

April 18, 1933.

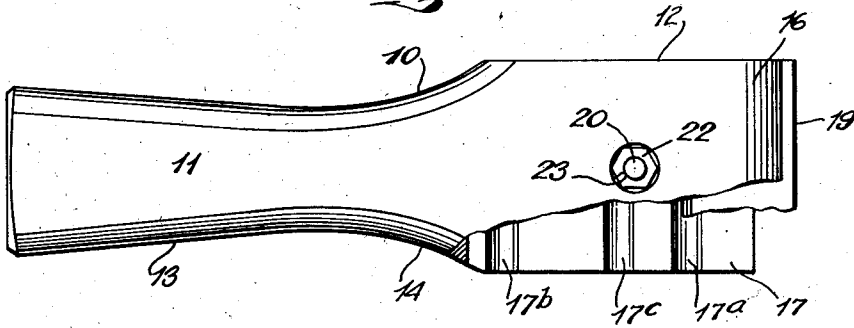
W. POTTER

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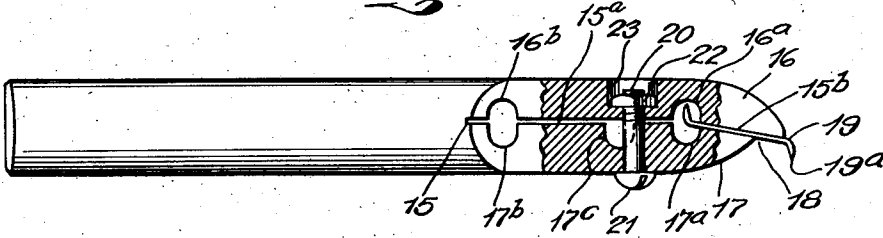
SCRAPER

Filed Nov. 5, 1931

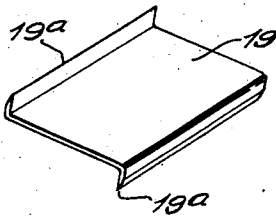
*Fig. 1.*



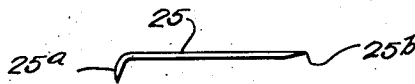
*Fig. 2.*



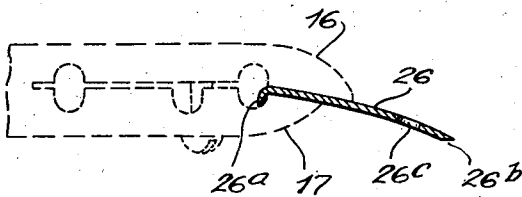
*Fig. 3.*



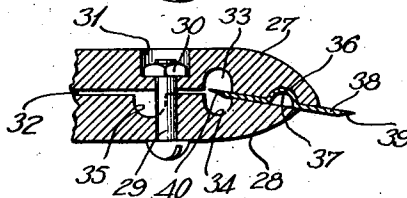
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SCRAPER

Application filed November 5, 1931. Serial No. 573,154.

This invention relates to scrapers and particularly to devices of this class comprising a holder in connection with which double edged blades of different contour may be mounted in connection with the holder or clamped between the jaw members thereof; and the object of the invention is to provide a tool of the class described comprising a holder of unitary construction, the blade supporting end of which is split centrally and longitudinally to form relatively flexing jaw members within and between which a blade is adapted to be securely clamped, one of the jaw members being longer than the other to provide a transverse channel at one side of the blade of the tool; a further object of the invention being to provide a tool of the class described employing scraper blades having two scraper edges extended to opposite sides of the blade, or one of said edges may constitute a straight edge and the other a curved or offset edge to compensate the tool for different uses of the tool; a still further object being to provide means for supporting the blade within and between the jaw members and inwardly of the outer edge thereof; and with these and other objects in view, the invention consists in a tool of the class and for the purpose specified, which is simple in construction, efficient in use, and which is constructed as hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawing forms a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which:—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a tool made according to my invention, with part of the construction broken away and in section.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the tool shown in Fig. 1 with part of the construction broken away and in section.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one form of blade which I employ.

Fig. 4 is a side edge view of another form of blade which I employ.

Fig. 5 is a transverse, sectional view through another form of blade indicating

one manner of mounting the same in connection with the holder; and,

Fig. 6 is a transverse, sectional view through the jaw end of the holder showing a modified form of holder and blade.

