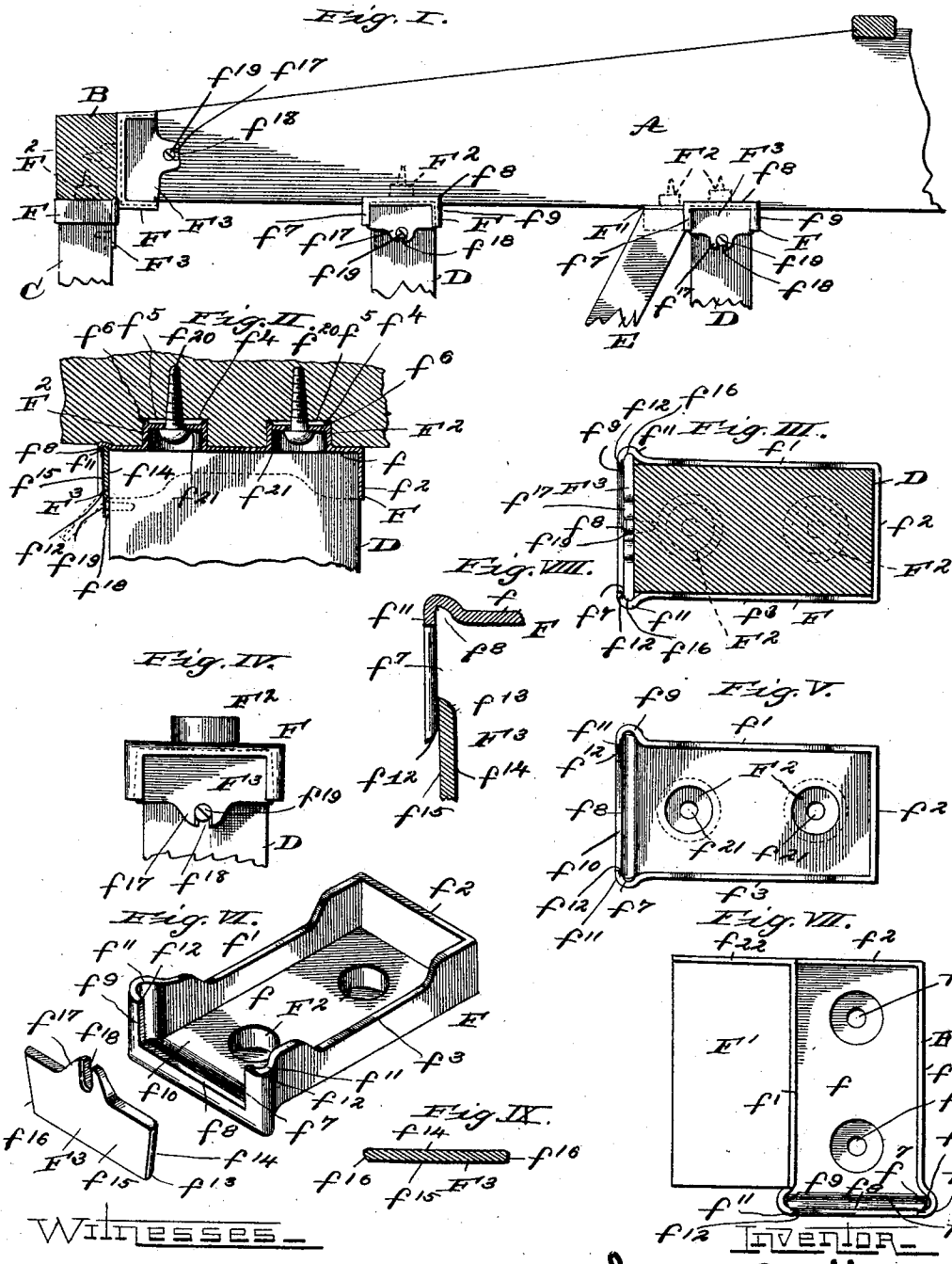
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L. A. HOERR.

TIMBER POCKET.

(Application filed Apr. 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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LOUIS A. HOERR, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TIMBER-POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,197, dated September 19, 1899.

Application filed April 1, 1899. Serial No. 711,355. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. HOERR, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Timber-Pockets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates chiefly to metal pockets for use in fastening the timbers of freight-car frames together; and the main objects of my improvement are, first, to provide such pockets with hollow bosses whose ends are so formed as to enable them to be forced home when the holes therefor have not been thoroughly cleaned out; second, to provide a metal timber-pocket having improved guideways for a slide designed to close one side of the pocket, and, third, to provide an improved slide for closing the open side or end of such a pocket. I attain these objects by mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view representing a portion of the skeleton framing of a car, showing applications of my improved timber-pocket. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, on an enlarged scale, of the pocket and a portion of the timber to which it is secured. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-section of one of the timbers, showing the pocket in position around the same. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detailed side elevation. Fig. 5 is an inverted plan view of the pocket with its slide removed. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of one of said pockets with the slide out of place. Fig. 7 is a view of a form of my pocket provided with a laterally-extending wing. Fig. 8 is a cross-section showing the slide partially inserted in the pocket, and Fig. 9 is a cross-section of the slide.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents the end plate, B the side plate, C a corner-post, D side posts, and E a diagonal brace, of a freight-car frame, all of common form.

