B. C. SMITH.

Hames.

No. 205,695. Patented July 2, 1878.

fig. 1.

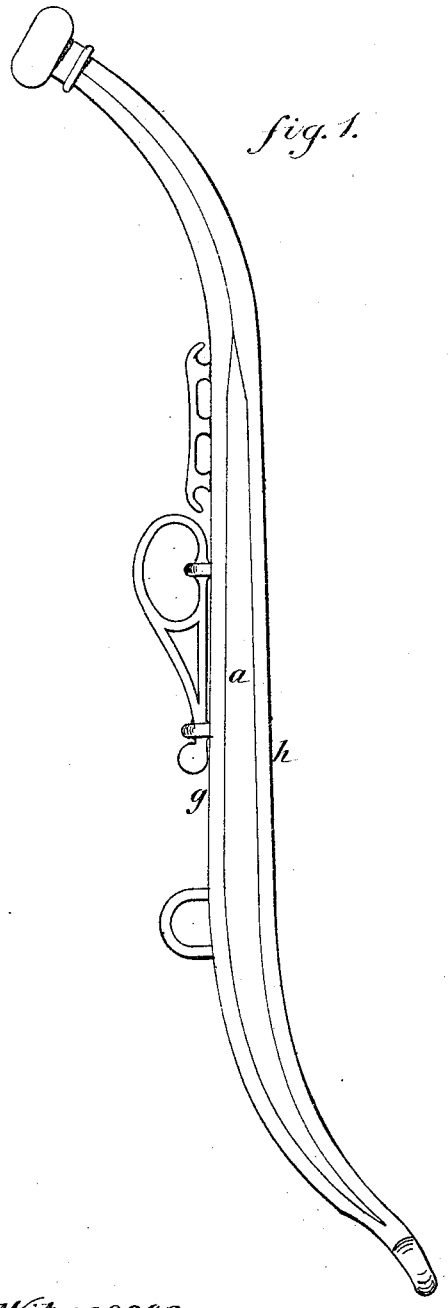


fig. 2.

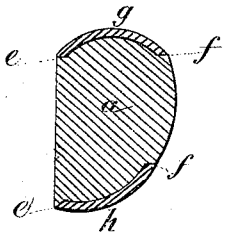
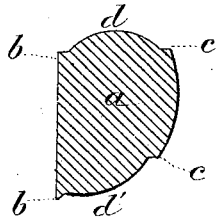


fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Floyd Norris

Alex Scott

Inventor:

Byron C. Smith,

per Johnson & Johnson

Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON C. SMITH, OF AUBURN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HAYDEN & SMITH, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN HAMES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,695**, dated July 2, 1878; application filed June 17, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRON C. SMITH, of Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hames; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My improvement relates to wooden hames braced or bound by iron stays or ribs; and my object is to make a strong and thoroughly-braced hame, with the irons better fitted to the wood than in any iron-bound wooden hame of which I have any knowledge. I form the wood of the hame in a manner to re-enforce the irons, and to give them a firm and durable support and a better fit, rendering them more solid and of neater finish. The iron-receiving sides of the wood are formed with edge shoulders throughout their length and an intervening swelling rib, and the edges of the irons are adapted to fit upon these shoulders as seats, and to have a solid bearing upon the intervening swelling rib, so as to give a firm and close-fitting bearing to a hollow or concave iron both crosswise and lengthwise of the wood.

By this construction and adaptation the edges of the irons maintain close binding-joints, and the irons are prevented from splitting in the line of the rivets while being riveted to the wood, as is frequently the case in riveting concave irons upon the flat surface of the wood as hitherto made, leaving a hollow space beneath said iron or irons. By having the wood formed with the edge shoulders and middle swelling rib, I am also enabled to arrange the inside iron on a bevel, and thus make a much better finish with a sloping inside iron.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view of a single hame embracing my invention; Fig. 2, a cross-section of the same; and Fig. 3, a cross-section of the wood, showing the shouldered seats and middle support for the concave irons.

The hame I prefer to make with my improvements is of the construction patented to P. Hayden, February, 15, 1876, and in which both the inner and outer sides of the wood are bound by irons.

I prepare the wood *a* with edge shoulders *b c* and an intervening swelling rib, *d d'*, on its inner and outer sides, and extending uniformly its entire length, and the edges *e f* of the irons *g h* are adapted to fit upon the shoulders as seats or bearings, and with their concave sides upon the middle swelling ribs, so as to re-enforce the irons and give a solid support thereto at every point, with close-fitting joints, and preventing the irons from splitting along the line of their rivets under the operation of securing them, as frequently happens in riveting concave irons upon flat and non-re-enforcing surfaces of the wood. The uniform bearing-shoulders along the edges of the wood, with the middle bearing-swell, give every advantage with concave irons in preventing them from being injured or torn off when riveted and held by the trimmings. This construction gives a more compact set to the irons, keeps the joints along their edges always closed, and adds much to the neatness of the hames.

The re-enforcing of the irons is alike lengthwise and crosswise, as the wood, entering their concave under sides with a coincident fit, also matches with regularly-formed seat-shoulders. The edges of the irons and the latter are braced with solid supports at every point.

The wood is shaped as described by a machine adapted for the purpose.

The outer surface of the irons may be flat or rounded, as may be desired.

By having the wood rounded and edge shoulders for the iron seats, I can arrange the inner iron on a bevel, so as to give a sloping inside iron, and a much better finish and neater appearance to the hame.

I claim—

1. As an improvement in wooden iron-bound hames, the wood formed with edge shoulders *b c* and an intervening swelling rib, *d*, extending uniformly throughout its length, in combination with irons adapted to such shoulders and ribbed surface, and supported and re-en-

forced thereby, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The inner iron *h* of a hame, arranged upon the beveled or sloping wood core or body formed by the edge shoulders *b c* and the intervening swelling rib *d'* of the wood, in the manner and for the purpose specified.

3. A wooden core or body for iron-bound hames having edge shoulders and an intervening swelling rib extending throughout its length, for the purpose stated.

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

BYRON C. SMITH.

Witnesses:
C. D. FOWLER,
H. L. ROMIG.