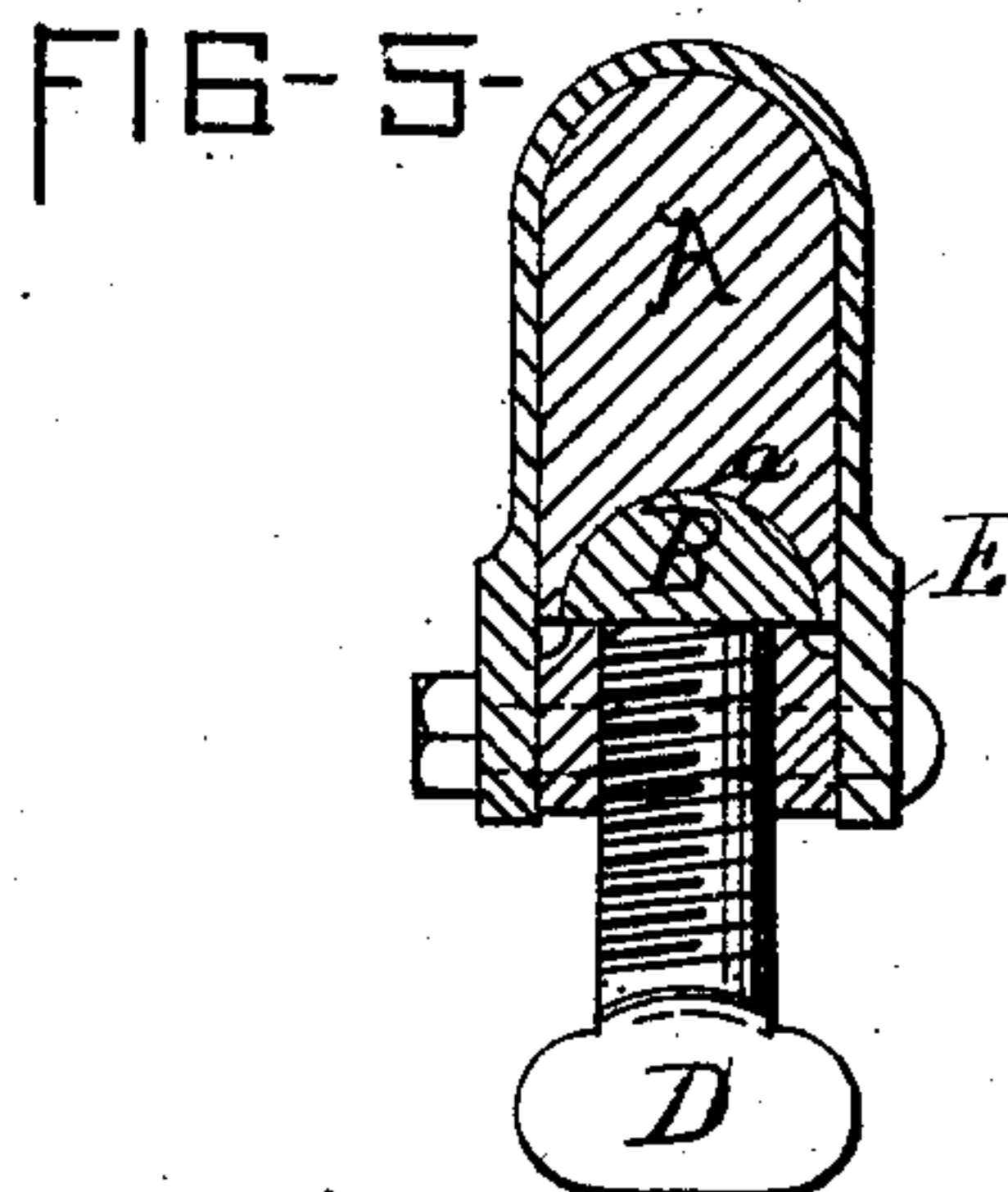