In carrying my invention into effect, I provide a holder 10 consisting of a handle member 11 and a blade supporting body 12 at the free end of the handle member, said body being greater in width than the handle member, and said handle member being preferably provided with outwardly flaring side walls 13 joining the body 12 in curved walls 14 so as to provide for the proper gripping of the tool in the hand, facilitating the movement of the tool over a surface in the operation thereof.

The handle member 11 and body 12 are of unitary construction and said body 12 is provided with a longitudinal slot 15 dividing said body into separate blade gripping jaw members 16 and 17, the outer ends of which are rounded, the jaw 16 being longer than the jaw 17 to form a recess 18 into which shavings are free to pass. In the construction shown, the slot 15 extends to the point where the handle member joins the body 12 so that a scraper blade 19 may be mounted in the inner portion 15a of the groove when the blade is not in use. It will be seen that the outer portion 15b of the groove is angularly disposed with respect to the inner portion, and the portions 15a and 15b intersect in transverse grooves 16a and 17a formed in the jaw members 16 and 17 and opening into the slot 15. These grooves are to receive the flange cutting edges at the inner sides of the blades 19 when mounted within and between the jaw members. Other grooves 16b and 17b are formed in the jaw members adjacent the inner end of the groove 15 or the portion 15a thereof and the jaw member 17 is provided with another groove 17c arranged adjacent the groove 17a and inwardly of a clamp bolt 20 employed for securing the blade 19 within and between the jaw members 16 and 17.

In the tool shown, a single bolt 20 is employed by reason of the fact that the body 12 is comparatively narrow, but if a wider

body is employed as well as a wider blade, two or more of these bolts may be employed as will be apparent. The head 21 of the bolt is arranged outwardly of the jaw 17 in the construction shown, and the nut 22 of the bolt is disposed in a circular aperture 23 in which said nut is countersunk sufficiently to receive the head 21 of the bolt of an adjacent scraper in packing the scrapers one upon the other for shipment. The hexagon nut 22 will have a drive fit in the circular aperture 23 so as to prevent rotation of the nut therein. The scraper blade 19 shown mounted between the jaw members 16 and 17 in Fig. 2 and in detail in Fig. 3, consists of a comparatively narrow strip of metal, the side edges of which are turned, one upwardly and the other downwardly, and are curved or arc-shaped in contour and ground or otherwise sharpened to form the scraper edges 19a of the blade.

In Fig. 4 of the drawing, I have shown at 25 another form of blade which has one offset scraper edge 25a similar to the edge 19a and the other edge 25b of which is straight or in alinement with the plane of the blade and ground or otherwise sharpened so that the same may be used as a scraper for removing paint and other particles from window panes or other surfaces or in the removal of wall paper from walls.

In Fig. 5 of the drawing, I have shown at 26 another form of blade having at one side thereof an offset scraper edge 26a and at the other side thereof a straight, scraper edge 26b, the latter side of the blade 26 being offset with respect to the longitudinal plane of the first named side to compensate for the offset arrangement of the end portions 15a and 15b of the slot 15, especially in mounting the blade 26 in the holder so that the edge 26a projects beyond the jaw members in the same manner as the projecting edge 19a of the blade 19 as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing. In this use of the blade, it will be understood that the bolt 20 passes through an aperture 26c formed in the blade, and if two bolts are employed, two of the apertures 26 will be provided.

In Fig. 5 of the drawing, I have indicated the manner of mounting the blade 26 in connection with the jaw members 16 and 17 of the tool so as to project the edge 26b thereof well beyond the jaw members 16 and 17, thus adapting the tool for use as a wall paper remover or for similar purposes.

