

(Model.)

R. BARNARD.
END GATE FOR WAGONS.

No. 260,521.

Patented July 4, 1882.

Fig 1

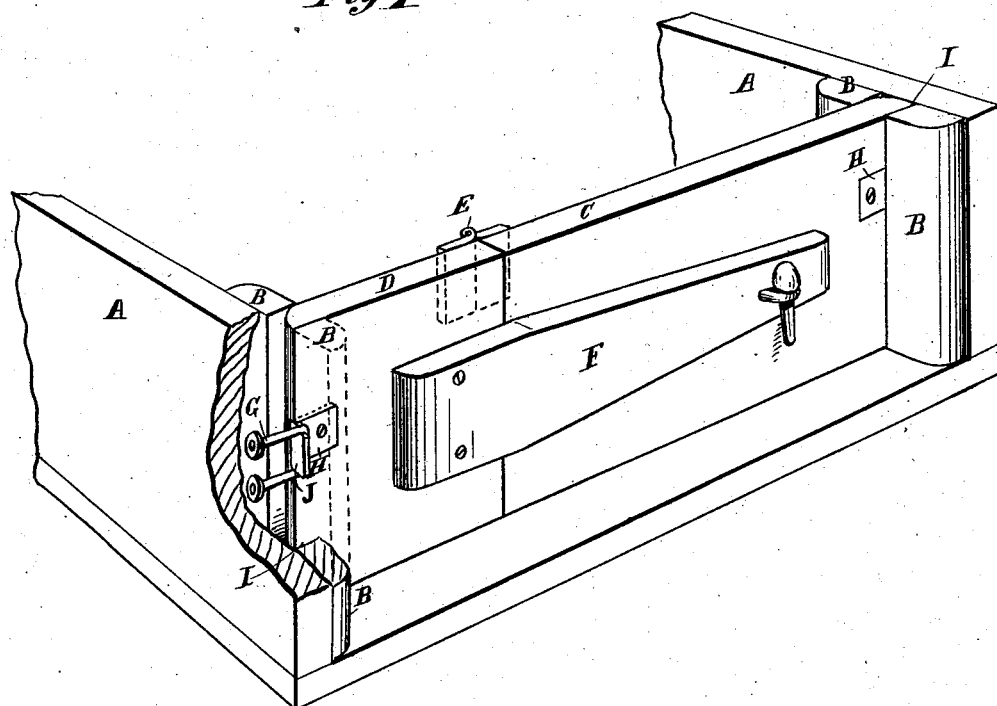
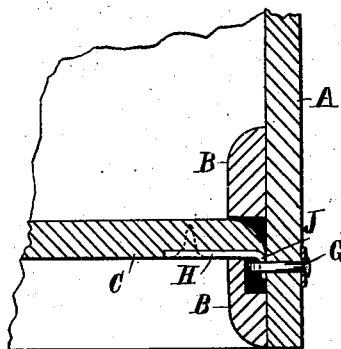


Fig 2



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUEL BARNARD, OF TUSKEEGA, IOWA.

END-GATE FOR WAGONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,521, dated July 4, 1882.

Application filed April 4, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUEL BARNARD, of Tuskeega, Decatur county, Iowa, have invented a new and Improved End-Gate for Wagons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention consists of a contrivance of hooks and staples with a jointed end-gate for wagon-boxes, whereby the end-gate holds the sides of the box without the use of the rod and screw-nut commonly used, and so that the connection is more readily made and unmade, and also so that the end-gate is prevented from shaking up and down, which the rod construction will not prevent unless the rod passes through cleats on the end-gate, which makes it still more difficult to connect and disconnect the end-gate and sides of the box, all as hereinafter more fully described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

Figure 1 represents a portion of a wagon-box with my improved end-gate attachment in perspective view, with a part broken out; and Fig. 2 is a section on line *xx* of Fig. 1.

A represents the sides of a wagon-box having the usual cleats, B, between which the end-gate C D is secured at its ends. The sides A are usually clamped against the ends of the end-gate by a rod passing through the sides A, behind the end-gate, and tightened up by a nut screwing on one end or on each end, as sometimes arranged. This rod is objectionable, because it cannot be readily taken out and put in; also, because the nut often rusts tight, and when it is a little slack, which is generally the case, the end-gate shakes up and down between the cleats B, so that small grain will escape under the end-gate. I therefore propose in the case of end-gates constructed

in sections C D, with a hinge-joint, E, and lever-hasps F, to connect the ends of the end-gate to the sides A, by the staples G and hooks H, as shown, a staple being attached to each side-board A, flush with the angle I of the outside cleat B, and a hook, H, being attached to the outside of the end-gate at each end, so that the end-gate being open at the joint E the ends J of the hooks will pass behind the ends of the staples when the ends of the end-gate are entered between the cleats B, and then swing into the loops of the staples when the end-gate is closed at the joint E, so as to draw the sides A snugly against the ends of the end-gate; also, so that the end-gate cannot shake up in the cleats B, and also so that the end-gate can be put in and taken out much easier and more readily than when the rod is used. The hooks H are sunk in the end-gate flush with its surface, and the corners I of the cleats B are notched to make room for the ends of the staples, also for the ends of the hooks H, the inner corners of the end-gate sections being also rounded off, so that they may readily enter and leave the spaces between the cleats B, as shown.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

An end-gate having its ends and the body-sides A connected by the staples G and hooks H, a staple being attached to each side-board flush with the angle I of the outside cleat B, and a hook, H, being attached to the outside at each end of gate, whereby the end-gate will open at the joint E and the hook ends pass the staple ends when the ends of gate enter between the cleats, as described.

REUEL BARNARD.

Witnesses:

W. K. BROWN,
R. TRIPP.