

No. 777,223.

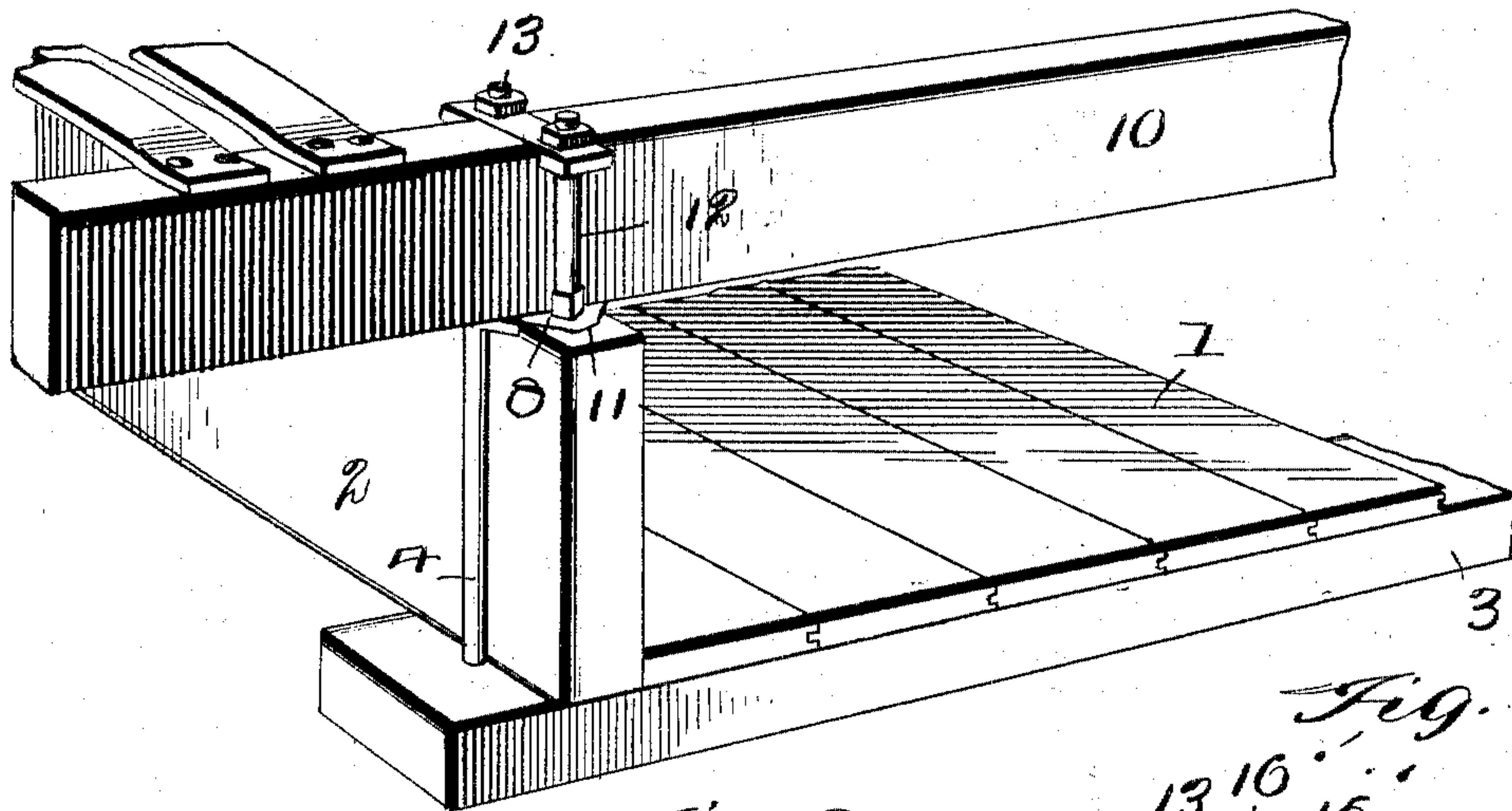
PATENTED DEC. 13, 1904.

