

(No Model.)

W. BECKWITH.

WAGON END GATE.

No. 354,088.

Patented Dec. 14, 1886.

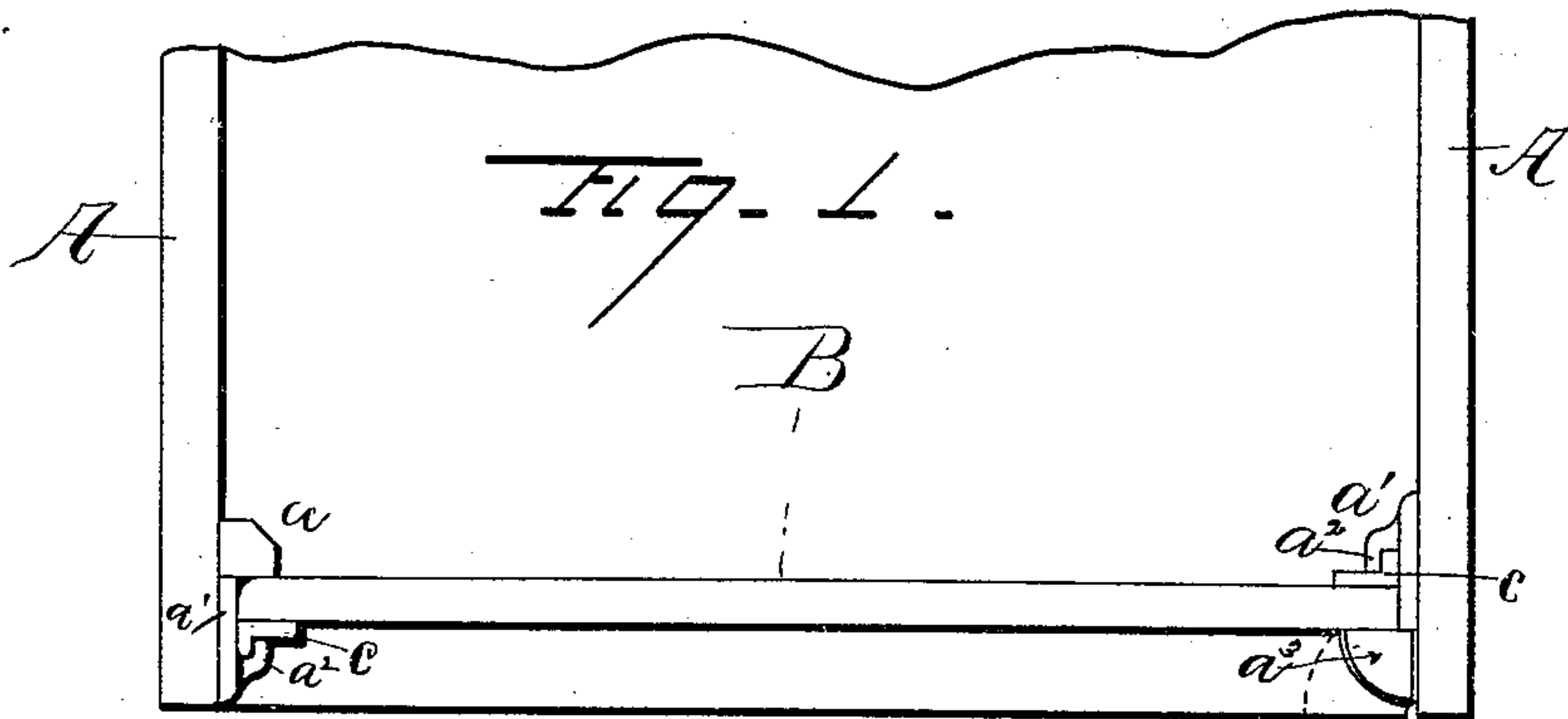


FIG. 2.

