot-bolt hinging link-arm H to the shank of the lifting-lever G. Link H is preferably made of two pieces or straps of metal—one upon each side of the arms of the axle B, as shown in Fig. 4, to which it is clamped by bolts, so as to turn, together with the crank-axle, in the hubs of the wheels, the link H thus constituting a swinging lever.

I represents links, the upper ends of which are pivoted to the link H by pivot-bolt 4, and the lower ends to the scraper by pivot-bolt 5.

J represents a brace, which is secured by the swivel-bolt *a*, which holds the hounds or draw-bars D to the side of the scraper, and by bolt 6 to the ear-bar F and scraper E.

In order to limit the motion of the scraper, a lug, *h*, is secured to the hound D, which strikes against the upturned end of one of the links I. These parts serve as a stop to limit the downward inclination of the front ends of the scraper and prevent its going too deep into the earth or from tilting over while being filled.

The scraper in Fig. 1 is shown in position for filling. When it is desired to elevate the front end to draw it out of the ground, lever G is pulled downward a little distance. The action of the links H I first elevates the front end of the scraper by means of the lever G and link H turning on the centers 2 and 4. As le-



ver G is moved still farther downward, ears F are lifted by the fulcrum of the lever turning on pivots 1 and 2, and the scraper is raised bodily until the hook K is brought to engage with the catch *k*, attached to the rear end of the scraper, when the parts are held in position, as shown in Fig. 2. The hook-bar K is moved so that the notch at *i*, lower end, is made to engage with the catch *k*.

When the scraper is suspended in the position shown in Fig. 2, the load is suspended bodily upon the axle, ready to be transported to the place of deposit. When it is desired to dump the load, the operator lifts on the handle C, the scraper revolves properly on the spindles in the wheels until the point catches the ground, and the draft of the team carries it over.

The body of the scraper E being carried into the position shown in Fig. 3, the devices for suspending the scraper and controlling it are very simple, and the leverage employed to lift and control the scraper is exceedingly powerful, allowing the load to be lifted bodily by the operation of the lever G, and the scraper is so swiveled upon the bolt *a* that the operator can easily tilt it for dumping by simply lifting on the handles C, so as to bring the point of the scraper in contact with the earth, and the power of the team will finish the dumping or tilt the scraper.

P represents a hook-bar pivoted to the rear end of the scraper. The hook *p* at the forward end engages over the bar *c*, and holds it in the position shown in Fig. 3.

I am aware that the rear ends of tongue-bars have had lugs formed on upward extensions to impinge against the back of hangers to prevent a scoop from tilting backward when loaded. Such I do not claim.

I claim—

1. An earth-scraper suspended on an axle supported on two carrying-wheels, to which the scraper is swiveled by means of link-levers connected to the center and forward end of the scraper, substantially as specified.

2. An earth-scraper suspended on an axle

and supporting-wheels by means of ears F, links H I, and lever G, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of a scraper-body, E, a lifting-lever, G, having a hinged connection therewith, link I, hinged to said body, and link H, hinged at one end to link I and at the other end to lever G, and a fulcrum for link H between link I and lever G, whereby the initial movement of the lever G elevates the front end of the scraper before raising it bodily out of the ground, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the scraper suspended from the axle, the draw-bars D, pivoted to said scraper, the links I, pivoted to the forward end of the scraper, with their ends terminating above said draw-bars, and a stop, *h*, secured to the draw-bar beneath the lower end of link I, so as to strike against the latter and limit its downward movement, substantially as described.

5. In combination with the scraper E, suspended upon the main axle by links H I, the draw-bars D, pivoted to the scraper at a point forward of the pivot 1, and extended rearward, provided with a stop to strike the handle C, to prevent the rear end of the scraper from dropping down when it is carrying its load, substantially as specified.

6. In combination with the lever G, hinged to link H, and ear F, for suspending the scraper on the carrying-axle, the hooked lever K and catch *k*, for holding the scraper in an elevated position, substantially as specified.

7. In combination with the scraper E, the forked lever G, swiveled to ears at either side of the scraper and to a swinging lever bolted to a carrying-axle, whereby the scraper and its load may be bodily elevated by depressing the lever G, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM HASLUP.

Witnesses:

D. OLDHAM,  
MILTON BENNETT.