

No. 777,033.

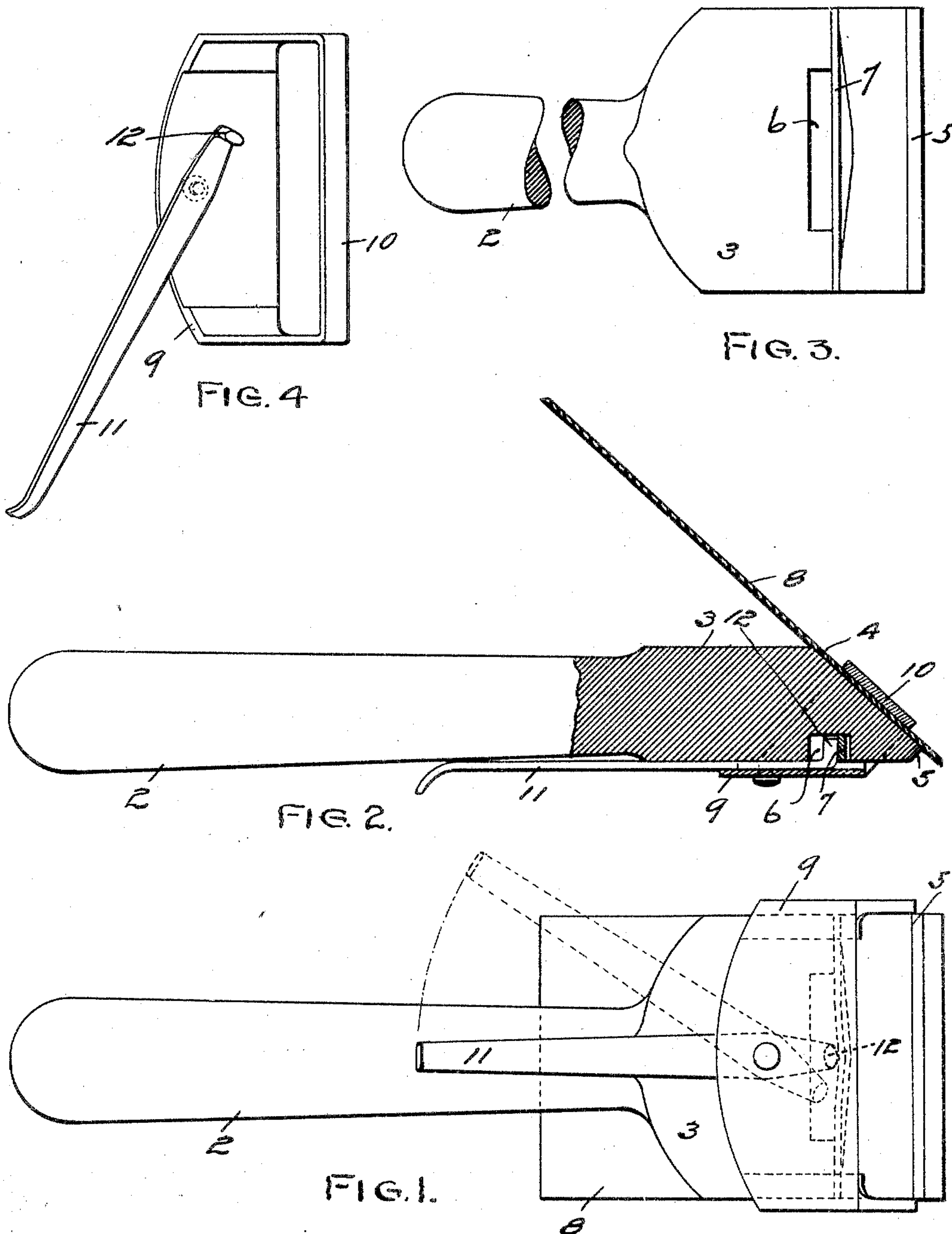
PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

A. LARSON & B. C. DUNBAR.

FLOOR SCRAPER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1904.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW LARSON AND BENTLEY C. DUNBAR, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA;
SAID LARSON ASSIGNOR OF HIS RIGHT TO J. W. SHEPARD, OF ST.
PAUL, MINNESOTA.