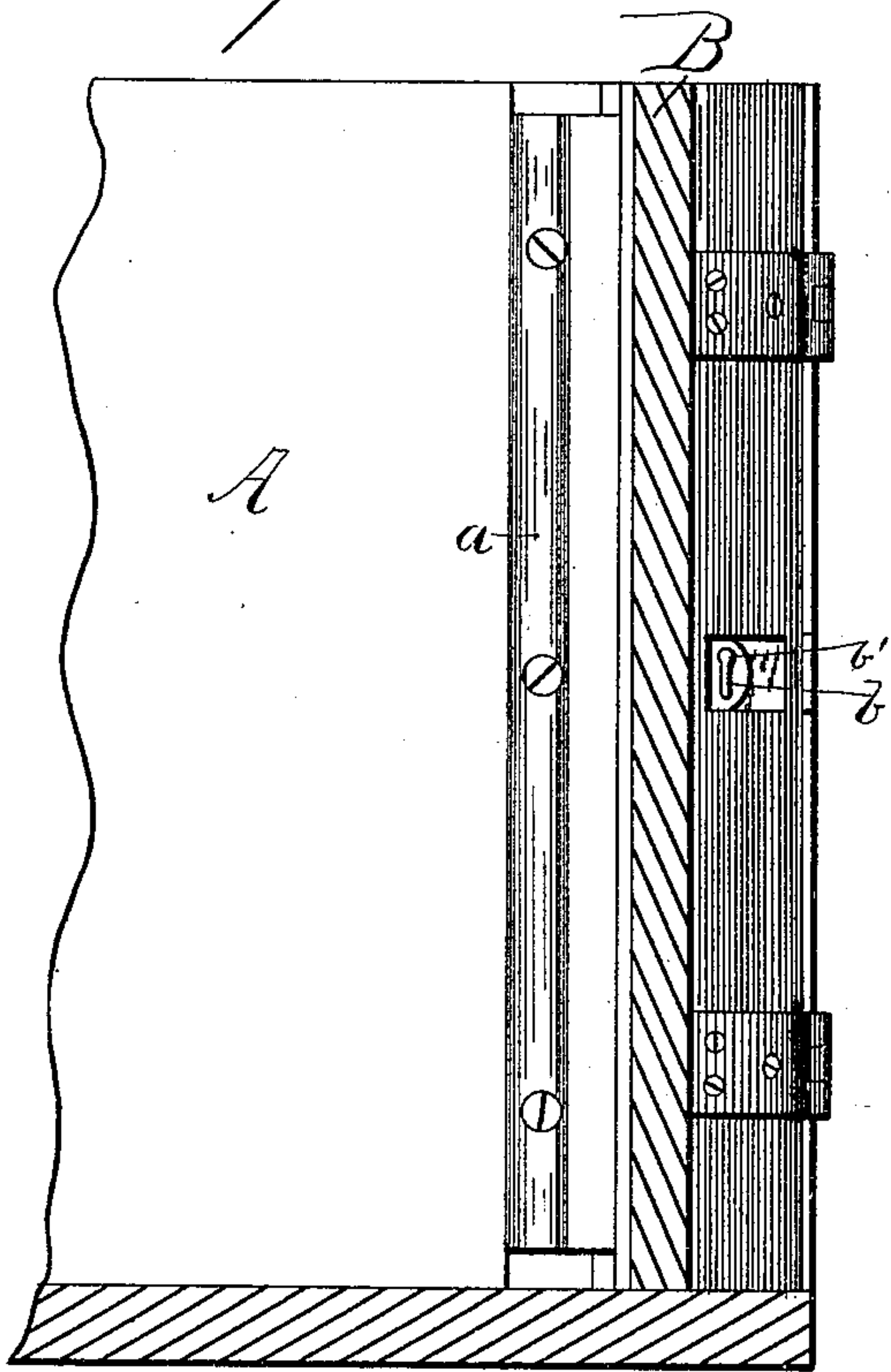
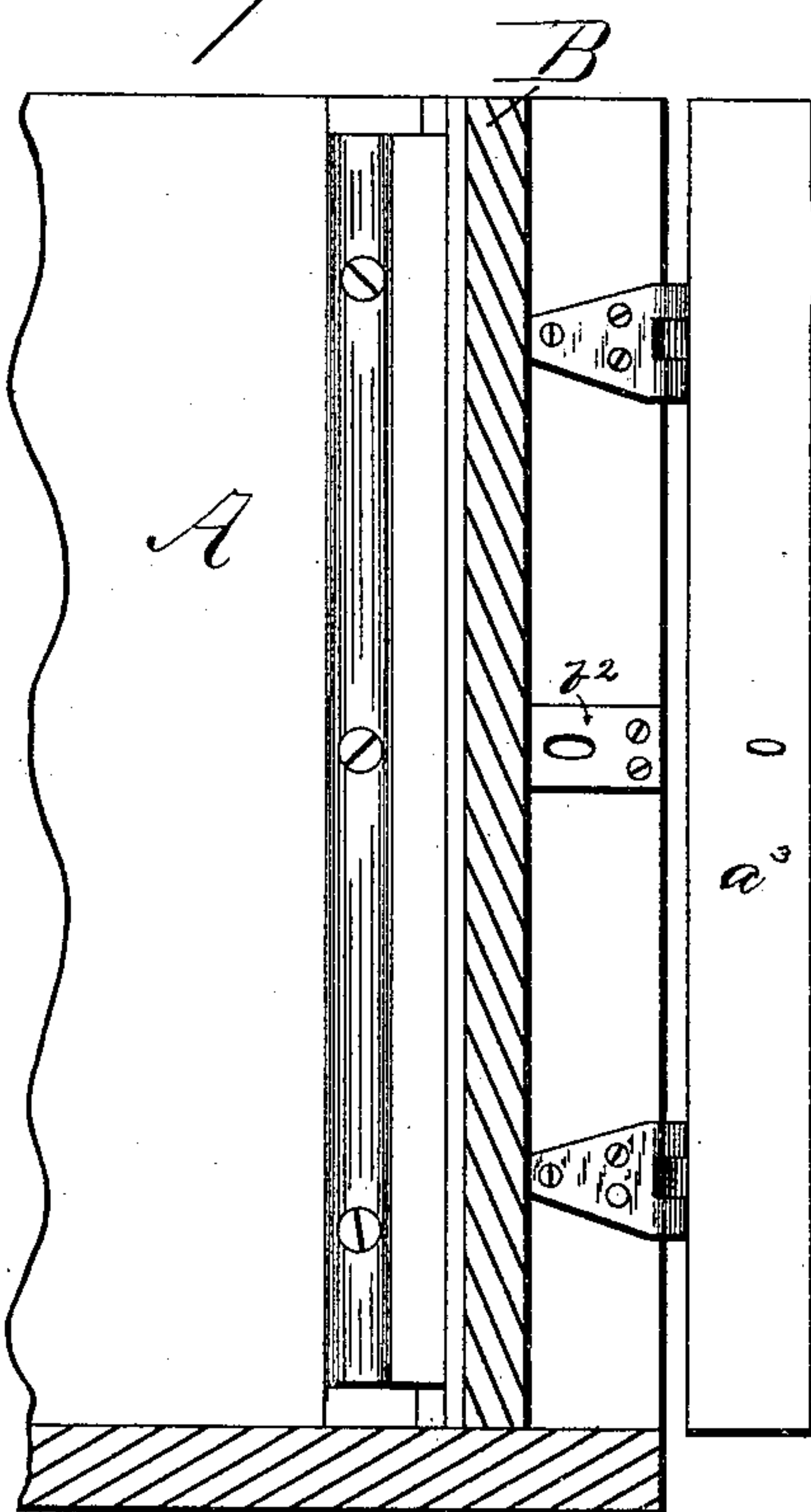


