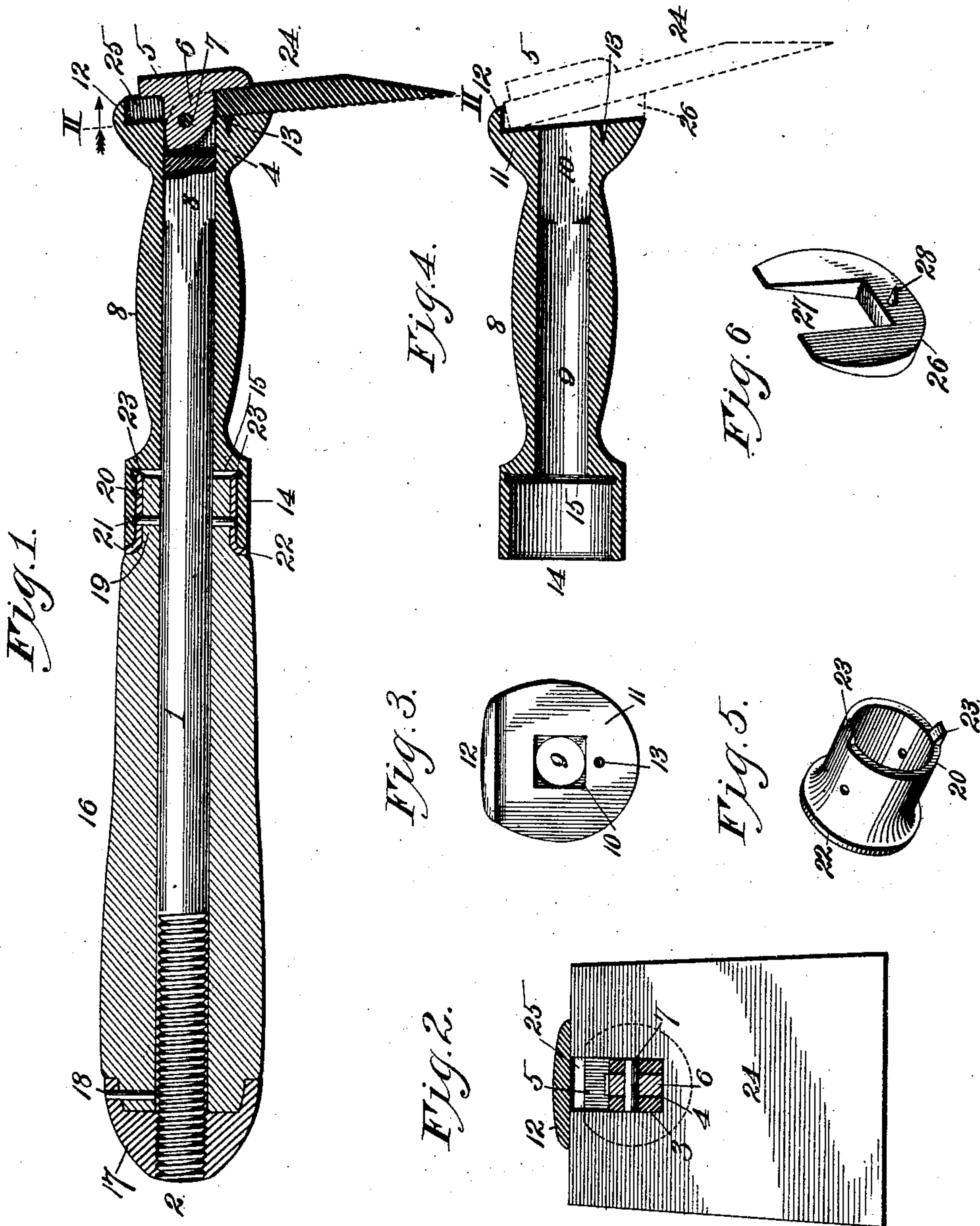


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Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

F. H. CROCKER.
CABINET SCRAPER.
(Application filed Nov. 17, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS H. CROCKER, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

CABINET-SCRAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,017, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed November 17, 1900. Serial No. 36,895. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS H. CROCKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, have invented a new and useful Cabinet-Scraper, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cabinet-scrapers, and more particularly to that class which are used for scraping paint and varnish from railway-coaches, and is designed particularly as an improvement on the cabinet-scraper for which I secured Letters Patent of the United States No. 633,571, dated September 26, 1899. In such patented device each blade must project at the same angle unless the blade itself is angular, and to produce angular blades the cost of the article is materially increased.

