T. H. MacLAFFERTY.

LOG CHOCK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 29, 1909.

934,684. Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

Fig. 1.

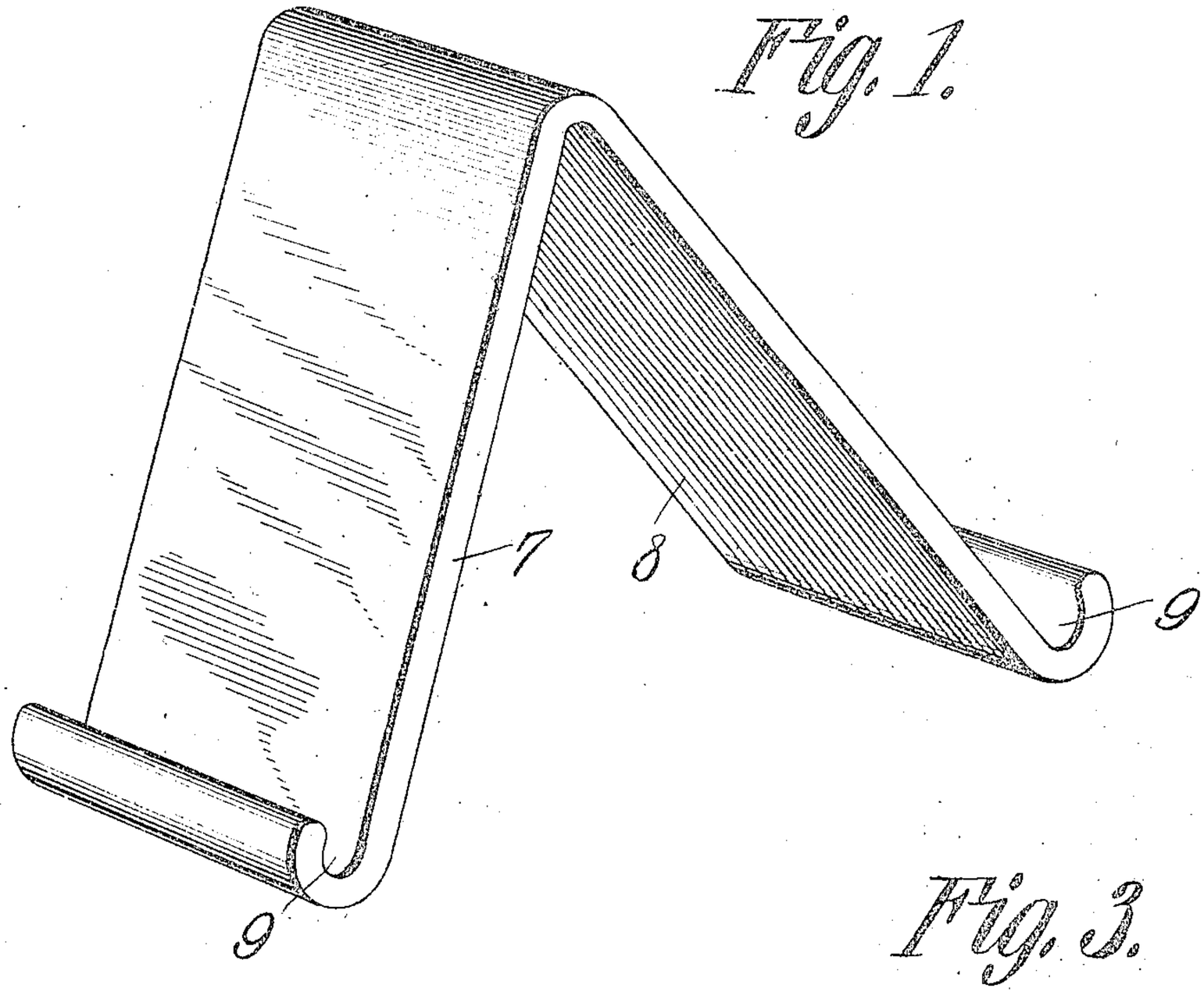
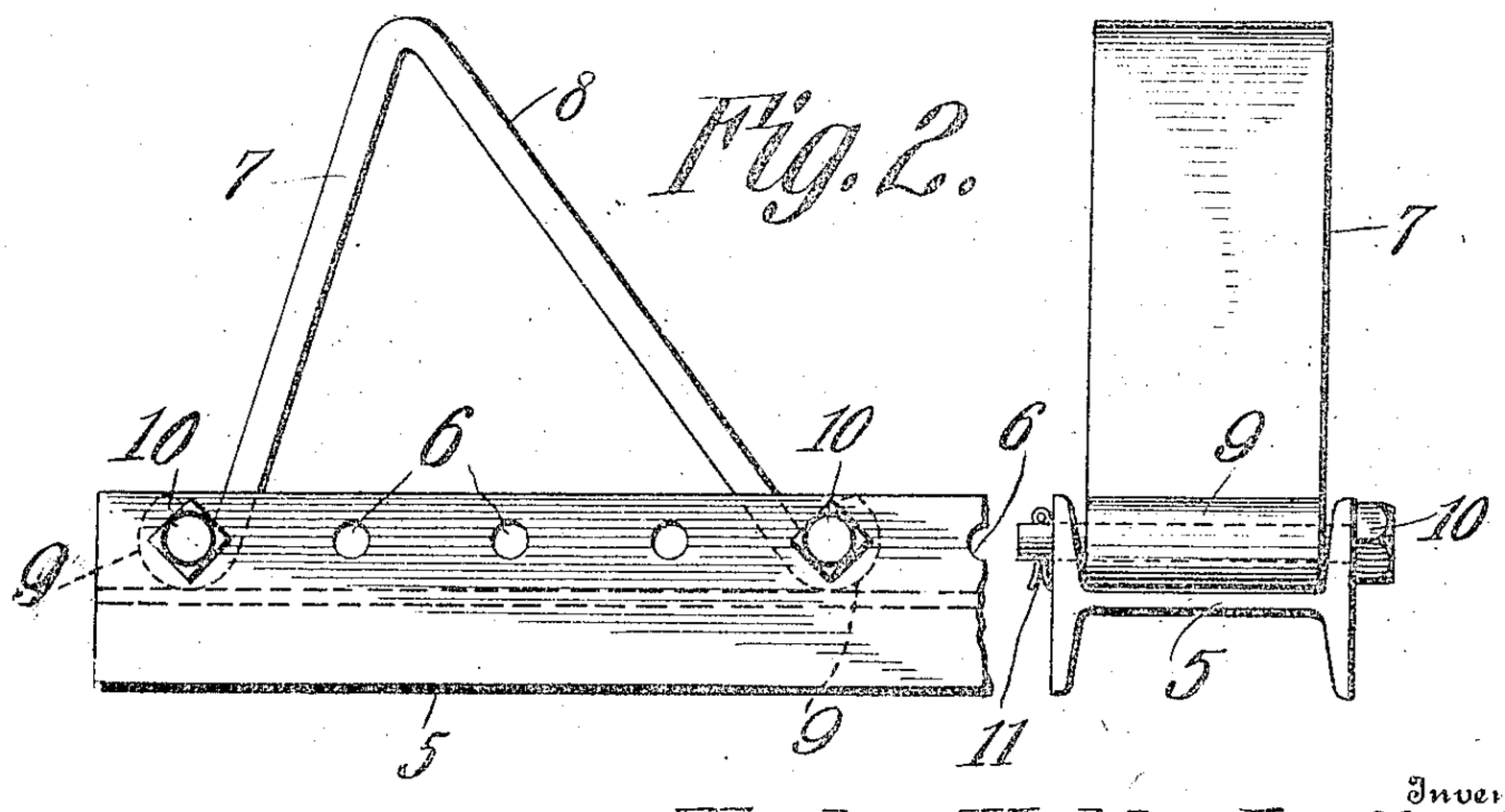


