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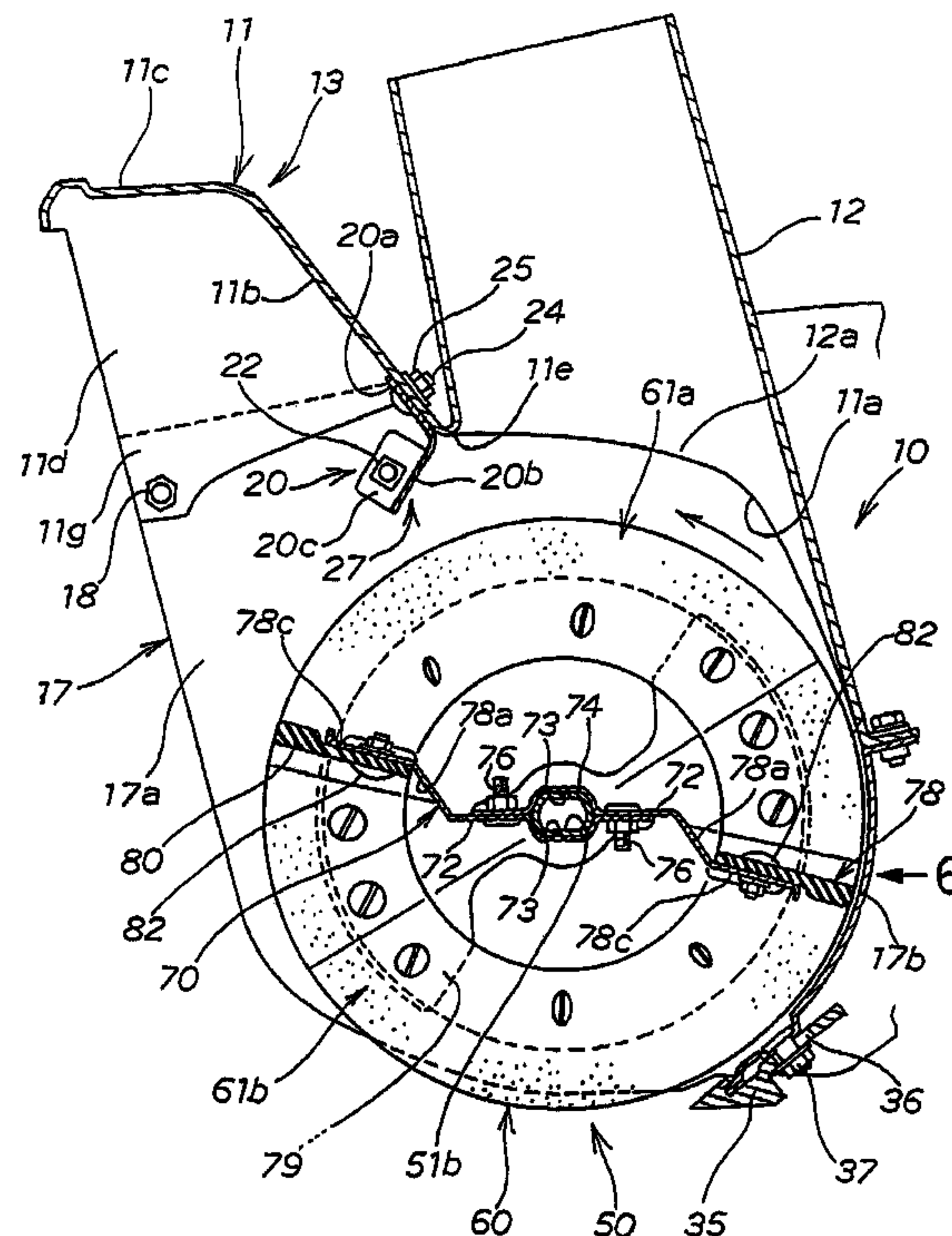
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(54) Title: SNOW SHOVELING MACHINE



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A snow shoveling machine comprising an engine and an auger housing accommodating therein an auger paddle. The engine is actuated to thereby rotate the auger paddle. The auger housing includes an upper half and a lower half. The upper half is made from resin. The lower half is formed of a sheet of steel. The upper and lower halves are connected to each other through a connecting member. The connecting member serves a function of reinforcing the auger housing. As snow collected by the auger paddle is thrown upwardly into a snow throwing aperture formed in the upper half, some snow fails to enter the aperture. The connecting member serves to allow such snow to fall to the auger paddle.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A snow shoveling machine comprising an engine and an auger housing accommodating therein an auger paddle. The engine is
5 actuated to thereby rotate the auger paddle. The auger housing includes an upper half and a lower half. The upper half is made from resin. The lower half is formed of a sheet of steel. The upper and lower halves are connected to each other through a connecting member. The connecting member serves a function
10 of reinforcing the auger housing. As snow collected by the auger paddle is thrown upwardly into a snow throwing aperture formed in the upper half, some snow fails to enter the aperture. The connecting member serves to allow such snow to
.fall to the auger paddle.

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SNOW SHOVELING MACHINE**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field of the Invention:**

5 The present invention relates generally to a snow shoveling machine and, in particular, to a small-sized snow shoveling machine arranged such that when an engine is actuated to rotate an auger paddle accommodated in an auger housing, the auger paddle shovels or collects snow and throws the collected snow
10 out from a shooter extending upwardly from the housing.

2. Description of the Related Art:

Various snow shoveling machines have been conventionally known. One example of such snow shoveling machines is disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. SHO-62-
15 63708.

The disclosed machine includes a housing in which an engine and an auger paddle are disposed. Actuation of the engine causes the auger paddle to rotate. The auger paddle has auger members provided on right and left sides thereof, and a paddle
20 provided at a central part thereof. The paddle has a surface concavely extending from the right side through the central part to the left side. The central part of the auger paddle serves as a snow throwing portion for throwing collected snow upwardly. As the auger paddle is rotated by the engine, the
25 auger members provided on the opposite sides of the auger paddle carry snow onto the throwing portion. The throwing portion then throws the snow upwardly with a centrifugal force

thereof exerted to the snow. The thus-thrown snow exits the machine by passing through a snow throwing aperture formed in the housing and a shooter.

Some of snow thrown by the thrower fails to enter the snow
5 throwing aperture. Such snow falls onto the auger paddle through snow dropping guides. The auger members then carry the snow to the thrower again. The guides are positioned above the auger paddle. In other words, the guides are provided at a lower part of the shooter.

10 The auger housing inevitably becomes not only large in size but also complicated in configuration because the housing is required to accommodate the engine and the auger paddle. For this reason, the housing is manufactured typically by press-forming a sheet of steel into halved members and then joining
15 the halved members together by welding or the like.

However, so as to meet an increased demand for an easy-to-manufacture snow shoveling machine having reduced weight, the auger housing is desired to have its resinous upper half forming the snow throwing aperture therein and to have its
20 lower half made of a sheet of steel to provide rigidity sufficient to support the auger paddle. Also, these halves should be connected together. In addition, it is desired that the snow dropping guides be provided in the vicinity of the snow throwing aperture.

25 The paddle serving as the throwing portion provided at the central part of the auger paddle of the snow shoveling machine disclosed in the aforementioned Publication is difficult to

manufacture because the paddle has its surface of three-dimensional curved configuration.

So as to solve the above problem associated with the paddle, the applicant hereof has proposed a snow shoveling machine as disclosed in Japanese Patent No. 2,556,886.

The disclosed machine includes an auger paddle having a valley formed centrally thereof. More specifically, the valley is formed by two flat inclined surfaces to thereby provide a snow throwing portion of V-shaped configuration. The snow throwing portion thus formed by the two inclined surfaces is simple in configuration. Therefore, the auger paddle not only can be produced easily, but snow collected by the auger paddle can be thrown further to thereby provide the machine with improved snow-removing performance.

Although the thus-constructed machine serves to collect snow at the snow throwing portion of substantially V-shaped configuration and then throw the snow further, there is still left a room for improving a function of collecting and throwing snow.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a snow shoveling machine for collecting thereat snow and throwing the snow out of a shooter, the machine comprising: an auger paddle rotated by a drive source when the drive source is actuated; an auger housing having the auger paddle rotatably accommodated therein and the shooter extending upwardly

therefrom; the auger paddle having a pair of helical members disposed on opposite sides of a shaft of the auger paddle and a snow thrower disposed at a central portion of the auger paddle positioned between the helical members, wherein the helical members carry snow to the central portion of the auger paddle and the snow thrower throws the snow upwardly; and the snow thrower having a pocket portion formed thereat, the pocket portion having a predetermined depth extending opposite to a direction of rotation of the snow thrower, the pocket portion being opened outwardly and in the direction of rotation of the snow thrower.

