E. S. WEBSTER.

Power-Anchor.

No. 214,217. Patented April 8, 1879.

Fig. 1.

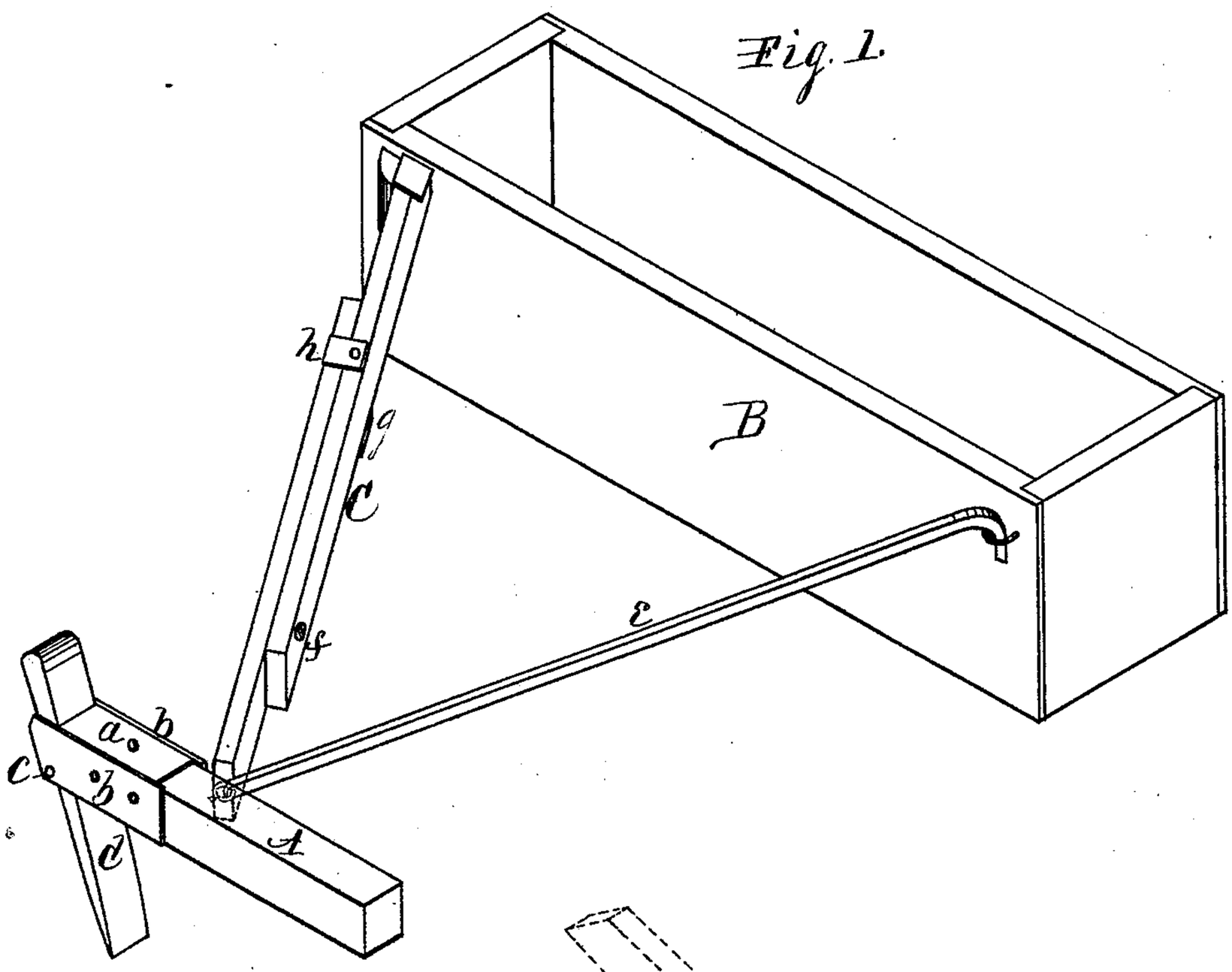



Fig. 2.