In Fig. 6 of the drawing, I have shown a slight modification in the blade holder and blade, and in said figure, 27 represents a jaw member similar to the jaw member 16, and 28 a jaw member similar to the jaw member 17 of the holder shown in Figs. 1 and 2. At 29, is shown the bolt for clamping the jaw members together, the nut end 30 of which is countersunk in a recess 31 formed in the jaw

member 27, the split or clearance between the jaw members being indicated at 32. 33 and 34 represent grooves on the inner face of the jaws 27 and 28 similar to the grooves 16a and 17a to adapt the tool shown in Fig. 6 for use in connection with blades such as shown in the other figures of the drawing. At 35, I have shown a groove similar to the groove 17c. In practice, the jaw member 27 is provided adjacent its free end with a groove 36 opening outwardly through the inner surface thereof so as to receive either a transverse rib or two or more beads 37 struck from the central portion of a blade 38 so as to key the blade against longitudinal movement with respect to the jaw members 27 and 28. In the construction shown in Fig. 6, the blade 38 has its opposite side edges ground or sharpened to form scraper edges 39 and 40. It will be understood, however, that one of these edges alone may be straight and the other similar to the offset or flanged edges as shown in the other figures. In fact, a blade such as that shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawing may be keyed to the jaw member 27 by providing the offset rib or beads 37 thereon. This construction eliminates the necessity of increasing the width of the blade and providing an aperture therein similar to the aperture 26c as in the construction shown in Fig. 5.

It will also be understood that while a comparatively deep groove 36 is shown and a corresponding formed bead or rib 37, that in fact, the groove may be shallow and the rib or bead proportionately formed.

It will be understood that the several blades may be mounted within the portion 15a of the slot 15 when not in use so as to provide means for packing and shipping the complete device without danger of injuring the scraper edges of the blade and also without danger of injuring the parties handling the same.

It will also be understood that while I have shown certain details of construction for carrying my invention into effect, that I am not necessarily limited thereto, nor am I necessarily limited to the specific contour of the blade holder herein shown and described, and various other changes in and modifications of the construction herein shown and described may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing its advantages.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A tool of the class described comprising a blade supporting member of unitary construction and comprising a handle portion, a blade supporting body at the free end of the handle portion, said body being split centrally and longitudinally to form relatively

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movable side jaw members, means for moving said jaw members together to clamp a blade within and between the same and one of said jaw members being longer than the other, and a double edged blade adapted to be mounted and clamped between said jaw members with one of the edges projecting therebeyond, one edge of said blade being turned substantially at right angles to the longitudinal plane of the blade, one jaw member having a transverse groove opening into the split of said body to receive the angularly disposed edge of the blade, and the split in said body at the free end of the jaw members being disposed angularly with respect to the remainder thereof.

2. A tool of the class described comprising a tool supporting body subdivided centrally and longitudinally to form independent jaw members and a channel between said jaw members for receiving a blade to be supported thereby, means for moving said jaw members toward each other to clamp said blade in position, opposite side edges of said blade being sharpened to form a double edged blade, one of said edges being turned substantially at right angles to the longitudinal plane of the blade and the inner face of one of the jaw members having a transverse groove to receive the offset edge of said blade, and said jaw members having other transverse grooves on the inner faces thereof inwardly of said first named groove to permit the storage of the blade in said body when not in use.

3. In scraper tools of the class described, a sheet metal blade, one side edge of the blade being sharpened and the other side edge of the blade being bent angularly with respect to the longitudinal plane thereof to form a flange, said flange being sharpened to form another cutting edge, and one side portion of the blade extending angularly with respect to the other side portion thereof.

4. A tool of the class described comprising a tool supporting body subdivided centrally and longitudinally to form independent jaw members and a channel between said jaw members for receiving a blade to be supported thereby, means for moving said jaw members toward each other to clamp said blade in position, one jaw member having a groove on the face thereof opening into said channel to receive a flanged end of a blade supported in the holder, and one of said jaw members having another groove on the inner surface and adjacent the free end thereof for receiving a key member arranged centrally of the blade for retaining the blade against longitudinal movement with respect to the holder.

5. A tool of the class described comprising a blade supporting member of unitary construction and comprising a handle portion, a blade supporting body at the free end of the handle portion, said body being split cen-

trally and longitudinally to form relatively movable side jaw members, means for moving said jaw members together to clamp a blade within and between the same and one of said jaw members being longer than the other, one of said jaw members having a transverse groove opening into the split of said body to receive an angularly disposed flange at one end of said blade when mounted between said jaw members, and the longer jaw member having another groove opening into the split of said jaw members adjacent the free end of said jaw member and adapted to receive a key element on the blade for supporting the blade against longitudinal movement with respect to the jaw members.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name this 29th day of October, 1931.

WILLIAM POTTER.

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