

No. 768,739.

PATENTED AUG. 30, 19

B. A. FAUST & J. A. UNGER.
BUCKLING END GATE FOR WAGONS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

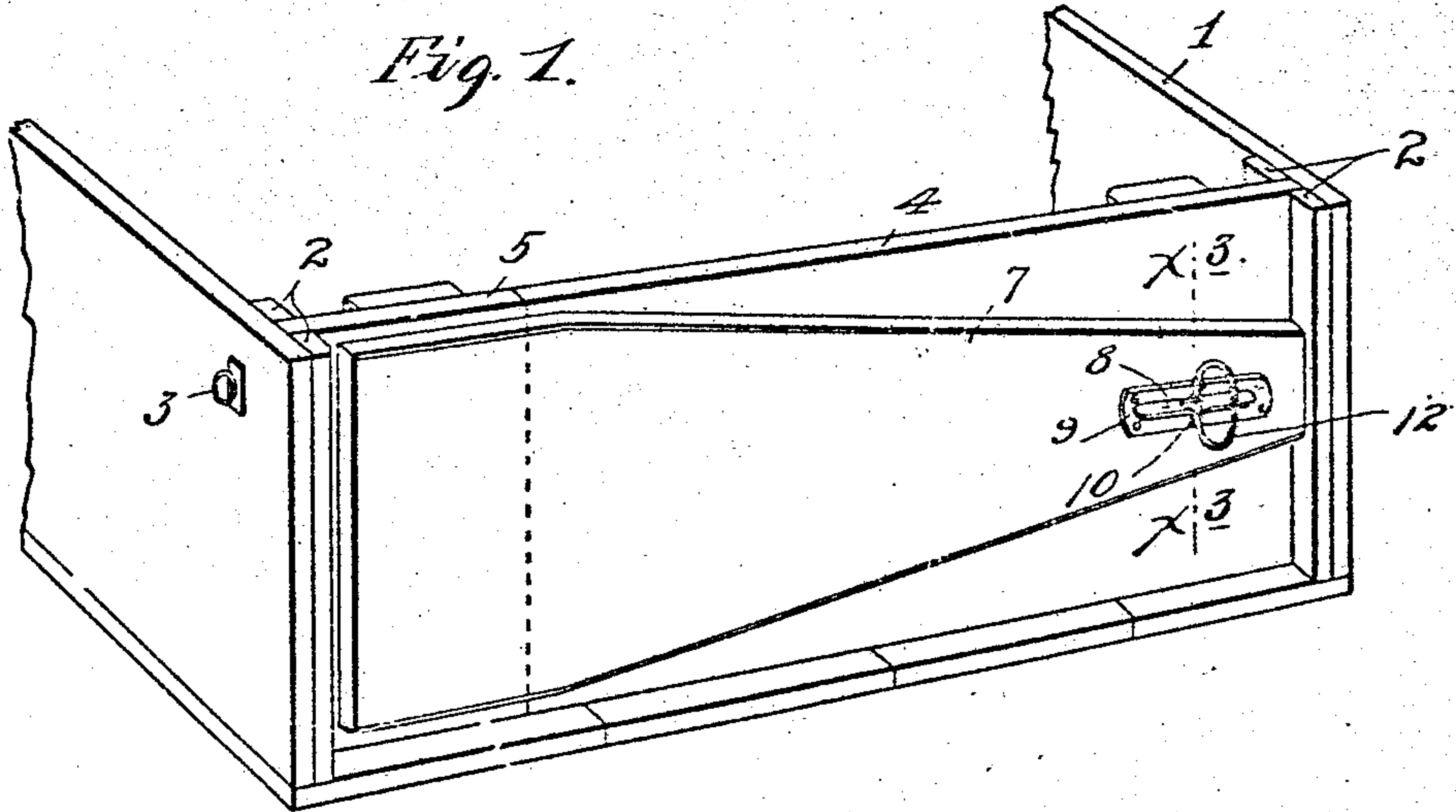


Fig. 2.