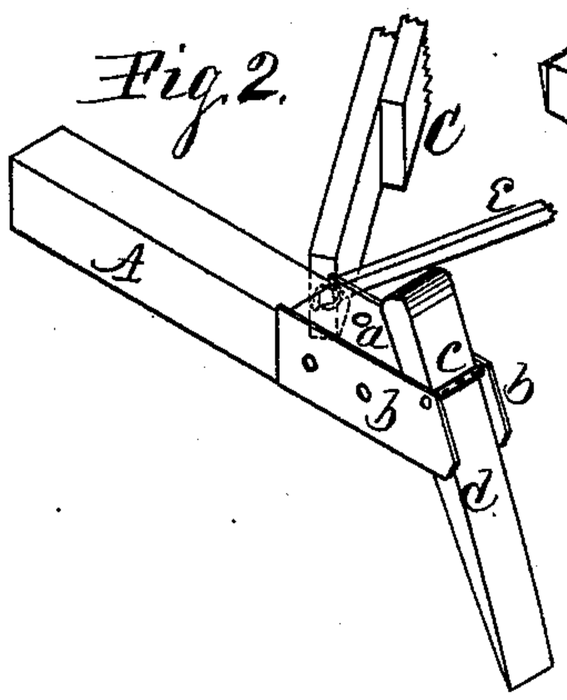
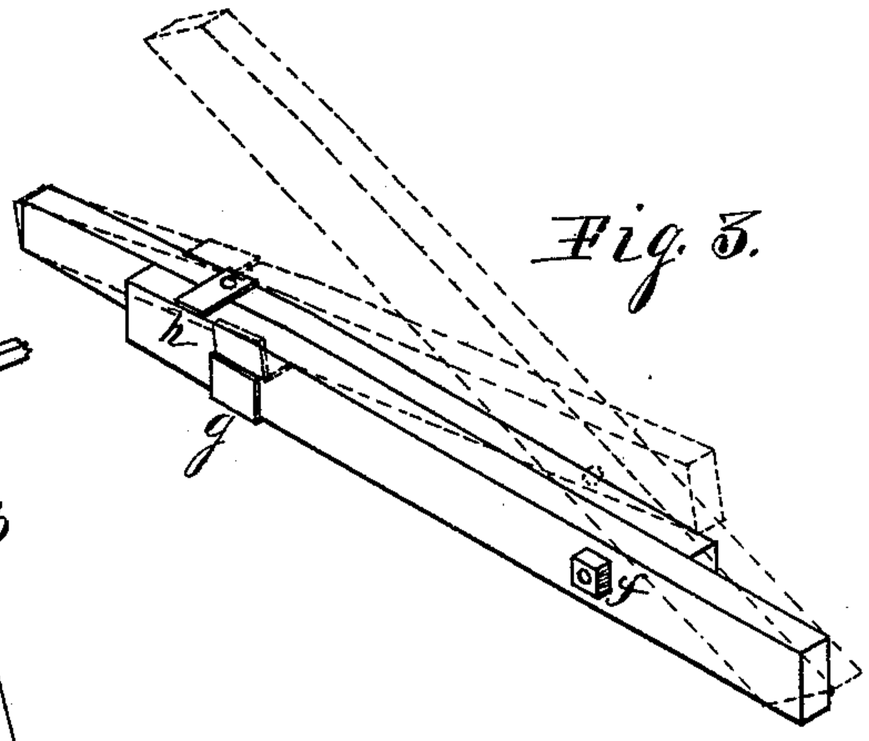



Fig. 3.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN POWER-ANCHORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,217**, dated April 8, 1879; application filed September 30, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD S. WEBSTER, of the town of Durand, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Power-Anchors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the anchorage of horse-powers for thrashing-machines and other similar power.

