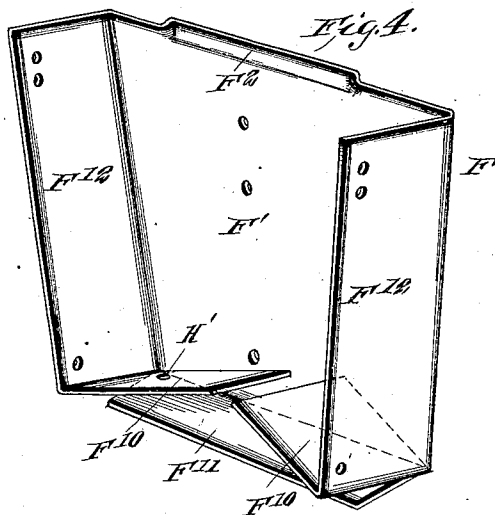
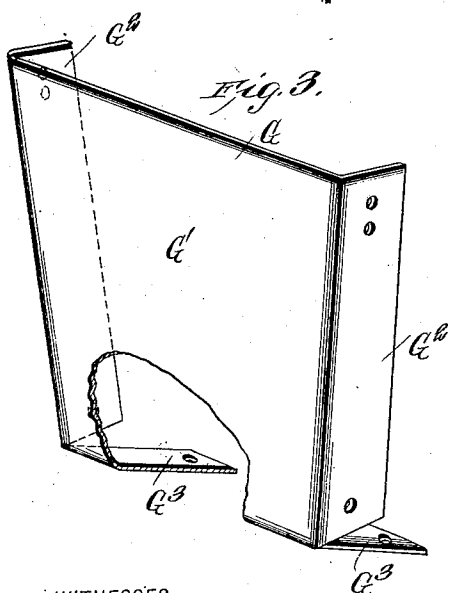
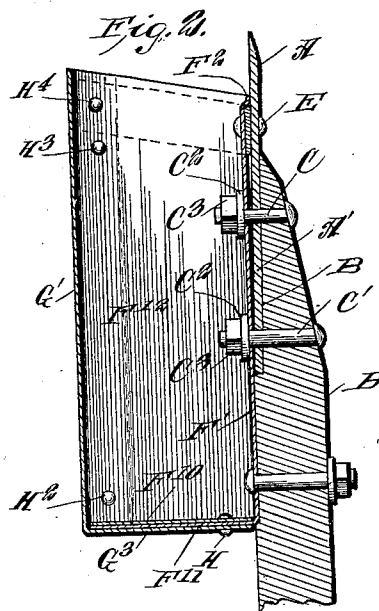
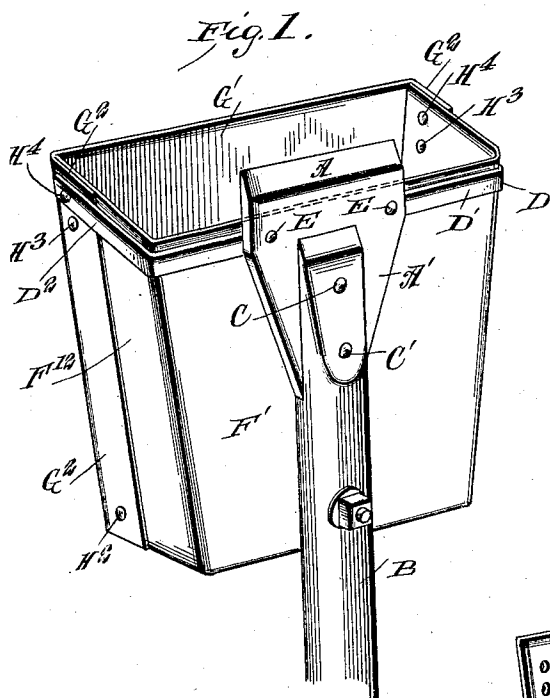


No. 890,449.

PATENTED JUNE 9, 1908.

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TURPENTINE SCRAPER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1908.



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TURPENTINE-SCRAPER.

No. 890,449.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 9, 1908.

Application filed January 16, 1908. Serial No. 411,197.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE S. PETTEWAY and LOUIS W. DUVAL, citizens of the United States, and residents of Ocala, in the county of Marion and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Turpentine-Scrapers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in turpentine scrapers, and consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing Figure 1 is a perspective view of a scraper embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section thereof, and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail perspective views of the box sections.

