

(No Model.)

L. H. SHOLDER.

WIRE SCOOP.

No. 384,090.

Patented June 5, 1888.

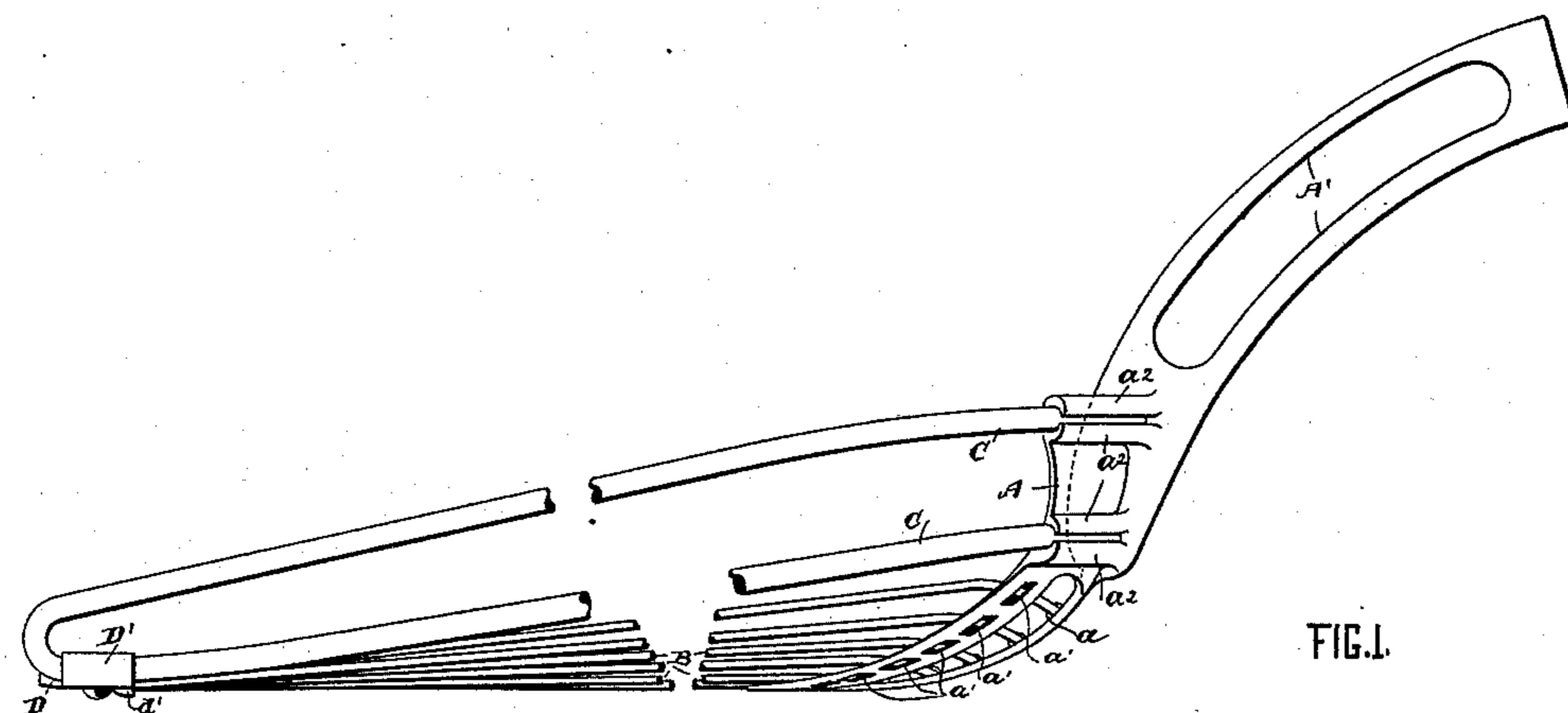


FIG. 1.

