

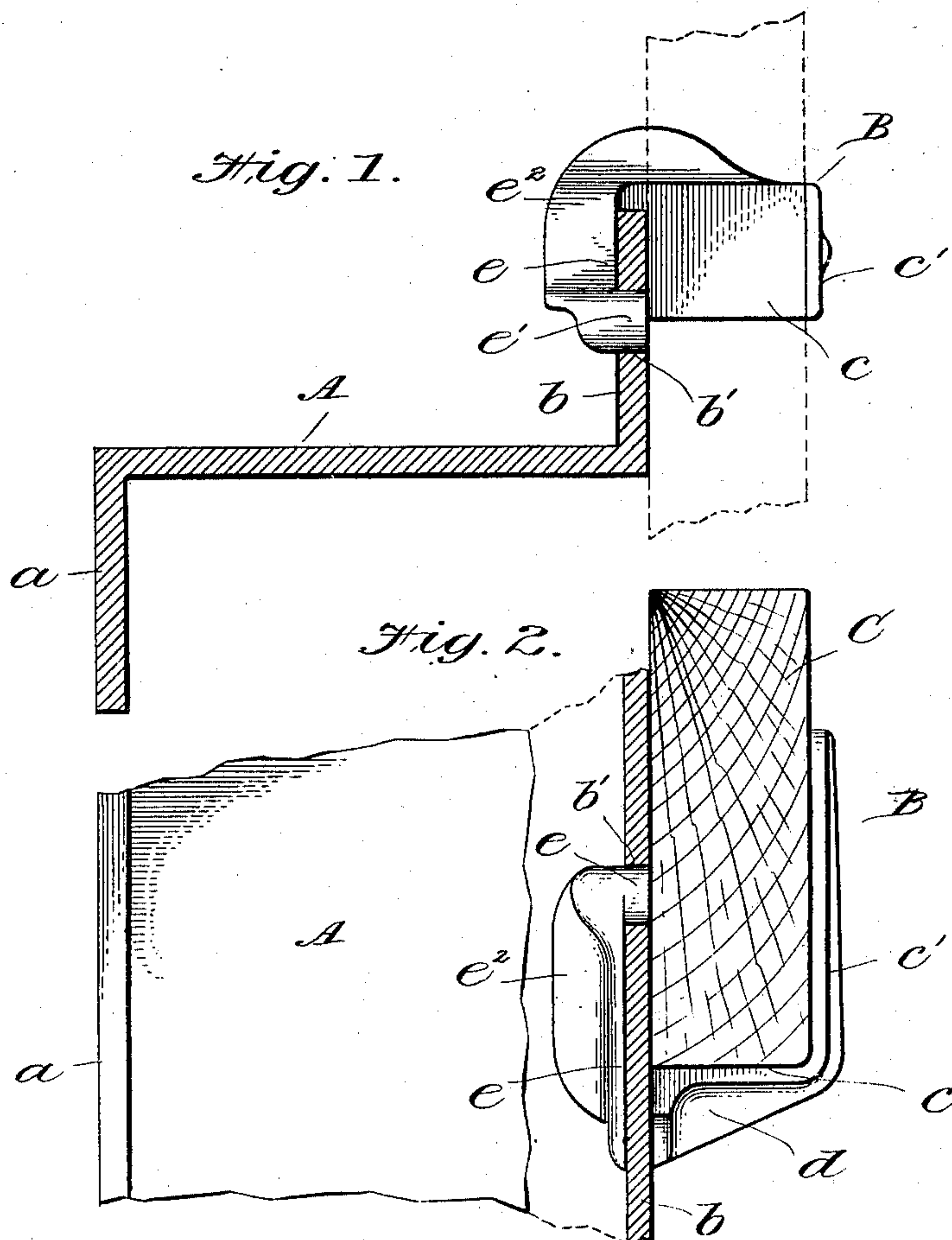
No. 654,338.

Patented July 24, 1900.

J. W. ATLEE.
SUPPORTING CLEAT.

(Application filed Dec. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.
Geo. T. Cross
J. Henderson.

Inventor,
Joshua W. Atlee,
by *Home Peltz,*
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSHUA W. ATLEE, OF RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY.

SUPPORTING-CLEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,338, dated July 24, 1900.

Application filed December 14, 1899. Serial No. 740,290. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, JOSHUA W. ATLEE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Riverton, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supporting-Cleats, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved form of supporting cleat or bracket, and is particularly adapted to supporting the cargo-battens in ship-building, although it may be put to various other uses.

In my United States Letters Patent No. 626,359, granted to me June 6, 1899, I show a cleat adapted to the same purpose as my present invention, but applicable to what are known as "bulb-angle" plates, such as are ordinarily used in ship-building, or to a similar projection.

My present invention is an improvement on the above-mentioned device, and is designed more particularly for use on what are known as the "reverse-angle" plates or to any flat flange.

