

S. R. BAILEY.
Sleigh-Standard.

No. 201,148.

Patented March 12, 1878.

Fig. 1.

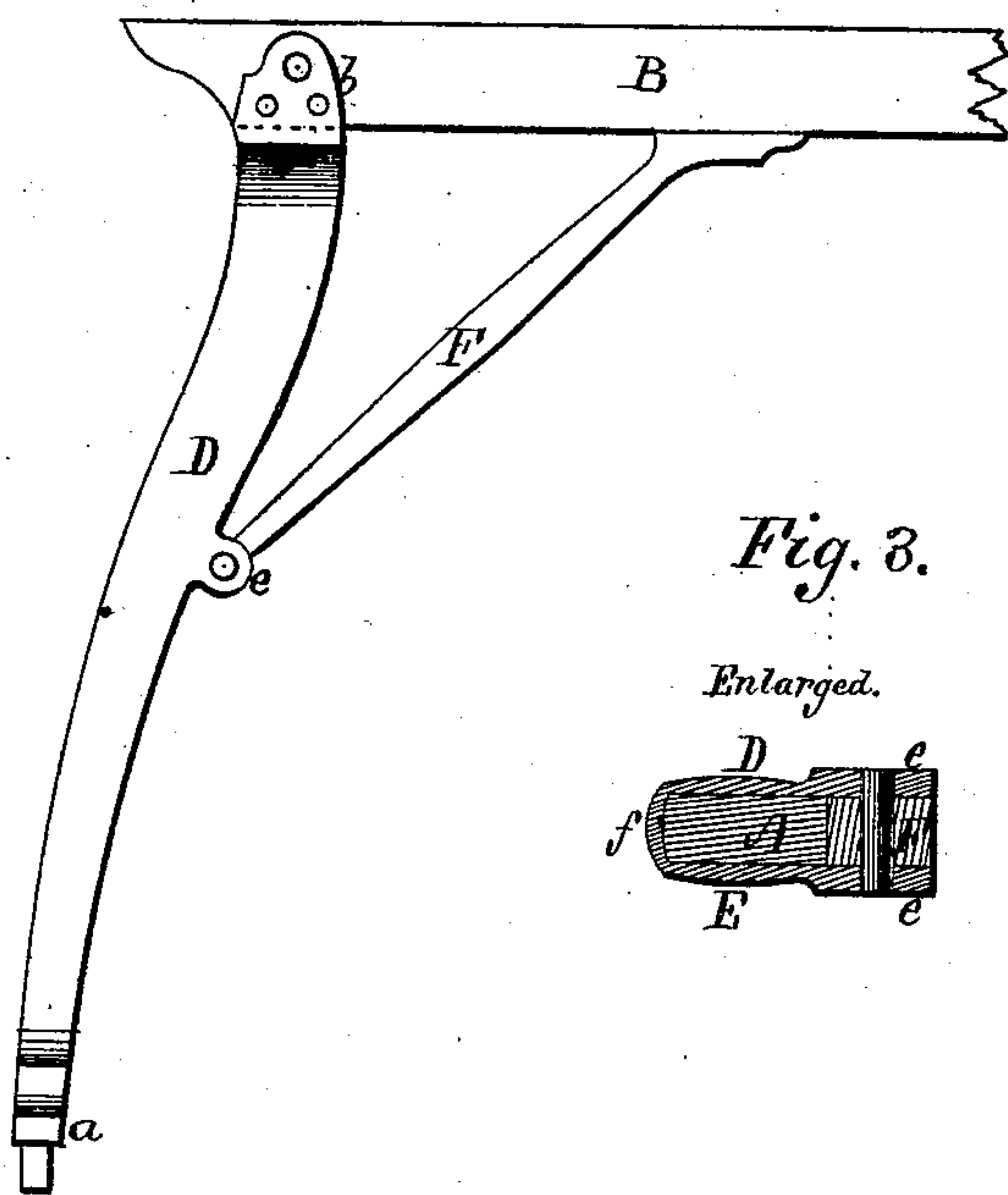


Fig. 2.