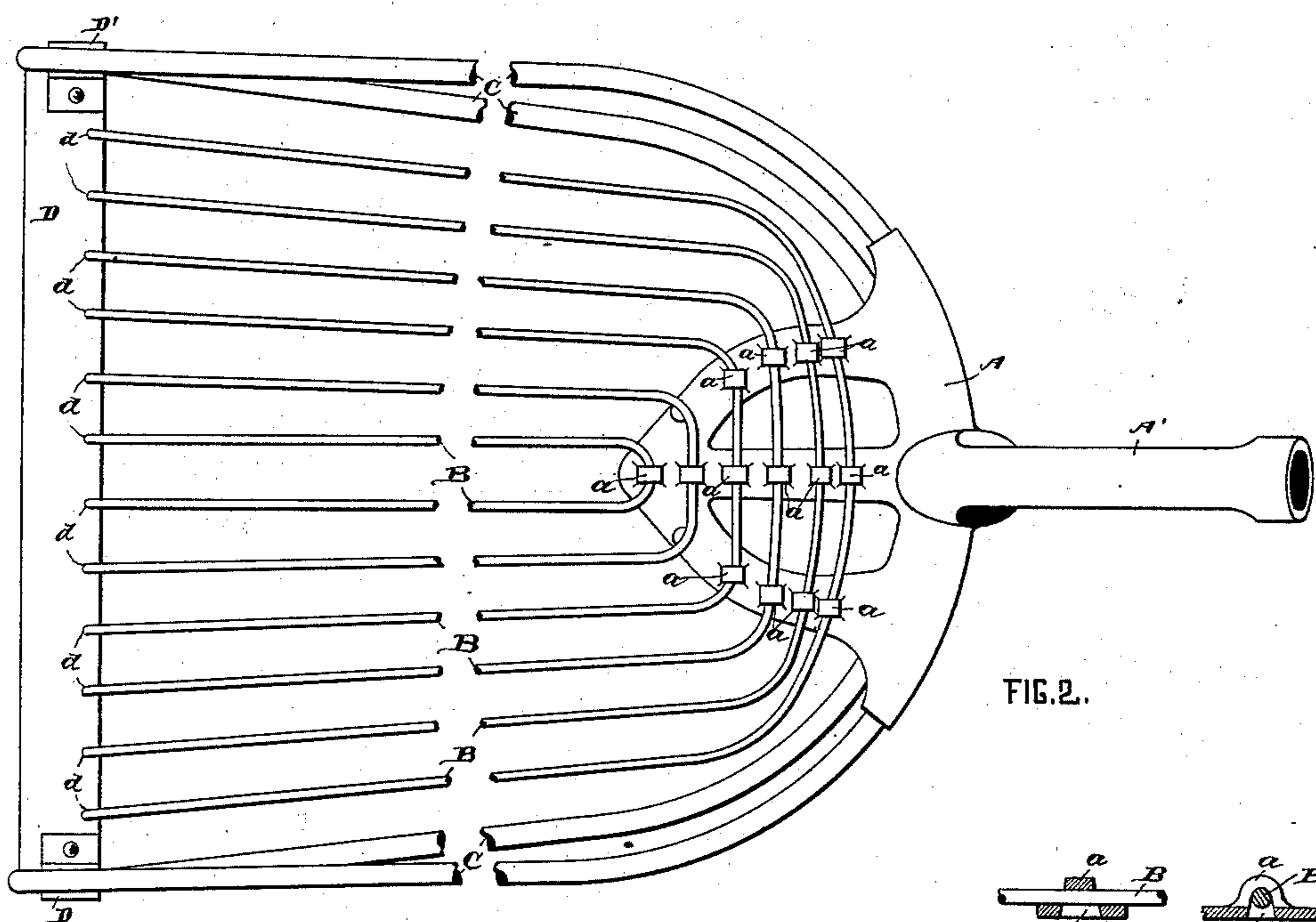


FIG. 2.

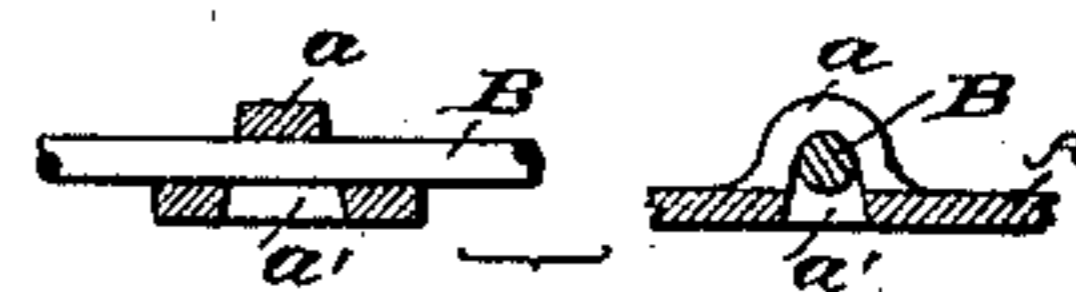


FIG. 3.

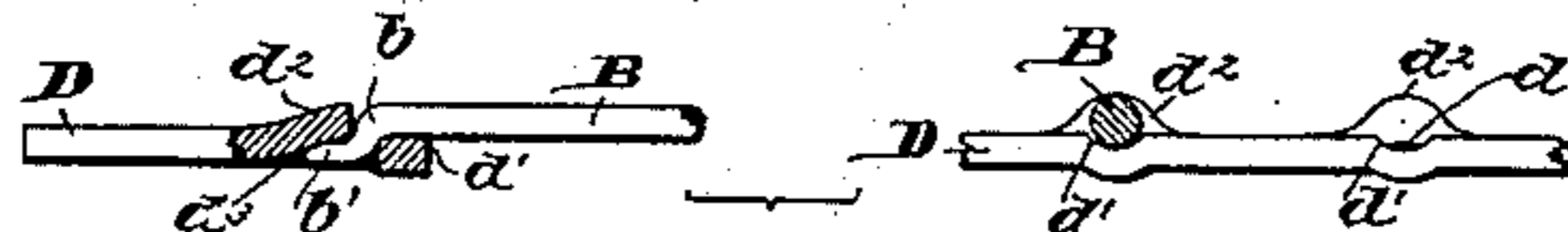


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES.  
N. S. Amstutz.  
L. H. Sholder.

