

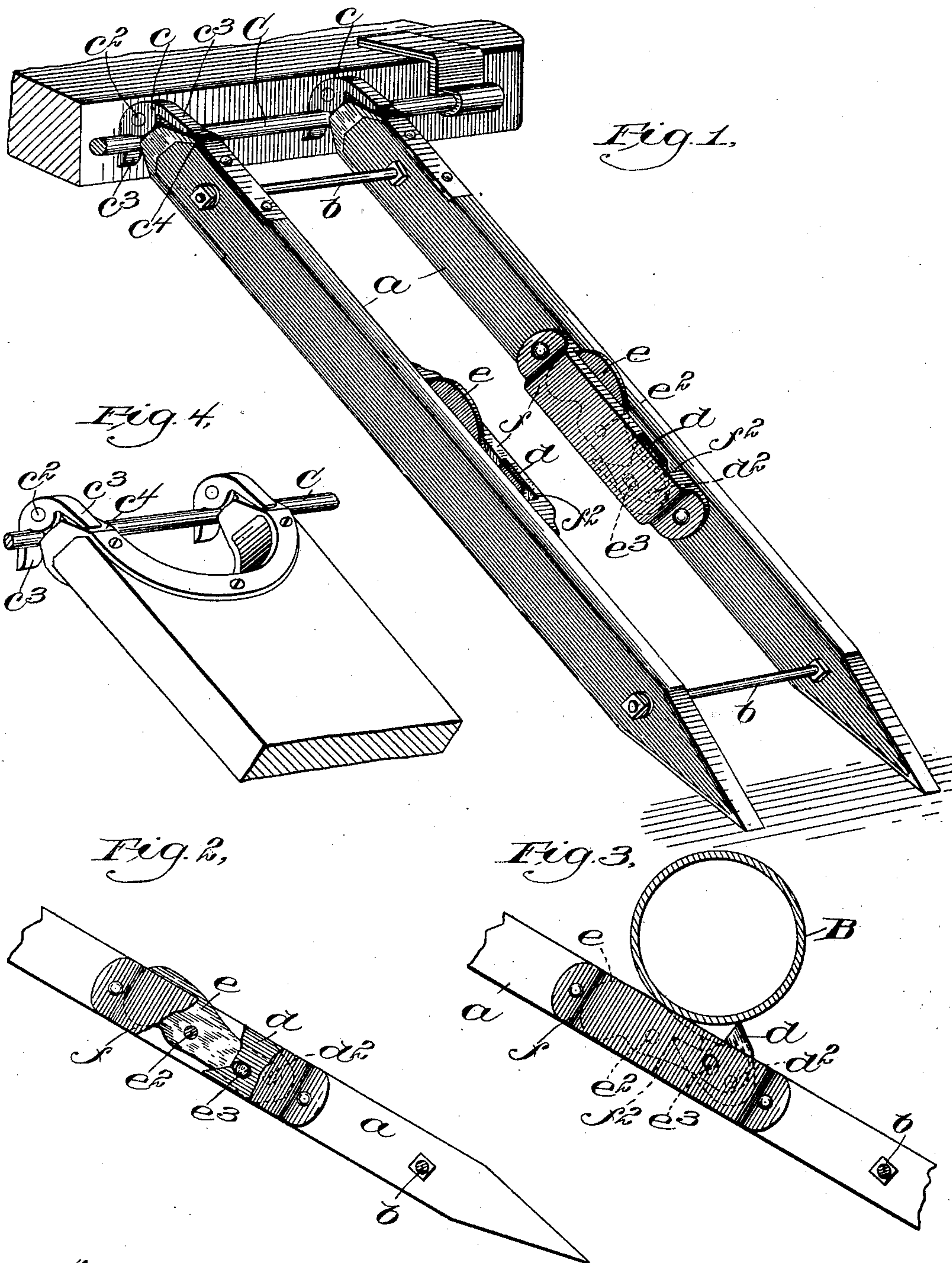
No. 692,299.

Patented Feb. 4, 1902.

L. D. JUNKINS.
SKID.

(Application filed June 27, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SKID.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,299, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed June 27, 1901. Serial No. 66,247. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEANDER D. JUNKINS, of Somerville, county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Skids, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

The present invention relates to a skid of the kind commonly used for loading or unloading wagons, the skid being hooked onto the back of the wagon and affording an inclined plane to the sidewalk or platform, along which barrels or boxes may be rolled or slid when the articles are too heavy to be lifted.

In handling very heavy barrels, especially when the incline of the skid is somewhat steep, it is obvious that the barrels have to be supported by the man loading them until they are in the wagon, this being a severe strain.