By virtue of the pocket portion, the snow thrower can collect thereat snow in larger amounts and throw the same.

In a preferred form of the present invention, the pocket portion has a bottom portion inclined opposite to a direction of rotation of the auger paddle to thereby provide a lag angle. With this arrangement, the snow thrower rotates with the phase of the bottom portion shifted by the lag angle. Therefore, when the snow thrower throws snow, a centrifugal force is applied to the pocket portion of the thrower. As a result, the snow can be thrown further.

In a further preferred form of the present invention, the pocket portion includes a bottom portion having a valley portion formed centrally thereof to provide a substantially V-shaped configuration, the valley portion extending transversely of the bottom portion. Thus, snow can be easily collected at a center portion of the pocket portion. All of the collected snow is then thrown by the snow thrower.

In a still further preferred form of the present invention, the pocket portion includes a bottom portion having a rubber member mounted thereon, the rubber member being adjustable to move transversely of the bottom portion of the snow thrower. Therefore, when the rubber member gets worn, the position of the rubber member can be easily adjusted.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described in detail, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

5 Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a snow shoveling machine of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the machine shown in Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical cross-sectional view of an auger housing, shown in Fig. 1, and an auger paddle accommodated within the auger housing;

Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-sectional view of upper and lower halves of the auger housing of Fig. 3 connected together;

15 Fig. 5 is an exploded perspective view of a connecting member and the upper and lower halves shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 shows the auger paddle as viewed in a direction indicated by an arrow 6 of Fig. 3, a portion of the paddle being omitted;

20 Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the auger paddle shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of a paddle member forming a snow thrower of the auger paddle shown in Fig. 7;

25 Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view of the snow thrower with one paddle member shown in a solid line and another paddle member shown in a double-dot-and-dash line;

Fig. 10 shows how snow collected by the auger paddle is

thrown upwardly into a snow throwing aperture by the snow thrower; and

Fig. 11 is a front elevational view of the auger paddle of Fig. 10 wherein snow is thrown by the thrower.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The following description is merely exemplary in nature and is in no way intended to limit the invention, its application or uses.

10 As shown in Fig. 1, a snow shoveling machine 1 includes an engine 3 carried on a base frame 2. The engine 3 is covered with a cover 4. The cover 4 accommodates therein a fuel tank (not shown). The fuel tank is disposed backwardly of the engine 3 and supplied with fuel through an inlet thereof. The
15 inlet is closed by a cap 5. The cap 5 is disposed in such a manner as to protrude from the cover 4. The base frame 2 includes its rear part having an upwardly inclined handle 6 disposed for an operator to operate the machine 1. Such a handle 6 extends backwardly from a lower portion of the rear
20 part of the base frame 2. A pair of wheels 8, 8 are mounted rightwardly and leftwardly of a plate 7 forming the lower portion of the base frame 2. The handle 6 has a throttle lever 9 rotatably supported thereon. Such a throttle lever 9 is operated to open and close a carburetor through a cable 9a so
25 as to control an output of the engine 3.

The machine 1 has an auger housing 10 disposed at a front part thereof. The auger housing 10 is opened upwardly and

forwardly. The auger housing 10 is halved to form upper and lower halves 11, 17. Within the auger housing 10, an auger paddle 50 is accommodated.

A driving pulley 52 is mounted on an output shaft 3a of the engine 3. The driving pulley 52 is connected to a driven pulley 53 via a belt 54. The driven pulley 53 is connected to a shaft 51 of the auger paddle 50. The engine 3 is actuated to rotate the driving pulley 52, thereby rotating the driven pulley 53 through the belt 54. Rotation of the driven pulley 53 causes the auger paddle 50 to rotate. The driving pulley 52, the belt 54, and the driven pulley 53 cooperate with each other to form a belt and pulley mechanism. The belt and pulley mechanism is disposed leftwardly of the lower half 17 as viewed in the direction of travel of the machine 1. The mechanism has its outside covered with a side cover 55.

Discussion will be made next as to the configuration and construction of the upper half 11 forming the auger housing 10.

In the illustrated embodiment, the upper half 11 is formed of resinous material so as to make the auger housing 10 lightweight. The upper half 11 includes a snow throwing duct 12 disposed at a widthwise central portion thereof. The duct 12 is formed integrally with the auger housing 10. The width of duct 12 is approximately half that of the auger housing 10. The duct 12 has an opened portion formed in a lower end portion thereof. Such an opened portion serves as a snow throwing aperture 12a communicating with the auger housing 10, as shown

in Fig. 3. As is apparent from Fig. 11, the duct 12 is small in height and includes upper and lower parts having small and large widths, respectively, to thereby provide a trapezoidal configuration. The duct 12 has a shooter 29 mounted on the upper part thereof. The shooter 29 can be turned in such a manner as to vary the direction of travel of snow thrown out of the duct 12. Provided on an upper part of the shooter 29 is a guide corn 30 which is movable along a longitudinal direction of the shooter 29 so as to adjust the height of the shooter 29. The guide corn 30 has an adjustment lever 31 extending backwardly therefrom. Operation of such a lever 31 causes the guide corn 30 to move longitudinally of the shooter 29.

Referring to Fig. 3, the duct 12 has a lower surface 11a extending transversely thereof. The lower surface 11a is convexly curved. The upper half 11 includes a roof portion 13 disposed forwardly of the duct 12. The roof portion 13 has a rear wall 11b extending obliquely and forwardly, and an upper wall 11c extending forwardly from an upper end portion of the rear wall 11b, as best shown in Fig. 5. The rear and upper walls 11b, 11c extend along the entire width of the roof portion 13. The roof portion 13 includes side walls 11d, 11d provided rightwardly and leftwardly thereof, as shown in Fig. 4. A first half portion of the upper half 11 has the roof portion 13 while a second half portion of the upper half 11 has the duct 12. The first and second half portions provide a boundary part 11e therebetween. The boundary part 11e is bent

to have a U-shaped configuration. The duct 12 is contiguous with the roof portion 13 through the boundary part 11e.

The side walls 11d, 11d provided rightwardly and leftwardly of the roof portion 13, respectively, have outwardly bulged ribs 11f, 11f formed on lower side surfaces thereof, respectively, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The ribs 11f, 11f extend longitudinally of the machine 1. The ribs 11f, 11f have engagement grooves 14, 14 opened downwardly. The side walls 11d, 11d of the roof portion 13 have projecting pieces 11g, 11g provided at front parts thereof. The projecting pieces 11g, 11g are formed integrally with and extend downwardly from the front parts of the side walls 11d, 11d.

Turning to Fig. 5, each projecting piece 11g forms therein a mounting aperture 15 through which a bolt 23 passes. Formed in a lower portion of the rear wall 11b forming the roof portion 13 are plural mounting apertures 16 through which bolts 24 passes.

Discussion will be made next as to the configuration and construction of the lower half 17 forming the auger housing 10.

In the illustrated embodiment, the lower half 17 is formed of a sheet of steel so as to provide the auger housing 10 with increased rigidity. The lower half 17 includes right and left side walls 17a, 17a as shown in Fig. 2, and a rear wall 17b formed integrally with the side walls 17a, 17a, as shown in Fig. 3. The rear wall 17b extends between lower portions of rear parts of the side walls 17a, 17a. The lower half 17 is

opened at an upper half of a rear part thereof. Thus, the lower half 17 and the duct 12 communicate with each other.

As shown in Fig. 5, each side wall 17a has a weld nut 18 provided on an upper portion of a front part thereof, and a mounting aperture 19 provided backwardly of the weld nut 18. More specifically, the weld nut 18 corresponds to the mounting aperture 15 formed in the projecting piece 11g of the upper half 11. A bolt 26 passes through the mounting aperture 19.

Laid between the right and left side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17 is a connecting member 20 as shown in Fig. 2 through Fig. 5. The connecting member 20 is formed of a sheet of steel material having an L-shaped cross-section. That is, the connecting member 20 has an upright upper piece 20a, a lower piece 20b extending from a lower end portion of the upper piece 20a, and right and left side pieces 20c, 20c provided uprightly on right and left ends of the lower piece 20b, respectively. The lower piece 20b is perpendicular to and integral with the upper piece 20a. The side pieces 20c, 20c are integral with the lower piece 20b. The upper piece 20a has plural mounting apertures 21 formed in such a position as to correspond to the plural mounting apertures 16 formed in the lower portion of the rear wall 11b of the upper half 11. Weld nuts 22, 22 are provided inside the right and left side pieces 20c, 20c in such a manner as to correspond to the mounting apertures 19 formed in the side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17.