FLOOR-SCRAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,033, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed January 9, 1904. Serial No. 188,280. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ANDREW LARSON and BENTLEY C. DUNBAR, of St. Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Floor-Scrapers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to devices for scraping floors and butchers' blocks, and generally for removing paint or varnish from furniture and other finished articles preparatory to re-surfacing or refinishing the same.

The object of our invention is to provide means for securing and supporting the scraper and allowing it to be easily and quickly adjusted or removed.

The invention consists generally in various constructions and combinations, all as hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side view of a scraper-tool embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same, a portion of the handle being broken away, showing the means for securing the scraper-blade thereon. Fig. 3 is a view with the clamp device removed, showing the spring for exerting a yielding pressure on the scraper-blade. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the clamp detached from the handle.

In the drawings, 2 represents a suitable handle having a head 3, that is provided at its outer end with a beveled or inclined surface 4, that intersects with the oppositely-inclined shorter surface 5, provided at the extreme end of the head. A recess 6 is provided in one side of the head, and a flat spring 7 has its ends snugly fitting within slots in said head and extends across said recess in position to be engaged and put under tension by a locking-lever hereinafter described. The recess 6 is of sufficient width to provide space for the flexing of the spring when it is engaged by the locking-lever.

8 is a scraper-blade that is adapted to rest upon the inclined surface 4 with its cutting edge projecting beyond the surface 5 a suitable distance to engage the surface of the

floor or article of furniture that is being scraped.

9 is a plate that is adapted to rest upon one side of the head 3 and provided with an integral loop or strap 10, that passes around the end of the head over the inclined surface 4 and holds the scraper-blade firmly thereon. A lever 11 is pivoted near one end on the plate 9 and has a lug 12 on its short arm that engages the spring 7 and puts the same under tension, said spring yielding sufficiently to allow the locking-lever to be swung around parallel with the handle 2, as indicated in full lines in Fig. 1. The spring will be of sufficient strength so that when the lever 11 has been adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 1 the blade 8 will be gripped firmly by the clamping-strap 10 and held securely during the scraping operation. At any time the operator can readjust the blade by swinging the locking-lever to one side or the other a sufficient distance to relieve the scraper-blade of the tension of the spring.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination with a suitable handle having a beveled or inclined surface at one end, of a scraper-blade fitting said surface and having a cutting edge adapted to project beyond the same, a clamping device arranged to clamp said blade upon said surface and comprising a loop and a lever carried thereby and a spring arranged to be tensioned by the movement of said lever.

2. The combination, with a handle having a beveled surface at one end, of a scraper-blade fitting thereon, a loop or strap adapted to encircle said inclined surface and said blade, and a lever pivoted on said loop and having a lug to enter a slot in said handle.

3. The combination, with a handle, of a scraper-blade provided at one end thereof, a loop adapted to encircle the end of said handle and said blade near its cutting edge, a pivoted lever, a lug thereon, and a spring mounted in said handle and arranged to be engaged and tensioned by said lug when said lever is operated, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a handle having

oppositely beveled or inclined surfaces of different length at one end, of a scraper-blade fitting the longer surface and having a cutting edge arranged to overlap the other surface, a loop encircling said blade and the end of said handle, a lever pivoted on said loop near one end and having a depending lug adapted to enter a recess in said handle, and a spring provided in said recess in the path of said lug, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with a handle having a beveled surface at one end, of a scraper-blade fitting thereon, a loop or strap adapted to encircle said beveled surface and said blade, a spring carried by said handle, and means carried by said loop for engaging and flexing said spring, for the purpose specified.

6. The combination, with a handle having a beveled surface at one end, of a scraper-blade fitting thereon, a loop or strap adapted to encircle said beveled surface and said blade, and a lever pivoted at a point intermediate to its ends on said loop and operating in a plane substantially parallel with said handle and engaging the same to draw said loop firmly against said blade and surface, for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 4th day of January, 1904.

ANDREW LARSON.

BENTLEY C. DUNBAR.

In presence of—

RICHARD PAUL,
M. HAGERTY.