L. H. Sholder, INVENTOR,  
By  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS H. SHOLDER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## WIRE SCOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,090, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed January 23, 1888. Serial No. 261,588. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS H. SHOLDER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Wire Scoops; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

10 My invention relates to improvements in wire scoops, known to the trade as "vegetable-scoops;" and it consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan. Figs. 3 and 4 are elevations in section in detail, and hereinafter described.

A represents a skeleton plate, preferably of  
20 malleable cast-iron and integral with the handle-socket A'. Plate A has a series of upwardly-projecting loops,  $a$ , arranged preferably about as shown in Fig. 2, for securing the middle section of wires, B, the latter, in the  
25 main, forming the bottom of the scoop. Underneath each loop  $a$  is a pocket or recess,  $a'$ , the same flaring downward, by means of which, in casting plate A, no cores are set for the loops  $a$ , the sand of the mold leaving its  
30 own cores. Plate A has also outwardly-projecting ribs  $a''$ , set in pairs in approximately the position shown, for securing the side wires, C, these ribs being clinched over the wires after the parts are assembled.

35 D is the front plate of the scoop. The end portion of this plate, reduced in width, is doubled back and riveted to form loop D', for securing the central section of wires C. Plate D has a series of holes,  $d$ , near the rear edge  
40 of the plate, for receiving the forward ends of wires D, the latter being offset downward at  $b$  to enter these holes. Plate D from holes  $d$  rearward is swaged or offset downward to form channels or seats  $d'$  for wires B, so that when  
45 these wires are in position only about half of the thickness of these wires extends above the flat upper surface of plate D; also, in front of each hole  $d$  the plate is swaged upward, forming slight inclines  $d''$ , the upper surface of these  
50 inclines at the rear ends thereof being about flush with the top surface of wires B. The ex-

treme ends of these wires, at  $b'$ , are swaged or hammered into the concavity  $d^3$  on the under side of plate D, made in forming the inclines  $d''$ , such hammering or swaging broadening and  
55 thinning the ends of the wire, so that these ends are flush with the under side of plate D, and thereby riveting the wires fast.

The plate D is of steel and of considerable width, and usually has a rounded forward  
60 edge, and is preferably hardened, and this plate has great wearing capacity, and with such construction the forward ends and offset portions of wires B are protected by the members of this plate, and no projecting shoulders  
65 or ends of the wires are exposed to cut or bruise any vegetables that are being handled with the scoop.

Wires C not only form the sides of the scoop, but brace the structure as well, and are usu-  
70 ally larger than the bottom wires, B. Wires C pass through loops D' and are doubled back, as shown in Fig. 1, and the rear ends thereof are secured, as aforesaid, between ribs  $a''$ . The wire sides thus formed are a great improve-  
75 ment over the plate sides heretofore used, in that the screening capacity of the scoop is increased. With plate sides aforesaid—for instance in gathering potatoes from the ground—  
80 more or less dirt will be packed along the sides of the scoop and held by the potatoes being lifted from discharging at the bottom of the scoop. With the wire sides, of course, the dirt is screened as freely from the sides as from  
85 other portions of the scoop.

I do not claim the wire sides broadly, as these have been before used. I only claim my peculiar construction of such wire sides.

What I claim is—

1. In a wire scoop, the combination, with a  
90 skeleton plate having loops therein and outwardly-projecting ribs on its sides and wires passing through these loops in the skeleton plate, of a front plate to which the forward ends of the wires are secured, said plate hav-  
95 ing loops on its end, and side wires secured in said loops and having their ends secured in the outwardly-projecting ribs of the skeleton plate, substantially as set forth.

2. In a wire scoop, the combination, with  
100 wires B, of a front plate having a series of holes for securing the ends of such wires, the latter

being offset downward to enter such holes, the plate being offset downward rearward of each hole and offset upward forward of such hole, the parts being arranged substantially as set forth.

5 3. In a wire scoop, the combination, with plates A and D, the former having ribs arranged in pairs and the latter having loops at the end thereof, substantially as indicated, of wires  
10 forming the sides of the scoop, said wires engaging the loops of plate D, these wires being

bent back and secured at the ends between ribs of plate A by clinching such ribs over the respective wires, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 14th day of January, 1888.

LOUIS H. SHOLDER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. DORER,

ALBERT E. LYNCH.