

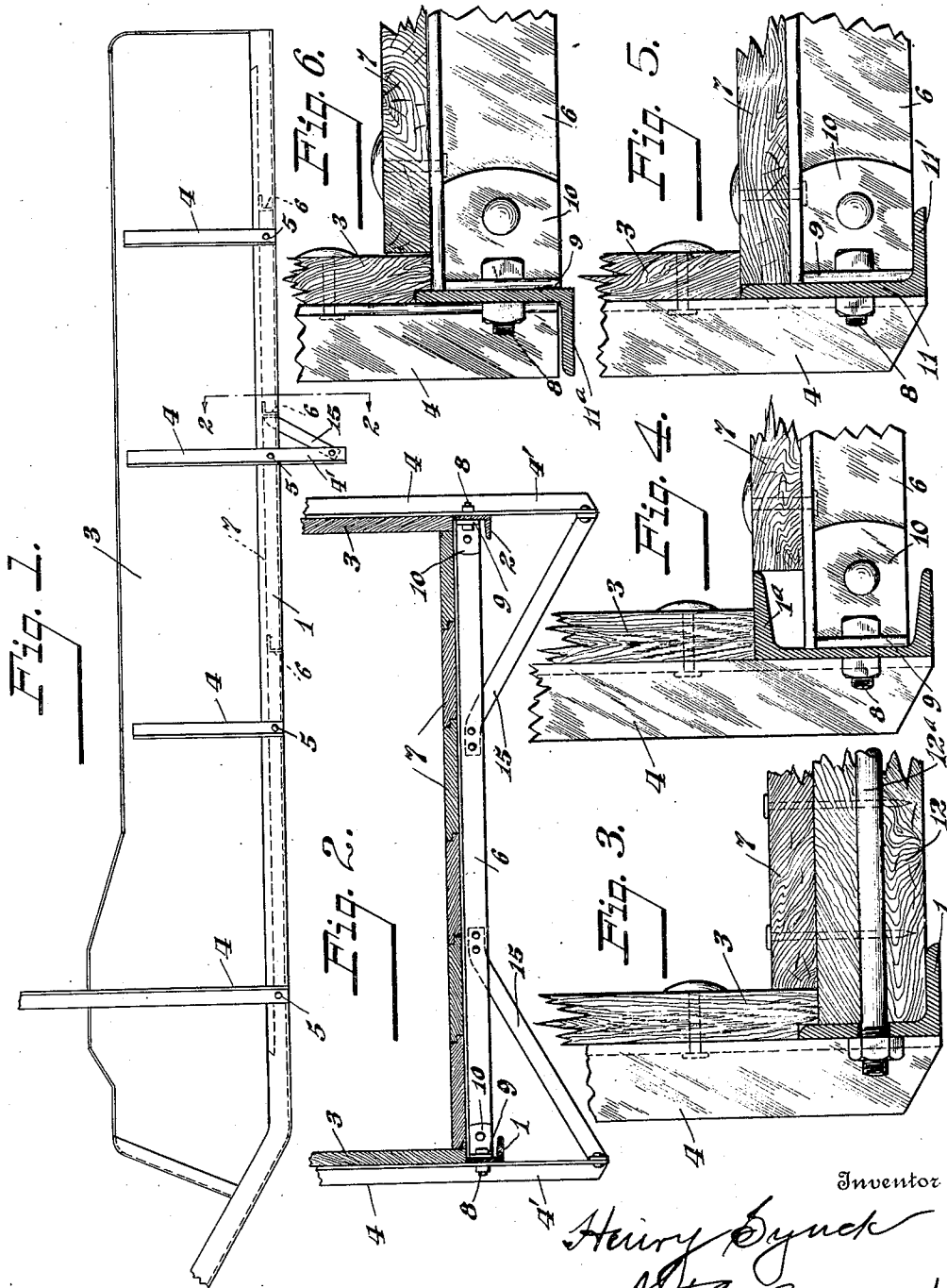
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MANURE SPREADER

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SYNCK, OF COLDWATER, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY, OF COLDWATER, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

MANURE SPREADER.

Application filed June 11, 1923. Serial No. 644,720.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY SYNCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Coldwater, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manure Spreaders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in manure spreaders.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved form of bed construction, the arrangement of which is designed to facilitate taking down of the parts for transportation or other purposes; a more specific object in this connection being to provide side members each constructed as a unit in connection with means for supporting the floor structure by the side members.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the body of the machine.

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are enlarged sectional views showing modifications.