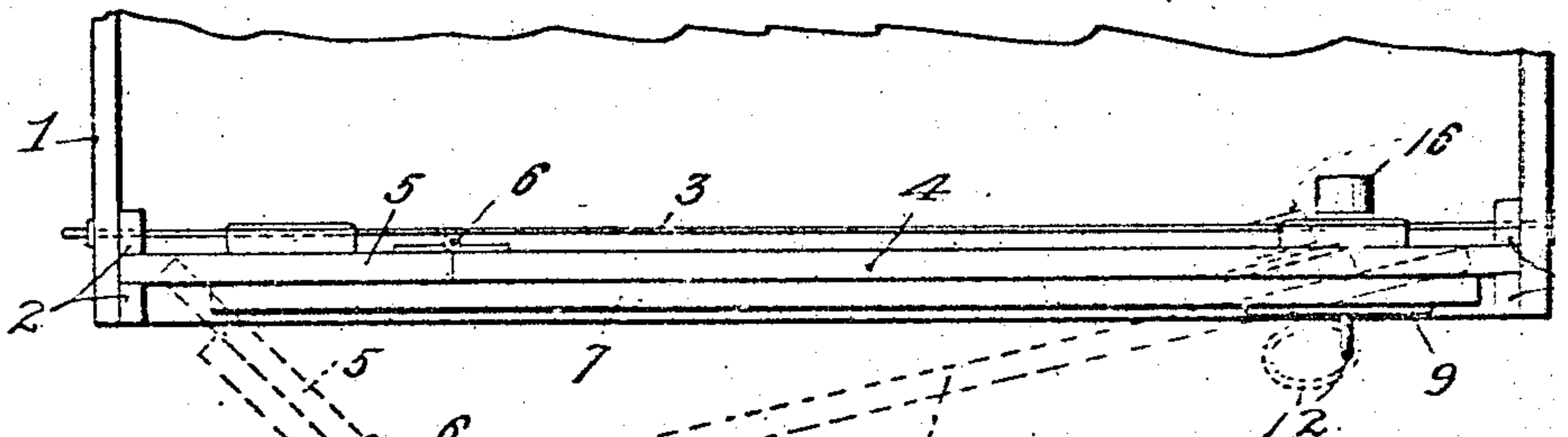


Fig. 3.

