April 15, 1930. J. B. SCULLIN 1,754,837

GUTTER CUTTER

Filed May 8, 1928

Fig. 1.

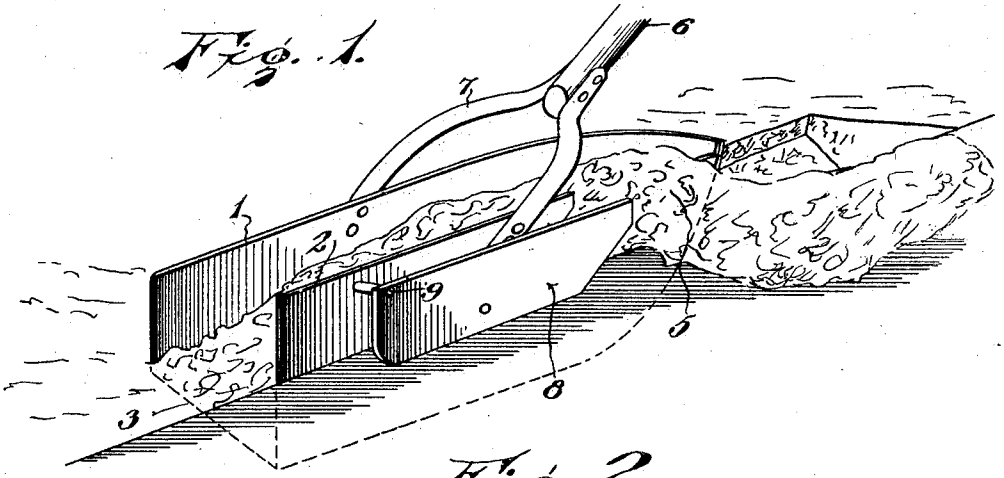


Fig. 2.

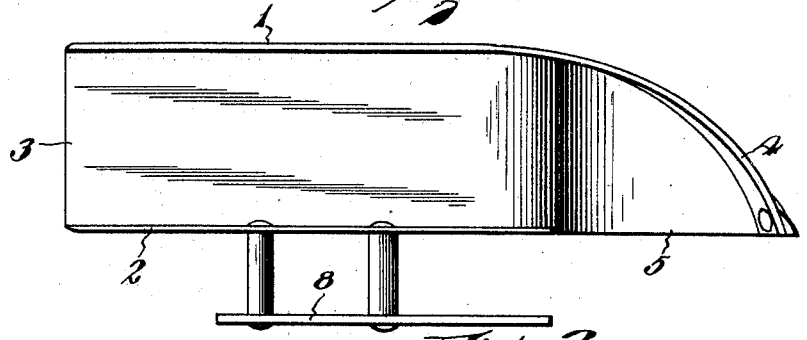


Fig. 3.

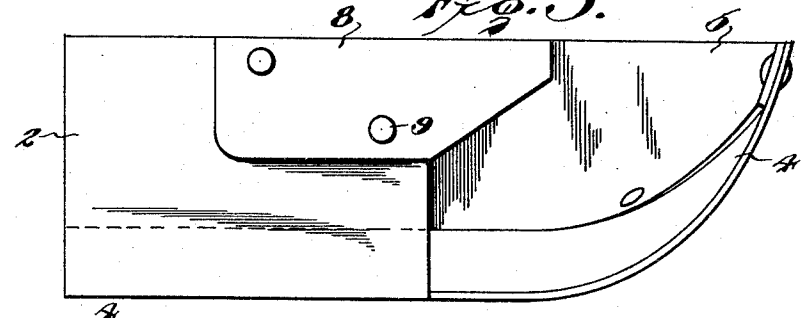
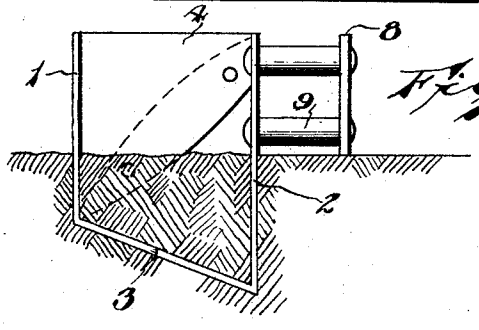


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JAMES B. SCULLIN, OF PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

GUTTER CUTTER

Application filed May 8, 1928. Serial No. 276,117.

