

L. WIRTHLIN.
EARS FOR BAILS.

No. 181,810.

Patented Sept. 5, 1876.

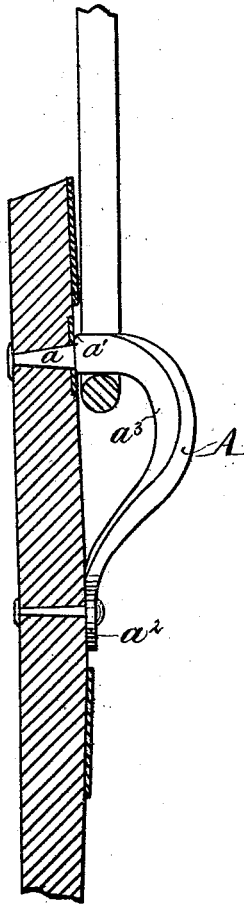


Fig. 1.

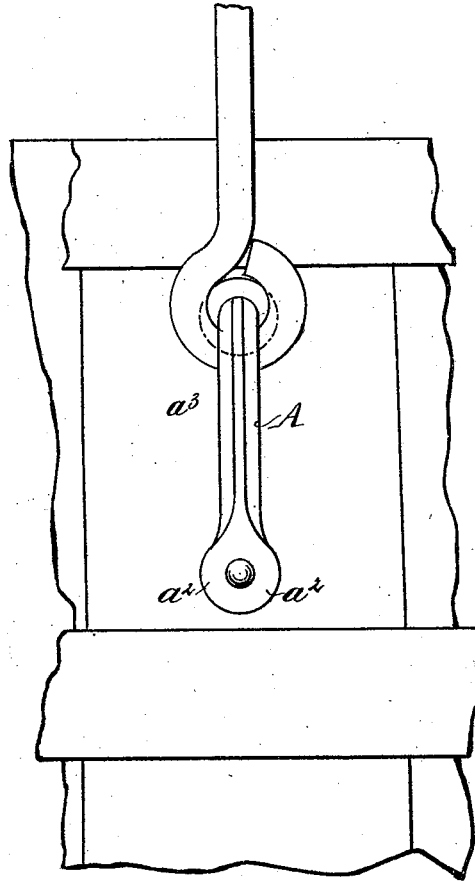


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
Chas. P. Mission.
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Inventor:
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per Kerthel & Co

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS WIRTHLIN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN EARS FOR BAILS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,810**, dated September 5, 1876; application filed June 5, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS WIRTHLIN, of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented an Improved Ear for Bail, &c., of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to make an ear for well-buckets, &c., possessing advantages of being readily made and applied, and also to be durable, simple, cheap, and time and labor saving. Therefore, this invention consists in the novel construction of the ear, as will now more fully appear, for securing the bails of buckets of the character here treated of.

Of the drawing, Figure 1 is a section through a stave, showing side view of the ear, and section through the bail. Fig. 2 is a side or front elevation of my ear as applied and used.

It is essential that an ear for buckets of the class here treated of should be in its constructive nature such that it can be most quickly made and applied for use, be simple, durable, and cheap.

To accomplish these objects, A represents the ear as made, consisting of the construction and shape clearly shown in the figures. At its upper end I form the ear A to have a taper shank, a , and to present a shoulder at a^1 . (See Fig. 1.) The lower end of the ear is flattened or flaring at a^2 , (see figures,) to insure a better hold and fastening. The body of the ear at a^3 curves outward, forming a loop or space between the staves or side of the bucket, for the loops of the bail to engage the ear. The loop of the bail engaging the ear, the taper end thereof is driven into the stave of the bucket, and clinched or riveted

down on the inside. (See Fig. 1.) To prevent this joint of the ear from working loose, or more specially wearing away the wood, a countersunk washer can be applied. (See Fig. 1.) Through the flaring joint at a^2 a nail, rivet, or the like is driven, to secure the loose end of the same to the stave, the inside of the fastening being clinched.

With great dispatch the ear so made can be applied, for it is but necessary to drill an opening for the taper end, and this end of the ear secured, the lower end is secured by a single fastening.

But little material is required. The casting or forming of the ear also is cheap and simple, and, as apparent, a bail thus held is retained securely and firmly.

It will be specially noted that this ear is not in the way of the hoops; hence these can be repaired, or the bucket can be repaired, from time to time without destroying or even loosening the ear—an advantage of great importance.

What I claim is—

The ear for bails, as herein shown and described, made to have an upper taper or fastening end at a , its body part a^3 curved outward to form a loop, while its lower end is fastened by a single rivet, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony of said invention I have hereunto set my hand.

LOUIS WIRTHLIN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM W. HERTHEL,
CHAS. F. MEISNER.