

C. A. DENNEY.
 PALLET.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1912.

1,052,222.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

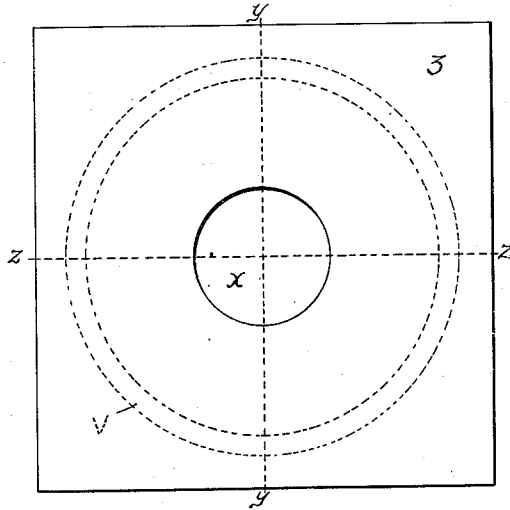


Fig. 1.

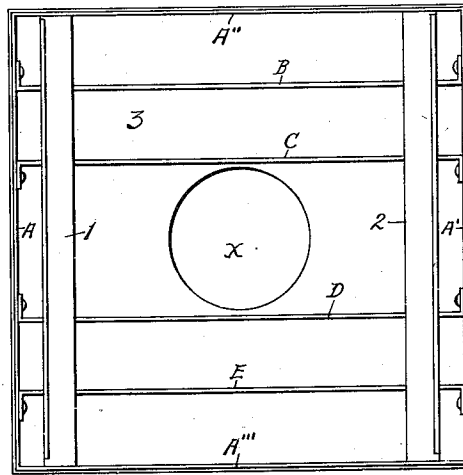


Fig. 2.

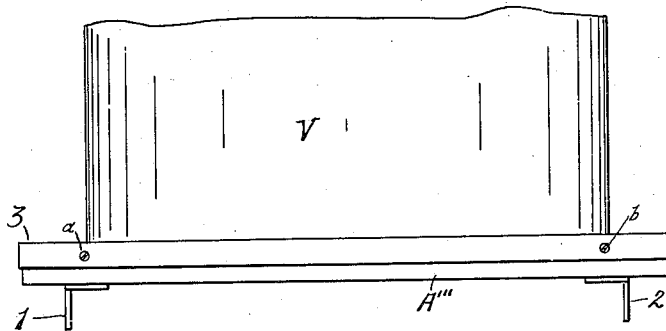


Fig. 3.

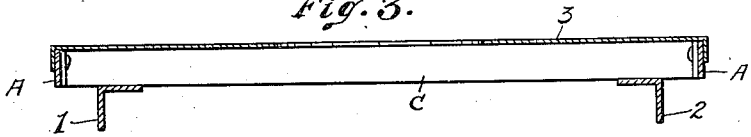


Fig. 4.

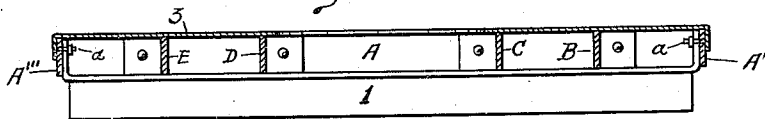


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PALLET.

1,052,222.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. DENNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lehigh, in the county of Webster and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pallets, of which the following is a full, clear, and comprehensive specification, being such as will enable others to make and use the same with absolute exactitude.

The object of my present invention, broadly speaking, is to provide a pallet which will be strong and durable in construction, easily operated and controlled, capable of producing a maximum of efficiency in practice, and which can be manufactured and sold at a comparatively low price.

More specifically stated, my object is to provide a pallet to be employed in connection with the manufacture of clay products, such for instance as large tile or the like, by the employment of which the tile may be easily handled while green or otherwise, with a minimum of danger thereto; also affording means whereby the drying of tile thereon may be greatly accelerated; and preventing the tile from becoming damaged on the end which comes into contact with the pallet.

Other objects and particular advantages of my invention will be brought out and will be made apparent in the course of the following specification, and that which is new and which involves invention will be correlated in the appended claims.

