June 16, 1925. 1,541,964

L. H. JOHN ET AL

JOINTING AND RAKING TOOL

Filed March 14, 1925

Fig. 1

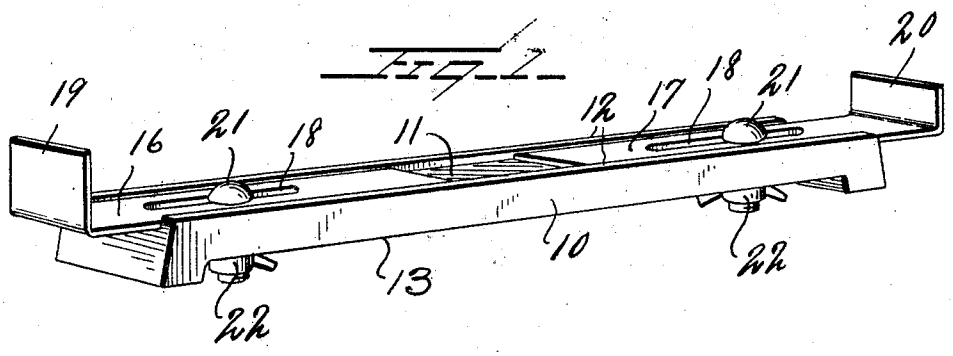


Fig. 2

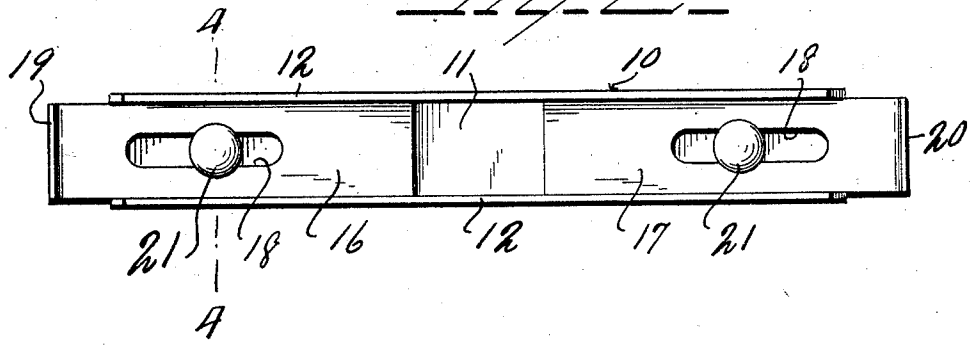


Fig. 3

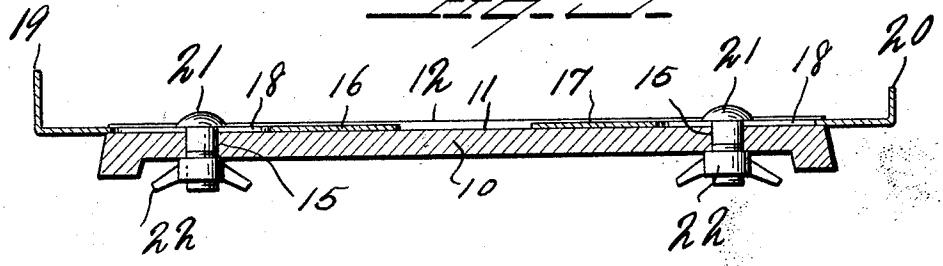
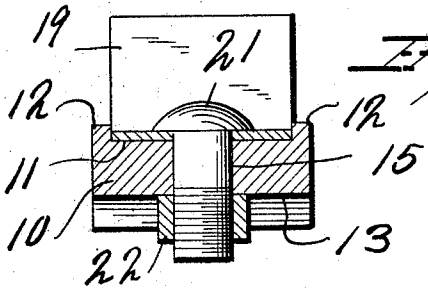


Fig. 4



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Patented June 16, 1925. 1,541,964

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS H. JOHN AND ALFRED HARRIES, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINTING AND RAKING TOOL.

Application filed March 14, 1925. Serial No. 15,594.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEWIS H. JOHN and ALFRED HARRIES, citizens of the United States, residing at Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jointing and Raking Tools, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in jointing tools such as are used by bricklayers and known as "rakers," these tools being used for leveling or smoothing the plastic material between bricks, stones or the like, or for cleaning out the spaces occupied by the plastic material.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a very simple, strong and convenient tool of this character having a handle and a cutter or blade detachably engaged therewith, the blade being shiftable along the handle so as to adjust the amount of projection of the blade, the blade being of such character that when it is worn down the shank of the blade can be bent so as to form a new blade and thus eliminate the necessity of getting a new blade.