For coupling the upper and lower halves 11, 17 together,

as shown in Fig. 4, upper end portions 17c, 17c of the right and left side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17 are fitted into the grooves 14, 14 formed in the ribs 11f, 11f provided outside the right and left side walls 11d, 11d, whereafter the
5 bolts 23, 23 are screwed into the weld nuts 18, 18, provided on the side walls 17a, 17a, through the mounting apertures 15, 15 formed in the projecting pieces 11g, 11g, as shown in Fig. 5.

Thereafter, the bolts 24 are screwed into nuts 25 through
10 the mounting apertures 21, 16 formed in the upper piece 20a of the connecting member 20 and in the rear wall 11b of the upper half 11, respectively. The connecting member 20 is thus secured to the lower portion of the rear wall 11b.

Subsequently, the weld nuts 22 provided on the side pieces
15 20c, 20c of the connecting member 20 are aligned with the mounting apertures 19 formed in the side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17. The bolts 26 are then screwed into the weld nuts 22 through the mounting apertures 19. The side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17 are therefore coupled to opposite end
20 portions of the connecting member 20.

Inside the upper half 11 formed of resin, the connecting member 20 extends along the entire width of the upper half 11. The connecting member 20 thus extending throughout the width of the upper half 11 serves as a beam member for the upper half
25 11. By thus providing the beam member, the upper half 11 provides improved widthwise rigidity. The connecting member 20 also serves as a cross member for the lower half 17, whereby

the side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17 are increased in rigidity.

The lower piece 20b of the connecting member 20 is disposed at the lower portion of the rear wall 11b of the roof portion 13 of the upper half 11, as shown in Fig. 3. That is, since the lower piece 20b is disposed in the vicinity of the boundary part 11e formed between the duct 12 and the roof portion 13, the lower piece 20b is contiguous with the curved lower surface 11a of the duct 12.

10 The lower piece 20b of the connecting member 20 serves as a snow dropping guide member 27 disposed such that as the auger paddle 50 described hereinafter collects snow and throws the collected snow out of the duct 12 through the aperture 12a, some snow failed to enter the aperture 12a impacts on the lower
15 piece 20b and then falls to the auger paddle 50 positioned below the lower piece 20b.

As shown in Fig. 4, the left side wall 17a (the right side wall 17a in this figure) of the auger housing 10 has a recessed portion 17d provided at an upper part thereof. That is, the
20 upper part of the side wall 17a is recessed to define a space for accommodating the belt and pulley mechanism for rotating the auger paddle 50.

Within the auger housing 10, the auger paddle 50 is rotatably accommodated. The auger paddle 50 includes the shaft
25 51 having its opposite end portions rotatably supported by the right and left side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17. The shaft 51 has helical members 60, 60 disposed on both sides

thereof, and a snow thrower 70 disposed centrally thereof.

Turning back to Fig. 3, reference numeral 35 denotes a scraper provided at a lower end portion of the rear wall 17b of the lower half 17 of the auger housing 10. Although the
5 auger paddle 50 is rotated to remove snow, some snow remains unremoved on the ground to thereby provide irregular ground. The scraper 35 flattens or levels such irregular ground. The scraper 35 forms therein a long aperture 36. By loosening a bolt 37, the scraper 35 may be moved along the long aperture
10 36.

Figs. 10 and 11 illustrate how snow is removed with the snow shoveling machine 10 of the present invention.

The auger paddle 50 of the machine 10 is rotated to move snow onto the thrower 70 provided centrally thereof. Rotation
15 of the paddle 50 produces a centrifugal force. With such a centrifugal force, the thrower 70 throws the snow out of the shooter 29 (see Fig. 1) through the snow throwing aperture 12a of the duct 12 disposed above the thrower 70. As snow is thrown out through the aperture 12a, some snow fails to enter
20 the aperture 12a. Such snow impacts on the guide member 27 formed from the lower piece 20b of the connecting member 20 provided forwardly of the aperture 12a, as shown in Fig. 10.

The snow impacted on the guide member 27 falls to the paddle 50, as shown in an arrow. Such snow is collected at the
25 thrower 70 by the helical members 60, 60, and then thrown upwardly by the thrower 70 in the manner as stated above. The guide member 27 is contiguous with the curved lower surface 11a

of the duct 12 to thereby ensure that snow failed to enter the duct 12a smoothly falls to the auger paddle 50.

The illustrated embodiment has been described as being applied to the upper half 11 made of resin, however, the upper
5 half 11 may be formed by welding together press-formed sheets of steel as is the lower half 17.

Discussion will be made next as to construction of the auger paddle 50 in relation to Fig. 3, and Figs. 6 to 9.

The auger paddle 50 is rotatably laid between the right and
10 left side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17 of the auger housing 10. The shaft 51 of the auger paddle 50 has an intermediate part 51b of rectangular cross-section, as shown in Fig. 7. The intermediate part 51b is formed from a pipe material. The shaft 51 has opposite end portions 51a, 51a
15 rotatably supported on the right and left side walls 17a, 17a of the lower half 17 through bearings 56, 56, as shown in Fig. 6. The driven pulley 53 as shown in Fig. 1 is received in the recessed portion 17d formed at one of the side walls 17a, 17a, and is connected to one of the end portions 51a, 51a of the
20 shaft 51. The engine is actuated to rotate the shaft 51 through the driven pulley 53.

The shaft 51 has a pair of the helical members 60, 60 provided rightwardly and leftwardly thereof, respectively, as shown in Fig. 7. The helical members 60, 60 are rotated to
25 cause snow positioned forwardly thereof to move towards the center of the shaft 51. The helical member 60 is comprised of upper and lower helical members 61a, 61b. The upper helical

member 61a includes one end connected to one end of the lower helical member 61b through a connecting sheet 62. The connecting sheet 62 has its central portion connected to the shaft 51. The pair of helical members 60, 60 is provided
5 rightwardly and leftwardly of a longitudinally central portion of the shaft 51 in symmetric relation to each other. Each of the upper and lower helical members 61a, 61b is comprised of a body 63 formed from a sheet of steel, and an outwardly projecting rubber member 64 mounted on the periphery of the
10 body 63. The rubber member 64 may be replaced each time it gets worn.

The thrower 70 is disposed between the pair of helical members 60, 60. The thrower 70 is comprised of a pair of paddle members 71, 71. Each paddle member 71 is formed of a
15 press-formed sheet of steel. The pair of paddle members 71, 71 includes flat proximal portions 72, 72. The paddle members 71, 71 are disposed with back sides of the flat proximal portions 72, 72 coupled together to thereby form the snow thrower 70.

20 As shown in Fig. 3, each of the flat proximal portions 72, 72 of the paddle members 71, 71 has a rectangular recessed portion 73 formed along a longitudinal direction of the shaft 51. When the pair of paddle members 71, 71 is coupled together with the rectangular recessed portions 73, 73 of the individual
25 paddle members 71, 71 opposed to each other, there is defined a rectangular bearing portion 74 by the two recessed portions 73, 73. The rectangular shaft portion 51b positioned

intermediately of the shaft 51 is inserted through such a bearing portion 74.

Referring to Fig. 8, the proximal portion 72 of the paddle member 71 has plural mounting apertures 75 formed along a longitudinal direction thereof and along the bearing portion 74. The pair of paddle members 71, 71 is coupled together by inserting bolts 76, 76 into the mounting apertures 75, as shown in Fig. 3. The bearing portion 74 has plural mounting apertures 77 formed along a longitudinal direction thereof. Since the thrower 70 is fixedly bolted to the rectangular shaft portion 51b through the mounting apertures 77, it becomes possible to prevent the thrower 70 from shifting longitudinally of the rectangular shaft portion 51b.

The paddle member 71 has a pocket portion 78. Snow collected at the paddle member 71 is temporarily held onto such a pocket portion 78. The pocket portion 78 is contiguous with the proximal portion 72 of the paddle member 71. The pocket portion 78 is inclined away from a flat surface of the proximal portion 72 and extends outwardly.