M. ROEH.  
WAGON BED.

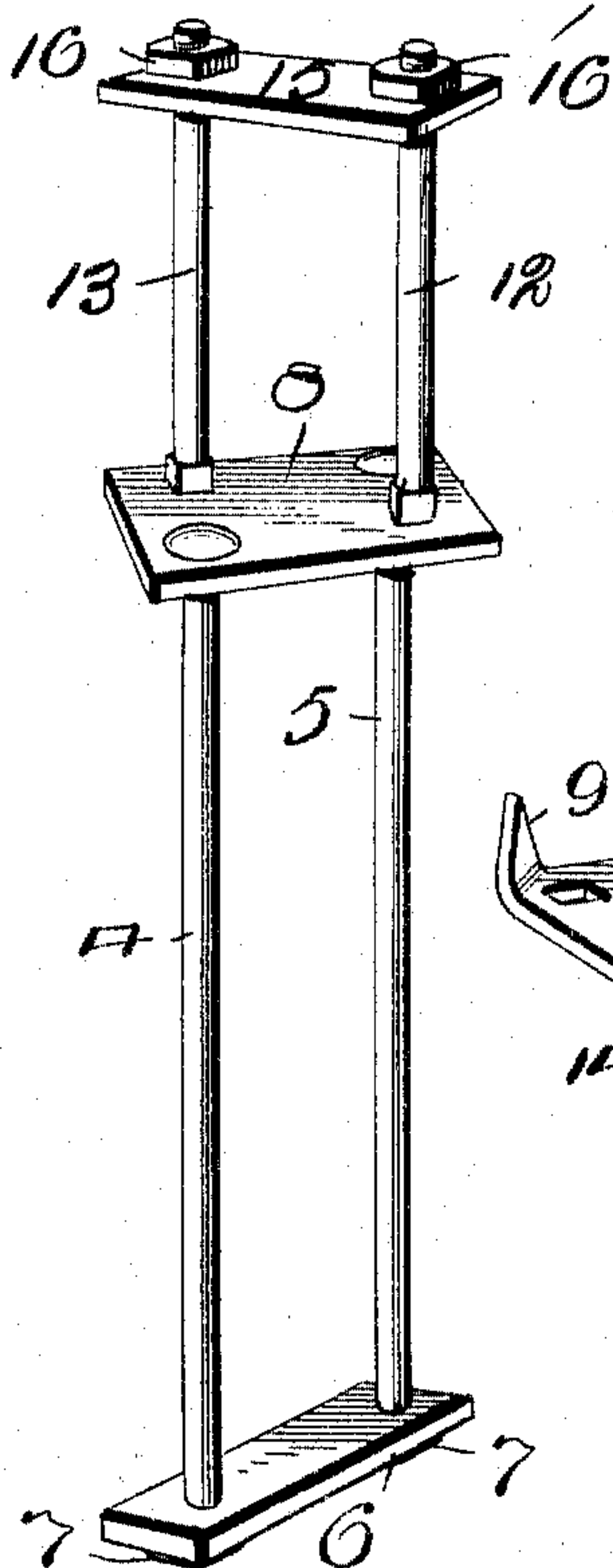
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1904.

NO MODEL.

