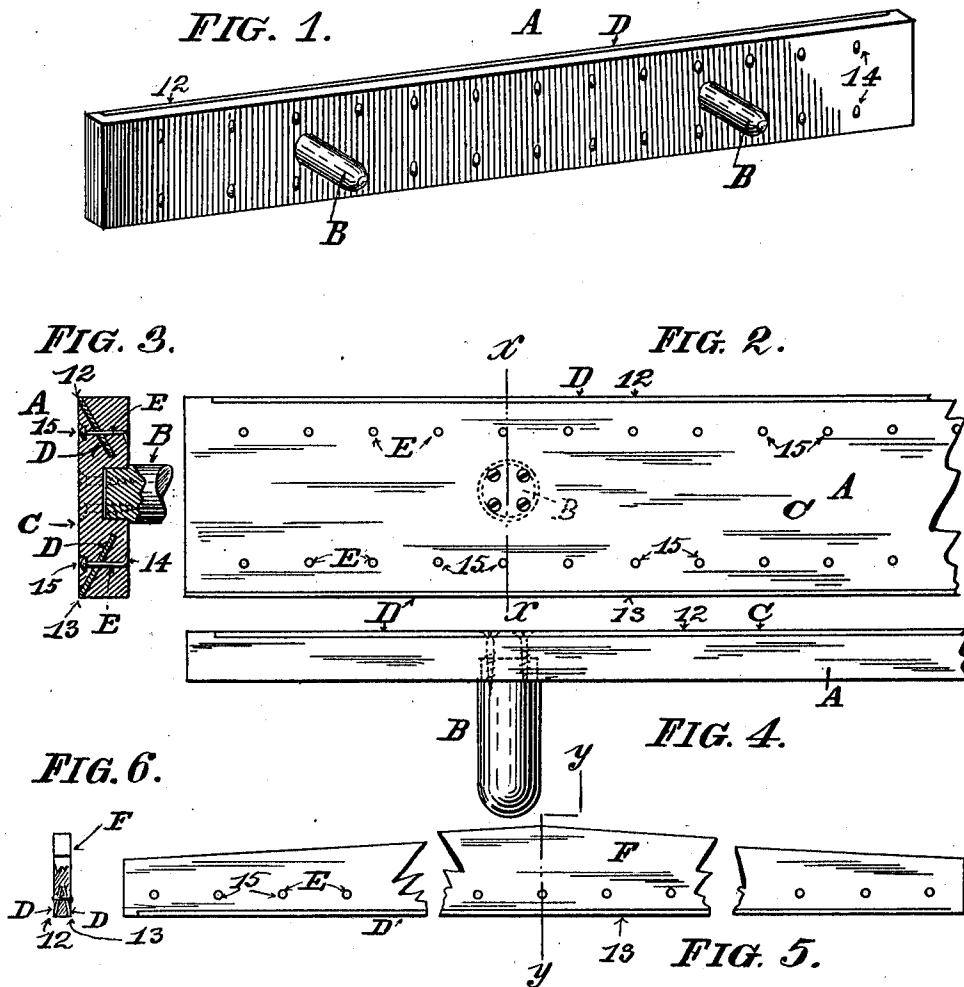


W. A. WHITMAN.
PLASTERER'S DARBY.
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1,031,406.

Patented July 2, 1912.



Witnesses:

C. B. Knudsen
A. S. Peterson.

Inventor:

WILBUR A. WHITMAN,

By *Michael Stark & Sons,*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBUR A. WHITMAN, OF WHEATON, ILLINOIS.

PLASTERER'S DARBY.

1,031,406.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 2, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBUR A. WHITMAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Wheaton, in Dupage county, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plasterers' Darbies; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same.

This invention has general reference to improvements in plasterers' darbies; and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar combination of parts and details of construction, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings already referred to, which serve to illustrate this invention more fully, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved plasterer's darby. Fig. 2 is a front-view of a portion of the same, the figure being drawn on a slightly increased scale. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same in section on line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an edge-view of the same. Fig. 5 is a view of a plasterer's straight edge constructed in accord with my invention. Fig. 6 is an end-view partly in section, of the device shown in Fig. 5.

Like characters and symbols of reference designate the same parts in all the figures.

A, in these drawings designates the board of a plasterer's darby. It is usually about 42 inches long, 4 inches wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. This board has at its back two, rearwardly extending, handles B, by which the darby is manipulated. This tool is employed by plasterers for leveling and surfacing plastered surfaces, such as the walls and the ceilings of rooms, when still in a plastic state; and when in use, wears most rapidly at the two longitudinal edges 12, 13, of the working surface C, thereof, so that this tool soon becomes useless.

To prolong the life of this tool, and at the same time to enable a workman to produce plastic surfaces of superior quality and smoothness, which is the object of this invention, I provide this darby with inserted metallic working edges which are produced by sawing longitudinal slots in the board A, reaching from the working edges 12, 13, angularly to the working face C, for a dis-

tance, and placing in these slots metallic strips D, of proper thickness and width, and preferably made from non-ferrous sheet metal, such as brass, copper, and the like material. These strips D are retained in the longitudinal slots by preferably brass nails or so-called escutcheon pins, copper nails, &c., E, which are driven from the working face of the board through the board and the metallic strips, and clenched on the back of the board, as shown at 14, in Figs. 1, 3, and 6, the heads 15 of the nails being buried in the wood, as illustrated in Fig. 3, so that the working face of the tool presents a perfectly smooth surface. By supplying this darby with the metallic working edges, I accomplish the desirable results of increasing the durability of the tool without detracting from its necessary flexibility, and at the same time enable better and smoother work being produced thereby.

In the plastering trade there is also a tool much in use known as a straight edge, which tool is illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, and which is also used for leveling plastic surfaces by scraping, the same as the darby. In this tool I saw two slots angularly to each other from the working edges 12, 13, and locate therein the two metallic strips D, and fasten these strips by means of the non-ferrie nails E, as heretofore described with reference to the darby construction.

It will be observed that by inserting the metallic strip in the body of the board from the corners of the working face, I attain the advantages that the entire working face is of wood while the two working edges 12, 13, only, are of metal and which metallic edges do not project beyond either the face or the two longitudinal edges which are at right angles to the working face, thereby retaining the desirable qualities of a wooden darby and adding thereto the advantageous feature of preserving the working edges of the darby.

I prefer to employ non-ferrie metal for the strips D and the nails E, for the reason that these parts are not subject to corrosion by rust which would be liable to stain the otherwise snow-white plastered surfaces upon which the darby is being used, and for the further reason that I have discovered that this metal produced a very much smoother and even surface than is capable of being produced by the darbies now in use.

I have heretofore stated that as a means for securing the metallic strips in the body of the darby I employ non-ferric nails, but it is evident that other analogous means
5 may be substituted for the nails without departing from the scope of this invention. I have also stated that the straight edge is used by plasterers, but it is also employed by concrete workers in laying side walks,
10 and for other similar work.

Having fully described this invention, I claim as new and desire to secure to me by Letters Patent of the United States—

A tool of the type set forth, consisting of
15 a flat wooden board of rectangular cross section, said board being formed with a pair of comparatively deep longitudinal slots

which incline from the front longitudinal top and bottom edges of the board inwardly toward the rear face of the board, and a
20 metal strip of the same cross-section as said slots in each of the latter, whereby the front face of said board between the outer longitudinal edges of said metal strips therein
25 forms a central wood working face.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

W. A. WHITMAN.

Witnesses:

MICHAEL J. STARK,
FRIEDA T. LEBERSTEIN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