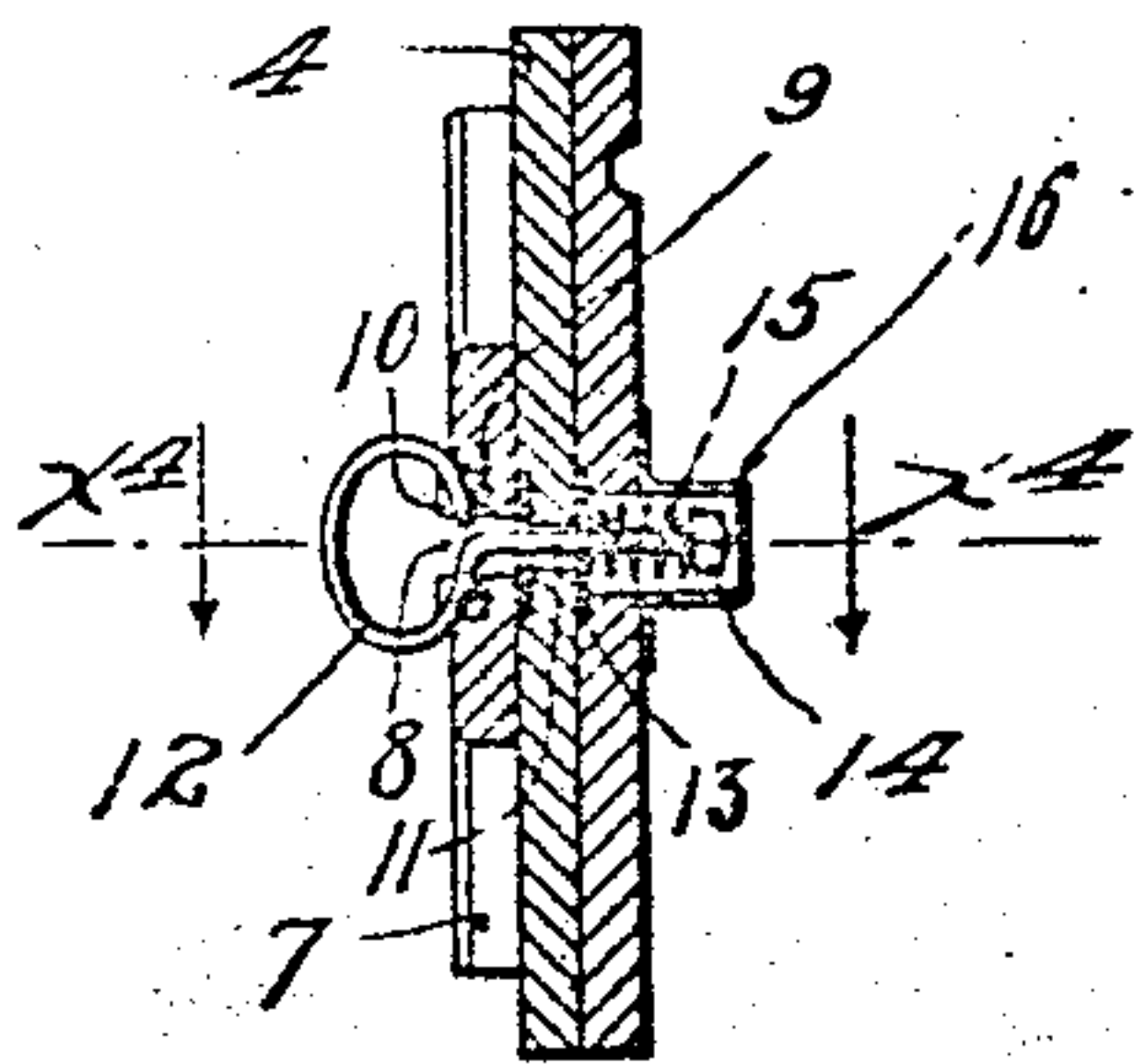
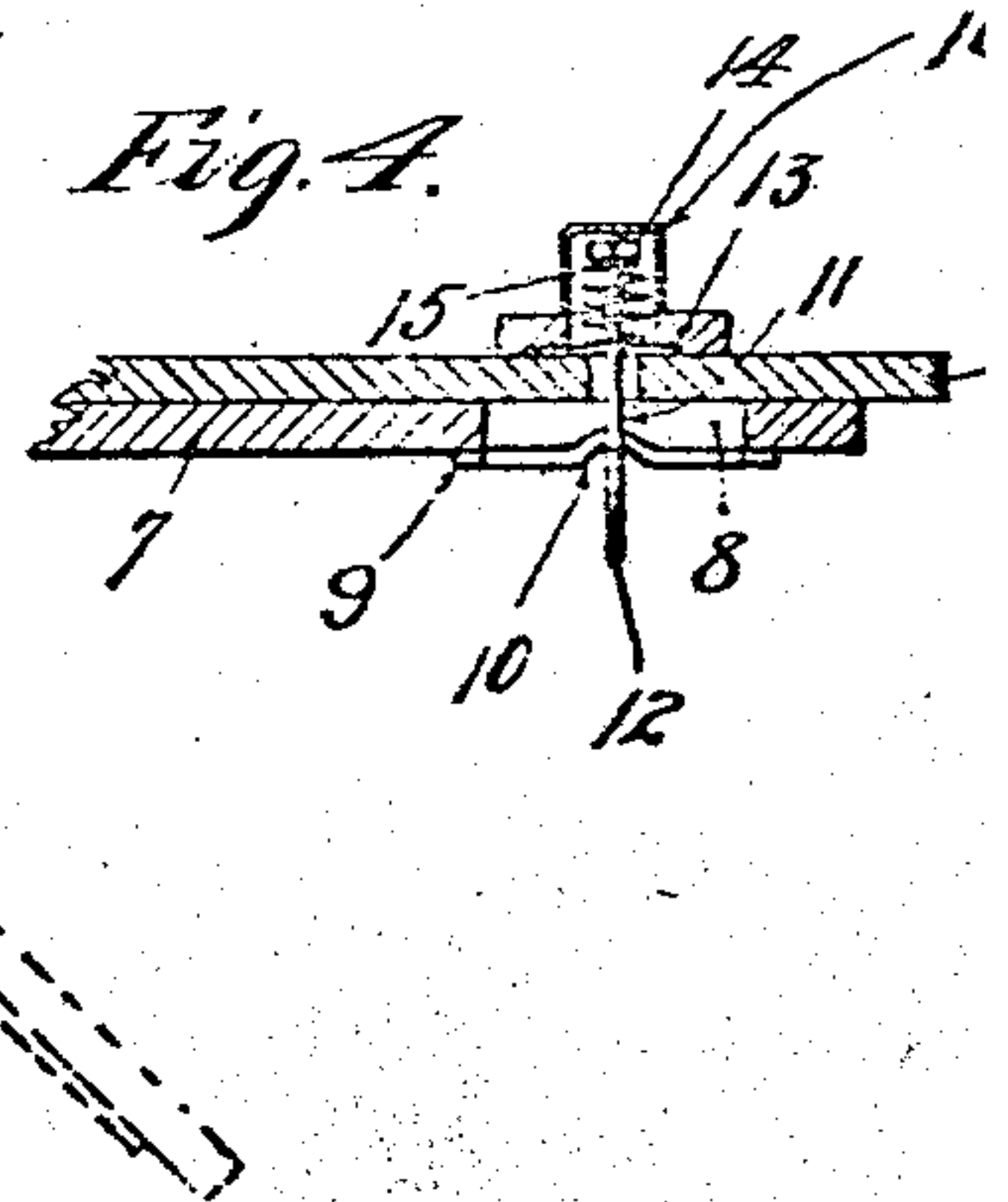


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD A. FAUST AND JOHN A. UNGER, OF PARKSTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

BUCKLING END-GATE FOR WAGONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,739, dated August 30, 1904.