A further object is to provide a device of this character in which it is provided with a handle having two blades at opposite ends, which blades may be used for different purposes, both of these blades being adjustable and both of these blades being angularly bent at their ends and being made of material which will permit, after the cutting edge of the blade has worn down, of a re-bending of the shank of the blade to form a new blade.

A still further object is to provide a device of this character in which old and worn-out blades may be thrown away and new blades secured at the handle without difficulty.

Our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a jointing and raking tool constructed in accordance with our invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the construction shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Referring to this drawing, 10 designates a handle which is preferably of hard metal. The upper face of this handle is longitudinally grooved or recessed, as at 11, this groove or recess extending nearly the entire width of the handle and being defined by upwardly extending shoulders 12 extending the entire length of the handle. The ends of the handle slope downward and outward and the face of the handle opposite from the recess 11 is recessed, as at 13. This handle is provided adjacent its opposite ends with apertures 15 for the passage of bolts.

Coacting with the recessed face of the handle are the two blades 16 and 17. Each of these blades is longitudinally slotted, as at 18, and the blade 16 is angularly bent, as at 19, and the blade 17 is angularly bent, as at 20. These bends are right angle bends, but it will be noted that the blade 16 has a longer pointer or cutting portion 19 than the blade 17. Passing through the apertures 15 are the bolts 21, the heads of the bolts lying upon the faces of the blades 16 and 17 and the bolts carrying the wing nuts 22.

With this construction it is obvious that the blades may be shifted longitudinally within the recess 11 so as to project the blade to a greater or less extent and thus the distance between the blade and the adjacent end faces of the handle is adjusted. After the blade has been adjusted, it is held firmly in position by means of the nut 22, the side walls 12 preventing any lateral movement of the blade. It will be seen that with this device two cutters are used, one on either end, set so that two depths of joints can be raked without changing the cutters and, of course, the depth of the cutter 19 or 20 will depend upon the job to be done.

This raker is practical, easy to handle and adaptable to various sizes of work owing to the readiness with which the blades can be changed and other blades used. The rakers now on the market are so made that when the cutter or raker end has worn down, the whole instrument has to be thrown away. It will be seen that there are very few parts to this device, it is very easy to handle inasmuch as it has a relatively large body, and it is not hard on the operator's hand because this body is relatively thick. One of the important advantages is that when the point or cutter has worn down there will still be enough stock left upon the shank of

the cutter to turn it up to form another "point" or blade. Furthermore, an operator can readily turn up the opposite ends of a blade so as to form two pointers or cutters of different sizes.

The recessing of the handle 10, as at 13, makes this handle relatively light and the ends of the handle 10 are beveled so as to have as small a surface as possible in rubbing contact with the framework and to place the point of contact of the framework away from the joint, as this gives a better leverage to work against and not mar the framework.

We have illustrated wing nuts 22, but it is to be understood that other forms of nuts might be used.

We claim:

1. A jointing tool for bricklayers comprising a handle having a longitudinally extending recess upon one face, the recess being defined by upwardly extending shoulders and the handle being perforated through to said recess, a blade angularly bent to provide a cutter and a shank, the shank lying in said recess and being longitudinally slotted, and a bolt passing through said slot in the shank and through said handle and carrying a nut whereby the blade may be shifted longitudinally upon the handle.

2. A jointing tool for bricklayers comprising a handle, one face thereof being longitudinally recessed along its entire length, the handle being provided adjacent its ends with bolt openings, blades disposed at opposite ends of the handle, each blade comprising a shank and cutter portion, the shank of each blade being longitudinally slotted, and bolts passing through the apertures in the handle and through the slots of the blades and carrying nuts.

3. A tool of the character described comprising a handle approximately rectangular in cross section, the handle being longitudinally recessed upon its upper face to provide two parallel shoulders extending from end to end of the handle, the under face of the handle being longitudinally recessed nearly its entire length and the handle being transversely perforated adjacent its ends, blades mounted upon the ends of the handle, each blade having a shank portion and a cutter portion, the shank portion of each blade being longitudinally slotted, and bolts passing through said slots and through the perforations in the handle and carrying nuts.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures.

LEWIS H. JOHN.
ALFRED HARRIES.