

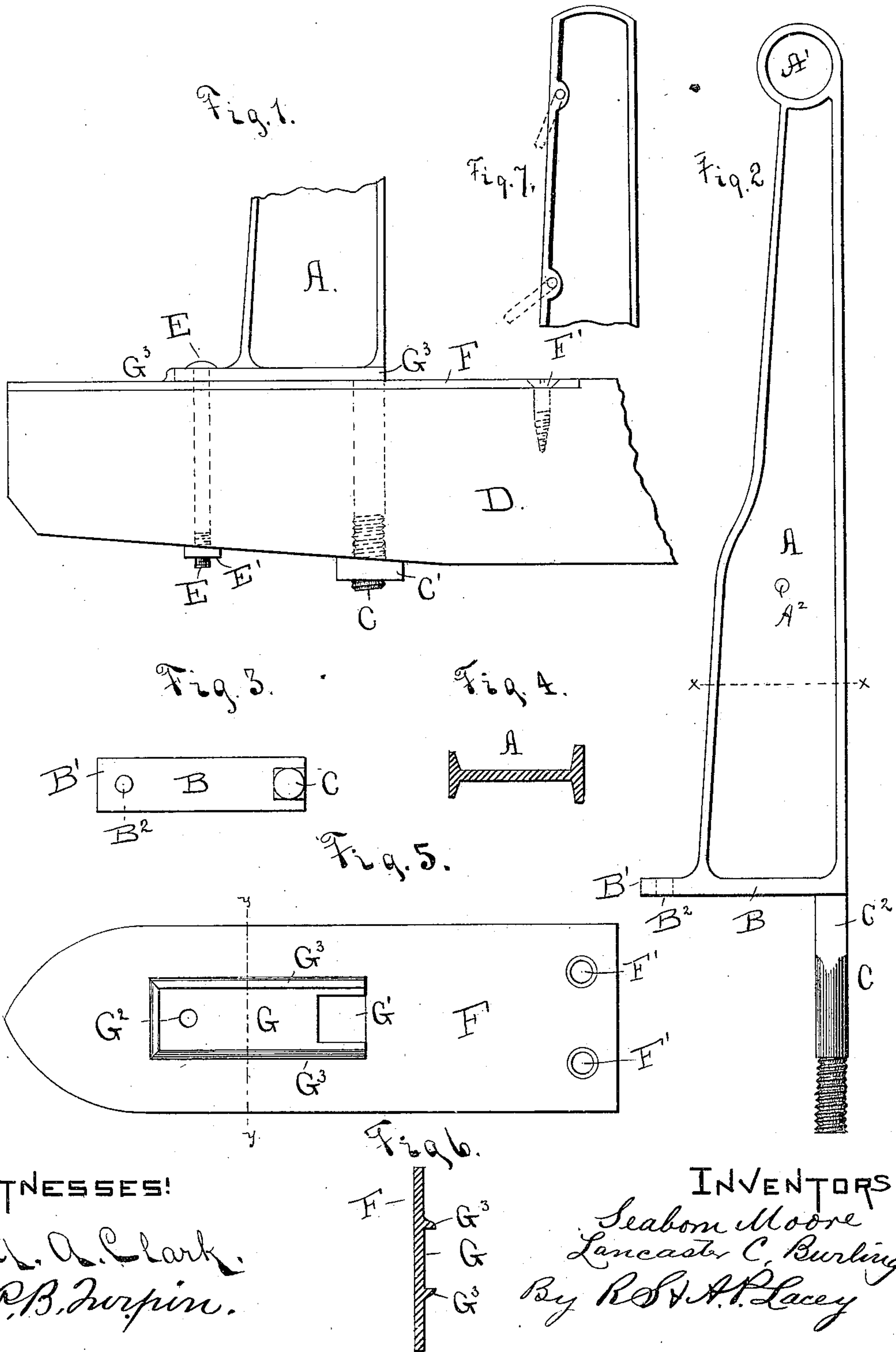
(No Model.)

S. MOORE & L. C. BURLING.

WAGON STANDARD.

No. 309,866.

Patented Dec. 30, 1884.