The primary object of this invention, therefore, is to produce a cabinet-scraper wherein straight blades can be set at different angles, and thereby give the painter more convenient access to certain points or crevices to be scraped.

A further object is to provide a construction whereby the handle, while free to rotate, shall be inseparably connected to the clamping-sleeve, as when once assembled it is undesirable to again separate said parts.

With these objects in view the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization, as hereinafter described and claimed, and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of a cabinet-scraper embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line II II of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front view of the clamping-sleeve. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the clamping-sleeve. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the metallic thimble. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the detachable wedge for giving to the face of the clamping-sleeve a different pitch or inclination.

In the said drawings, 1 designates a cylindrical rod provided at one end with the screw-threads 2 and having its opposite end of angular or square formation, as at 3, and provided with a bifurcation, as at 4.

5 designates the head of the rod, the same being provided with a flat shank or lug 6, fit-

ting and pivoted loosely in said bifurcation 4, as at 7, in order that the head may be adjusted to different inclinations.

8 designates a sleeve, preferably of metal, and having its passage partly circular and partly angular in cross-section, as shown at 9 and 10, respectively, the passage being of a size to snugly embrace the rod and its portion 10 of the same cross-sectional configuration as the angular or square portion 3 of the rod. At its front end the sleeve is preferably enlarged, as at 11, and formed at diametrically opposite sides of the passage with the forwardly-projecting flange 12 and the recess 13. At its rear or opposite end the sleeve is diametrically enlarged both internally and externally, as shown at 14, and is provided with an internal groove or channel 15.

16 designates the handle, preferably of wood, and carrying at its rear end an approximately semispherical nut 17, the same being preferably riveted to the handle, as at 18, the handle fitting loosely upon the rod, with the nut engaging the threads thereof. The front end of the handle is diametrically reduced, as shown at 19, and fitting upon said reduced portion is a thimble 20, being secured thereon by rivets 21. The thimble is journaled in the enlarged end 14 of sleeve 8 and has its rear end flared or turned outward, as at 22, to provide a shoulder or wear-surface between the handle and said sleeve 8. (See Fig. 1.) The front end of the thimble is provided with forwardly-projecting lugs 23, beveled at their inner sides, so that when the handle is driven into sleeve 8 said lugs will be bent outwardly and engage the groove 15, thereby locking the handle and clamping-sleeve reliably together without interfering with the independent rotatable movement of the former. With the parts thus assembled it will be apparent that the operator can grasp and hold the sleeve 8 firmly in one hand and turn or rotate the handle with his other hand, this rotation of the handle through the medium of the nut and screw sliding the rod longitudinally in one direction or the other, and thereby moving its pivoted head 5 toward or from the front end of the clamping-sleeve.

24 designates the scraper-blade of the configuration shown or of any preferred form and provided in one edge with an open slot

or notch 25 to fit snugly and non-rotatably upon the rectangular portion of the rod at its junction with the pivoted head, and therefore against the front end or face of sleeve 5 8, against which it is rigidly and reliably clamped by drawing the head 5 against it under the manipulation of the handle in the proper direction, and in this connection it will be noted that the blade can be reliably 10 clamped in this manner without regard to whether its faces are parallel with each other, because the pivoted head automatically accommodates itself to whatever pitch or inclination the front face of the blade may occupy. 15 To release the blade, it is only necessary to turn the handle a fraction of a revolution in the opposite direction, as will be readily understood. In this connection it will also be noted that the depth of the notch in the blade 20 is unimportant, as if too deep the upper edge of the blade by bearing against sleeve-shoulder 12 will prevent any slippage of the blade under any pressure which may be brought to bear upon it in the act of scraping paint or 25 varnish from wood or other material. In case it is desired that the blade should extend at a different angle or inclination it may be accomplished by inserting a wedge between the blade and the end of the sleeve— 30 such, for instance, as the wedge 26. This wedge to secure it more reliably in position is provided with a notch 27 to fit over the square end of the rod and the pin 28 to engage the hole or recess 13, the handle being 35 manipulated sufficiently, of course, to provide room between said wedge and pivoted head 5 for the blade, which in this case must project from the handle at the angle represented by the front face of the wedge, (see Fig. 4,) 40 the head 5 automatically assuming the angle of and bearing against the front side of the blade and holding it rigidly in position.

