C. W. GREGORY.

LUG PLATE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1918.

1,315,299. Patented Sept. 9, 1919.

Fig. 1,

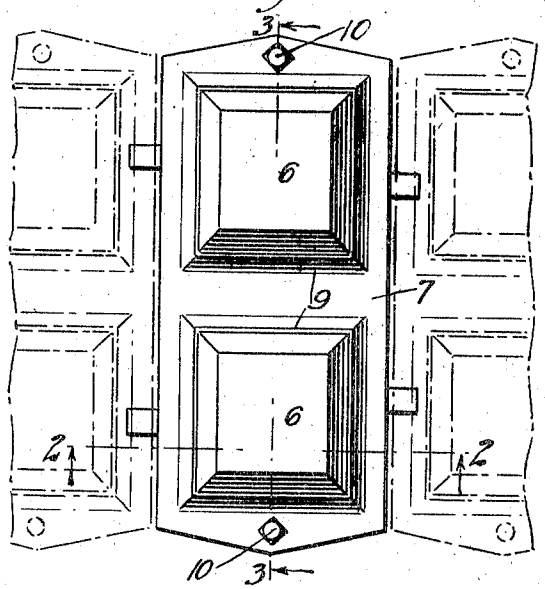


Fig. 2,

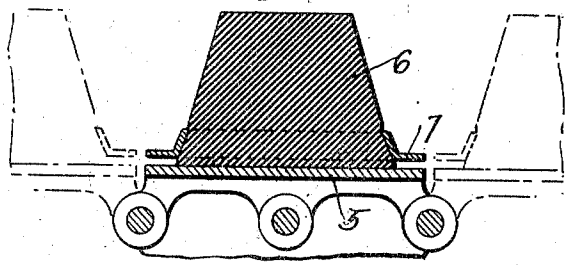


Fig. 3,

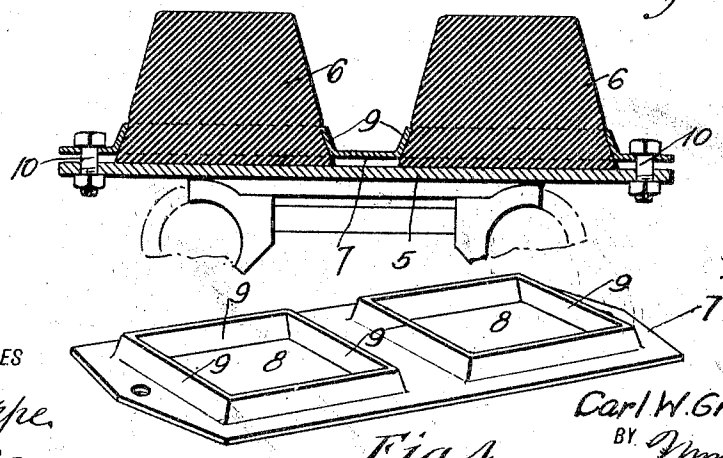


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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LUG-PLATE.

1,315,299. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 9, 1919.

Application filed March 22, 1918. Serial No. 223,945.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL W. GREGORY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Petaluma, in the county of Sonoma and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Lug-Plate, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a plate for anchoring lugs on surfaces of propelling members, such as the rims of wheels or the links of caterpillars, etc.

An object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive lug plate having a flanged aperture through which the lug is adapted to protrude, the flanges at the aperture serving as means for securing the lug on the surface of the propelling means.

I attain the above and other objects of my invention by the structure conventionally disclosed in the accompanying drawings, wherein similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan of a chain link provided with a lug plate embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3—3, Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the plate.

Referring to the drawings, 5 is a link in a chain to which lugs 6 of any suitable material are secured by means of a plate 7, which plate has substantially the outline of the top of the link on which the lugs are to be supported. The lugs 6 taper outwardly, and as shown in the drawings, they are in the shape of frusto-pyramids. The plates 7 have apertures 8 which are bordered by flanges 9, preferably drawn from the material of the plate.

The facing flanges 9 of the same opening converge toward one another, and their slope is substantially equal to the slope of the sides of the lugs 6 which are to be anchored by the plate 7 to the link. The lug 6 is slightly wider at the base than the maximum width of the openings 8 so that the plate is normally spaced from the link to which the plate is connected by means of bolts 10 which retain the plates and, therefore, the lugs on the link. It is self-evident that the number of apertures 8 on the plate may be varied in accordance with the number of lugs it is desirable to provide in a row.

The flanges 9 which border the apertures 8 increase the contacting surface between the lugs and the plate. It also provides the necessary reinforcement to prevent the plate from yielding when the bolts 10 force the plate against the link to lock the lugs on the link. In consequence the plates 7 may be made of light material, as their rigidity is taken care of by the flanges which border the apertures engaged by the lugs.

I claim:

The combination with a supporting member, of a flat plate above the supporting member and having apertures and upwardly and inwardly extending flanges surrounding the apertures, lugs in the shape of frusto-pyramids, said lugs resting on the supporting member and projecting through the apertures of the plate, the maximum cross-sectional area of the apertures of the plate being less than the cross-sectional area of the bases of the lugs, whereby the plate will be held engaged with the lugs a short distance from their bases, and spaced from the supporting member, and bolts for securing the plate to the supporting member, whereby the wear between the lug and plate can be taken up and the lug always held in firm engagement with the supporting member.

CARL W. GREGORY.