I am aware that heretofore, in some places, pallets have been formed by two cross-pieces covered with a top of lumber, forming a square pallet on which the tile may rest,—however there are several important objections to them: The boards swell and contract and thereby damage the end of the tile resting thereon; such pallets are exceedingly bunglesome and require a great amount of room. All of these objections are overcome in my construction herein shown and described, in addition to which there are other minor advantages which will be apparent to the mechanic.

The preferred manner for carrying out my invention in a practical manner is shown in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the surface of my pallet. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the un-

der-side of the pallet. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, showing one edge of a pallet, showing a portion of tile as resting on the pallet. Fig. 4 is a central cross section, as taken on line $z-z$ of Fig. 1. And Fig. 5 is a central cross section, as taken on line $y-y$ of Fig. 1.

Similar indices denote like parts throughout the several views of the one sheet of drawings.

In order that the construction, the operation, and the advantages of my invention may be more fully understood and appreciated, I will now take up a detailed description thereof, in which I will set forth the invention as briefly and as comprehensively as I may.

The frame of my pallet consists of a metal bar bent to describe a square, thereby dividing it into four equal sides, A, A', A'' and A''', corresponding with the four edges of the pallet.

Letters B, C, D and E denote the four metal cross-bars, which are all identical with each other, each having both ends thereof bent at right-angles thereto, thereby forming a foot at each end of each of said cross-bars. The feet located on one end of each of said cross-bars are secured to the side A, and the feet on the other end of the cross-bars are all secured to the side A', substantially as indicated in Fig. 2. The material of which the cross-bars and the sides A, A', A'' and A''' are formed is preferably all of the same size or gage.

The angle-bars 1 and 2 are disposed across under the cross-bars and in contact therewith, the bar 1 being located nearer the side A and the bar 2 being located nearer the side A'. One end of each of the angle-bars is bent up and secured to the side A'', as by the respective bolts a and b ; and in like manner the other end of each of the angle-bars is bent up and then secured to the side A''' by similar bolts, for instance a and b .

The above forms a very rigid and secure frame capable of supporting a comparatively great weight. However in practice the number of cross-bars B, C, D and E may be increased or diminished as desired, depending on the size of the pallet and the weight to be supported thereby.

The frame as described is to be covered over by the top 3, which is formed of a single section of sheet metal, the edges there-

of being turned down and secured to the sides A, A', A'' and A''', substantially as indicated, in which position the top 3 will rest on all of the cross-bars B, C, D and E.

5 Through the center of the top 3 is formed the comparatively large round aperture X, to provide for which the cross-bars C and E are located farther apart than are the others.

Letter V denotes a tile or the like resting 10 on the pallet.

In practice the pallet is to rest horizontally upon a floor, or a truck, or the like, in the position shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4 and 5. When the tile is formed from the clay it is 15 at once deposited endwise on the pallet as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3, in which position it should remain until dry, and from which it is removed direct to the kiln. After the tile is placed on the pallet it may be easily 20 moved from place to place as required, as the pallet is adapted to rest on a truck or the like. The tile and the pallet are first moved to the drier, the construction of the pallet is such as to accelerate the drying process, for 25 the reason that the air may pass under the pallet, between the angle-bars 1 and 2, and then pass up through the aperture X, thereby causing the tile to dry upon its inside fully as rapidly as it will dry upon the out- 30 side.

I desire that it be fully understood that various changes may be made in the several details of construction from that herein shown and described without departing 35 from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

Having now fully shown and described my invention and the best means for its con-

struction to me known at this time, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Let- 40 ters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A pallet comprising a frame having four equal sides, four cross-bars which are identical with each other having their ends bent at right-angles to form a foot at each 45 end of each cross-bar, the said feet secured to two sides of the frame, the angle-bars 1 and 2 disposed across under said cross-bars and in contact therewith, the ends of said angle-bars being secured to two of the sides 50 of the frame, resting on all of said cross-bars, and secured to said frame, a top covering said frame there being a round central aperture formed through said top, all substantially as shown and described. 55

2. A pallet composed entirely of metal, comprising a frame formed of a single bar bent to describe a square, the end being se- cured together, a plurality of cross-bars ex- tending across between two of the sides and 60 secured to said bar, angle-bars disposed across under the cross-bars and secured to the first named bar, a sheet metal top cover- ing the frame and extending down over the edges thereof, there being a large central 65 aperture formed through said top, all sub- stantially as shown and described and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name to this specification in 70 the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES A. DENNEY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. HESKETT,
E. D. McANALLY.