No. 661,087. Patented Nov. 6, 1900.

W. F. STIMPSON.

SCALE BEARING.

(Application filed July 23, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

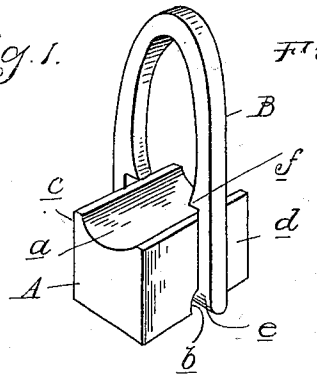


Fig. 2.

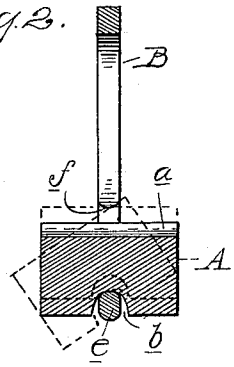


Fig. 3.

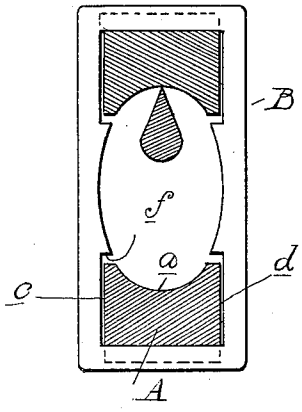


Fig. 4.

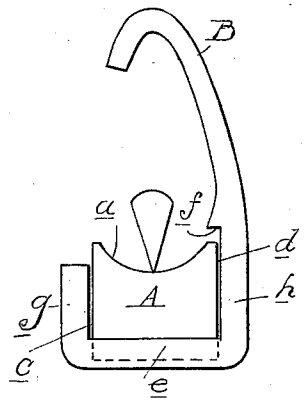


Fig. 5.

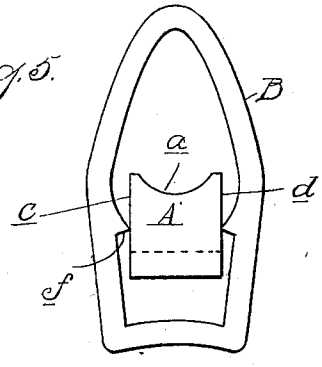
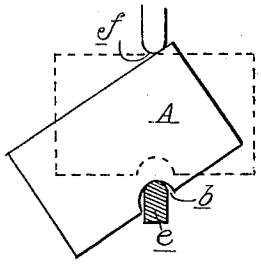


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
H. C. Smith
M. D. Dougherty.

Inventor
Walter F. Stimpson
By Thos. Moore Son. Atty's.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER F. STIMPSON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SCALE-BEARING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,087, dated November 6, 1900.

Application filed July 23, 1900. Serial No. 24,619. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER F. STIMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scale-Bearings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to scale-bearings; and it consists in the peculiar construction of a pendent loop and a bearing-block secured thereto free to have an independent swinging movement and which at the same time is held from accidental displacement.

The invention further consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bearing. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section therethrough. Fig. 3 is a cross-section showing a modified construction. Fig. 4 is an elevation of another modification. Fig. 5 is an elevation illustrating the manner of assembling the parts, and Fig. 6 is still another modification.

The invention is especially designed for use in scales where agate bearing-blocks are desired. In the formation of such blocks the drilling of holes therein is an expensive and difficult operation on account of the extreme hardness and brittle character of the material. It has therefore been found impracticable to pivotally connect the blocks between the supporting-loops. In my construction I obtain a pivotal support for the blocks without the necessity of drilling them, the construction being as follows:

A is a bearing-block, which is preferably of substantially rectangular form and is provided with a bearing-face *a*, preferably slightly concave, as shown. Upon the opposite side of the block A, opposite the face *a*, is formed a transverse notch or groove *b*.

B is a loop, preferably cut from a single piece of metal, so as to be both endless and seamless. The width of this loop is sufficient to embrace the parallel sides *c* and *d* of the block A and to thereby hold said block from endwise movement. The lower end portion of the bar *e* engages with the groove *b* and is rounded on its upper edge to permit of a pivotal or swinging movement of the block thereon. Above the block upon opposite sides of the loop are formed inwardly-projecting lugs or shoulders *f*, which are so arranged in relation to the block as to permit of a free swinging movement thereof through a limited angle. These shoulders are, however, preferably arranged near enough to the upper edge of the block to prevent of the disengagement of the bar *e* from the groove *b*. With such a construction in order to engage the block with the loop it is necessary to spread the sides of the latter sufficiently to allow the block to pass beneath the shoulders *f*, as shown in Fig. 5. After the block is engaged with the bar *e* in the groove *b* the sides of the loop may be contracted or pressed inward, after which the block will be held from disengagement from the loop by the shoulders *f*.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the loop provided with bearing-blocks at each end, which is intended to be used for the central connection between the platform-levers, the construction being a mere duplication of that shown in Fig. 2.

While I deem it desirable to form an endless and seamless loop, this is not absolutely essential, and, if desired, an open loop may be employed, such as is shown in Fig. 4, in which the opposite sides *g* and *h* embrace the parallel sides of the block A and the shoulder *f* on the side *h* holding the block from disengagement. Again, although I believe it desirable that the shoulder *f* should be arranged to prevent the disengagement of the bar *e* from the groove *b*, except by bending the loop, yet it is evident that said shoulder would prevent the block from falling out of engagement even if sufficient clearance were provided to permit of lifting the block, so as to disengage the notch from the pivot.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A scale-bearing, comprising a block having a notch or groove on one face thereof, and a loop embracing said block having its end portion pivotally engaging said notch or groove said loop having a shoulder formed in its side projecting beyond the opposite face of said block and forming a stop for limiting the turning of said block on its pivot.

2. A scale-bearing comprising a block hav-

ing a notch or groove on one face thereof, and a loop embracing said block having its end portion pivotally engaging with said notch, said loop being provided on its sides with a shoulder projecting beyond the opposite face of said block and arranged to prevent the disengagement of the pivotal portion of said loop from said notch or groove but permitting of a limited free turning of the block upon its pivot.

3. A scale-bearing comprising a substantially rectangular block having a grooved bearing-face, a transverse notch or groove upon the opposite face thereof, and parallel side faces; and a loop embracing said parallel side faces having one end portion pivotally engaging with said transverse groove and a projecting shoulder overlapping said bearing-face whereby said block is free to swing upon its pivot through a limited angle but is prevented from disengagement from said loop.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER F. STIMPSON.

Witnesses:
M. B. O'DOGHERTY,
H. C. SMITH.