Application filed May 17, 1904. Serial No. 208,379. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BERNARD A. FAUST and JOHN A. UNGER, citizens of the United States, residing at Parkston, in the county of Hutchinson and State of South Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckling End-Gates for Wagons; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention has for its object to provide an improved buckling end-gate for wagon-boxes; and to such end it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices herein-after described, and defined in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views. Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a portion of a wagon-box having one of our improved buckling end-boards applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the end-board on the line $x^3 x^3$ of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line $x^4 x^4$ of Fig. 3.

The numeral 1 indicates a wagon-box having at one end the usual vertically-disposed gate-retaining cleats 2 rigidly secured to its sides.

The numeral 3 indicates the usual tie-rod, which is extended transversely through the sides of the box inward of the seats formed for the ends of the gate between the cleats 2.

The numeral 4 indicates the relatively long section, and the numeral 5 the relatively short section, of the buckling end-gate, which sections are connected by hinges 6, which adapt the gate to buckle outward. One of the gate-sections, and as shown and preferred the short section 5, has a rigidly-secured lock-board 7, which overlaps the section 4 and extends nearly but not quite to the end thereof. This lock-board has near its free end a longitudinally-extended slot 6 and is also provided with a metallic plate 9, which plate has a slot registering with the said slot 8 and is formed at

its intermediate portion with lock-depression 10, that extend transversely of the said slot

A lock, which also serves as the handpiece is swiveled to the gate-section 4 in a position to be passed through the slot 8 and through the slot of the plate 9. This combined lock and handpiece is preferably in the form of stem or bolt 11, having at its outer end a lock-head 12. Said stem is passed through the gate-section 4 and, as shown, also through a washer 13, placed against the said section, and is provided at its outer end with a nut 14. A coil spring 15 surrounds the stem 11 and is compressed between the nut 14 and the washer 13. A cap 16, secured to the gate-section 4, closes the spring 15 and the nut 14 and the end of the stem 11. Preferably the end of the stem 11 is upset to prevent the nut from working off from the same. The head of the cap 16 affords a stop to limit the movement of the stem 11 under the action of the spring 15.

When the head 12 of the stem 11 is turned into line with the slot 8, it may be passed through said slot and through the slot of plate 9 to thereby force the lock-board against the gate-section 4. Then by drawing outward on the said head it may be moved clear of the said plate and turned into the lock-depressions 10, in which position it will be held against accidental displacement by the spring 15.

When the sections of the gate are locked in a straight line with each other, as just described, the gate is of course in condition for use. When it is desired to trip the gate and allow the same to buckle, the head or handpiece is drawn outward so as to clear the plate 9 and is then turned into line with the slot of said plate and allowed to fall into the slot thereby permitting the end-gate to buckle, indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The well-known purpose of a buckling gate of this character is to permit the gate to be easily removed from working position when it is under pressure from a load contained within the wagon-box.

The device described while extremely si

ple and of small cost is efficient for the purposes had in view and may be easily and quickly manipulated. Furthermore, there is no danger of the said device becoming accidentally
5 unlocked. It will be understood that the device described is capable of modifications within the scope of our invention as herein set forth and claimed.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. In a buckling end-gate, the combination with gate-sections hinged together, the one having a projecting lock-board, slotted at its free end, of a spring-pressed lock pivoted to
15 the other gate-section and having a head adapted to be passed through the slot of said lock-board and interlocking therewith under the action of its spring, and turned transversely thereof, to lock the gate-sections against buckling movements, substantially as described.
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2. In a buckling end-gate, the combination with gate-sections hinged together, the one having a projecting lock-board formed with a slot and with transverse lock-depressions, and

the other gate-section having a swivel, spring-pressed lock, the head of which is insertible through the slot of said lock-board and is adapted to be turned into engagement with the lock-depressions thereof, substantially as described.

3. The combinations with the gate-sections 4 and 5, connected by hinges 6, of the lock-board 7, rigidly secured to said section 5, and having at its free end the slot 8 and slotted plate 9, the latter having lock-depressions 10, and the spring-pressed stem 11 swiveled to said section 4 and having the head 12, adapted to be passed through said slot 8 and the slot of said plate 9, and to be turned into engagement with said lock-depressions 10, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

BERNARD A. FAUST.
JOHN A. UNGER.

Witnesses:

JAMES STEICHEN,
MATTHIAS BEHREND, Jr.