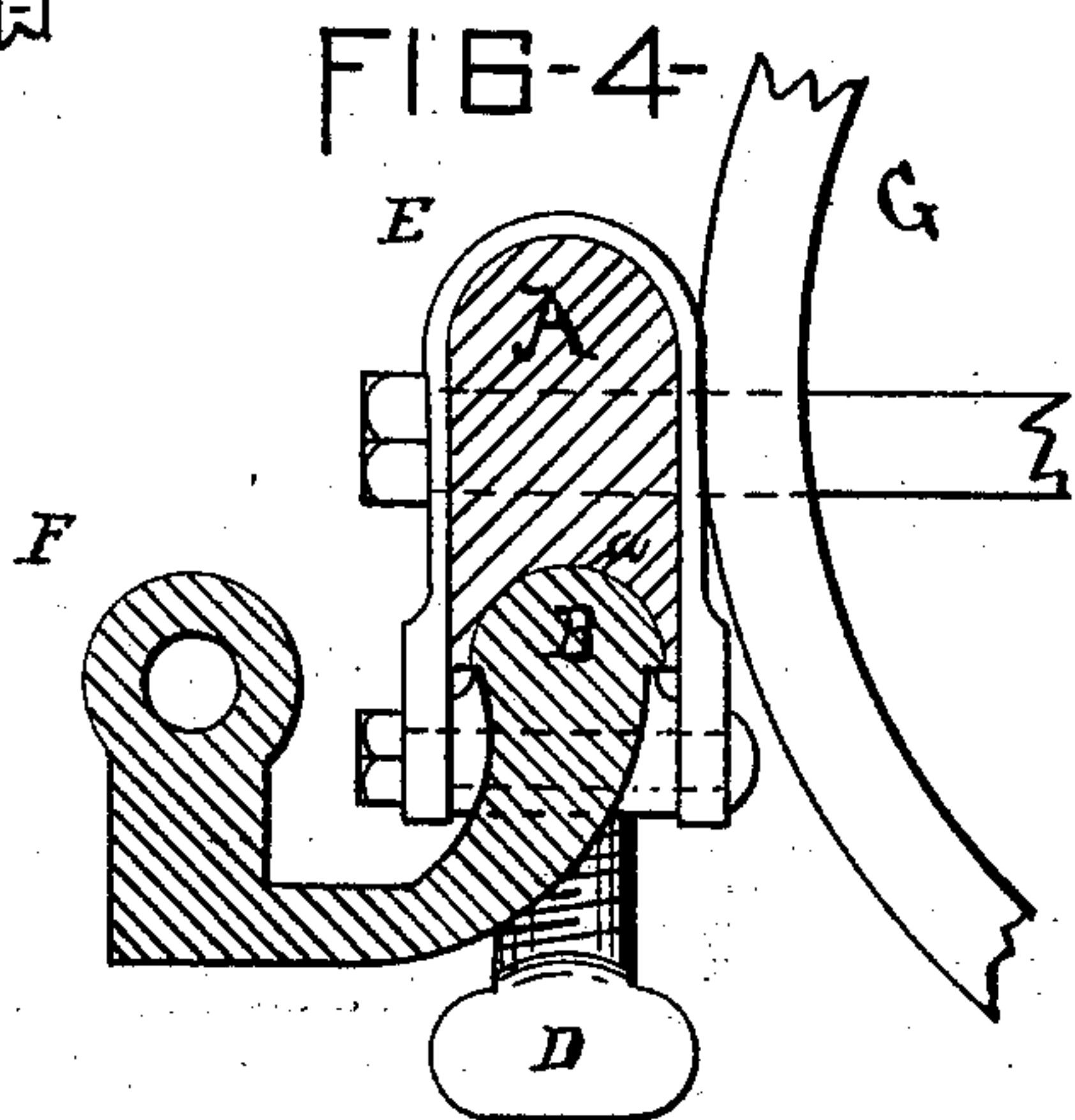
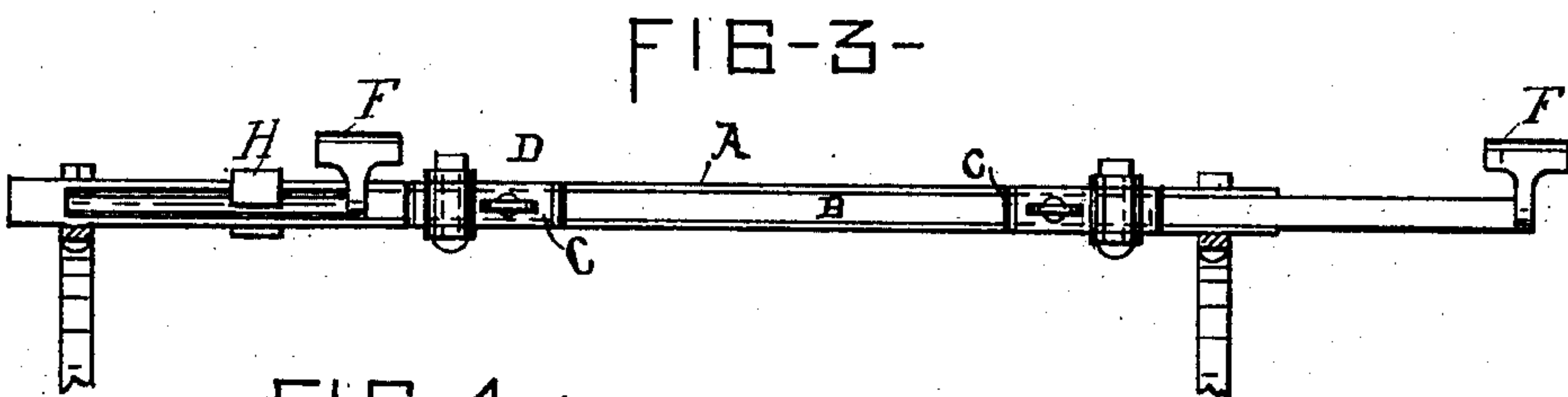
