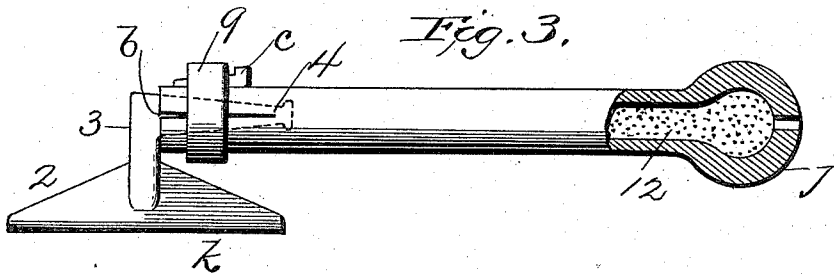
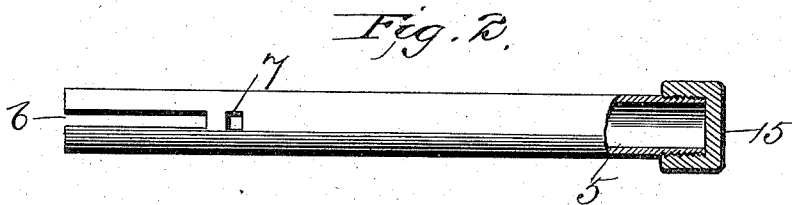
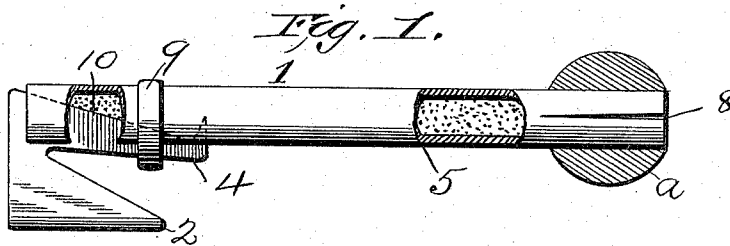


(No Model.)

W. P. WYLLY.
HACK OR SCRAPER.

No. 579,287.

Patented Mar. 23, 1897.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PATTERSON WYLLY, OF PATTERSON, GEORGIA.

HACK OR SCRAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,287, dated March 23, 1897.

Application filed April 18, 1896. Serial No. 588,130. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PATTERSON WYLLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Patterson, in the county of Pierce and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hacks or Scrapers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements, as hereinafter set forth, in hacks or scrapers employed in stripping turpentine and other trees.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation, partly in section, of a hack having a tubular metal handle with the hack secured thereto and the handle weighted by resin, an additional weight being also shown as secured on the rear end. Fig. 2 represents a top plan view of the tubular handle, showing a screw-cap closing the rear end. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation, partly in section, of a double-bladed hack having a tubular handle, a bifurcated or longitudinally-slitted front end, and a ring and wedge to removably secure the hack in position.

Heretofore hacks and scrapers have been provided with wooden handles and iron weights secured thereto to assist the user in his strokes. Several disadvantages exist in the construction as heretofore followed. It is the object of my invention to remedy these and also to secure advantages over the present construction which materially assist the user in his work and secure a more effective and durable hack or scraper.

1 represents the hack or scraper proper by which the trees are stripped. This may be of usual construction with angular blade 2, head 3, and heel 4. The handle is of metal and may be in the form of a wrought-metal tube 5.

7 represents a hole in said handle to receive the heel 4 of the hack.

8 represents a split or slot formed in the handle, which split may be expanded by a wedge to hold a weight *a* or weights, if desired.

9 represents a ring or sleeve which clamps the hack-blade in position, or said hack may

be secured in position in any approved manner or by passing the heel into the front split portion *b* and clamping it therein by a ring 9 and wedge *c*.

The handle may be weighted to secure the desired power and strength of stroke by supplying a sufficient quantity of resin, as 12, to the interior of the hollow handle, either with or without a bar, rod, or piece of metal contained in said handle, as will be readily understood without illustration. The filling of the hollow handle with resin will also operate to secure the hack or hack-blade in position, and by such filling with resin the weight can be distributed and located in the desired position with great readiness.

Any known means may be employed for securing the weights now ordinarily employed in connection with wooden handles, such as by pins, wedges, keys, or set-screws, or such weight or weights may be cast on or formed integrally with the metal handle, as indicated at *j*, Fig. 3, or a ring or cap, as 15, may be screwed on the heel or rear of the handle, as shown in Fig. 2.

The metal handle is peculiarly adapted to the double-ended hack, as the hack can be easily and firmly secured thereto as indicated in the drawings or by any of the known fastenings. One double hack, as *k*, may be attached to the handle so that the blades shall extend in opposite directions, whereby when one blade becomes injured or useless the other blade can be brought into use without loss of time in making repairs.

Ordinarily the application of the weights now used will not be necessary with my improved handle, as its weight alone, especially when a resin filling is used, will be sufficient.

Numerous advantages are secured by my construction of hacks and scrapers for chipping and scraping trees over those where wooden handles are employed. By my construction the hacks will produce better results and last longer; the handles can be made of uniform size more cheaply and readily than in the case of wooden ones; they can be uniformly weighted and a better distribution of the weight secured, thereby rendering their use less fatiguing; the handle will not warp or split, nor will the heel of the hack grind and become loose, but, being positively and

firmly backed by the metal handle and secured rigidly thereto, it will make a cleaner and lighter cut, retain its edge longer, and be less liable to breakage. Where wooden handles are employed, the employment of weights slid thereon and clamped thereto is a necessity. Moreover, it is seldom that a piece of wood can be found to form a handle suitable to the grasp and stroke of the user, and in use the weight and also the hack-blade soon become loose by reason of friction and grinding of the parts on the wood. By my arrangement the application of metal weights to the metal handles is seldom necessary, as the weight of the handle itself is usually sufficient to secure the requisite application of power to the stroke of the user. Even when additional weight is required by any individual user the resin filling constitutes a cheap and sufficient weighting medium which can be readily distributed as required by melting said resin, said resin additionally serving as a means for securing the several parts of the hack together, as will be readily understood. Moreover, by using a resin filling for the dual purpose of weighting the handle and fastening together the several parts of the hack contacting therewith said parts can be readily disconnected and removed and other parts assembled and connected by simply melting the resin by the application of heat to the handle and connected parts and, to secure

the connection of the several parts, allowing the resin to cool. It will thus be seen that the employment of resin in the manner stated secures material advantages in that it enables an operative readily and expeditiously to adjust the hack to his peculiarity of stroke.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A hack or scraper consisting of a tubular handle of malleable metal having a recessed front end and, rearwardly thereof, a vertical slot or hole, a scraper-blade seated within said recess and having a pronged heel engaged with the slot in the handle a ring-clamp connecting said blade and handle, and means for securing said blade and handle together, consisting of a resinous filling contained within said handle, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A hack consisting of a tubular metal handle, a blade seated within one end of said handle, and a resinous filling contained within said handle and connecting said handle and blade together, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM PATTERSON WYLLY.

Witnesses:

HENRY HYERS,

JAMES I. SUMMERALL.