The object of my present invention is, as above stated, to provide a portable cleat for supporting the cargo-battens in ship-building which may be supported on any flat flange without the use of bolts or screws and which may be quickly and easily placed in position or removed from its support without the use of tools.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference are used to designate similar parts, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved cleat, showing it applied to the reverse flange of a frame such as used in ship-building. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1, showing a portion of the frame broken away and the inner flange in section. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the cleat.

In the said drawings, A designates a reverse-angle plate which forms a part of the frame of a vessel, having a flange *a*, to which the shell-plating is secured, and a flange *b*, to which the cargo-battens are secured.

The supporting-cleat B comprises a single metallic casting having a flat base portion *c* and a vertical bracket-arm *c'*, adapted to sup-

port a batten, as C, or other similar object. A rib or flange *d* is formed on the under side of the base *c* for strengthening same.

Extending upwardly and forwardly from the edge of the base *c* on the side opposite the bracket-arm *c'* is an arm *e*, preferably inclined at about an angle of sixty degrees, having formed on its upper end an inwardly-projecting boss *e'*, adapted to fit an aperture *b'*, formed in the flange *b* of the angle-plate A. A flange or rib *e²* is formed on the outer side of this arm *e*, which merges into the base portion *c*, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The arm *e* runs downwardly below the base portion *c* and merges into the flange *d*, formed on the under side of said base portion *c*.

On the outer side of the base *c*, between it and the arm *e*, is a cut-away portion or recess *f*, of a width equal to that of the flat flange *b* of the angle-frame, having a rear wall *f'* and a side wall *f²*, said side wall being formed by a web or flange *d'*, which merges into the rib *d*.

The flange *b* of the angle-frame A is provided with an aperture *b'*, as before described, and in placing the cleat in position the said cleat is tilted forwardly and the boss *e'* inserted in the aperture *b'* and then swung down until the recess *f* embraces the flange *b*, the wall *f'* bearing against the edge of said flange. The batten of proper size is then placed in position, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and the weight and thickness of the same will hold the cleat securely in position. It is clear that while the batten is in position it will be impossible for the cleat to become disengaged.

While I have described my cleat as being designed to support cargo-battens in vessels, it will be readily understood that it could be applied to any support or object having a flange similar to *b*, it only being necessary to provide an aperture, such as *b'*, the proper distance from the edge of the said flange and to have the recess *f* of a width equal to that of the support *b*.

Various changes or modifications in the construction of my device might be made without departing from the spirit or scope of my invention—as, for instance, the arm *e* instead of extending upwardly from the base portion *c* might extend downwardly at the opposite

angle, commencing from the upper surface of the recess f , so as to form an outer wall for said recess, and still accomplish the same purpose as the construction illustrated—and
 5 still further changes in form might be effected. Consequently I do not desire to limit myself to the exact form shown and described, but refer to the claims made hereto.

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

1. A removable supporting-cleat comprising a supporting-base, a rectangular recess formed on one side of said base adapted to
 15 engage upon an angular flange, a perpendicularly-disposed arm formed with the base and forming an opposing wall of the recess and an inwardly-projecting boss formed on said arm adapted to enter an aperture formed in
 20 the cleat-support.

2. A supporting-cleat comprising a base portion having a bracket-arm formed on one side thereof, an angular recess formed on the opposite side of said base adapted to an angu-
 25 lar flange, an arm running upward from one corner of the recess and inclined toward the front open end of said recess, the inner wall of said arm being in a plane at right angles to the supporting-base, said inner wall
 30 being parallel with the inner face of the bracket-arm and an inwardly-projecting boss formed on the upper inner face of said arm adapted to enter but not project through an opening formed in the angular flange, sub-
 35 stantially as described.

3. A removable cleat comprising a base, c ,

having a bracket-arm, c' , formed on one side thereof, an angular recess, f , formed on the opposite side of the base, c , an arm, e , extending upwardly from one corner of the re- 40 cess, f , inclined toward the front open end of same and having its inner wall in a plane at right angles to the plane of base, c , a boss e' , formed on the upper inner face of said arm, and webs or flanges formed on the under side 45 of the base, c , for increasing the bearing-surface of the walls, f' and f'' , of the recess, substantially as described.

4. A supporting-cleat comprising a base portion and a perpendicularly-disposed 50 bracket-arm formed on the outer end of said base portion, a perpendicularly-disposed inner arm formed on the inner end of said base portion, the face of said inner arm opposite the inner face of the bracket-arm be- 55 ing smooth and adapted to bear against the inner face of the angular flange upon which it is to be adjusted, an angular recess formed in said base portion at and within the plane of the inner face of said inner arm for the 60 reception of the angular flange and an inwardly-projecting boss formed on the said inner arm about the upper end thereof said boss being of a length equal to the thickness of said angular flange, substantially as de- 65 scribed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of December, A. D. 1899.

JOSHUA W. ATLEE.

Witnesses:

BENJ. F. PERKINS,
 HORACE PETTIT.