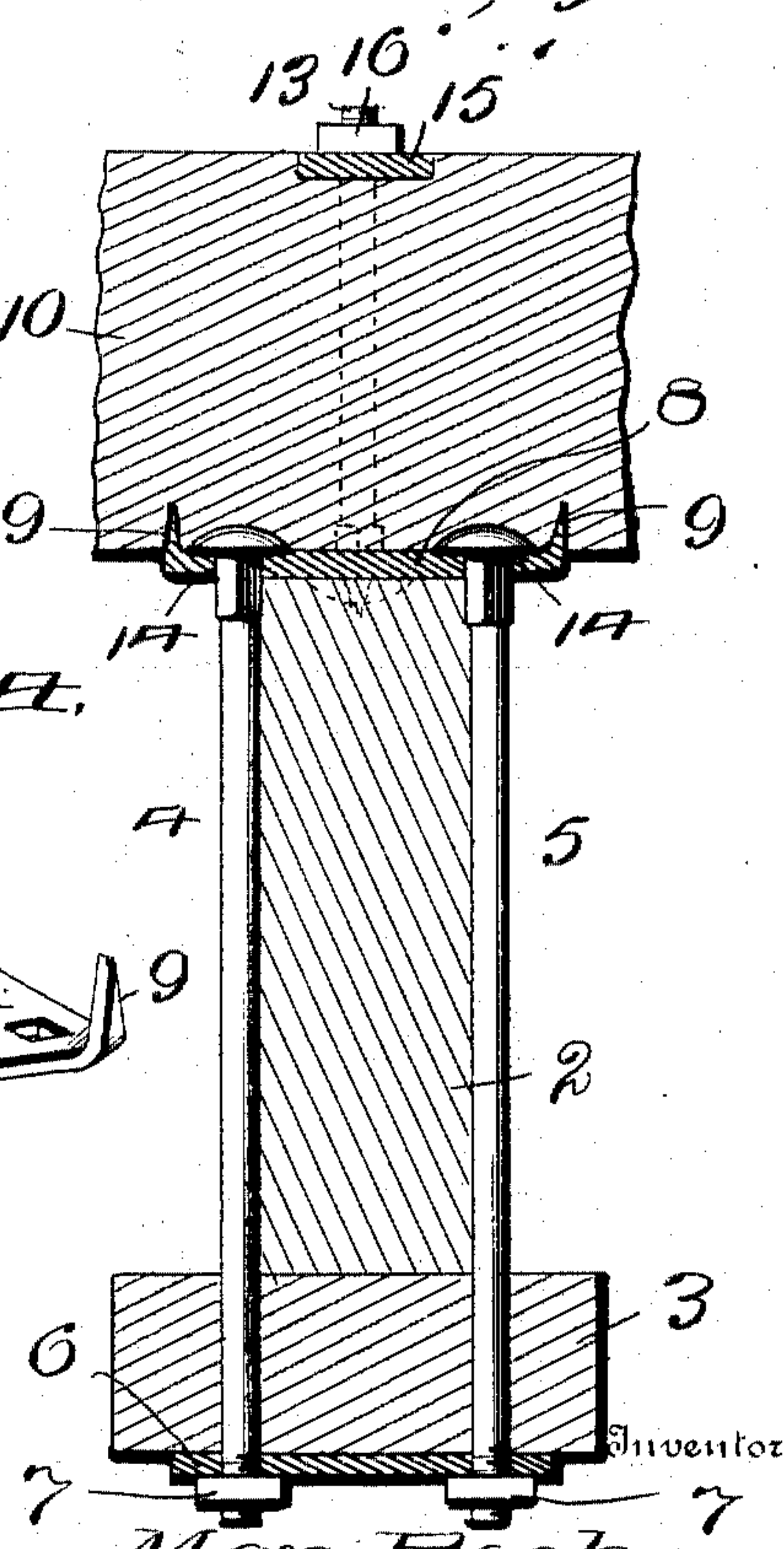
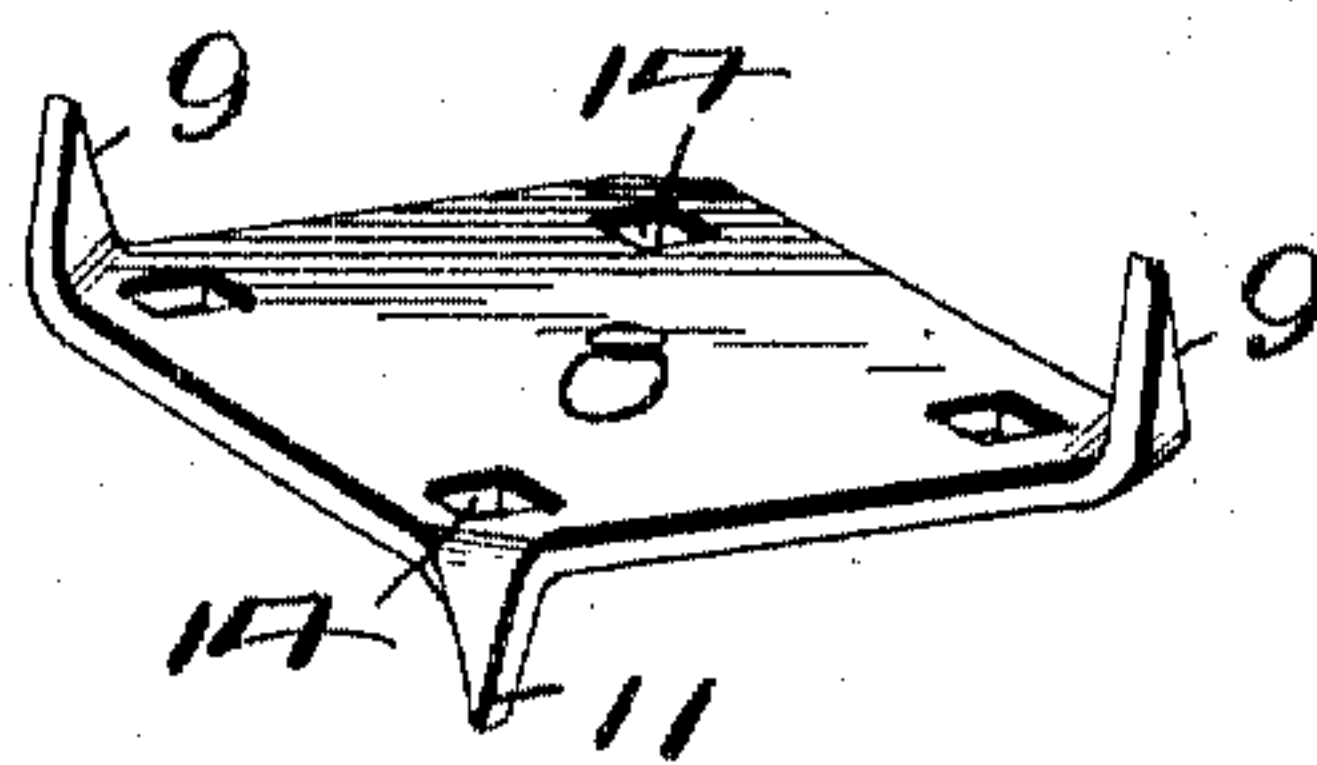
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX ROEH, OF DENISON, IOWA.

