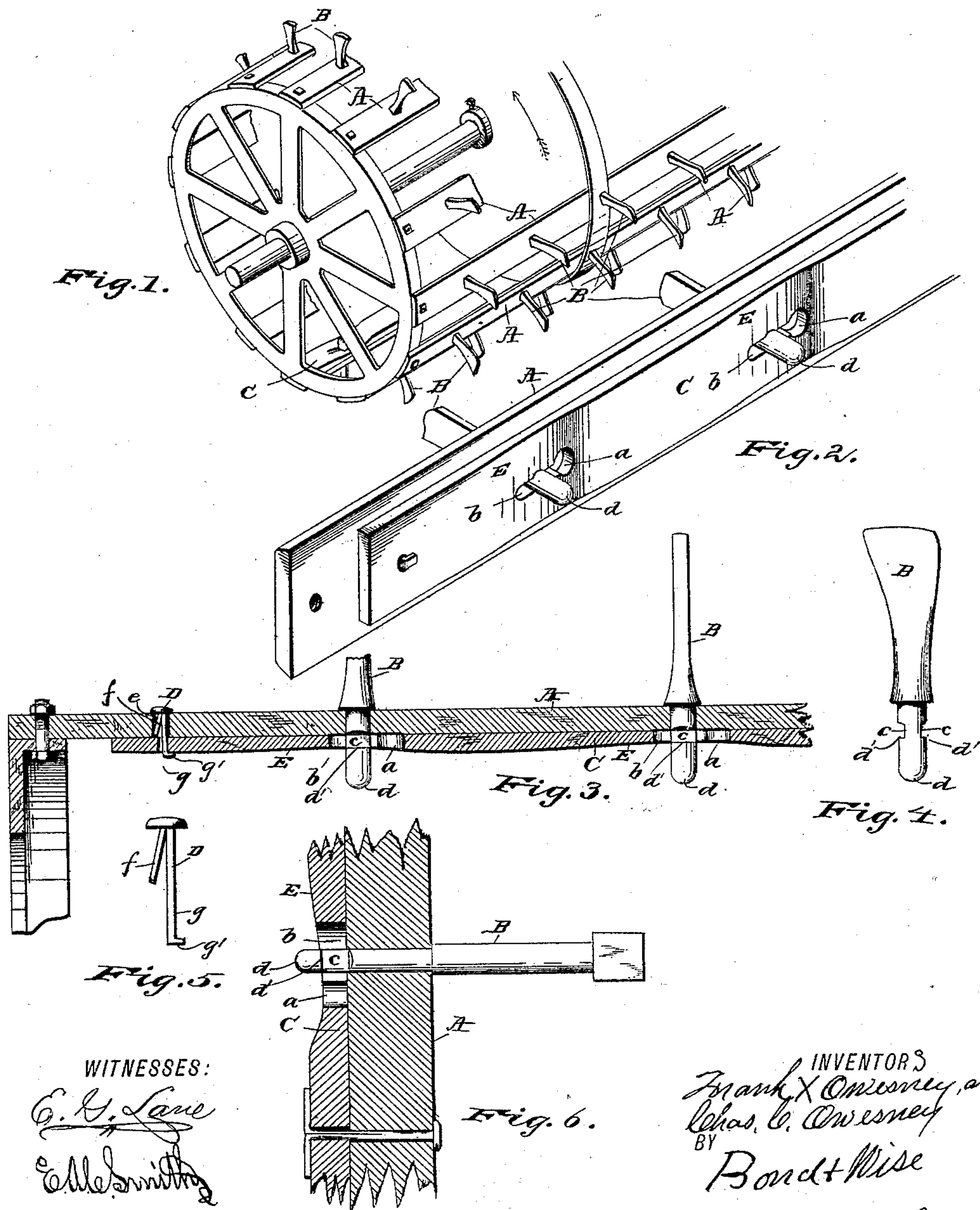


(No Model.)

F. X. & C. C. OWESNEY.
BOLT FASTENER.

No. 421,965.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.



