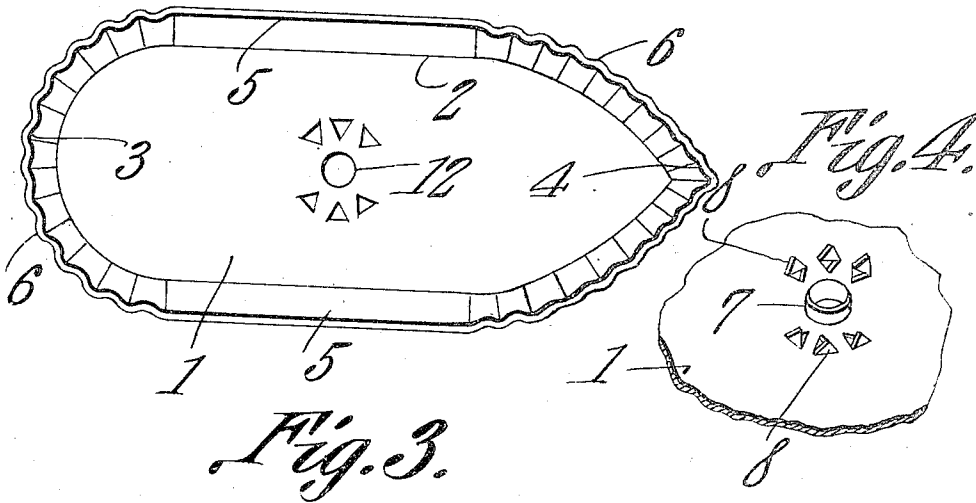
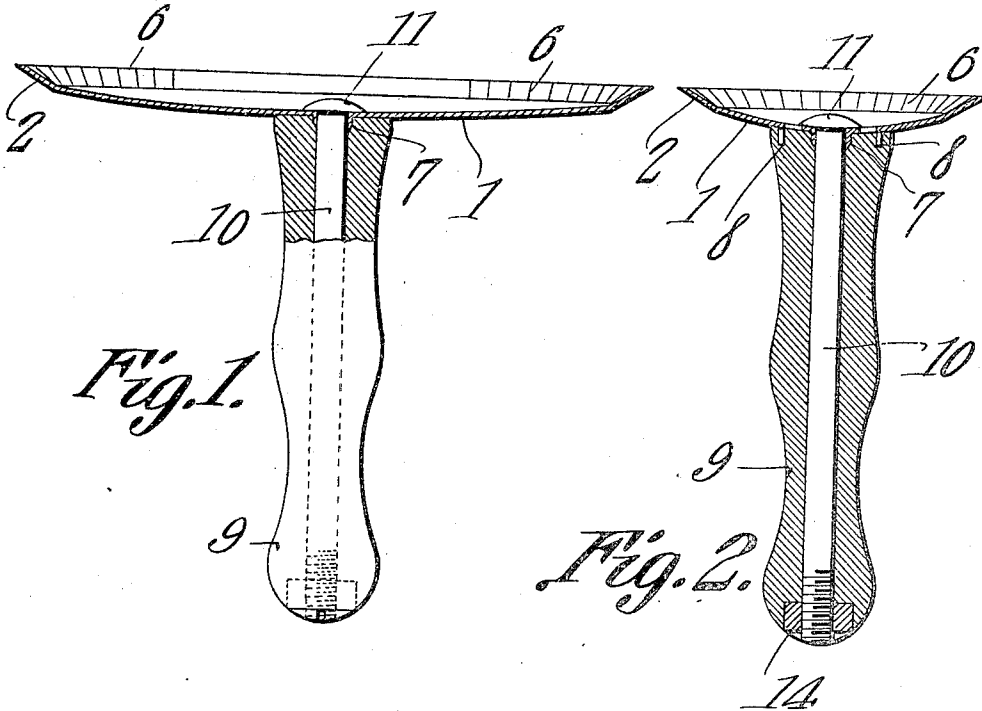


McCLELLEN DEIHL.
HOG SCRAPER.
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958,101.