The pocket portion 78 includes an inverted triangle-shaped back wall 78a sloping downwardly from the proximal portion 72, and right and left bottom walls 78c, 78c extending outwardly from right and left sides 78b, 78b provided at a lower end portion of the back wall 78a. The pocket portion 78 has a valley portion 78d positioned centrally thereof. The right and left walls 78c, 78c meet each other at such a valley portion 78d and provide a large angle therebetween. In other words,

the right and left bottom walls 78c, 78c are disposed to provide a V-shaped configuration in cooperation with each other.

Turning to Fig. 9, when the auger paddle 50 (see Fig. 7) is set to rotate counterclockwise, as indicated by an arrow, the pocket portion 78 is inclined in a clockwise direction. More specifically, the pocket portion 78 is inclined at a predetermined angle or a lag angle θ away from the flat surface of the proximal portion 72. The angle θ is, for example, of the order of 15 degrees. As shown in Fig. 9, the point of intersection of two lines providing the angle θ therebetween is provided on a side of the pocket portion 78. More specifically, such a point is positioned a distance L away from a center of the bearing portion 74. The valley portion 78d of the pocket portion 78 is positioned a distance S away from the line inclined at the angle θ to the flat surface of the proximal portion 72.

Reference is made to Fig. 6. On each of end portions of the right and left bottom walls 78c, 78c of the pocket portion 78, a mounting piece 79 for attaching the helical member thereto is mounted in such a manner as to extend upwardly and outwardly. The mounting piece 79 has an arc-shaped configuration. The helical member 60 provides an outer peripheral circle when viewed in side elevation, as shown in Fig. 3. The outer peripheral circle is concentric with a circle formed by the arc. The arc-shaped mounting piece 79 includes a semicircular portion forming therein plural mounting

apertures 79a. As shown in Fig. 7, end portions of the upper and lower helical members 61a, 61b, which are opposite to the one ends connected to each other through the connecting sheet 62, are bolted to the mounting pieces 79, 79 through the mounting apertures 79a, 79a. Ribs 79b disposed oppositely from the semicircular portions of the mounting pieces 79, 79 are held in contact with the rectangular shaft portion 51b.

As shown in Fig. 7, the pocket portion 78 of the thrower 70 is opened outwardly and in the direction of rotation of the auger paddle 50 and is defined by the back wall 78a, the bottom walls 78c, 78c, and the right and left mounting pieces 79, 79.

The thrower 70 as shown by a double-dot-and-dash line A and a solid line in Fig. 9 has the pair of paddle members 71, 71 spaced 180 degrees away from each other. That is, the paddle members 71, 71 are coupled together with the bearing portion 74 provided midway therebetween. The illustrated embodiment employs the paddle member 71 made of a press-formed sheet of steel material.

The bottom walls 78c, 78c forming the pocket portion 78 of the thrower 70 have rubber members 80, 80 mounted on upper surfaces thereof, as shown in Fig. 9. Each rubber member 80 includes a thick distal end portion 80a bulging opposite to the direction of rotation of the auger paddle 50, and a thin proximal end portion 80b. The thin proximal end portion 80b of the rubber member 80 includes long apertures 81 formed along a direction perpendicular to the shaft 51. The rubber member 80 is secured to the bottom wall 78c by inserting bolts 82

through such long apertures 81. The aperture 81 is provided for adjusting a position of the rubber member 80 mounted on the bottom wall 78c. That is, when the distal end portion 80a of the rubber member 80 gets worn, the bolts 82 are loosened to
5 move the rubber member 80 along the longitudinal direction of the aperture 81. Thus, the rubber member 80 can be mounted in place on the bottom wall 78c.

Figs. 10 and 11 show how the auger paddle 50 of the machine is operated to remove snow.

10 As the machine 1 illustrated in Fig. 1 is propelled, the right and left helical members 60, 60 of the auger paddle 50 are rotated. At this time, the helical members 60, 60 guides snow, positioned forwardly of and below the auger housing 10, towards the thrower 70 provided centrally of the shaft 51. The
15 snow thus guided to the snow thrower 70 is collected at the pocket portion 78. On the snow collected at the pocket portion 78 of the thrower 70, a centrifugal force produced by the rotation of the thrower 70 on the shaft 51 is exerted, as shown in Fig. 10. The snow is then thrown upwardly into the aperture
20 12a and then out of the shooter 29 as shown in Fig. 1. Since the shooter 29 can be turned and the guide corn 30 can be moved in the longitudinal direction of the shooter 29, a direction in which snow is thrown can be varied.

The pocket portion 78 of the thrower 70 is inclined in the
25 direction opposite to the rotational direction of the auger paddle 50. That is, the pocket portion 78 is inclined at the angle θ to the flat surface of the proximal portion 72 of the

paddle member 71, as shown in Fig. 10. Snow can thus be easily collected at the pocket portion 78. On the pocket portion 78 thus inclined at the angle θ away from the proximal portion 72, a centrifugal force is exerted to thereby throw the collected
5 snow further. Snow failed to enter the aperture 12a impacts on the guide member 27 of the connecting member 20 and then falls to the auger paddle 50.

Obviously, various minor changes and modifications of the present invention are possible in the light of the above
10 teaching. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the present invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described.

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE
PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A snow shoveling machine for collecting snow and throwing the snow out of a shooter, the machine comprising:

an auger paddle rotated by a drive source when the drive source is actuated; and

an auger housing having the auger paddle rotatably accommodated therein and the shooter extending upwardly therefrom;

wherein the auger paddle comprises a shaft, a pair of helical members disposed on opposite sides of the shaft for carrying snow to a central portion of the auger paddle, and a snow thrower disposed at the central portion of the auger paddle positioned between the helical members for throwing the snow upwardly through the shooter; and

wherein the snow thrower comprises a pair of paddle members coupled to the shaft, each of the paddle members having a flat proximal portion extending radially outward from the shaft and a generally V-shaped pocket portion contiguous with and extending outward from the flat proximal portion for temporarily holding therein snow collected at the paddle member, the pocket portion comprising an inverted triangle-shaped back wall sloping downward from the proximal portion and right and left bottom walls extending outward from left and right sides of a bottom portion of the back wall, the right and left bottom walls meeting together at a valley portion of the V-shaped pocket portion.

2. A snow shoveling machine as claimed in claim 1 wherein the bottom walls of the pocket portion are inclined with respect to the paddle members in a direction

opposite to a direction of rotation of the auger paddle to thereby provide a lag angle between the paddle members and the bottom walls.

3. A snow shoveling machine as claimed in claim 2 further comprising a rubber member mounted to the bottom walls of the snow thrower, the rubber member being adjustable to move transversely of the bottom walls.

4. A snow shoveling machine as claimed in claim 1 further comprising a rubber member mounted to the bottom walls of the snow thrower, the rubber member being adjustable to move transversely of the bottom walls.

5. A snow shoveling machine according to claim 4 wherein the rubber member has a thin proximal end portion attached to the right and left bottom walls of the pocket portion, and a thick distal end portion projecting outward from the proximal end portion in a direction opposite the bottom walls, the thick distal end portion and bulging outward in a direction opposite to a direction of rotation of the auger paddle.

6. A snow shoveling machine according to claim 1 wherein the auger housing comprises an upper half formed of resin, a lower half separate from the upper half formed of metal, and a connecting member for connecting the upper and lower halves, the connecting member being mounted within the auger housing so as to extend in a widthwise direction thereof.

7. A snow shoveling machine according to claim 6 wherein the connecting

member is disposed forwardly of and above the auger paddle, is spaced from the auger paddle by a predetermined distance and extends forwardly and downwardly from a peripheral inner surface of the upper half so as to serve as a snow dropping guide for guiding snow that has not passed through the shooter onto the thrower.