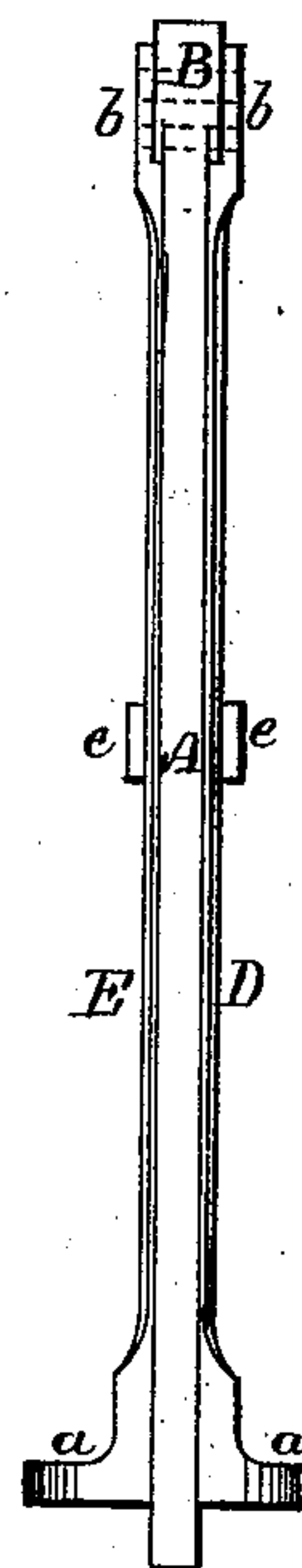
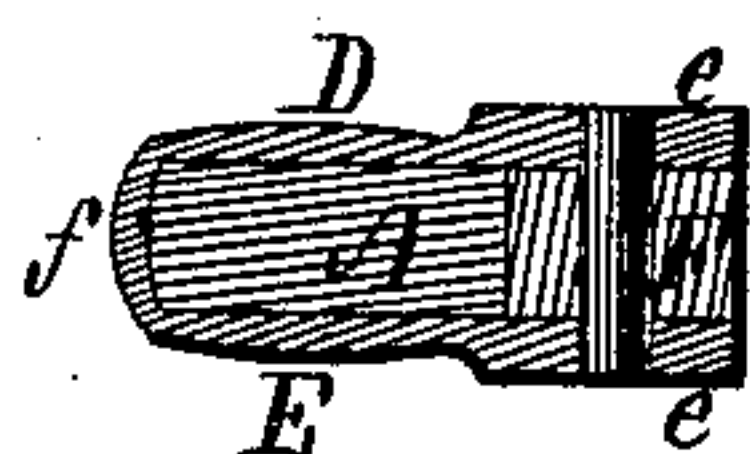


Fig. 3.

Enlarged.



Witnesses.
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SAMUEL R. BAILEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SLEIGH-STANDARDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,148**, dated March 12, 1878; application filed March 18, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL R. BAILEY, of Boston, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Sleigh-Runner Standards, of which the following is a specification:

The purpose of my present improvements is to greatly strengthen the standards of sleigh-runners and the joint or point of union between such standards and the upper cross-bar or floor-beam with which they are connected.

The drawings accompanying this specification represent, in Figure 1, a side elevation of one of the standards of a sleigh-runner and one end of the cross-bar or floor-beam with which such standard is connected. Fig. 2 is a vertical and transverse section of the same, and Fig. 3 a horizontal section of the standard and the joint by which it is connected with the diagonal brace.

In these drawings, A represents the wooden body of a sleigh-runner standard, and B the cross-bar or floor-beam, which is supported at either end upon one of such standards A. Contrary to the usual custom, I do not connect the standard A and bar B by a mortise-and-tenon joint, but simply abut or lap the two together, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, by which I avoid the weakness and tendency to decay incident to the mortise and tenon.

D and E in the drawings represent metallic plates or thin bars, the former covering the front side of the standard A, and the latter the rear side thereof, these metallic plates extending from top to bottom of said standard, and terminating at bottom in feet *a*, for se-

curing a strong foundation upon the runner, while at top they overlap the bar B, as shown at *b*, and are suitably riveted or bolted to such bar.

The metallic plates D E, owing to the position they occupy with respect to the standard A—that is to say, as overlapping or covering its widest sides—serve to greatly stiffen and strengthen the standard and protect it from abrasions and injury, while they also, by overlapping or embracing the bar B, provide a very strong joint between the latter and said standard.

The diagonal brace which extends from the standard A to the bar B is shown in the accompanying drawings, at F, as secured to the latter by rivets or other suitable means of confinement, while at the other it is pivoted between and to ears *e e* formed upon the plates D E, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

By swiveling the brace to the plates D and E, as explained, I am enabled to immediately and readily adjust the angle of the brace with respect to the bar B.

I claim—

The wooden standard A and the plates D and E, in combination with the bar B, the plates serving to strengthen and stiffen the standard and to overlap and protect the joint between the bar and standard, substantially as shown and described.

SAMUEL R. BAILEY.

Witnesses:

F. CURTIS,
W. E. BOARDMAN.