## WAGON-BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,223, dated December 13, 1904.

Application filed September 6, 1904. Serial No. 223,509. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAX ROEH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denison, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wagon-Beds; and I do hereby 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  
10 make and use the same.

My invention relates to wagon racks or beds, and more particularly to a rack or bed designed for carrying a load of hay, straw, and the like; and my invention consists of certain  
15 novel features of construction and combination of parts, the preferred form whereof will be hereinafter clearly set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

The prime object of my invention, among  
20 others, is to provide means for connecting the framework of a hay-rack or other form of wagon-bed whereby the parts of the frame joined together will not be weakened by the necessity of boring holes therethrough or  
25 forming cooperating mortises and tenons therein.

A further object is to so secure the parts of the framework in cooperative relationship that they will be held against casually slipping out of an adjusted position and at the  
30 same time they will not be impaired in strength by forming holes therein, as above stated.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter made clearly apparent, reference being  
35 had to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part of this application, and in which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the rear end of a hay-rack or wagon-bed, illustrating the longitudinally-disposed sections or  
40 beams operatively connected with the cross-beams without forming a hole therethrough. Fig. 2 is a perspective detail view of the irons employed for uniting the longitudinal and  
45 cross beams together. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken transversely to the longitudinal beam and longitudinally with the transverse beam. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the parts of the ironwork employed by me in effecting a

perfect and reliable union between the beams 5 or framework of the bed.

For convenience of reference to the various details and cooperating accessories of my invention numerals will be employed, the same numeral applying to a similar part 5 throughout the several views.

While I shall in the following specification refer to the application or use of my invention as being especially valuable in joining the timbers or frame-sections of a hay-bed together, it will of course be understood that the means I employ for securing the parts of the framework may be used in various other situations where it becomes desirable to avoid weakening the timbers by boring holes or  
65 forming tenons and mortises.