Referring first to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the reference characters 1 and 2 represent longitudinally-extending metallic supporting sills, one on each side of the bed, which are each formed of angle iron with the horizontal web disposed at the bottom, which sills are designed to support both the side members of the bed and the floor structure thereof. The side members are indicated at 3 and are preferably constructed of wood. Secured to each side member 3 is a series of uprights 4 preferably constructed of angle iron, the lower ends of which project a suitable distance below the lower edge of the side member 3 and are secured to the longitudinal sill by rivets 5. The floor structure consists of a plurality of angle iron sills 6 extending crosswise the bed and having riveted or otherwise secured thereto floor boards 7. Each end of each of the cross sills is secured to the corresponding longitudinal sill by a bolt 8, each end of the cross-sill being provided with a lip 9 which is formed by one wing of an angle iron plate riveted to the vertical web of the cross sill. The lower edges of the side pieces 3 project to a point closely adjacent the upper edges of the vertical webs of the side sills 1 and to the top surface of the cross sills 6, in this case, with the side edges of

the two outermost floor boards 7 arranged closely adjacent the inner surfaces of the side pieces 3.

In Fig. 3 a modification is shown in which the cross-sill indicated by 12 is formed of wood, said cross sill being tied to the side sills 1 by a tie bolt 12^a. In this arrangement the upper edge of the vertical web of the side sill is projected into a recess 3^a in the lower edge of the side piece 3 to close the joint between the cross sill and said side piece.

In Fig. 4 is shown a further modification in which the side sill is in the form of a channel, the upper horizontal flange 1^a of which projects inwardly beyond the inner surface of the side board 3 with the upper surface of the adjacent floor board 7 lying flush with the upper surface of the flange 1^a.

In Fig. 5 another modification is shown in which the side sill indicated at 11 is in the form of an angle iron with the horizontal flange 11' thereof disposed at the bottom and the vertical web thereof of greater height than the vertical web of the sill shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The edge of the outermost floor board, instead of terminating at the inner surface of the side piece 3, projects under the side piece 3 to a point closely adjacent the vertical web of the side sill.

In Fig. 6 another modification is shown in which the construction is similar to that shown in Figs. 2 and 3 with the exception that the lower horizontal stiffening flange is shown extending outwardly.

Referring again to Figs. 1 and 2 it will be noticed that certain of the uprights 4 have downwardly projecting extensions 4'. To the lower end of each of these extensions are secured one end of a brace 15, the opposite ends of the brace being secured to one of the cross sills 6.

In taking down the parts for transportation or otherwise the side members 3, uprights 4 and side sills on each side of the bed are left connected together as a unit and the floor structure is disconnected therefrom by removing the bolts 8 or 12^a. This arrangement facilitates assembling the parts and it also obviates the danger of the side sills becoming bent in transportation as would be the case if those sills were left with the bottom structure attached thereto.

This is especially true of a machine like

a manure spreader having a longitudinal bar with a portion of the bar projecting beyond the side parts and therefore necessarily exposed to the danger of being bent during transportation.

Features shown in this application, but not claimed therein have been made the subject matter of the following applications to-wit: Ser. No. 699,385, filed March 14, 1924, for manure spreaders; Ser. No. 41390, filed July 3, 1925, for mounting for stub axles, and Ser. No. D-13991, filed July 3, 1925, design for side frames for manure spreader bodies.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a spreader, the combination of a pair of side members, each consisting of a wooden side frame, longitudinal metal bar and uprights, the uprights securing the wooden side member to the top portion of the longitudinal bar thereby forming a pair of complete units ready for shipment and assembly, with another complete unit consisting of cross sills and flooring, the last mentioned unit being secured to the inside portions of the first mentioned unit, whereby the flooring will be clamped between the first mentioned units at a point above the bottoms of the metal longitudinal bars.

2. In a spreader the combination of a plurality of unitary side members compris-

ing wooden side frames, longitudinal metal bars and uprights all secured together as one complete unit, the uprights being located on the outside portions of the wooden side and longitudinal bar members, leaving the inside portion of the longitudinal members free from obstructing parts and the wooden side members being thereby secured to upper portions of the longitudinal members, with another unit consisting of flooring and cross sills, the sills being secured to the unobstructed inside portions of the longitudinal members and the flooring secured to the cross sills, whereby the last mentioned unit will be clamped between a pair of the first mentioned units.

3. In a spreader, the combination of a plurality of unitary, transportable side members comprising wooden side frames, longitudinal metal bars with curved projecting ends and metal uprights all secured together as one separate and distinct unit ready for assembly, cross sills and flooring secured together as another separate unit, the cross sills of said last mentioned unit being secured to the inside of the longitudinal bars whereby the last mentioned unit will be enclosed and clamped entirely within the first mentioned unit.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 28 day of May, A. D. 1923.

HENRY SYNCK.