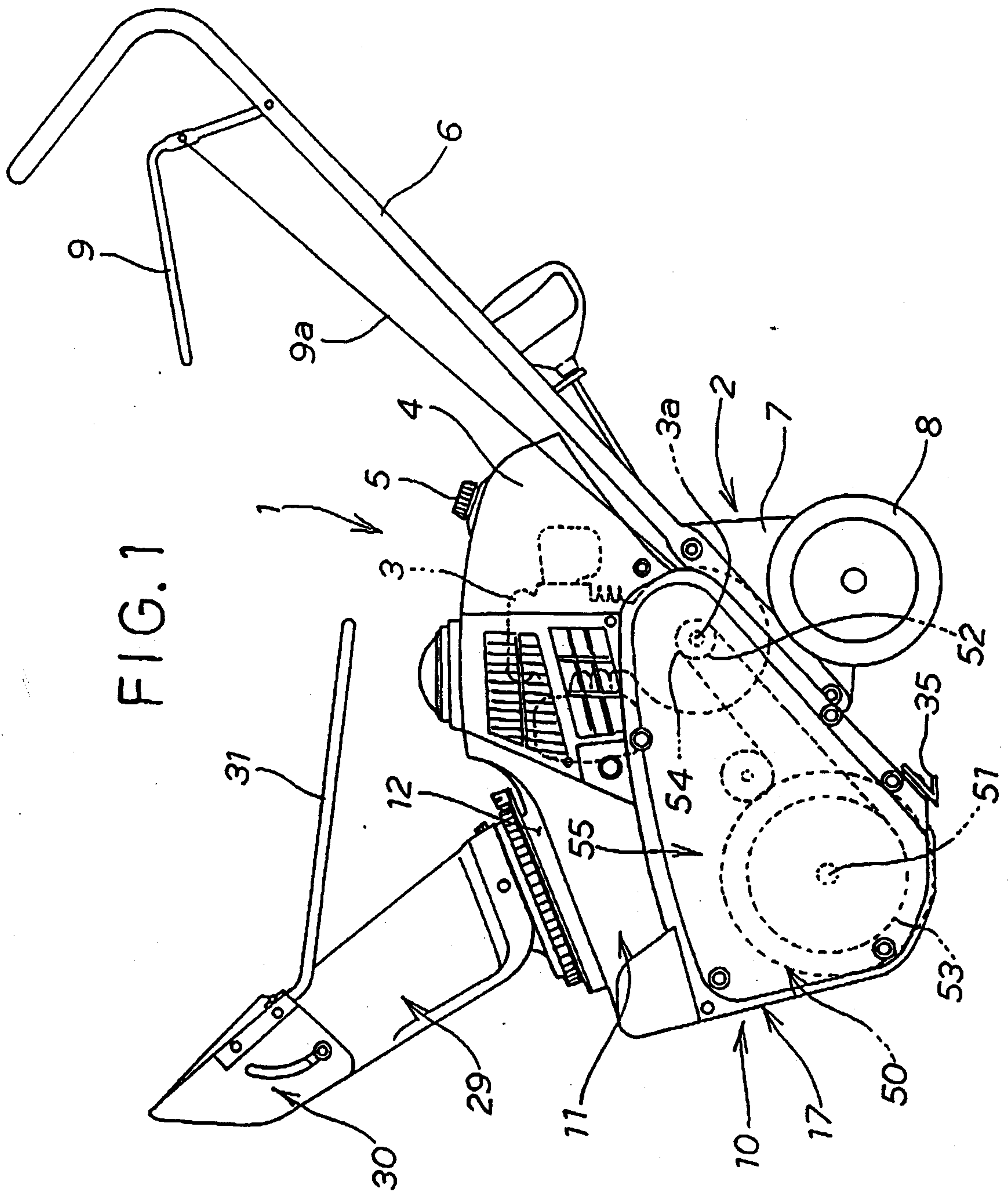


FIG. 2

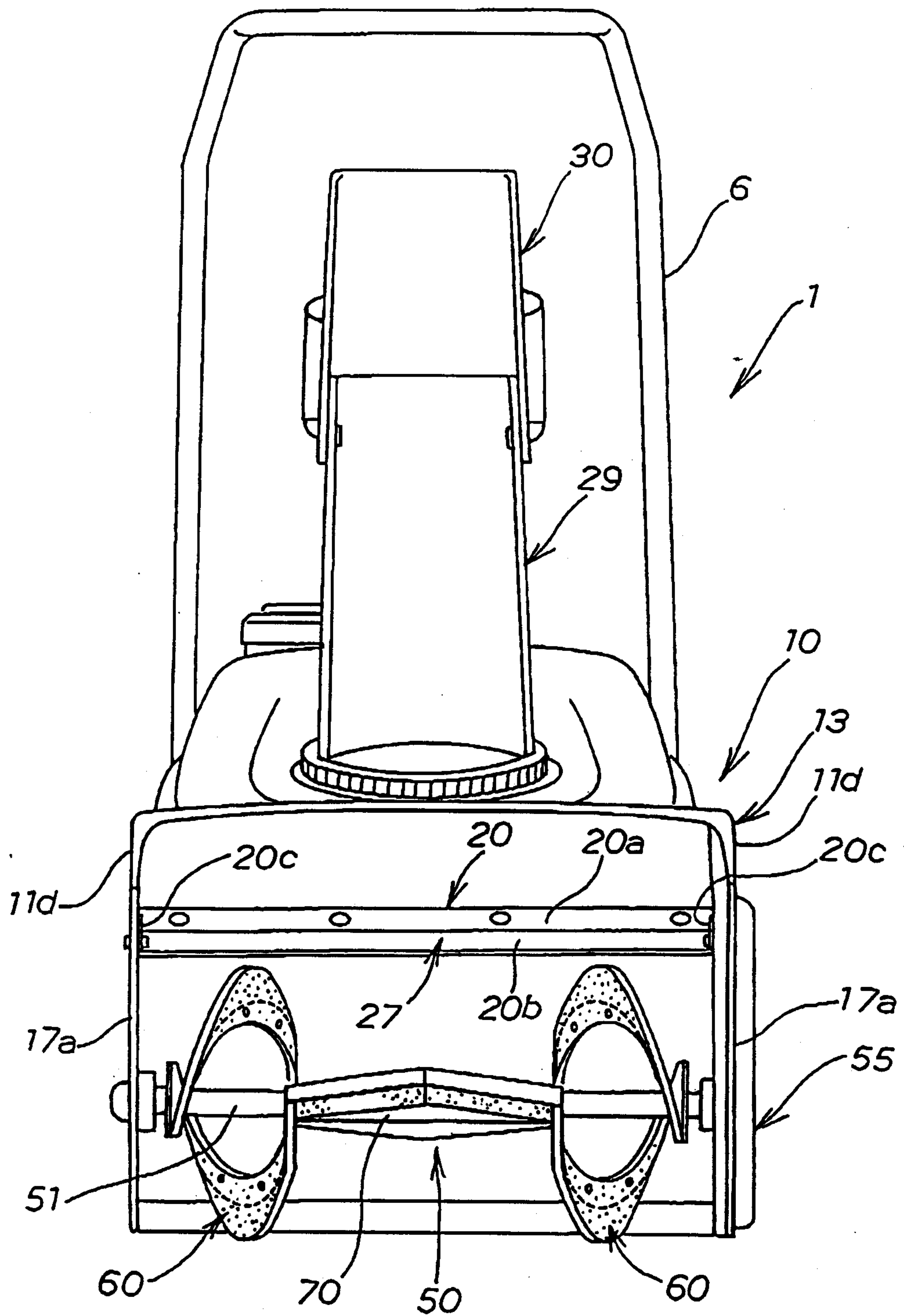
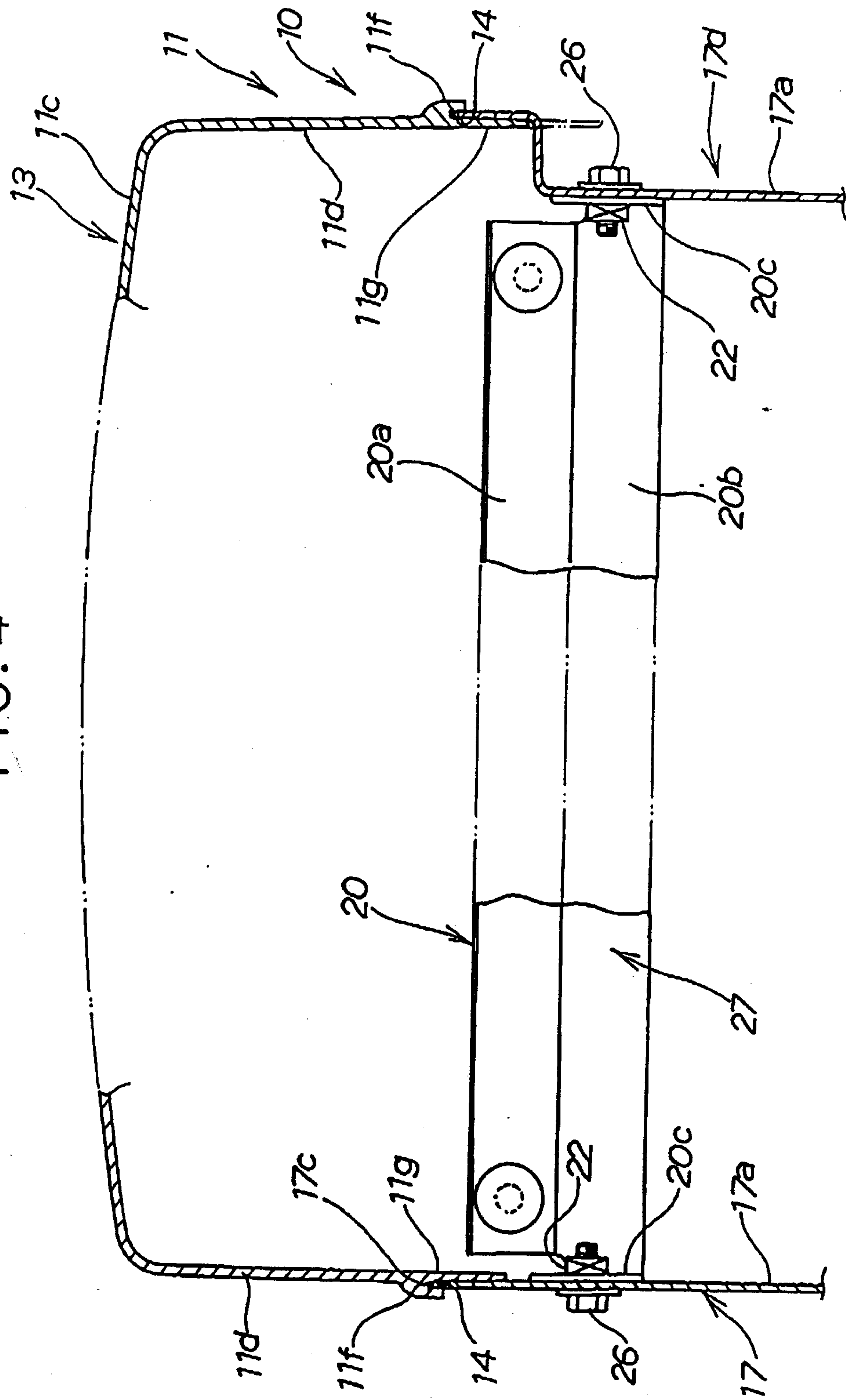