The object of my invention is to produce an anchor by which most of the thrashing-machine powers and other similar power, whether mounted or down powers, may be readily and firmly anchored by means of a single stake driven firmly into the ground.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an isometrical representation of my improved anchor, in which its application is shown placed to resist a pulling force, and at Fig. 2 it is shown reversed and in position to resist a pushing force. Fig. 3 represents the push-brace employed between the anchor and power.

In the figures, A represents an anchor-beam of suitable size, and in this instance is made of wood, having its end cut on a suitable bevel, and is bound with a metallic plate, *a*, which embraces its beveling end and its upper and lower edges, and is firmly fixed to the beam by sufficient bolts or rivets.

*b* are metallic plates, firmly fixed to the sides of this anchor-beam by sufficient bolts or rivets, and the ends of these plates project beyond the beveled end of the beam. *c* is a metallic bar, which connects the extending ends of the side plates, near their obtuse angular portion, a proper distance from the short corner of the beveling end of the anchor-beam, to freely admit a suitable stake between the bar and end of the beam.

*d* represents the anchor-stake, by means of which the beam is fixed in position. In this instance this stake is made of iron, tapering in wedge form, as represented, and of proper size to pass between the bar *c* and the beveling end of the anchor-beam.

*e* is a tension-brace, made of rod or bar material, and is attached at one end by suitable link or swivel connection to the anchor-beam, and having its free end fitted to connect with the frame of the power, which is represented at B.

At C is represented a push-brace, composed of two like beams placed side by side, overlapping each other lengthwise, and at one end of their overlapping portions are joined by pivot-bolt *f*, which permits of a shear-like movement of the free ends of the beams. At their free ends these beams are provided with a clasp, *g*, and a button, *h*, which, when the beams are in the relative position as in solid lines in Figs. 1 and 3, will hold them in place, forming a straight brace.

By turning the button *h* into the position in dotted lines in Fig. 3, the beams may be moved in the direction of the dotted lines to any working extent, by which means the whole length of the brace will be lessened to permit it to be inserted between the power and anchor, and when in place can be forced in line, producing a toggle-joint lever to fix it firmly between the anchor and power, as in Fig. 1.

B is a box-frame, and in this instance is employed instead of a power-frame for the purpose of showing the connection of my improved anchor with the frame of the power, to which the tension-brace *e* is connected by hook and staple, and the frame is fitted with a footing to receive the end of the push-brace.

In the use of my improved anchor in connection with thrashing-machine or other power to which it may be found applicable, the power being placed in position and the braces connected therewith, to find the position of the anchor-beam the push-brace is then removed and the anchor-beam moved slightly toward the power in the lengthwise direction of the push-brace. The anchor-stake is then driven, between the bar *c* and the beveling end of the anchor-beam, into the ground a sufficient depth to furnish the proper resistance. The push-brace is then opened, and its ends placed in position between the power and the anchor beam, and the beams forced into line and fixed in place by means of the button being turned into position, which fixes the power in place, instead of the herein-described button and clasp; and suitable device may be employed to fix the parts in position, such as a loop pivoted to the beam to swing over the end of the shorter beam.

By the use of my improved anchor I am enabled in ordinary cases to firmly fix the power

in place by a single anchor-stake; but, if required, my improved anchor may be employed on opposite, or any, or all sides of the power.

In the above I have represented my improved anchor placed to resist a pulling force upon the anchor-stake; but it may be employed to resist a pushing force, as represented in Fig. 2, which simply requires that the anchor-beam be reversed, placed upside down, and the stake driven from the opposite side.

In the foregoing I have described the anchor-beam as having a beveling end, fitted to receive the anchor-stake in an inclined position, and this I prefer; but, if desired, the beam may be constructed to receive the anchor-stake at right angles to the lengthwise axis of the beam.

My improved anchor is equally adapted to use in connection with mounted or down powers, and is also applicable to portable engines, capstans, and other similar purposes.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the anchor-beam and anchor-stake, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

2. The combination, with the anchor-beam, of a tension-brace and a pushing-brace, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

3. The herein-described toggle-joint push-brace, in combination with the anchor-beam, as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

EDWARD S. WEBSTER.

Witnesses:

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