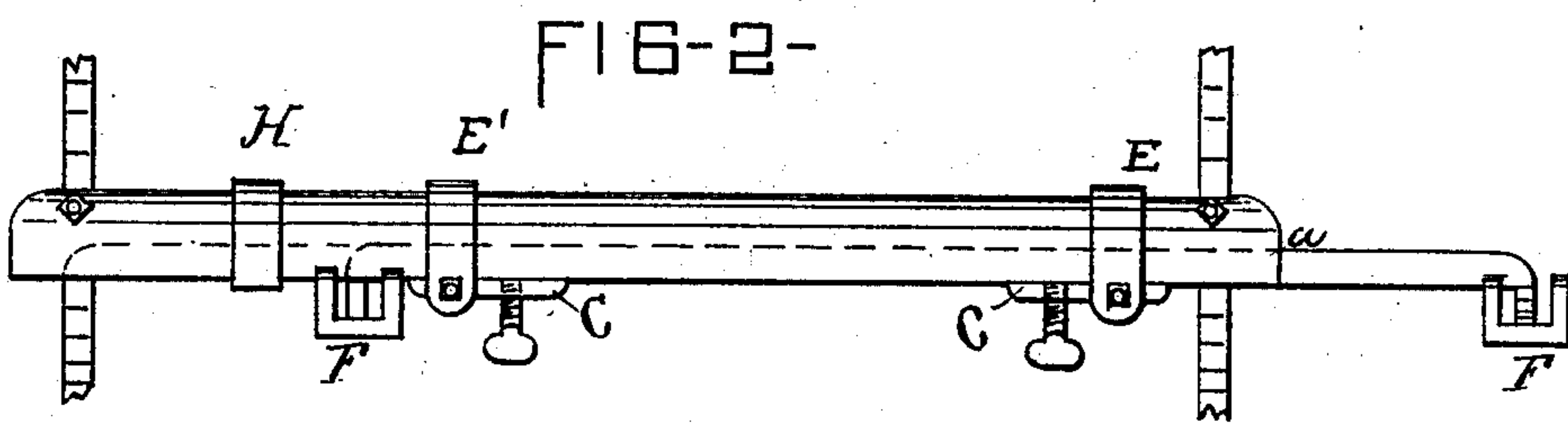