FIG. 4



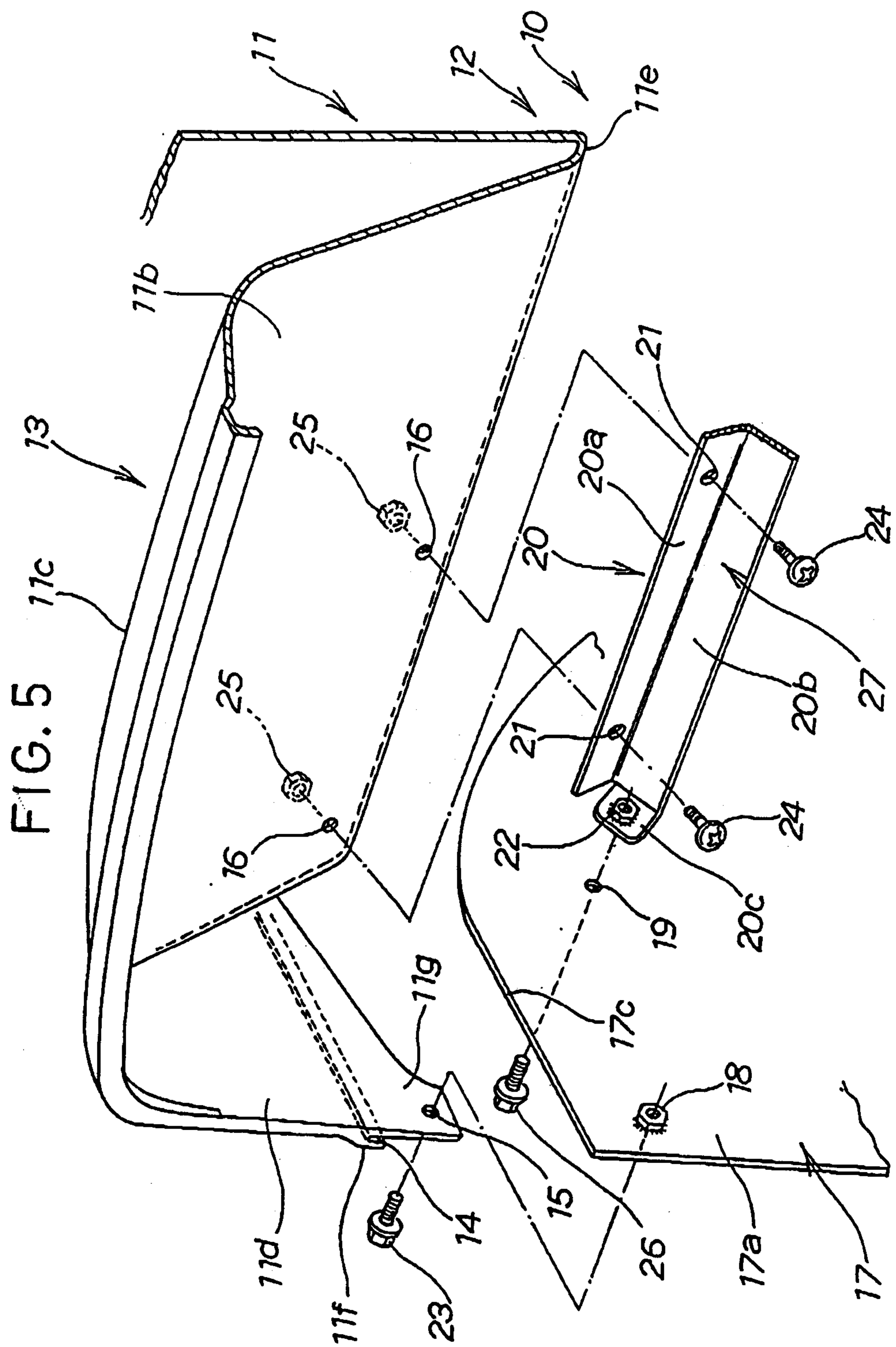
