May 27, 1930. E. J. BENSON 1,760,107

PLASTER SCORING TOOL

Filed May 31, 1928

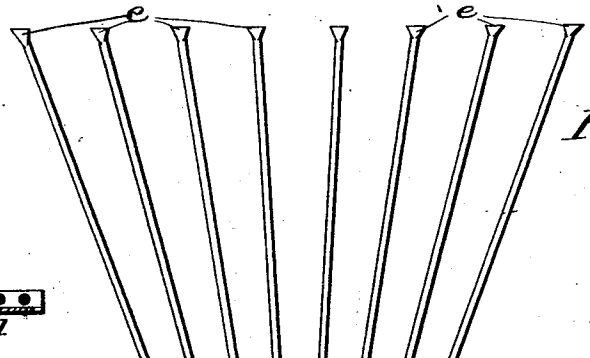


Fig. 1

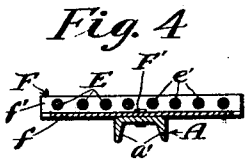


Fig. 4

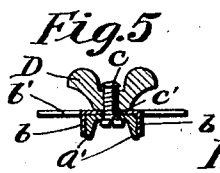


Fig. 5

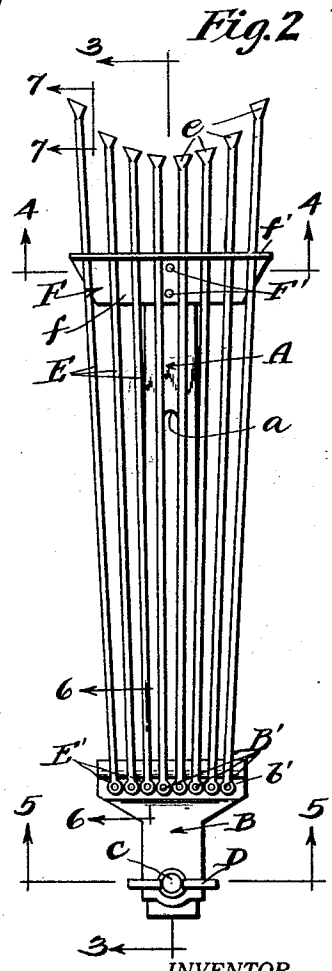


Fig. 2

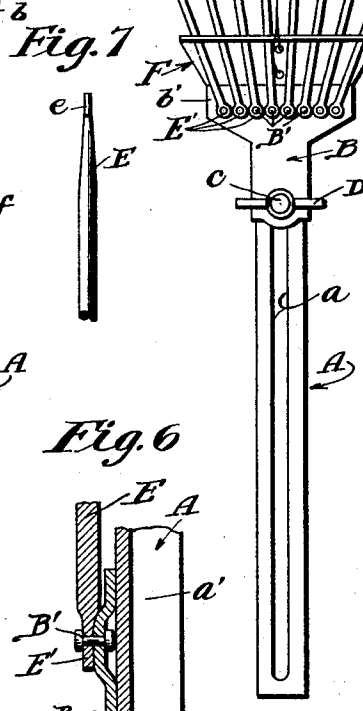


Fig. 7

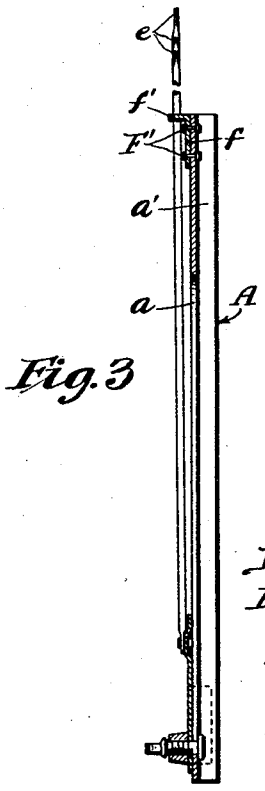


Fig. 3

Fig. 6



Fig. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PLASTER-SCORING TOOL

Application filed May 31, 1928. Serial No. 281,941.