WITNESSES:

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SEABORN MOORE AND LANCASTER COVENTRY BURLING, OF ANITA, IOWA.

WAGON-STANDARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 309,866, dated December 30, 1884.

Application filed March 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SEABORN MOORE and LANCASTER C. BURLING, citizens of the United States, residing at Anita, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wagon-Standards; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to wagon standards or stakes; and it consists in the novel construction of the stake and the means whereby the same is secured in position on the bolster, all of which will be hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a bolster provided with our improvements. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the stake. Fig. 3 is a view of the lower end of the stake. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the stake on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the bolster-plate. Fig. 6 is a transverse section of the bolster-plate on line *y y*, Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is a detail view of the upper end of a standard provided with stake-rings, all of which will be described.

The standard *A* is made of metal, preferably malleable iron, and of the cross-sectional form most clearly shown in Fig. 4. We also, by preference, provide the stake at its upper end with an eye or opening, *A'*. The base-plate *B* of this stake is extended laterally on its outer side or edge to form the lug *B'*, through which is formed the bolt-hole *B''*. The outer edge may also be provided with holes to receive rings for false or extension stake or standard, as shown in Fig. 7. At the other or inner side of the stake we provide the depending shank *C*, which is threaded at its lower end to receive the retaining-nut. The portion *C'* of this shank next the plate *B* is preferably made angular, as shown.

In applying our stake to the bolster *D* the latter is bored to provide bolt-holes, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1. The shank is then passed through the inner one of these holes and secured by tap or nut *C'*, turned on

its threaded lower end, as shown. The bolt *E* is then passed through the hole *B''* in the lug or eye *B'* and through the bolster and secured by nut *E'*, as shown. This construction, it will be seen, dispenses with the mortising of the bolster to receive the tenon of the stake, and provides a convenient means of securing the stake, and one which admits of its easy application. By arranging the stem on the inner edge of the stake's base *B* the strain on the stake, which, as is well understood, is outward, is more firmly supported than were the said stem or shank arranged on the outer edge of said base.

While the construction before described gives good results, as set forth, we prefer to use in connection therewith the bolster-plate *F*, which is provided near its inner end with screw-holes *F'* *F'*, through which are passed the screws which secure said plate to the bolster. As shown, the outer upper side of the bolster is cut away slightly, so that the bolster-plate when fitted thereto will be flush with the upper face of the bolster. This plate *F* is provided with a socket, *G*, fitted to receive the base-plate *B* of the stake, and is provided with an opening, *G'*, for the passage of the stem *C*, and a bolt-hole, *G''*, for the bolt *E*, as will be readily understood. We prefer to form the socket *G* by casting the upwardly-projected rib or flange *G''* on the plate *F*, as shown; but it is obvious the plate could be cast with a depressed mortise to serve the same purpose. The ledge *G''*, it will be seen from Fig. 5, only extends around the sides and outer end of the stake. This bolster-plate prevents all damage and wear to the bolster, and greatly increases the durability of the device. While for security and additional strength we prefer to use the bolt *E*, it will be seen that this bolt may be dispensed with when the socket or other means is employed to prevent the stake from rotating on its shank or stem *C*.

It is manifest that it would involve no departure from the principles of our invention to apply same to the bed of trucks or drays in the manner described, instead of to the bolster, as shown and set forth.

When necessary in order to further strengthen and support stake or standard, we use iron

braces extending from half-way up on each side of stake, and bolted or riveted to same, running down to each side of bolster under plate and secured to bolster by rivet or bolt 5 passing through bolster and lower end of braces, thus providing for all lateral strain. The stake is perforated at A² to receive said braces.

Having thus described our invention, what 10 we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the bolster, the bolster-plate secured thereon and provided with socket G, having surrounding ledges or ribs

G²; and having openings G' G² formed through 15 it within said socket, the standard seated within said socket, and having shank C, extended through openings G', perforated lug B, extended from its outer edge, and the necessary retaining bolts and nuts, substantially as set 20 forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

SEABORN MOORE.

LANCASTER COVENTRY BURLING.

Witnesses:

E. E. MAJOR,

C. S. LYMASTER.