Referring to the numerals on the drawings, 1 designates the floor-section of the wagon-bed, while 2 designates the side beams or longitudinally-disposed members of the wagon-bed, said members being usually spaced apart sufficiently to exactly fit between the standards of the wagon, and it becomes desirable to connect the longitudinal or base members 2 with the transverse sections employed in forming the wagon-bed, and this is usually accomplished either by boring holes in the meeting parts of said members, whereby said holes may be brought into registration with each other to receive the clamping-bolt, or the ends of  
80 said members may be united by a mortise and tenon, as will be obvious; but, as hereinbefore stated, it being my desire to unite said parts without weakening the same, I will call attention to the means which I employ to accomplish this result.

It is usual to provide the end members 3, designed to support the ends of the floor-sections 1, and I therefore unite the members 2 and 3 together by means of the vertically-disposed bolts 4 and 5, which extend down along  
90 each side of the longitudinally-disposed member 2 and thence through apertures provided in the member 3, the ends of the bolts 4 and 5 being finally extended through the plate or  
95 bracket 6 and locked in engagement therewith by the retaining-nuts 7 or the equivalent thereof. The upper ends of the bolts 4 and



5 pass loosely through the plate 8, which is rectangular in general outline, as will be noted by reference to Fig. 2, and the corners thereof may be left to extend straight out or  
5 a pair of corners, as designated by the numeral 9, may be bent upward, so as to take into a contiguous part of the under side of the cross-beam 10, while the other corners, 11, are bent downward, so as to take into a contiguous  
10 part of the upper edge of the longitudinal beam 2, whereby the plate 8 will be held against all casual lateral movement. In some instances, however, a suitable countersink for the plate 8 may be provided in one of the  
15 members 2 or 10, or partly in both members, so that the lower edge of the cross-beam 10 will rest flush with the upper edge of the member 2, and in order to insure that the members 2 and 10 will be locked in reliable union  
20 with each other the clamping-bolts 12 and 13 are provided to pass through the apertures 14 and extend upward on either side of the beams 10, the upper ends of said bolts being entered through apertures in the clamping-  
25 bar 15 and therein locked by the retaining-nuts 16, as will be clearly understood. It will thus be seen that the members 2 and 10 being presented edgewise to each other are in no wise weakened by the necessity of boring  
30 holes through the same, whereas the base member 3 being presented broadside is not seriously affected by the boring of two holes to receive the bolts 4 and 5. Inasmuch as the plate 8 is thus disposed in a suitable countersink in one or both of the meeting edges of  
35 the members 2 and 10, it will be impossible for said members to have any relative movement whatever.

40 In Fig. 3 I have shown the plate 8 as being countersunk into the upper edge of the longitudinally-disposed base-section 2, though, as before stated, a countersink may be provided

in the lower edge of the member 10, if deemed more desirable.

The various parts of my invention may be 45 cheaply and expeditiously manufactured and each readily assembled in its respective operative position, and while I have described the preferred combination and construction of parts I desire to comprehend in this applica- 50 tion all such substantial equivalents and substitutes as may be considered as falling fairly within the scope of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

55 The herein-described locking appliance for uniting parts of the framework of a wagon-bed or the like together, comprising a suitable intermediate plate member 8 having apertures near each corner, which latter are left extend- 60 ing straight out or may be bent as described, in combination with anchoring-bolts 4 and 5 designed to lie on either side of the longitudinal members 2 and enter through apertures in the base member 3; an anchoring-plate 6 65 connected to the lower ends of said bolts whereby the base members 2 and 3 will be clamped in reliable union, and auxiliary clamping-bolts 12 and 13 passing through apertures in said plate 8 and adapted to rest upon either 70 side of the cross-beam or frame-section 10 and a locking-plate adapted to engage the upper ends of said bolts and secure said cross-beam in permanent union with the base member all combined substantially as specified and for the 75 purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX ROEH.

Witnesses:

C. L. VOSS,  
NICOLAUS LAFRENTZ.