Patented May 17, 1910.



Witness.

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MCCLELLEN DEIHL, OF WASHINGTONVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

HOG-SCRAPER.

958,101.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 17, 1910.

Application filed March 3, 1910. Serial No. 547,095.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MCCLELLEN DEIHL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washingtonville, in the county of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Hog-Scraper, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a scraper, adapted primarily, although not exclusively, for removing the hair, in butchering operations, from pork carcasses.

Specifically, it is the object of this invention to provide a scraper of the class described which will remove the hair more rapidly than those hitherto made, and with this object in view, the scraper is provided with a flange disposed at an obtuse angle to the body portion of the scraper, the flange, in its turn being so shaped that it will engage and withdraw the hair in a peculiarly efficient manner.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel means whereby the blade portion of the scraper may be securely connected with the handle portion thereof.

The drawings show but one form of the invention, and it is to be understood that changes, properly falling within the scope of what is claimed, may be made, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to denote corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a longitudinal section, parts being shown in elevation; Fig. 2 is a transverse section; Fig. 3 is a plan of the blade of the scraper; and Fig. 4 is a fragmental perspective of the central portion of the blade of the scraper.

The invention includes, as a primary and fundamental element, a blade 1, preferably fashioned from resilient metal, and dished so that its central portion outstands beyond the plane of its periphery. This dishing of the blade 1 should be sufficient to give the blade the required strength, without rendering it unduly stiff, it being the intention that this blade 1 shall have a slight resiliency in operation.

The blade 1 is provided with a peripheral, circumscribing flange 2, which is inclined at an obtuse angle to the body of the blade 1. By giving this flange 2 the particular in-

clination with respect to the blade 1, which is shown most clearly in Figs. 1 and 2, the handle 9 of the scraper may be positioned at a convenient angle with respect to the carcass which is being scraped, the flange 2 traveling over the carcass substantially at right angles thereto, thus disposing the flange in its position of maximum efficiency. The end edges 3 and 4 of the flange 2 are curvilinear, while the side edges 5 thereof, are straight, and parallel to each other. Moreover, the end edge 3 is circular in outline, while the end edge 4 is brought to a point, thus permitting the opposite ends of the device to fit into cavities of different contours. The straight side edges 5 of the scraper furnish a means for withdrawing the hair from the large, flat area of the carcass.

By referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the end portions of the flange 2 are fluted, as denoted by the numeral 6. When pork carcasses are scalded, during the butchering operation, the scalding liquid ordinarily contains a considerable proportion of tar, pitch, resin or the like. The hair upon the carcass will, owing to the presence of this gummy matter in the scalding liquid, ordinarily lump together in tufts, and these tufts may be pulled out entire, without separating them, by engaging the said tufts in the fluted portions 6 of the flange 2.

In the central part of the blade 1 of the scraper, there is an opening 12, surrounded by an outstanding collar 7, preferably fashioned integrally with the blade 1. Disposed about this collar 7, are teeth 8, preferably struck from the body of the blade 1.

The invention further includes a handle 9, through the axis of which passes a retaining device, a bolt 10 or the like, the head 11 of which bears against the blade 1 of the scraper, to hold the same against the handle 10. The retaining bolt 10 passes through the collar 7, and upon the opposite end of the bolt, there is a nut 14 whereby the blade may be drawn securely against the end of the handle 9. As the blade is thus drawn against the end of the handle, the collar 7 will be embedded in the end of the handle, and the several teeth 8, will likewise be firmly embedded therein, thus securing the blade 1 against movement upon the end of the handle 9.

Obviously, another method for attaching

the blade to the handle may, if desired, be employed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

- 5 A device of the class described comprising a dished blade peripherally provided with a circumscribing flange disposed at an obtuse angle to the blade proper, the end edges of the flange being curvilinear, and the side
10 edges thereof being straight and parallel

to each other, the curvilinear portions of the flange being fluted transversely.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

McCLELLEN DEIHL.

Witnesses:

F. L. COURSON,
I. HILKERT.