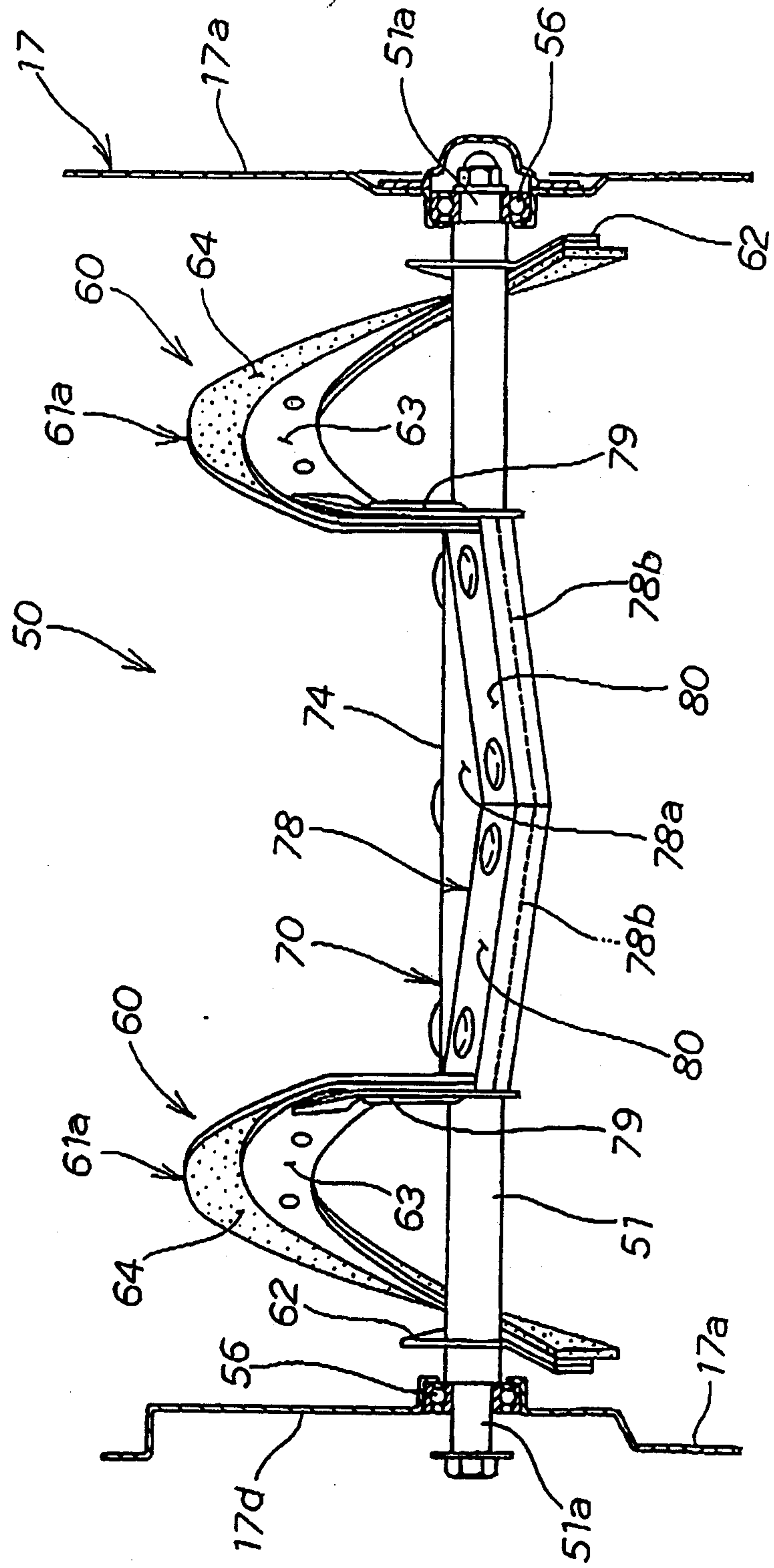
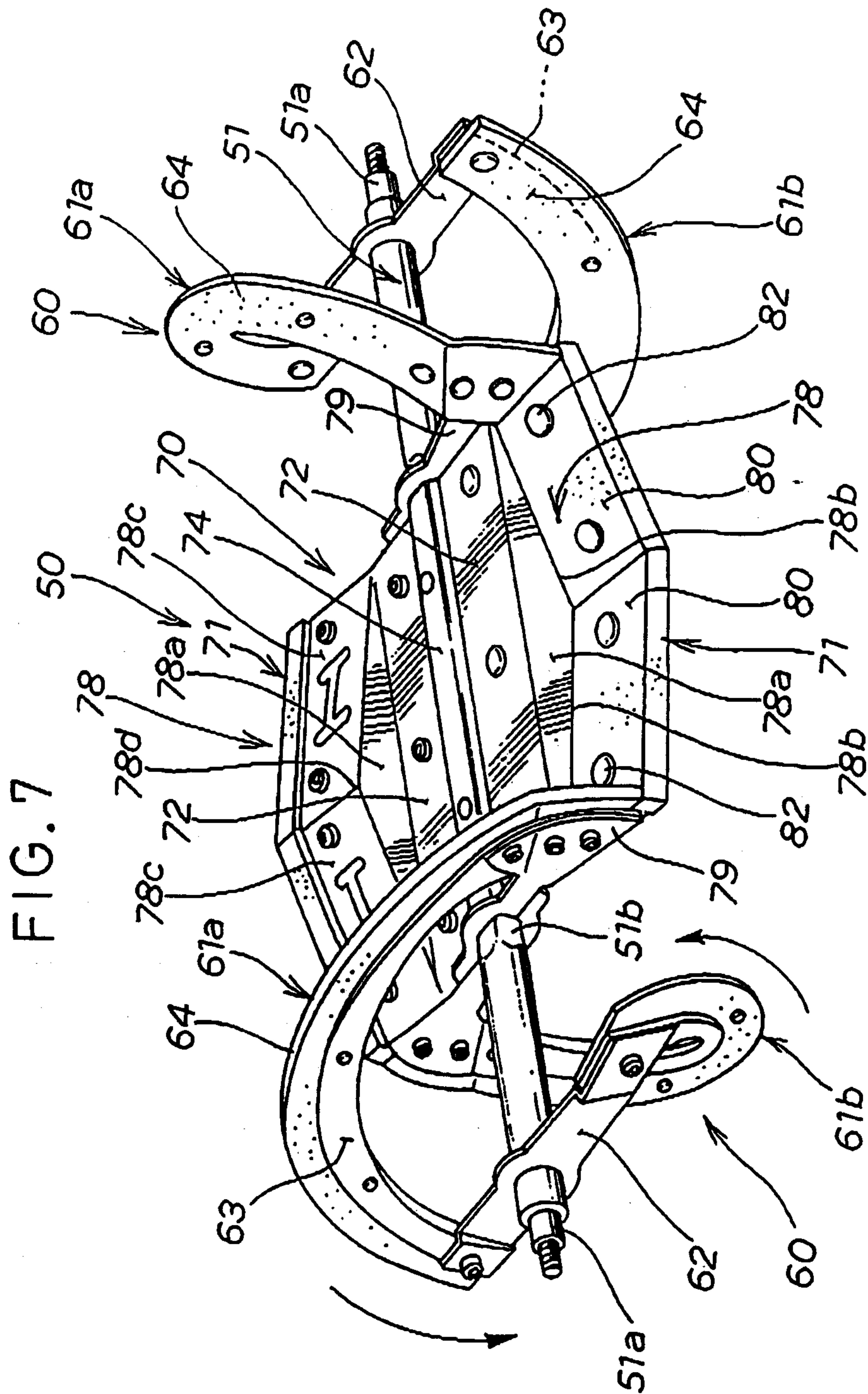