F represents my improved pocket. For most purposes the simpler form illustrated by Figs. 2 to 6, inclusive, is preferred; but the laterally-projecting wing F′ illustrated in Figs. 1 and 8 is sometimes added for the reception of the end of a diagonal brace.

My pocket preferably has a base f, side walls f', f^2, and f^3, one or more bosses F^2, extending outwardly from the base for fitting in suitable holes or recesses when the pocket is applied, and a slide F^3. The bosses are preferably hollow and differ from those heretofore used in timber-pockets in being closed a short distance within their outer ends by heads f^4, leaving a recess f^5 within the outer edge or rim f^6 for the reception of fine shavings liable to be left in holes prepared for such bosses. The rim f^6 is preferably beveled inwardly, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to facilitate its introduction. The base f and side walls f' and f^3, preferably, respectively contain outwardly-curving return-bends, which form guideways f^7 f^8 f^9 around an opening f^{10}, intended to be closed by the slide F^3, and the lips f^{11} of the guideways f^7 and f^9 are preferably beveled inwardly at their outer ends f^{12}. When the timber rests against the lips f^{11}, the bevels f^{12} form wedge-shaped grooves into which the beveled end of the slide F^3 can readily be inserted, thus facilitating the driving of the slide into position.

Heretofore guideways for slides in timber-pockets have been given a rectangular form, and as such pockets and slides are ordinarily malleable-iron castings and frequently slightly warped or rough the guides have been frequently broken in introducing their slides. The curved form of my guideways saves metal and secures additional elasticity, which enables them to expand slightly during the introduction of a slide of suitable form, and thus avoid breaking. The guideways preferably have substantially the same cross-section from end to end of that portion upon which the slide bears, so as to prevent pressure upon the slide from the inside from tending to force it out of said guideways.

The inner end f^{13} of the slide F^3 preferably curves forward from the inside f^{14} toward the outer side f^{15}, substantially as shown in Figs. 2 and 8, and this form coöperates with the inward bevel of the outer ends of the guideways f^7 and f^9 and enables the inner end of the slide to be wedged into said guideways and the timber in the pocket to be forced back against the opposite side of the pocket, after which the introduction of the slide becomes comparatively easy. The side edges f^{16} of the slide are preferably rounded, as shown most clearly in Fig. 8, and the rear

end of said slide is preferably provided with rearwardly-projecting part f^{17}, containing a slot f^{18} for a screw or nail f^{19}, by means of which said slide when in place is preferably attached to the timber beneath it. To the rear of the curved or beveled inner end of the slide its inner end and outer face are preferably made substantially parallel, aside from the usual inequalities of surface, as it is not intended that it shall operate as a wedge after the inner end is once started in the guides, and because where the slide is given a wedge shape pressure from the inner side tends to force it out of the guides, which is very undesirable.

The base of the pocket is preferably secured to the timber into which its bosses project by means of nails or screws f^{20}, passing through the central perforations f^{21} in the boss-heads. Where my pocket is provided with a wing F', the wing preferably projects laterally from the base and is preferably provided with a flange f^{22}, whose inner end connects with the side or end f^{2} of the pocket.

I have shown the pocket oblong in cross-section; but, as will be obvious, it is immaterial whether it be oblong or square so long as it is adapted to fit the end of the timber designed to be inserted therein.

I claim—

1. The combination with a metal timber-pocket adapted to receive the end of the timber and provided with two outwardly and oppositely curved yielding return-bends forming side guideways, of a slide adapted to be driven into said guideways to secure the timber in position.

2. The combination in a metal timber-pocket of two opposite side guideways, each having substantially the same cross-section throughout, and a slide for closing one side of the pocket, having its inner end beveled on the inside and whose inner and outer faces are substantially parallel back of said bevel.

3. The combination in a metal timber-pocket of two outwardly and oppositely curving side guideways, and a slide having its inner end beveled on the inside, and whose inner and outer faces are substantially parallel back of the bevel, substantially as described.

4. In a metal timber-pocket, the outwardly-curving side guideways, f^{7} and f^{8}, having the outer ends of their lips beveled on the inside, substantially as described.

5. In a metal timber-pocket, the combination of two side guideways for a slide, having the outer ends of their lips beveled, and a slide adapted to enter and rest in said guideways.

6. In a timber-pocket, the combination of two outwardly and oppositely curving return-bends forming side guideways for a slide; and a slide having rounded side edges, substantially as described.

7. The combination of a timber-pocket having guideways for a slide and a slide having a slotted projection at the rear end thereof for the reception of a fastening.

8. In a timber-pocket slide, the combination of the outwardly and forwardly curving inner end, the rounded side edges and the slotted rear end, substantially as described.

9. In a timber-pocket, a hollow outwardly-projecting boss, having a recess between its head and outer rim, substantially as described.

10. In a timber-pocket, a hollow boss having a recess between its head and outer rim, and having its outer rim beveled on the inside, substantially as described.

11. In a timber-pocket, the combination of a base and a hollow boss, having a head, f^{4}, a recess, f^{5}, a beveled rim, f^{6}, a hole, f^{20}, and a fastening, f^{19}, projecting through said hole.

LOUIS A. HOERR.

In presence of—
C. D. GREENE, Jr.,
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