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN BECKWITH, OF GENEVA, WISCONSIN.

## WAGON END-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,088, dated December 14, 1886.

Application filed September 21, 1885. Serial No. 177,682. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WARREN BECKWITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Geneva, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wagon End-Gates, of which the following is a specification, to wit:

This invention relates to wagon end-gates; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction and arrangement of the same, substantially as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view, and Figs. 2 and 3 are longitudinal vertical sections, of my invention.

A represents the sides of a wagon-body, and B the end-gate, both of which are of the usual form. The side A, upon one side of the wagon is provided with a cleat,  $a$ , of wood or metal, and also a cleat,  $a'$ , of metal, which is formed with a projecting flange or lip,  $a^2$ , as shown in the drawings. I prefer to place the wooden cleat in rear of the other, as represented. Upon the opposite side the board A is provided with a metal cleat,  $a'$ , having a lip,  $a^2$ , as described, and in rear of this a second cleat,  $a^3$ , which is hinged to the rear end of the side-board, so as to be turned outward whenever desired. When closed this cleat is held in place by a T-headed pin,  $b$ , which passes through the cleat and has a small handle,  $b'$ , on its outer end. Its inner end passes through a slotted plate,  $b^2$ , on the side-board, as fully seen by reference to Fig. 3.

The end-gate is at each end provided with

a flanged metal strip,  $c$ , which engages the lip  $a^2$  and binds the sides together.

In use it is often found that the pressure of the load upon the end-gate will prevent its being drawn out in the usual way, and the gate is often injured in the efforts to remove it. Should this occur with the present device, the T-headed pin  $b$  is turned partly around till it will pass through the slotted plate in the side-board, and the hinged cleat is then easily swung outward and entirely releases that end of the gate, enabling it to be freely drawn out. The pressure of the load is thus easily overcome, and the angular strips  $c$  on the ends of the gate, engaging the flanged cleats  $a'$ , bind the whole firmly together and prevent the body from spreading at any time.

This device is an improvement on a former patent granted to me October 16, 1883, No. 286,675.

I am aware that a T-headed locking-pin in an end gate is not new, and I do not broadly claim the same.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the gate B, having an angular strip of metal,  $c$ , the sides A, provided with the cleats  $a'$ , formed with flanged lips  $a^2$ , the cleat  $a$ , placed in the rear of cleat  $a'$ , the cleat  $a^3$ , hinged to A, the T-headed pin having the handle  $b'$ , and the slotted plate  $b^2$ , all arranged and operating substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WARREN BECKWITH.

Witnesses:

CHAS. S. FRENCH,  
C. A. NOYES.