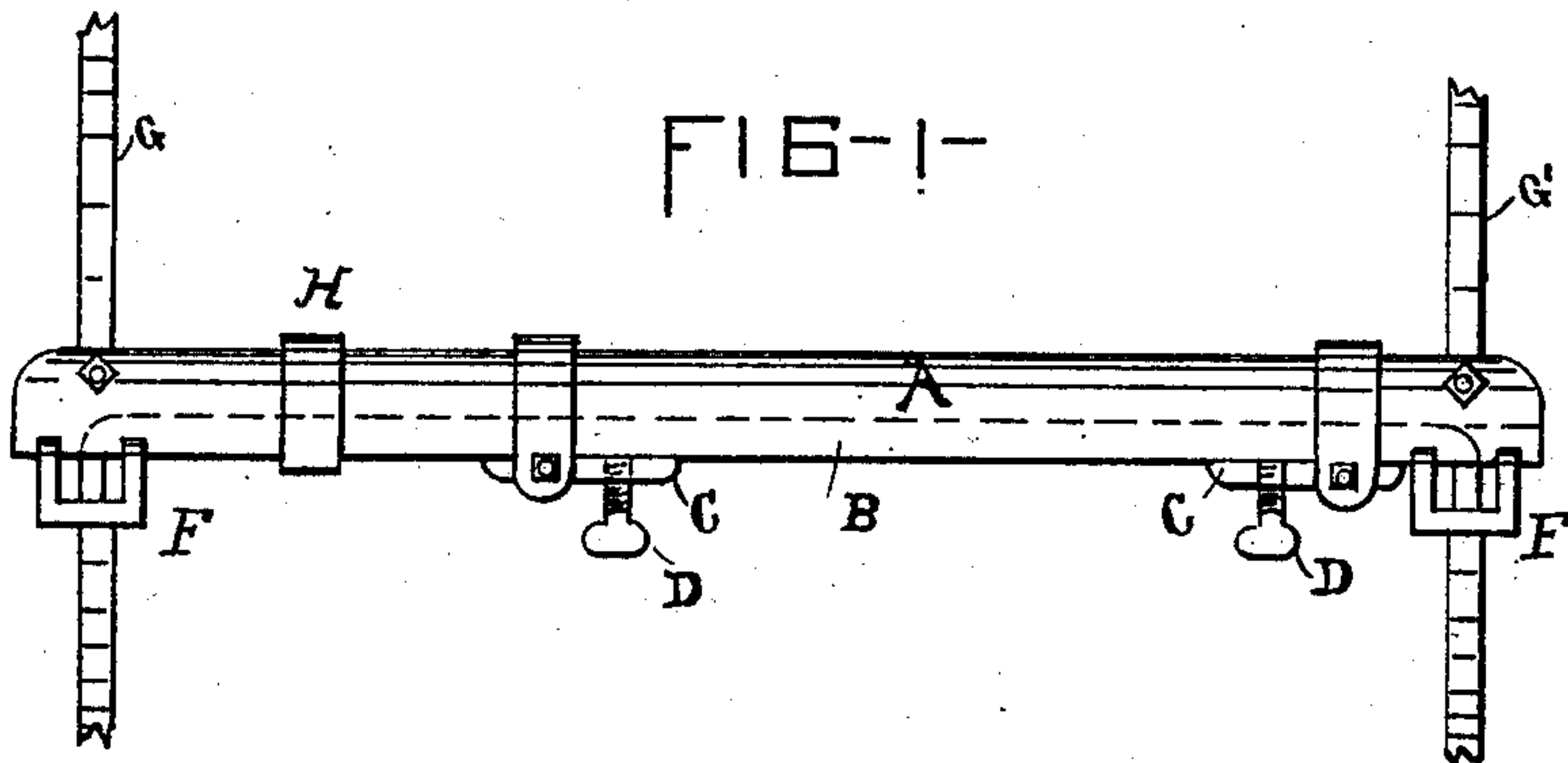