The invention has for an object to provide means for scraping pine trees in order to secure the accumulated resin and pitch, and to avoid the loss resulting from the scattering of the material on the ground. The device as shown comprises a blade A having its shank A' seated in a notch B' in one side of the upper end of the handle stick B, which may be of any suitable length, and the blade is secured to the handle by the bolts C and C' provided at their inner ends with washers C² and nuts C³, as best shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing. The blade A is also secured to the back bar D' of a yoke D by means of rivets E, and the said yoke D is provided with side bars D², which extend along the opposite sides of the box and are secured thereto by the rivets H⁴, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing. The yoke extends below the upper edge of the box so that the back plate F' may be bent at its upper edge at its middle portion at F² over the back bar of the yoke and against the blade A so that the material scraped by the said blade will be directed into the box and will not accumulate back of the upper edge of the back plate, as will be understood from Figs. 2 and 4 of the drawing.

The box is made in two sections F and G, the front section G having a front plate G', side plates G² and a bottom plate G³, and the section F having the back plate F', the side plates F¹², the bottom plate F¹¹ projecting forwardly from the lower edge of the back plate F' and the bottom wings F¹⁰ projecting inwardly from the lower edges of the side plates of the section F and overlapping the bottom plate F¹¹, as will be understood from Figs. 2 and 4.

It will be noticed that the sections F and G

are bent from plates or blanks and when fitted together the bottom wings F¹⁰ are folded in over the bottom plate F¹¹ of the section F and the bottom plate G³ of the section G extends below the bottom plate F¹¹ of the section F, and the parts are secured by rivets H passed through the holes H'. At the same time the side plates G² of the section G overlap the side plates F¹² of the section F and are secured thereto at their lower ends by the rivets H², and at their upper ends by the rivets H³ and H⁴, the rivets H⁴ also operating to secure the front ends of the side bars D² of the yoke D in connection with the box sections, as best shown in Fig. 1. This construction is simple, facilitates the construction of the box, and the arrangement of the yoke is such as to strengthen the upper, open end of the box and to firmly connect the box and blade in operative position.

The construction is simple, can be cheaply made, will be durable, and is efficient for the purpose for which it is designed.

In the use of the old form of scraper, it is pulled downward on the surface of the face of the tree commencing at the top of the face and pulling the turpentine off allowing it to fall to the base of the tree where a large box is usually placed to catch as much as possible of the falling turpentine, and this box must be moved, every time a face is scraped, to a point below another face, and this involves considerable time and trouble and much of the turpentine will fall on the ground. In the use of the improved box it is shoved up the surface of the tree and the box will catch all the turpentine that is scraped off, and frequently will hold all that accumulates on several faces of the tree. Turpentine taken off with the improved scraper is much cleaner than that taken off with the old scraper as no portion of it touches the ground and no trash or dirt is gathered up with the turpentine, which therefore makes it a higher grade. The new device has been used practically with much success and is found efficient in gathering turpentine in the manner before described.

We claim—

1. A scraper, comprising a handle having a recess in one side at its upper end, a blade having its shank secured in said recess, a box fitting against the handle and said blade and made in sections having side plates and bottom plates overlapping each other and se-

cured together, a yoke having side bars extending along the opposite sides of the box and secured thereto and also having a cross-bar extending along the outer face of the back plate of the box and between the same and the blade and below the upper edge of the box, the back plate of the latter being bent over the said cross-bar of the yoke, and against the blade, and means securing the yoke in connection with the blade and back plate of the box, all substantially as set forth.

2. A scraper, comprising a handle, a blade, a box alongside the blade, and a bar extending between the blade and box and below the upper edge of the box, said edge being bent back over the said bar against the blade, substantially as set forth.

3. A scraper comprising a handle, a box, a blade secured to the handle alongside the box and extending above the same, and a yoke embracing the box and secured to the blade, substantially as set forth.

4. A scraper, comprising a box, a handle, a

blade secured to the handle, and a yoke having its side bars secured to the box and its crossbar secured to the box and to the blade, substantially as set forth.

5. A scraper, comprising a box made in sections with the side plates overlapping, a blade, and handle secured to said box, and a yoke having a cross-bar, and side bars, the latter extending across the joint between the side plates of the box, and means securing said side bars to the overlapping plates of the box sections, substantially as set forth.

6. A scraper comprising a box made in front and back sections, a handle and blade secured to the back section, and a yoke secured to the blade and to the front and back sections, substantially as set forth.

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