It is the object of the present invention to provide the skid with one or more automatic retaining devices adapted to be moved into place behind the barrel which is being rolled up the skid to support the same in order to give the man doing the work an opportunity to rest when the barrel is part way up. The said retaining device, in accordance with the invention, normally lies out of the path of the barrel—i. e., below or on a level with the skid—and is adapted to be moved upward behind the barrel—i. e., into the path of the barrel above the surface of the skid—by means of an operating member which projects above the surface of the skid, so as to be depressed by the barrel, the said member being beyond the retaining device and having an inclined surface, so as not to resist the forward movement of the barrel. As soon, therefore, as the barrel is moved past the retaining device the said retaining device will be thrown up behind the barrel and held there by the weight of the barrel itself, affording a support for the barrel, so that the strain of loading may be relieved at one or more intervals. For unloading the skid may be reversed end for end, so that the operating member will not be engaged until after the barrel has passed over the engaging member, or may be turned upside down,

so that the retaining device does not come into operation at all.

A further feature of the invention is embodied in a double-acting hook for the skid, by means of which the said skid can be secured to the wagon-rail either side up, this feature of the invention being of use with any ordinary skid, for the reason that both sides of the said skid can be used, so that the skid does not wear out so rapidly.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a skid embodying the invention in position for loading barrels on a wagon. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a portion of the farther member of the skid, showing the retaining device in its normal position. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the skid with a barrel part way up and the retaining device in its abnormal position to support the barrel, and Fig. 4 is a modification showing an ordinary flat skid for unloading supplied with the double-acting hooks of the invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, the skid, which is especially adapted for loading barrels onto a wagon, comprises the side members *a*, which constitute the tracks for the barrel, and the cross members or bolts *b*, which hold the side members together, the said side members being provided with hooks *c*, which will be hereinafter described, for the purpose of engaging with the cross-bar *C* at the end of the wagon.

To afford a support for the barrel *B* when part way up, as shown in Fig. 3, each member of the skid is provided with a retaining device *d*, having a pivotal support *d*², which is stationary with relation to the skid, the normal position of said retaining member *d* being out of the path of the barrel, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Coöperating with said retaining member *d* is an operating member *e*, pivotally supported at *e*² and engaging at *e*³ with the retaining member *d*, the said member *e* having an inclined surface which normally projects upward above the surfaces of the members *a*, so as to be engaged by the barrel after it has been rolled beyond the retaining member *d*, as indicated in Fig. 3. As indicated in said Fig. 3, the depression of the member *e* raises the member *d* above the surface of the skid—i. e., into the path of the barrel—so that the barrel is prevented from

rolling back by its engagement with said member *d*.

As herein shown, both the member *d* and the member *e* are pivotally supported in a frame *f*, which is arranged to be bolted or otherwise secured to the side of the skid member *a*. The inner surface of said frame *f* is recessed at *f*² to form a pocket for the member *d*, the walls of said recess affording stops to determine the normal and abnormal positions of the said member, while the member *e* is pivoted to the wall of the member *f* beyond said recess, thus overlying the member *d*, as shown in Fig. 1. The pivotal connection between the said members is shown as afforded by a projection from one of the members entering an elongated slot in the other member to provide for the difference in the direction of movement of the two members. It is obvious that the member *d* will be positively held in position by the weight of the barrel as long as the said barrel rests upon the member *e*, as shown in Fig. 3, thus affording a positive support for the barrel until such time as it is rolled farther up the skid.

For unloading the skid may be turned end for end or upside down, so that the members *d* will not operate to stop the progress of the barrel.

In order that the skid may be readily reversed—i. e., used either side up—it is shown as provided with hooks *c*, pivoted at *c*² at the end of the skid, each hook having two hook members *c*³, one of which is adapted to bear against a suitable bearing-surface *c*⁴ at the end of the skid when the other is hooked over the retaining device *C*. By this arrangement the hook member which is not in use is substantially in alinement with the surface of the skid, so as not to interfere with the loading or unloading operations, while the skid may be reversed at will without trouble. As indicated in Fig. 4, this feature of the inven-

tion may be applied to an ordinary flat skid, such as is used in unloading crates or boxes, so that by occasionally reversing the skid both surfaces thereof may be subjected to about an equal amount of wear, so that the skid will last much longer than when one side only thereof is available for use.

I claim—

1. A barrel-skid having a retaining device normally out of the path of travel of the barrel; and means actuated by the barrel for moving said retaining device into the path of the barrel, as set forth.

2. A barrel-skid having a retaining device and an operating device therefor, said operating device being beyond the retaining device in the direction of movement of the barrel and adapted to be operated by the barrel, as set forth.

3. A barrel-skid having a pivotal retaining device normally out of the path of movement of the barrel; an operating device also pivotally supported and having an engaging portion which normally stands in the path of the barrel; and means for connecting said retaining device and said operating device, whereby said retaining device is operated by the movement of the operating device when engaged by the barrel, as set forth.

4. The combination with a skid; of a retaining-hook pivotally connected therewith and having two hook members one of which is adapted to be engaged by one surface of the skid, and the other by the other surface thereof.

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

LEANDER D. JUNKINS.

Witnesses:

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