WITNESSES:
E. H. Lane
Edw. Smith

INVENTORS
Frank X. Owensney, and
Chas. C. Owensney
BY
Bond & Wise
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK X. OWESNEY AND CHARLES C. OWESNEY, OF CANTON, OHIO;
SAID CHARLES C. OWESNEY ASSIGNOR TO ARTHUR J. MEALAND, OF
SAME PLACE.

BOLT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,965, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed November 16, 1889. Serial No. 330,630. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK X. OWESNEY and CHARLES C. OWESNEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bolt-Fasteners; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing our invention applied to the securing on thrashing-machine spikes. Fig. 2 is a detached view of two bars, showing the location of two thrashing-machine spikes. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the retaining-bars, showing spikes attached thereto and bars attached together. Fig. 4 is a detached view of a thrashing-machine spike. Fig. 5 is a detached view of a spring key or cotter. Fig. 6 is a view showing our invention applied to an ordinary clamping-bolt.

The present invention has relation to bolt-fasteners; and it consists in the different parts and combination of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the bar to which a bolt or spike is to be attached, and in case our invention is applied to the securing of thrashing-machine spikes the bars A are attached to the thrashing-machine cylinder in the ordinary manner. The bars A are provided with apertures, which are for the purpose of receiving a correspondingly-formed portion of the spikes or bolts B, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 6.

The locking-bar C is located substantially as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 6, and, as shown, is provided with the apertures *a* and the elongated slots *b*, which apertures and slots connect with each other, thereby forming one continuous aperture.

The spikes or bolts B are provided with the notches or grooves *c*, which notches or grooves are so adjusted or formed that they will come through the bar A when said spikes or bolts are placed in the position illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 5. In use the desired number of

spikes or bolts B are placed in position, as illustrated, when the locking-bar C is placed against the bar A, the heads *d* passing through the apertures *a*, at which time the locking-bar C is forced endwise until the grooves are received by the edges of the elongated slots *b*, thereby securely locking the spikes or bolts B to the bar A.

For the purpose of preventing the locking-bar from becoming displaced the key or cotter D is provided, which is passed through apertures *e* in the bars A and the locking-bars C. The apertures *e* are so adjusted that they will register when the locking-bar is brought into position to lock the spikes or bolts B.

The locking-bar C is provided adjacent to the apertures *a* and slots *b* with inclined faces E, which inclined faces abut against the shoulders *d'* on the bolts B, whereby when the said bar C is driven endwise the bolts are drawn firmly to the bar A and the bar C is locked in the desired position by means of the cotters D.

In Figs. 3 and 5 a key or cotter is shown provided with a short tang *f*, which is designed and calculated to pass through the aperture *e*, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The long tang *g* is of such a length that it will pass through the apertures *e* in the bar A and the locking-bar C, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The free end of the long tang *g* is provided with the side extension *g'*, which is for the purpose of embracing the outer face of the locking-bar C, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. For the purpose of preventing the key or cotter D from becoming accidentally displaced, the tang *f* is set at an angle to the tang *g*, and when it is desired to place the key or cotter D in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the tang *f* is pressed against the tang *g*, at which time the cotter is placed in position.

The aperture *e* in the bar A is formed large enough to admit of the tang *f* assuming the position shown in Fig. 3, thereby locking said key or cotter in position.

In Fig. 6 a modified form of key is shown, which consists of a split key provided with a head and the divisions bent down, as illustrated in said Fig. 6. The locking-bar C may be formed long enough to extend the entire length of the thrashing-machine cylinder and the end spikes locked by our device.

In Fig. 3 the locking-bar C is shown somewhat shorter than the thrashing-machine cylinder; but it will be seen that this bar C may be formed of any desired length.

5 Having now fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the apertured bar A and the shouldered bolt B, having the notches
10 c, of the bar C, provided with aperture a, elongated slot b, and inclined faces E, and the cotter D, consisting of the short tang f and

longer tang g, the bars A and C being apertured for the reception of said cotter, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK X. OWESNEY.
CHARLES C. OWESNEY.

Witnesses:

E. A. C. SMITH,
F. W. BOND.