

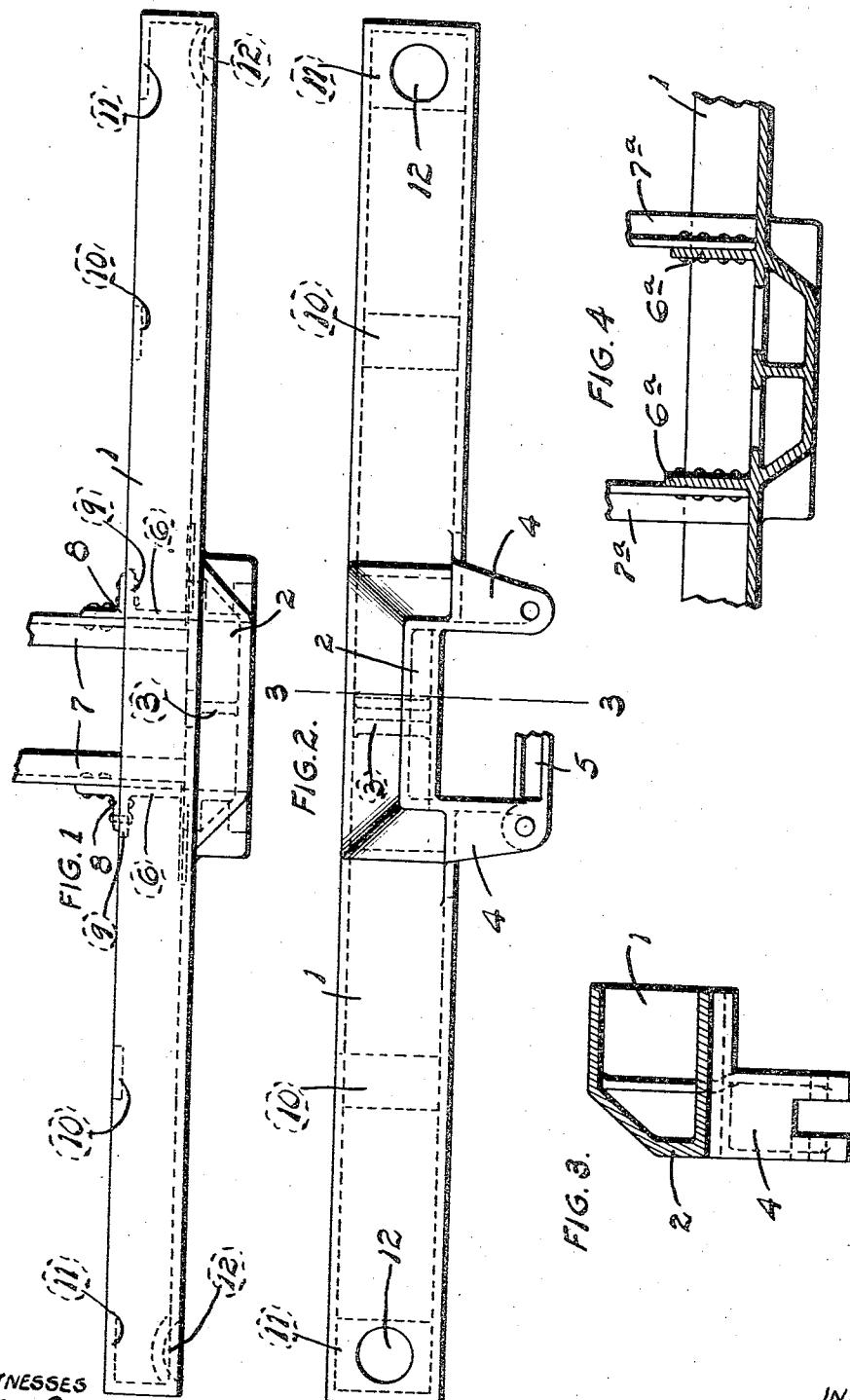
C. T. WESTLAKE.

END SILL.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1911.

1,065,645.

Patented June 24, 1913.