(No Model.)

W. M. PECK.
SHIFTING BAR FOR SLEIGHS.

No. 360,907.

Patented Apr. 12, 1887.



WITNESSES-

M. J. Dolphin
A. D. Allen

INVENTOR-

Wells M. Peck
per Hey & Gibbs
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WELLS M. PECK, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

SHIFTING-BAR FOR SLEIGHS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,907, dated April 12, 1887.

Application filed October 11, 1886. Serial No. 215,844. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WELLS M. PECK, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shifting-Bars, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to the class of devices termed "shifting-bars," the object being to provide a neat and compact bar for movably supporting the shaft-couplings to adjust the shafts of a cutter either centrally in relation to the runners or off to one side when the sleigh is to be used upon country roads, and to so construct the same that the adjustment or shift can be readily made without necessitating the employment of a wrench or other tool to accomplish the desired result.

To this end, then, the invention consists in providing a cross-bar secured to the runners and recessing the same upon its under side for the reception of the movable metallic bar, either half-round or oval, said bar being seated in the recess and carrying the coupling-shackles and securing the same at any desired adjustment or shift by means of clips and thumb-screws, all as hereinafter more specifically described, and pointed out in the claims.

In specifying my invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the device in position secured to the runners of a cutter or sleigh, the bar being adjusted centrally. Fig. 2 shows the same view with the shifting-bar adjusted to one side. Fig. 3 is an inverted bottom plan showing the arrangement of the clips and clamping devices. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail, partly in section, showing the contour of the recess in the cross-bar, also that of the shifting-bar. Fig. 5 is an enlarged section of the cross-bar and shifting-bar, showing the clamp-screw passing through the clamping-plate and bearing against the shifting-bar.

A represents the cross-bar, which, for the purposes of elegance in construction, I construct, preferably, of hard wood. The same may be very light and tasty in design.

The under side of the bar A is provided with a semicircular recess, *a*, extending throughout its length, Figs. 3, 4, and 5. In this longitudinal recess I place the shifting-bar proper, B, which is made of half-round or oval metal, preferably iron or steel, said bar B fitting snugly into the recess, so that its straight surface comes flush with the straight edge of the bar A. The coupling-shackles F F are welded onto the bar B, or cast integral therewith, so as to form one piece, and, as will be observed upon reference to the drawings, the said bar B slides longitudinally in the recess or seat *a* of the cross-bar A.

To secure the bar B in its recess, I provide clips E E', applied to the bar A, as best shown at Fig. 4. The clip E is applied to the cross-bar A at one end thereof, as shown at Fig. 2, and E' at the point on the cross-bar A where the inner shaft coupling comes when the bar B is shifted to one side.

To secure the bar B firmly in position when adjusted, I provide clamping devices D C.

C consists of a plate of metal, passing through the clip-bar and drilled and threaded for the reception of the clamp-screw D, which passes through C and bears against the bar B, as shown in Fig. 5.

It will be observed that the clips E E' connect the cross-bar A and plates C C, and that the sliding bar is located in the groove *a* and is held therein by the plates C C.

Additional clips, H, may be applied to the cross-bar A to prevent splitting in case the device is made very light for extra-light work.

The operation of my invention will be readily understood upon reference to the drawings and a consideration of the foregoing. The shifting-bar being centrally adjusted, as shown in Fig. 1, and it being desired to shift the same to one side, it is simply necessary to release the clamping-screws D D, shifting the bar B over to the desired position, and setting up the clamp-screws D D.

The device is compact and much neater than the tubular shifting-bars and the bars heretofore employed, and it is adapted for light work, as well as to the heavier types of cutters and sleighs.

I am aware that shifting devices for cutter-shafts having a sliding bar located in a grooved cross-bar and a spring-catch for locking the

sliding bar are not new; but my invention differs from such prior devices in that I provide a fixed clip-support and a plate having adjusting-screws, and locate the sliding bar in the groove or recess in the cross-bar, where it is supported on the plates C, and the advantage consists in the readiness with which it can be adjusted to any desired point by simply releasing the screws D D and sliding the bar over, then setting up the screws, beside which the device is much stronger and more durable and may be made much lighter than the prior devices for this purpose.

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

In the herein-described shifting device for

cutter-shafts, the combination of the cross-bar A, having the longitudinal groove *a*, and the bar B, sliding in said groove *a*, the clips E E', connecting the cross-bar A and the plates C C, the plates C, bearing against the sliding bar B, and the adjusting-screw D, passing through the plate and bearing against the bar B, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 8th day of October, 1886.

WELLS M. PECK.

Witnesses:

F. H. GIBBS,
E. C. CANNON.