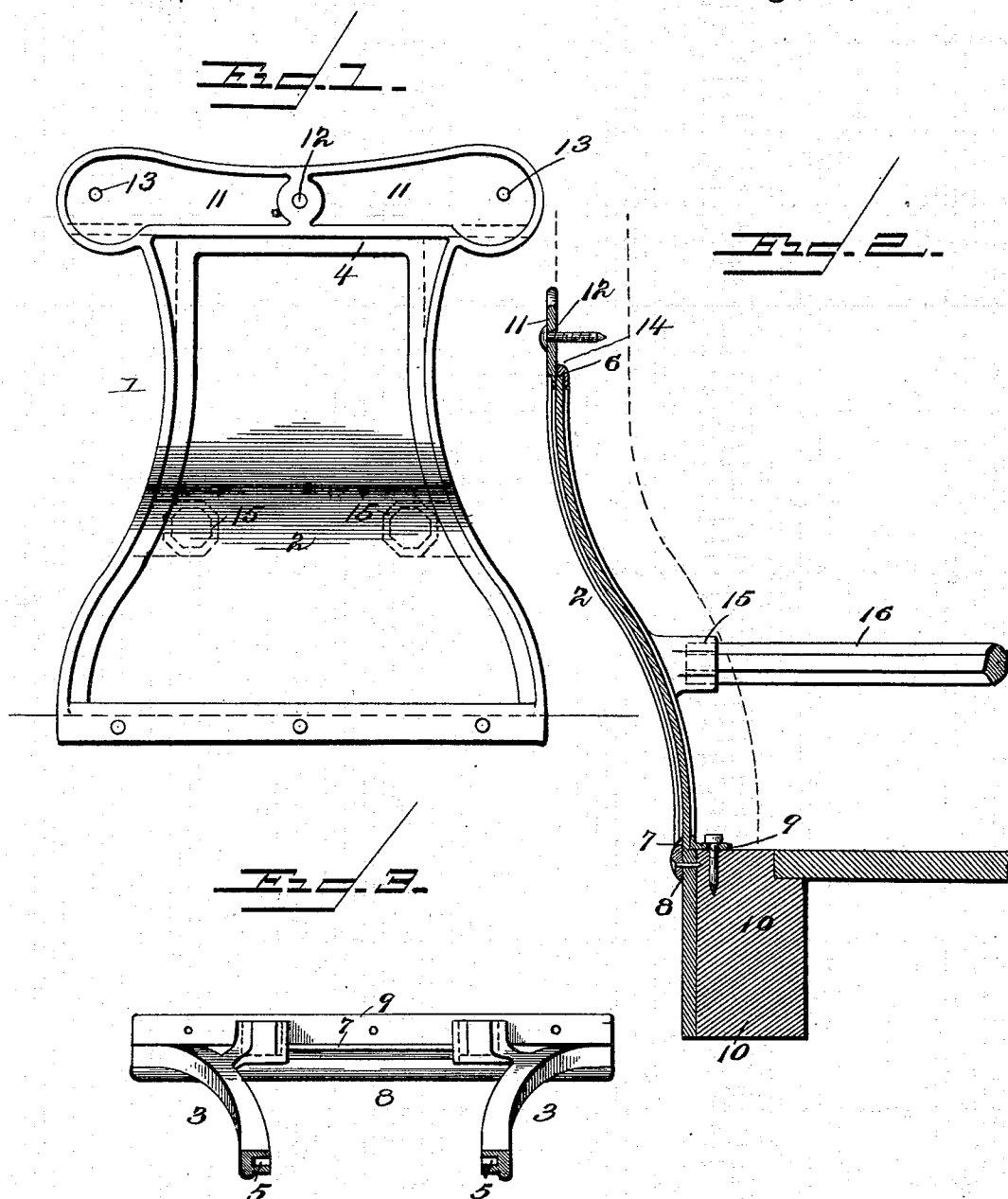


(No Model.)

H. COCHRAN.
END PANEL FOR CAR SEATS.

No. 503,653.

Patented Aug. 22, 1893.



Witnesses

E. H. Stewart.
N. H. Riley

Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY COCHRAN, OF CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

END PANEL FOR CAR-SEATS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,653, dated August 22, 1893.

Application filed March 23, 1893. Serial No. 467,370. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY COCHRAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chester, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful End Panel for Open-Car Seats, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in end panels for open car seats.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of end panels of seats for open cars, and to provide one in which the parts may be assembled in building a car without necessitating the skilled labor usually employed in constructing an end panel entirely of wood, or when the panel itself is constructed of wood and is secured by screws or other fastening devices to a wooden frame.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is an elevation of an end panel constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the lower portion of the panel frame.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a panel frame constructed of suitable metal and curving outward at the upper portion and inward at the lower portion, and presenting the general configuration of the ordinary end panel of open car seats. The panel frame has a panel opening to receive a panel 2, and it forms a skeleton frame, which surrounds and receives within it the panel 2. At the inner edges of the slides 3 and top 4 of the panel frame are located panel receiving grooves 5 and 6; and the panel 2 is inserted in the grooves through an opening 7 at the bottom of the panel frame between flanges 8 and 9. The panel 2 is preferably constructed of wood, but other sheet material may be employed; and when constructed of wood the panel is steamed to render it pliable to enable it to be readily inserted in the panel frame; and as it does not have to be removed it retains its curved shape and cannot readily

become injured or broken. The flange 8 which is arranged at the bottom of the panel frame extends downward and is secured to the outer face of the side sill 10; and the flange 9 is disposed horizontally and is fastened to the upper face of said sill. By this construction the panel 2, when the end panel is in position, is securely fastened in place without other fastening devices, as the opening 7 which is arranged between the flanges 8 and 9 is closed by the sill when the end panel is mounted thereon.

The upper portion or top of the panel frame is constructed flat to form a vertical flange 11, which is provided with a central opening 12 and end openings 13; the central opening is for the reception of a fastening device for securing the panel frame to a post, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings, and the openings 13 are for enabling seat rails to be secured to the panel frame. The upper horizontal portion 6 of the panel receiving groove forms a ledge 14, which extends entirely across the top portion of the panel frame for supporting the seat rails. At each side the panel frame is provided with a socket 15 adapted for the reception of the ordinary foot rest pole 16.

It will be seen that the end panel is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that it enables the parts of an end panel to be readily assembled without necessitating skilled labor, and that the end panel has the panel portion arranged within grooves of the panel frame and secured thereto without necessitating fastening devices, such as screws or bolts or nails, thereby enabling wooden panels to be readily employed without liability of splitting.

When the panels are constructed of wood it has been found most advantageous to cut the panels with the grain running horizontally.

Changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. An end panel comprising a skeleton frame composed of top, bottom and sides and provided at the inner edges of its top and sides

with grooves, and having in its bottom an opening communicating with said grooves, and a panel arranged in said grooves and inserted therein through the openings of the bottom and secured in place by mounting the end panel in position, substantially as described.

2. An end panel comprising a panel frame constructed of metal and having a panel opening, and provided at its top and sides with grooves, and provided at its bottom with a downwardly and a horizontally extending flange, and having an opening between the flanges, and a panel arranged in the grooves, substantially as described.

3. An end panel comprising a panel frame composed of top, bottom and sides and hav-

ing at its top and sides grooves, and provided at the bottom with flanges and having an opening between them, registering with the grooves and provided at the top with a flange, the groove at the top forming a ledge on the inner face of the flange, and said ledge being extended entirely across the panel frame, and a panel arranged in the grooves, substantially as described.

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

HENRY COCHRAN.

Witnesses:

W. I. SCHAFFER,
W. F. HIRONS.