WITNESSES

Mr. James
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. WESTLAKE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO FLORY CARRY IRON COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

END SILL.

1,065,645.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 24, 1913.

Application filed July 27, 1911. Serial No. 640,964.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. WESTLAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a 5 certain new and useful Improvement in End Sills, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view showing a cast metal end sill with striking plate formed integral therewith. Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of said end sill and striking plate. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of a modified form.

20 This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in end sills provided with striking plates combined with reversible carry iron. In my improvement, the striking plate is in the form of the frustum of a pyramid, the top and side walls thereof diverging at an angle and secured to a base plate, which base plate is integral with the end sill, whereby the strains are distributed over a large area, said end sill in turn bearing 25 against the end of the underframe, so as to bring more of the parts of the underframe into use in resisting buffing strains.

In the drawings: 1 indicates the end sill and 2 is the striking plate, said striking plate being in the form of a frustum of a pyramid and comprising a horizontally disposed bottom plate, a vertically disposed front wall plate, a pair of diverging end walls, and an inclined top wall or plate.

40 Centrally arranged within the striking plate thus formed and extending from the front wall thereof to the front wall of the top of the sill is an integral strengthening web 3. From the end portions of this striking plate 45 depend lugs 4 in one of which is pivotally mounted carry iron 5. The lower end of the opposite lug is bifurcated and the members formed by such bifurcation are perforated so as to receive a bolt or pin whereby 50 the corresponding end of the carry iron is detachably connected to said lug. This carry iron is preferably reversible, the upper and lower faces thereof being at different distances above and below the horizontal 55 plane of the pivot and securing pin from

which former the carry iron swings and by which latter said carry iron is secured in position. By reversing the carry iron, the shank of the coupler or draw bar may be adjusted vertically.

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By referring to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the end sill is provided with vertical webs 6 which are preferably continuations of the inner walls of the carry iron lugs, and to which webs the center sills 7 are secured, 65 said center sills being braced by angle connections 8, as shown.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification in which the vertical webs 6^a are in line with the junction of the diverging end walls of the striking plate and the front wall of the end sill, and in this construction said webs extend rearwardly beyond the end sill and have the center sill 7^a connected thereto. The end sill as an entirety is open at its 75 inner side, and these openings are bridged as shown in Fig. 1 by webs 9 which are connected to the web 6 and to which webs 9 the angle connection plates 8 are secured. Additional bridging webs 10 are provided for the intermediate sills. The ends of the end sill are bridged by webs 11 for the attachment of the side sills and pole pockets 12 are provided at the ends of the end sills.

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What I claim is:

1. The herein described cast metal end sill provided with an integral forwardly extending striking plate, integral lugs depending from the end portions of said striking plate, the lower portions of which lugs are 90 bifurcated to receive the ends of a carry iron and integral webs within the end sill and striking plate for the attachment of center sills, which webs are continuations of the inner walls of the carry iron lugs.

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2. The herein described cast metal end sill provided with an integral forwardly extending striking plate, a vertically disposed strengthening web integral with and arranged between the front walls of the striking plate and the end sill, integral lugs depending from the end portions of the striking plate, the lower portions of which lugs are adapted to receive the ends of a carry iron, integral webs within the end sill 100 for the attachment of center sills, which webs project rearwardly from the end portions of the striking plate and laterally projecting webs integral with the rear portions of said first mentioned webs and with the 105

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end sill, which second mentioned webs are adapted to receive attaching means carried by the center sills.

3. The herein-described cast metal end sill 5 which is substantially channel-shaped throughout its length, a striking plate integral with and projecting forwardly from the central portion of said end sill, integral webs within the end sill, which webs extend 10 rearwardly from the end portions of the striking plate, and laterally projecting webs integral with the rear ends of said first

mentioned webs and with the upper and lower flanges of the end sill, which laterally projecting webs are engaged by parts carried by the center sills of a car underframe. ¹⁵

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this 17th day of July, 1911.

CHARLES T. WESTLAKE.

Witnesses:

HAL C. BELLVILLE,
LILY Rost.