

C. W. SALADEE.
Wagon-Standards.

No. 145,594.

Patented Dec. 16, 1873.

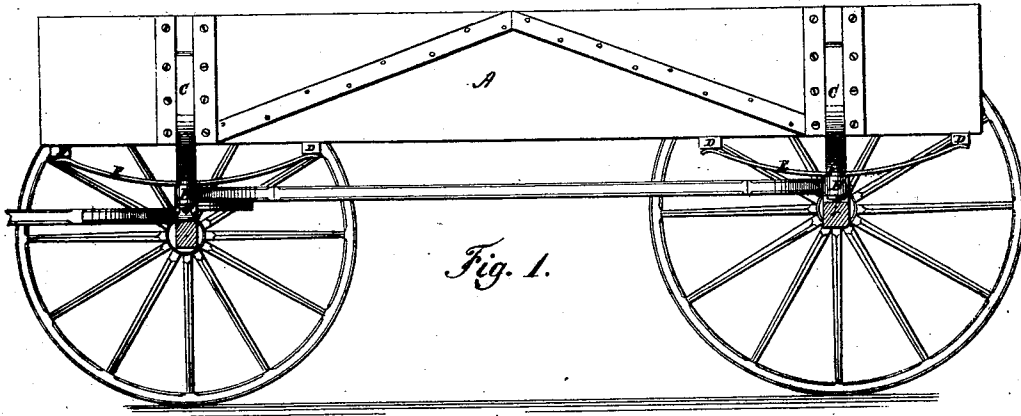


Fig. 2.

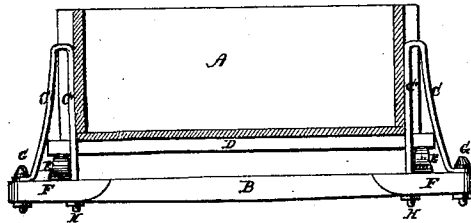
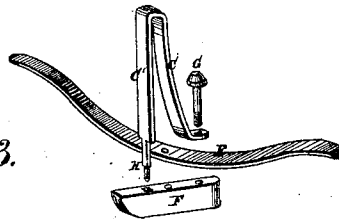


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Henry Lauter.
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INVENTOR:

Fig. 4.



C. W. Saladee

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS W. SALADEE, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN WAGON-STANDARDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **145,594**, dated December 16, 1873; application filed November 28, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYRUS W. SALADEE, of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Bolster-Standards for Lumber-Wagons, of which the following is a specification embodying my invention:

The first part of my invention consists in forming a double standard, bent into the required shape, out of one continuous piece or bar of iron. The second part of my invention consists in the formation of a solid cap covering the ends of the bolster; and the third part of my invention consists in the application of a suitable spring within or between the two upright bars forming the standard; and my invention has for its object, first, the application of a stronger and more reliable standard for wagon-bolsters than is now in general use; second, a greater security against splitting the ends of the bolsters by any lateral strain upon the standards; and, third, to provide the ends of the bolsters, in connection with the standards, with a suitable spring or springs, in a cheap and simple form, whereby to relieve the body of the wagon from much of that violent jar it now sustains in the absence of such springs.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a complete lumber-wagon, representing my improvements connected therewith. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the body, with bolster, standards, and springs in position. Fig. 3 represents detached views of the bolster, cap, spring, and standard; and Fig. 4 represents the end of the bolster and cap in section, and showing the inner prong C' of the standard passing through the bolster and cap.

The ends of the bolsters are first provided with a cap, F, closed on three sides, with the bottom side left open, and which is closely fitted in position, in such manner as to leave the top surfaces of the bolster and cap even, as will be readily understood by reference to the end of bolster B in Fig. 3. The standard C C' is formed from one continuous bar of iron, about one and a half by a half inch. The iron from which the standards are made is first cut off to the required lengths, after which the ends are prepared as follows, viz: The one end, forming the prong C, has a hole punched through to receive the passing bolt G, Figs. 2 and 3, while the opposite end, forming the prong C', has a squared bolt, H, Figs. 2 and 3, swaged or "dropped" thereon, and

which is then provided with a screw-nut. The bars of iron thus prepared are then bent over a suitable "former" into the required shape, as seen in the drawings. The top of the cap F has holes pierced through it, as clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 3—the outer hole for the reception of the passing bolt G, and the inner square hole for the passage of the bolt H, formed on the end of the prong C' of the standard, and the latter is then secured in position upon the cap and the end of the bolster, as clearly shown in the drawings. On the top of the cap, and between the prongs C and C' of the standard, is secured the spring E, the outer ends of which bear against the under side of the cross-bars D, secured to the bottom of the body A, in such manner as to allow the body to freely vibrate up and down between the standards. The spring shown in the drawings is the ordinary half-elliptic; but I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not limit my claim to this or any other particular form or kind of spring, as it will be readily understood that almost any of the well-known forms of springs now in use may be substituted for the one here shown, and answer equally well; and, indeed, it is a question whether a small barrel-shaped rubber spring set on end between the prongs of the standard, and suitably connected to the sides of the body, would not be a better spring for this purpose than the one shown. Also, a spiral spring may be substituted with like good effect; and, finally, small elliptic springs may be placed between the prongs of the standard, or in any other suitable manner, in combination with a standard and end of the bolster, and likewise answer an excellent purpose. It will be further understood that both the cap and the standard herein shown and described, may when that is desirable, be used, the one independent of the other, so that the standard here shown may be employed without the cap in combination, while the latter may be employed in connection with the old-style wooden standards.

I claim—

In combination with the body A, standards C, and ends of the bolster B, the spring E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CYRUS W. SALADEE.

Witnesses:

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