This invention provides a tool designed especially for forming a gutter along a street curb, cement walk or pavement.

The invention supplies a tool of the nature and for the purpose stated which is light, efficient, cheap and capable of being readily manipulated by hand.

The invention furthermore contemplates a tool formed of a blank of sheet metal, such as steel, and which is practically free from seams and joints, save one short lap joint at the rear end, and which embodies a depth gage to insure the formation of a gutter of uniform capacity.

While the drawing illustrates a preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that in adapting the means to meet specific needs and requirements the design may be varied and changes in the minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the invention as claimed, without departing from the spirit thereof.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof, reference is to be had to the following description and the drawing hereto attached, in which,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gutter forming tool embodying the invention and illustrating the same as it appears when in action.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the tool, the handle being omitted.

Figure 3 is a side view of the tool with the handle removed.

Figure 4 is a front view, showing the tool in action.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and designated in the several views of the drawing by like reference characters.

The body of the tool consists of a sheet metal blank, such as steel, which is bent into the required shape. The tool is elongated, and comprises side walls 1 and 2, a bottom 3, and a rear wall 4 which curves both upwardly and laterally to direct the earth through a lateral discharge 5. The bottom 3 inclines transversely, as indicated most clearly in Figure 4 of the drawings, and its rear portion curves upwardly and laterally, as indicated most clearly in Figure 3 of the drawings. The longitudinal side walls 1 and 2 are parallel and their upper edges terminate in about substantially the same horizontal plane. The inner longitudinal wall 2 is of greater depth than the outer wall 1, and as a result the gutter formed is of maximum depth adjacent the curb, walk, or pavement. The forward edges of the bottom and side walls are beveled for cutting through the soil with a minimum resistance. The rear end of the inner side wall 2 is cut away to provide a lateral discharge 5 through which the material removed in the formation of the gutter escapes.

The numeral 6 denotes a handle and 7 irons connecting the handle with the side walls of the tool. A depth gage 8 is located adjacent the inner wall 2 and is spaced therefrom and connected thereto in any determinate way. The depth gage 8 is adapted to run upon the curb, walk, or pavement and limits the downward movement of the tool and incidentally the depth of the gutter formed. Studs 9, or analogous fastening means are employed for connecting the depth gage 8 to the wall 2.

In the operation of the tool it is placed against the side of the curb, walk, or pavement, with the gage 8 resting thereon. The tool is pushed forward by means of the handle 6 and the earth removed enters the space formed between the bottom and side walls, and is discharged laterally through the outlet 5 upon the walk or pavement at the side of the gutter from which it may be subsequently readily removed. In this manner a gutter, channel, or groove is formed at the side of a walk, or pavement, for drainage, or as a finish or edge to the lawn. It will be noted that the gage is a long plate set on edge and rigidly secured upon the inner side wall, so that while it will have an extended bearing upon the walk and will resist longitudinal rocking of the cover in use, the area of contact with the walk will not be so great that the frictional resistance to the travel of the cutter will be a noticeable factor in its operation. It will also be noted that the entire inner side edge of the bottom is in the plane of the inner side wall and the rear extension of the bottom

consequently bears against the edge of the walk so as to cooperate with the inner side wall in guiding the device. While the extension of the bottom curves upwardly and is secured to the laterally curved extension of the outer side wall, neither extension projects over the walk although the dirt will be positively directed onto the walk. Consequently, there is no lateral element at the rear end of the device serving as a fulcrum to cause lifting of the front end.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

A gutter-forming tool consisting of a sheet metal blank including straight parallel inner and outer side walls, and a bottom connecting the lower edges of the side walls, the inner wall being of greater depth than the outer wall and the bottom and the outer wall extending rearwardly beyond the inner wall, the rear extension of the bottom curving upwardly and the rear extension of the outer wall curving laterally and being secured to the upwardly curved extension of the bottom and forming therewith a rear deflecting wall and defining a large lateral discharge space at the rear end of the inner wall, the entire inner edge of the bottom and its extension being in the same vertical plane with the inner side wall whereby to bear against the edge of a walk and guide the tool at work.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JAMES B. SCULLIN. [L. S.]