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TAYLOR H. MacLAFFERTY, OF TENINO, WASHINGTON.

LOG-CHOCK.

934,684. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

Application filed March 29, 1909. Serial No. 486,427.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TAYLOR H. MacLAFFERTY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tenino, in the county of Thurston and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Log-Chock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to log chocks employed on logging cars at end of the bunks for holding the logs at that end, the logs being held at the other end of the bunk by a removable or swinging stake.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a chock of this kind which is strong and durable, as well as simple in structure, and also to provide for the longitudinal adjustment of the chock on the bunk.

With the foregoing objects in view, the invention consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the drawing hereto annexed in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the chock. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing the application thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view.

In the drawings 5 denotes the supporting member of the chock. This member is an I beam, and may be one of the bunks itself, or supported and secured on top of the bunk. The beam has its web horizontally presented, and its flanges vertically presented, so that the chock may be mounted in the channel formed by said parts, and in said flanges is a series of alined openings 6 which are for a purpose to be presently described.

The chock comprises a pair of angularly disposed plates 7 and 8 which are connected at one of their ends to form an open angular frame having its angle upwardly presented. The lower ends of the plates are formed with eyes 9, and rest upon the web of the beam 5, and their width is such that they fit between the flanges of the beam. The chock is thus mounted in the channel of the beam, and is thereby prevented from moving laterally thereon.

Longitudinal movement of the chock on the beam is prevented by passing bolts 10 through two of the openings 6, and through the eyes 9. By providing a series of these bolt holes 6, the chock may be adjusted longitudinally on the beam. Each bolt has a suitable head on one end, and a transverse key or cotter pin 11 is passed through a slot in the other end of the bolt, whereby it is readily fastened in place. Upon removing the bolt 10, the chock may be moved inwardly or outwardly on the beam 5, thus accommodating it to either wide or narrow loads.

The angle of the plate 8 of the chock which faces the logs, is the same as the angle made by the stake, so as to let the weight come directly down on the outer plate 7 of the chock. The plate 8 extends at a more acute angle to the base of the chock than the plate 7, the angle made by the latter closer approaching a right angle. A strong and rigid structure is thus had which will successfully resist the strain placed upon it.

What is claimed is:

1. The combination with a channeled supporting member, of a log chock comprising an open angular frame seating in the channel of the supporting member, and fastening means passing across the supporting member through the flanges thereof, and engageable with the frame.

2. The combination with a channeled supporting member having a plurality of alined openings in its flanges, of a log chock comprising an open angular frame seating in the channel of the supporting member, and said frame having eyes at its base, and fastening means passing across the supporting member through the openings in the flanges thereof, and through the eyes of the frame.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

TAYLOR H. MacLAFFERTY.

Witnesses:

ISAAC BLUMAUER,

HENRY E. STONE.