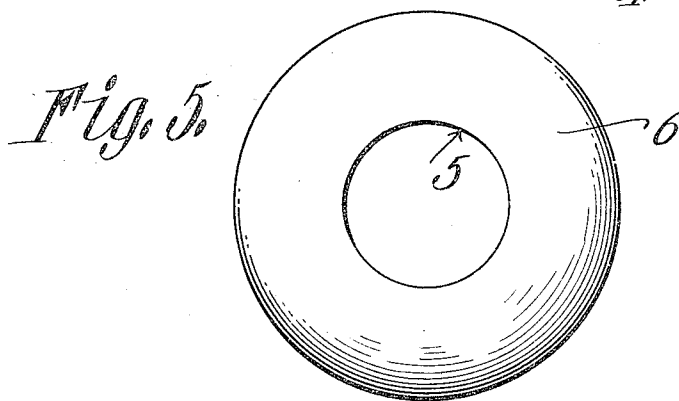
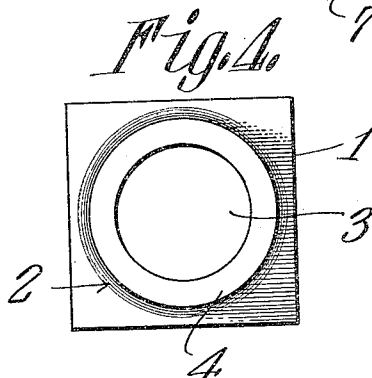
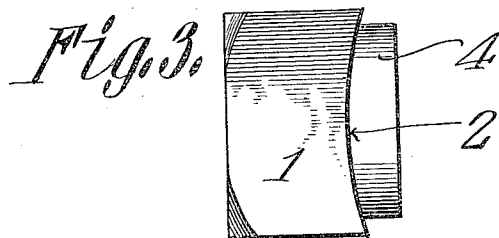
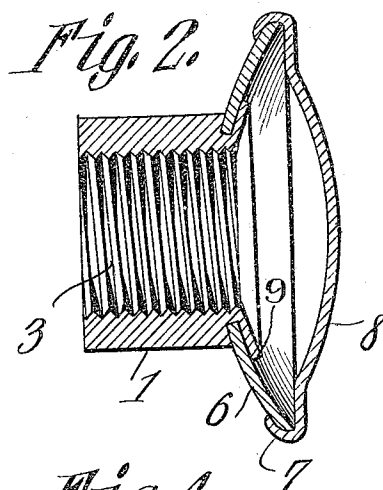
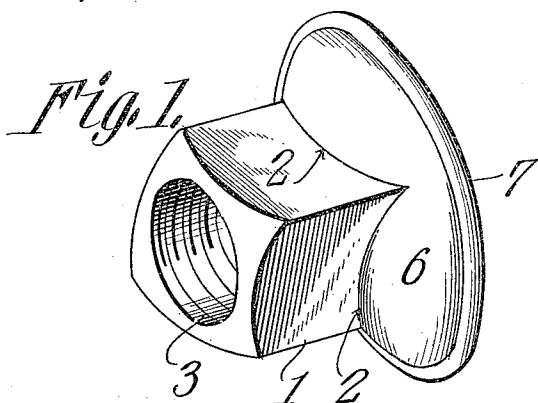


J. WINTER.
NUT FOR CARRIAGE TOP PROPS.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1907.

Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

952,856.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WINTER, OF GOSHEN, INDIANA.

NUT FOR CARRIAGE-TOP PROPS.

952,856.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

Application filed October 21, 1907. Serial No. 398,481.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WINTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Nut for Carriage-Top Props, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to buttons or nuts of that character designed for use upon the props of carriage tops. As is well known nuts of this character are provided with disk-like heads. Heretofore in manufacturing the nuts it has been customary to cast them with integral flanges or rims on which the caps or face plates have been secured to give them the proper finish. In order to provide nuts with heads of different sizes however, it has been necessary to utilize a separate casing for each size. Obviously, this has added considerably to the cost of manufacturing nuts of this character having heads of different sizes.