It will be noted that the principle of operation of this scraper is the same as that disclosed in the patent above referred to, the essence of this invention residing in the means whereby straight blades can be secured to the handle at different inclinations, the variation, of course, depending upon the shape of the 50 wedge; also, in the permanent connection between the handle and the clamping-sleeve.

From the above description it will be apparent that while I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiment of the invention it is susceptible of modification in 55 minor particulars without departing from the spirit and scope or sacrificing any of its advantages.

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

1. A cabinet-scraper, comprising a rod having threads at one end, and a pivoted head at the other, a sleeve fitting non-rotatably on the 65 rod, a handle journaled upon the rod, a nut secured to the handle and engaging the threads of the rod, and a scraper-blade fitting upon

the front end of said rod and adapted to be clamped between the front end of the sleeve and said pivoted head by proper rotary movement of the handle, substantially as described. 70

2. A cabinet-scraper, comprising a rod having threads at one end, and a pivoted head at the other, a sleeve fitting non-rotatably on the rod, a handle journaled upon the rod, a nut secured to the handle and engaging the threads 75 of the rod, a scraper-blade fitting upon the front end of said rod, and a wedge interposed between the front end of the sleeve and the blade, the latter and the wedge being adapted to be clamped rigidly in position by proper rotary movement of the handle, substantially as described. 80

3. A cabinet-scraper, comprising a rod having threads at one end, and a pivoted head at the other, a sleeve fitting non-rotatably on the rod, and provided with a hole or recess in its front end, a handle journaled upon the rod, a nut secured to the handle and engaging the threads of the rod, a notched wedge fitting on 85 the front end of the rod and provided with a pin engaging said hole or recess, and a scraper-blade fitting on the front end of the rod and interposed between the wedge and the pivoted head, substantially as described. 90 95

4. A cabinet-scraper, comprising a rod having threads at one end and a pivoted head at the other, a sleeve fitting non-rotatably on the rod and provided at its front end with a forwardly-projecting flange, a handle journaled 100 upon the rod, a nut secured to the handle and engaging the threads of the rod, and a scraper-blade having an open slot or notch in one edge adapted to be slipped upon the rod until such movement is limited by the abutment of the 105 blade against the sleeve-flange, and adapted to be clamped between the front end of said sleeve and said pivoted head by proper rotary movement of the handle, substantially as described. 110

5. In a cabinet-scraper, a rod, having a threaded end and a pivoted head, a sleeve fitting non-rotatably on said rod, a handle journaled on said rod and interlocked as regards longitudinal movement to said sleeve, a nut secured to the handle and engaging the threads 115 of said rod, and a blade clamped between the front end of said sleeve and said pivoted head, substantially as described.

6. In a cabinet-scraper, a rod, having a threaded end and a pivoted head, a sleeve fitting non-rotatably on said rod and provided at its front end with an annular groove, a handle journaled upon the rod, a thimble secured to the handle and provided with lugs engaging 120 and adapted to turn in the groove of said sleeve but interlocked therewith as regards longitudinal movement, a nut secured to the handle and engaging the threads of the rod, and a blade clamped between the front end 125 of said sleeve and said pivoted head, substantially as described. 130

7. In a cabinet-scraper, a rod, having a threaded end and a pivoted head, a sleeve fit-

ting non-rotatably on said rod and enlarged
internally and externally at its rear end and
provided with an annular groove, a handle
journaled upon the rod, a thimble secured
; upon the handle, and fitting rotatably in the
enlarged end of the sleeve, and provided with
outwardly - projecting lugs engaging said
groove, and having its rear end bent or flared
outwardly and bearing against the rear edge
10 of the sleeve enlargement, a nut secured to

the handle and engaging the threads of the
rod, and a blade clamped between the front
end of said sleeve and said pivoted head, sub-
stantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 15
in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANCIS H. CROCKER.

Witnesses:

H. C. RODGERS,
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