This invention relates to and has for an object the provision of a new and improved type of plaster scoring tool, by means of which plasterers, after the application of a coat of plaster to a wall and while the same is still moist, may scrape or score the same so as to provide a bond for a succeeding coat of plaster.

Another object is to provide a scoring tool embodying a handle with a plurality of scrapers slidably mounted thereon and arranged to be extended from the handle and spread apart fan-like into position for use, and to be retracted and supported on the handle in collapsed position when not in use.

Other objects may appear as the description progresses.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown a preferred form of invention, subject to modification within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit thereof. In said drawings,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of my improved scoring tool extended into position for use.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same contracted into position of disuse.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the tool on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a transverse section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a transverse section on line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary section on line 6—6 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary edge view of one of the scapers, as seen on line 7—7 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a locking screw arranged to support the scrapers in open and closed positions on the handle.

The device in its preferred form embodies a channeled handle A on which a slide B is movably mounted, and adapted to be held at selected positions by means of a screw C which extends through and is movably disposed in an elongated slot a in the web of the handle. The screw C has a squared portion C′ inwardly of the head thereof, which seats in the slot a of the handle so as to prevent the turning of the screw, and a wing nut D is adjustably held on the threaded portion of the screw above and in contact with the slide B for the purpose of locking the slide at selected positions on the handle.

The handle is preferably of channeled cross section so that the head of the screw will be enclosed within the channel and between the flanges a', a' thereof. The slide B has depending flanges b, b at the sides, which overlie the flanges a', a' of the handle, and said slide is also provided outwardly on its outer end with a transverse portion b' which overlies the web of the handle.

A plurality of scraping or scoring elements E, E, etc. are pivotally mounted at their inner ends E′, E′ by means of pins, rivets or screws, as at B′, B′, etc. on the transverse enlarged portion b' of the slide. The adjacent end of the handle is provided with a cross piece F of right angular cross section and has the horizontal portion f' thereof stationarily held on the end of the handle A by means of rivets or screws, as at F′, while the vertical flange f' of said cross piece is perforated at a plurality of points, as at e', e', etc., horizontally alined to receive the scraping or scoring rods E, E, etc. The perforations in the member F are sufficiently larger than the scraping rods E to permit the spreading of the scraping elements, as shown in Fig. 1, when the tool is operatively arranged.

The scraping elements E, E, etc. are provided with flattened scraping portions, as at e, on their outer ends. By reference to Figs. 1 and 2 it will be noted that the scraping rods E are of different lengths, due to the movement of the rods while the same are being operatively and inoperatively positioned. As illustrated in Fig. 1, when the tool is in readiness for use, the scraping portions e', etc. will be substantially in transverse alinement, while as shown in Fig. 2, when the scrapers are retracted into inoperative position the scraping edges will be out of alinement and closer together.

When the tool is not in use, the slide B may be moved downwardly on the handle A and the scrapers E moved into close relationship on the handle so that the tool will occupy but little space and will be more convenient to carry about.

When the tool, however, is arranged for use, the slide B is moved on the handle A to the position shown in Fig. 1, or to any other selected position thereon. The perforations e' on the cross piece F being spaced at greater distances apart than the pins E', the movement of the slide B and the scrapers E longitudinally of the handle will affect the spreading of the scrapers so that the ends e thereof are sufficiently far apart to properly score a plastered wall for the reception of a succeeding coat of plaster.

Preferably the scraping rods E are somewhat flexible so that the operation of the tool will be more convenient and less tiresome than if the rods were rigid.

What I claim is:

A plaster scoring tool comprising a supporting member provided with a longitudinal slot therein, a slide longitudinally movable along said supporting member, a bolt extending through said slot and said slide with the head of the bolt engaging the supporting member at the sides of said slot, a nut on said bolt for engaging said slide for adjustably securing the slide along said member, a plurality of scraping rods pivoted at one end to said slide to swing together or apart, and a fixed guide on said supporting member through which said rods extend for causing said rods to swing together or apart as said slide is moved along said supporting member.

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