FIG. 6





F1G.8

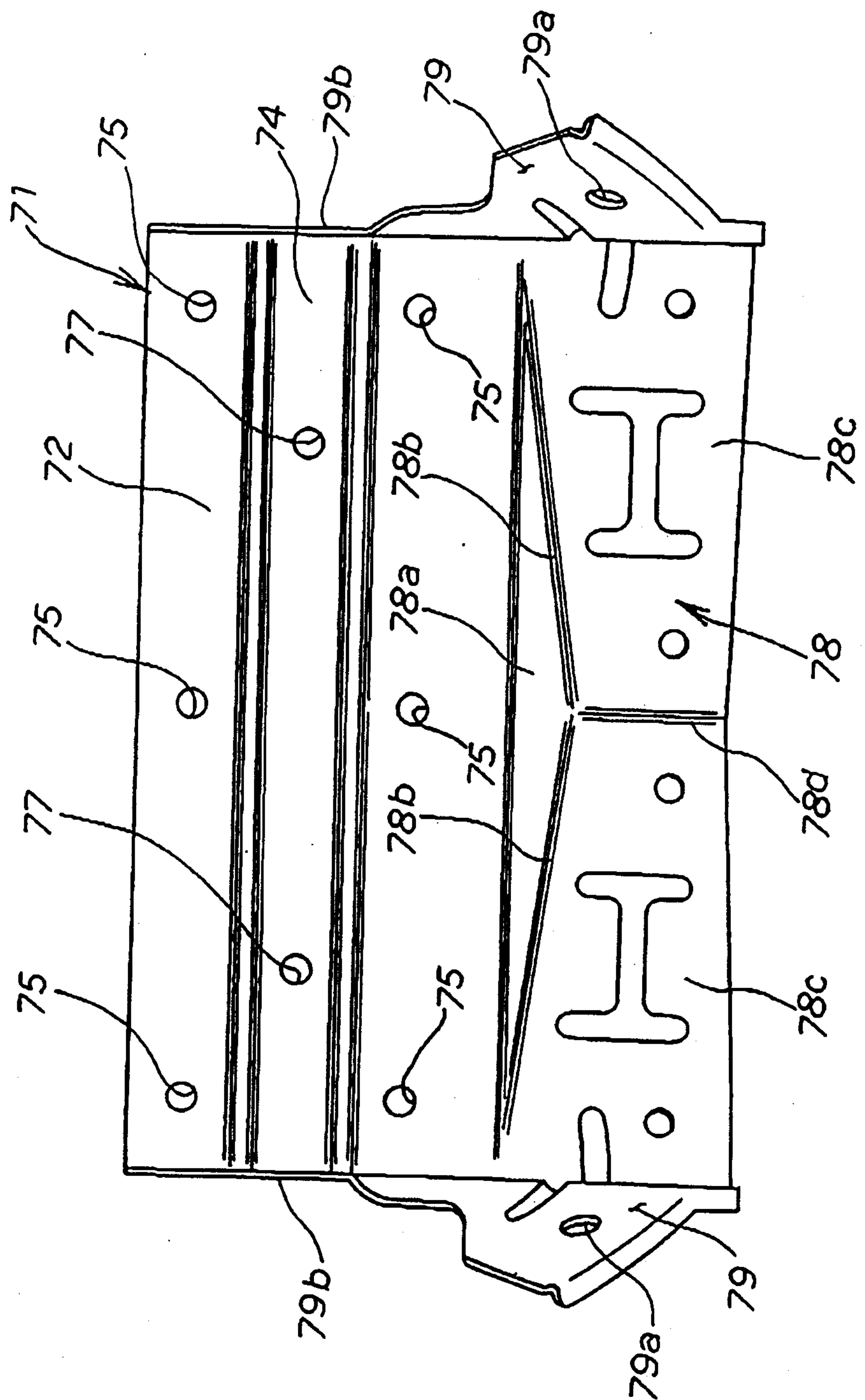


FIG. 9

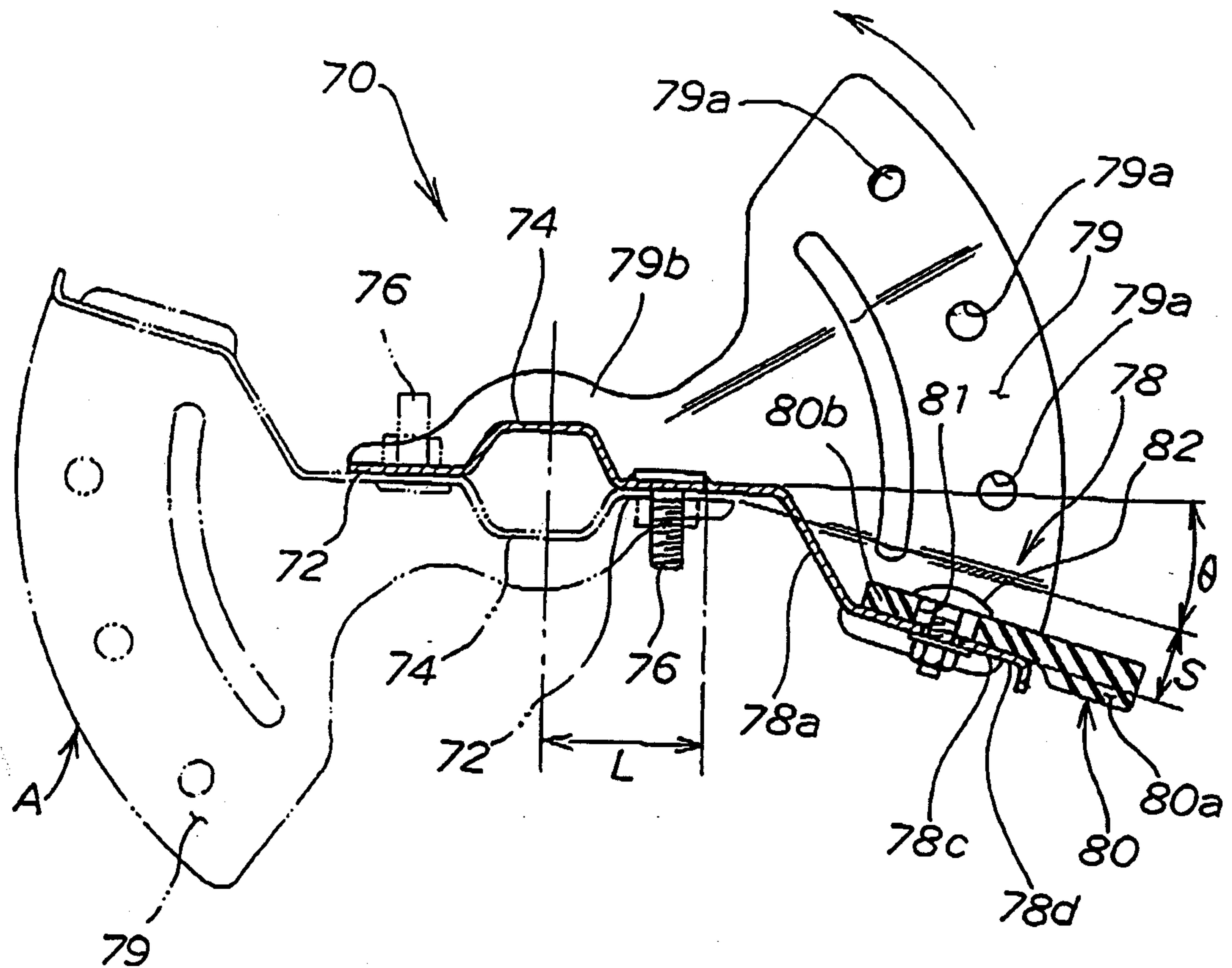


FIG. 10

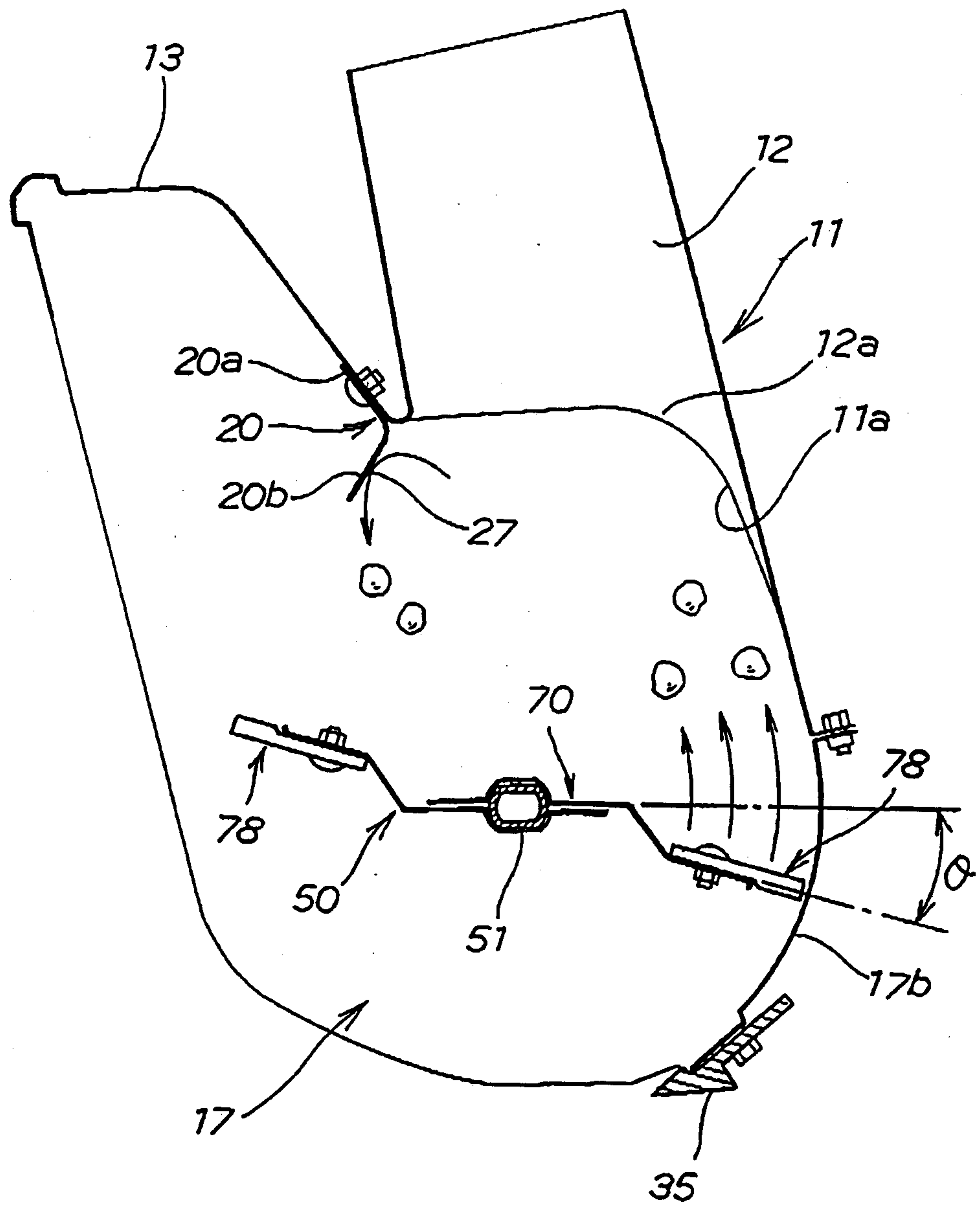


FIG. 11

