No. 717,211. Patented Dec. 30, 1902.

W. S. JUDD.

PRESSED STEEL SEAT.

(Application filed Oct. 29, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1,

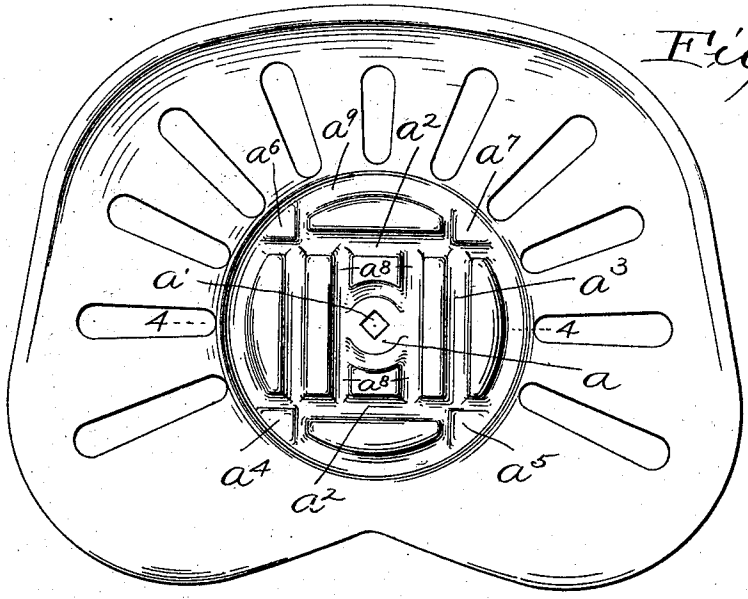


Fig. 2,

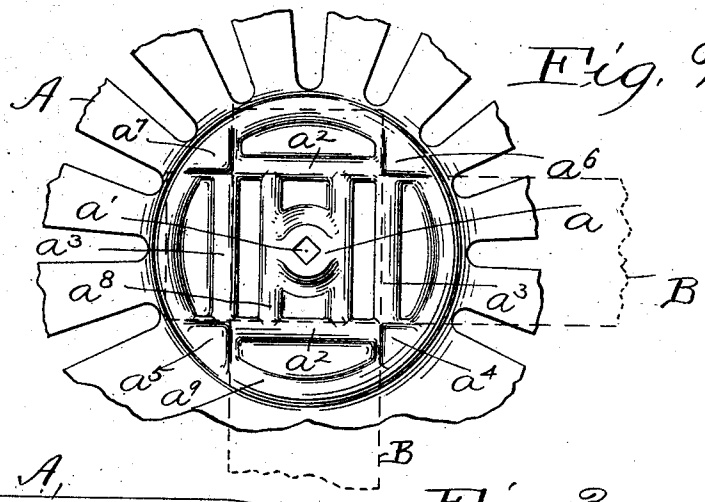


Fig. 3,

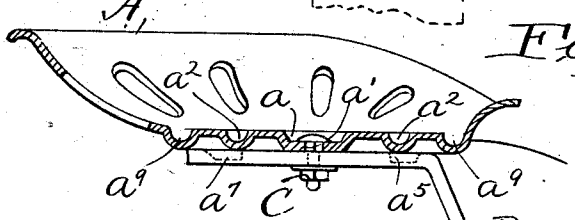
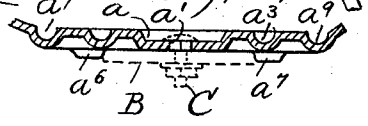


Fig. 4,



Witnesses.
E. B. Gilchrist
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Inventor:
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALLACE S. JUDD, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE AVERY STAMPING COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

PRESSED-STEEL SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 717,211, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed October 29, 1900. Serial No. 34,797. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALLACE S. JUDD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pressed-Steel Seats, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to a pressed-steel seat particularly adapted for use on agricultural machinery. Such a seat is usually secured to a supporting spring-bar by a single bolt. In some machines these supporting-bars extend transversely and in others longitudinally.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a strong cheap pressed-steel seat adapted to be secured by a single bolt to either kind of supporting-bar.

The invention consists of a pressed-steel seat having the characteristics hereinafter described, and pointed out definitely in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan of the seat; and Fig. 2 is a bottom plan of the middle portion thereof, the latter view showing by dotted lines the positions of the supporting-bar. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central section of the seat, and Fig. 4 is a transverse fragmentary section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the parts by letters, B represents the supporting-bar. This member appears in full lines in Fig. 3, where it is a longitudinally-extended bar. In Fig. 4 this longitudinal bar appears in dotted lines, and, as stated, Fig. 2 illustrates it both longitudinal and transverse.

A represents the seat, which is made from a sheet-metal blank between suitable dies. As shown, it has the usual configuration of a pressed-steel seat, which need not here be particularized. Those characteristics constituting the present invention are found in the middle or bottom of the seat—that is to say, the part which is adapted to rest upon the supporting-bar and the parts of the seat immediately contiguous thereto. The middle part a of the seat is preferably depressed, so as to be capable of resting upon the supporting-bar B. The hole a', through which the bolt C passes for fastening the seat to the said supporting-bar, is formed through this middle part a—namely, at the center of the seat. Two transversely-extended downwardly-embossed ribs a^2 are formed in the bottom of the seat respectively in front of and behind said hole. The lower surfaces of these ribs lie in the same plane and are adapted to rest upon a longitudinally-extended supporting-bar B. Two longitudinally-extended downwardly-embossed ribs a^3 are also formed in the bottom on opposite sides of the hole a'. Their lower surfaces lie in the same plane preferably with the lower surfaces of the ribs a^2 and of the center a. These ribs a^3 will rest upon the supporting-bar B when said bar is a transversely-extending bar. In either case the seat is made fast to the bar B by the bolt C. At the intersections of the ribs a^2 and a^3 the four depressed bosses a^4, a^5, a^6, and a^7 are formed, which bosses extend below the lower surfaces of the ribs a^2 a^3. These bosses will lie against the sides of the supporting-bar B whether the same be a longitudinal bar or a transverse bar—that is to say, the bosses a^4 a^6 will engage with one side of a longitudinal bar when the seat rests upon it, and the bosses a^5 a^7 will engage with the other side thereof, and thereby the turning of the seat upon said support will be prevented. The bosses a^4 a^5 will engage with one side of a transverse supporting-bar when the seat rests upon it, and the bosses a^6 a^7 will engage with the opposite side thereof and will perform the same offices as previously described. As shown in the drawings, there are two other longitudinal ribs a^8 and a circular rib a^9, all of which are embossed downwardly. These ribs may be omitted, if desired; but they give additional strength to the seat, and the circular rib, merging with the corner-bosses a^4, a^5, a^6, and a^7, relieves the abruptness of the latter at the upper edges, allowing the metal to be more easily drawn.

Having described my invention, I claim—

A pressed-steel seat having two downwardly-embossed straight longitudinal ribs and two downwardly-embossed straight transverse ribs at right angles to the longitudinal

ribs, a downwardly-embossed circular rib surrounding the four ribs mentioned, and downwardly-embossed bosses at the intersections of said longitudinal and transverse ribs which bosses merge above with said circular rib, but extend below it and below the other ribs mentioned, substantially as described.

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

WALLACE S. JUDD.

Witnesses:
ALBERT H. BATES,
H. M. WISE.