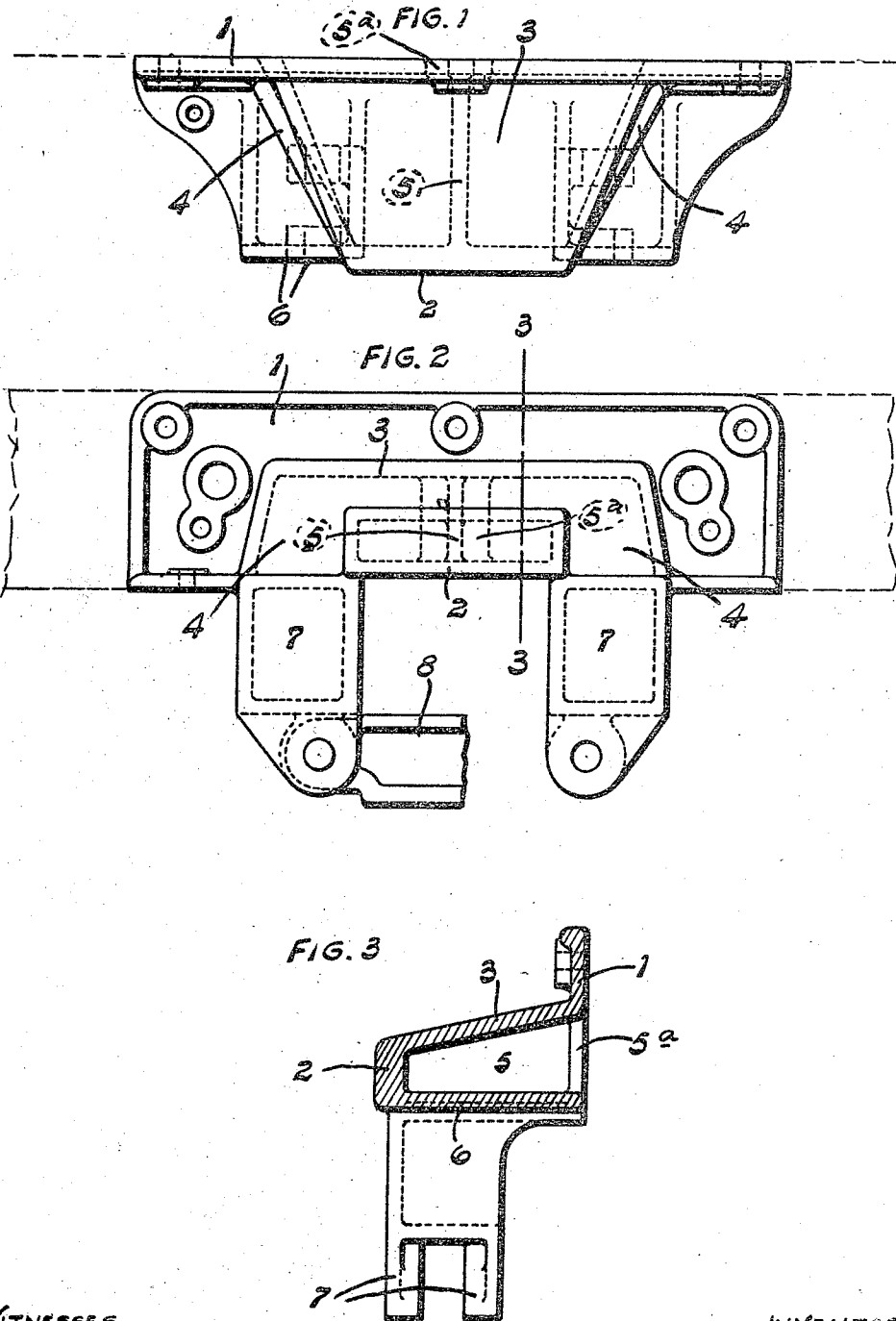


C. T. WESTLAKE.
 STRIKING PLATE AND CARRY IRON.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1911.

1,043,180.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.



WITNESSES
Wm. J. Janss.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. WESTLAKE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO FLORY-CARRY IRON COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

STRIKING-PLATE AND CARRY-IRON.

1,043,180.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.

Application filed July 3, 1911. Serial No. 636,748.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. WESTLAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Striking-Plates and Carry-Irons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my removable striking plate. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3, Fig. 2.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in striking plates for car construction, combined with reversible carry iron. Heretofore striking plates have been formed with flanged walls which have been reinforced by exteriorly arranged webs. In my improvement, the striking plate is in the form of a frustum of a pyramid, the top and side walls thereof diverging at an angle and secured to a base plate, whereby the strains are distributed over a large area of the base plate, said base plate in turn bearing against the end of the underframe, so as to bring more of the parts of the underframe into use to resist the buffing strains of the car.

In the drawings: 1 indicates the base of the striking plate and 2 is the front wall thereof. This front wall 2 is imperforate, comparatively thick and heavy, and its front face or surface occupies a position slightly in advance of the depending lugs which support the draw bar carry iron.

3 is the inclined top wall and 4 the diverging side walls. The striking plate is in the form of a frustum of a pyramid.

5 is an interior strengthening web and 6 is the bottom wall and from this bottom wall depend lugs 7 in one of which is pivotally mounted carry iron 8. This carry iron is preferably reversible, the upper and lower faces thereof being at different distances above and below the horizontal plane of the pivot and securing pin from which former the carry iron swings and by which latter said carry iron is secured in position. By

reversing the carry iron, the shank of the coupler or draw bar may be adjusted vertically. The interior strengthening web 5 is connected to the top bottom and top walls and at its rear edge is flanged at 5^a in line with the base so as to provide openings throughout the housing into the box-like striking plate whereby the cores may be supported in position.

It will be noted that the walls 2, 3, 4, and 6 forming the main body portion of the striking plate are imperforate and for this, and by reason of the inclination of the top and side walls 3 and 4, a very strong, substantial structure is provided which will readily resist the impact of heavy blows from the lug on top of the draw bar and as the front face of the front wall 2 of the striking plate occupies a position in front of the lugs 7 which support the carry iron, said lugs are protected against buffing strains and therefore said depending lugs will not be readily broken off while in service.

What I claim is:

The hereindescribed combined striking plate and carry iron support formed in a single piece and comprising a base plate, a projection extending forwardly from said base plate and comprising a horizontally disposed bottom wall, inclined side and top walls, a front wall integral with said bottom, side and top walls, a vertically disposed strengthening web between the front wall and the base, the rear end of which strengthening web is flanged laterally in alignment with the base plate, and a pair of lugs integral with and depending from the underside of the forward extension, the front portions of which lugs occupy a vertical plane to the rear of the plane occupied by the front face of the front wall of the forward extension, and the lower ends of which lugs are bifurcated and adapted to receive a draw bar carry iron.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this 13th day of June, 1911.

CHARLES T. WESTLAKE.

Witnesses:

O. T. LEDFORD,
HAL C. BELLVILLE.