The object of the present invention is to provide means whereby nuts of a standard size may be provided with heads of any preferred proportions, said heads and nuts being secured together in a simple and efficient manner.

As heretofore stated it has been customary to cast the nuts and their heads so that the same are integral.

One of the objects of the present invention is to so construct the nut that the same can be provided with a strong head of sheet steel which is much more durable than a head cast integral with the nut.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings is shown the preferred form of the invention.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a nut embodying the present improvements. Fig. 2 is a section therethrough. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the body of the nut. Fig. 4 is an end view thereof. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the disk constituting the head.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates the body of the nut which may be square, hexagonal, or of any other preferred form, and has one face concave as indicated at 2. Extending from this concave face and surrounding the bolt open-

ing 3 is a cylindrical extension 4 designed to fit within a circular opening 5 in the center of a concavo-convex disk 6. This disk may be of any desired diameter and its peripheral portion is designed to be engaged by the turned edge 7 of a cap or face plate 8 which may be of any suitable contour. Although the disk 6 has been shown circular it is to be understood that the same may be of any other desired shape.

In manufacturing the device herein described the nuts 1 can be cut from bars of soft steel and properly shaped so as to produce the concave faces 2 and the extensions 4. Disks of desired sizes may then be stamped from sheet steel and each provided with an opening 5 of the same size. When it is desired to assemble the parts a disk 6 of desired proportions is placed upon the extension 4 which is then upset or riveted as shown at 9 in Fig. 2. This will result in the two parts being rigidly connected and as the nut is preferably formed of soft steel the concave face thereof when pressed against the disk will conform to the contour thereof so that the device will have every appearance of being formed in a single piece. The cap 8 can be secured upon the disk in the usual manner so as to complete the head.

It is of course to be understood that the parts may be enameled or otherwise suitably finished and, as heretofore stated, the nut and its head can be of any shapes desired.

It will be understood that to manufacture devices of this character in different sizes it is merely necessary to cut the nut 1 from a bar of soft steel and to stamp disks of different sizes but with openings the same size. The cost of manufacturing these devices in different sizes is therefore considerably less than where it is necessary to make separate castings, and, as the nut can be made in screw machines and the head stamped from sheet steel it will be obvious that the complete device will be much stronger and of better finish than a casting.

It will be observed that the tubular extension 4 of the polygonal head 1 is of greatest depth at the central points of the side faces of the said body so that when the said extension is upset, the portions thereof above mentioned, will project to a considerable degree across the concave face of the disk 6 in the direction of the periphery thereof thereby firmly clamping the disk between these said portions and the corner portions pro-

jecting over the convex face of the disk 6 to substantially the same degree as do the portions of the extensions, just described, over the concave face of the disk. The disk is in
5 this manner firmly held against becoming loose upon the head.

What is claimed is:

As an article of manufacture, a nut for carriage top props comprising a polygonal
10 body having a threaded bore extending axially thereof, one end face of the said body being concaved and formed with a comparatively thin tubular extension circumscribing the said end of the bore and concentric there-
15 with, the said end face of the said polygonal body affording a concave shoulder of irregular outline surrounding the said extension, the said extension being of greatest depth at the central points of the side faces of the
20 body, a concavo-convex disk having an axial opening receiving the tubular extension of the said polygonal body, said extension be-

ing riveted down to hold the disk tight upon the body, the convex side of the disk fitting snugly against the concave shoulder sur- 25
rounding said extension of the body, a greater portion of the extension bearing against the disk opposite the side faces of the polygonal body than at points opposite the corners of the said body, the shoulders 30
at the corners of the body being of greater width than at the sides thereof, the peripheral edge of the extension, when overturned, projecting beyond each face of the body and the corners of the body projecting beyond 35
the said peripheral edge of the overturned extension.

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

JOHN WINTER.

Witnesses:

E. E. MUMMERT,
C. R. LEAS.