

G. L. HALE.
LOG BUNK FOR RAILWAY CARS.
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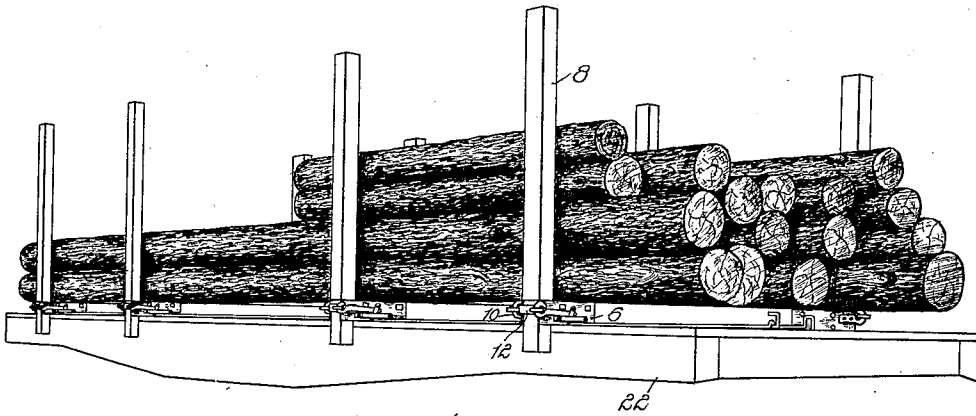


Fig. 1.

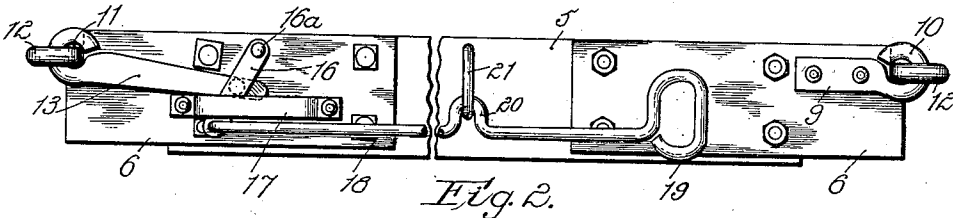
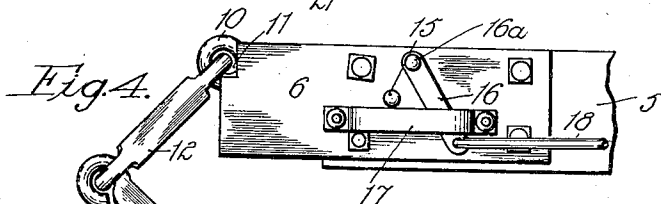
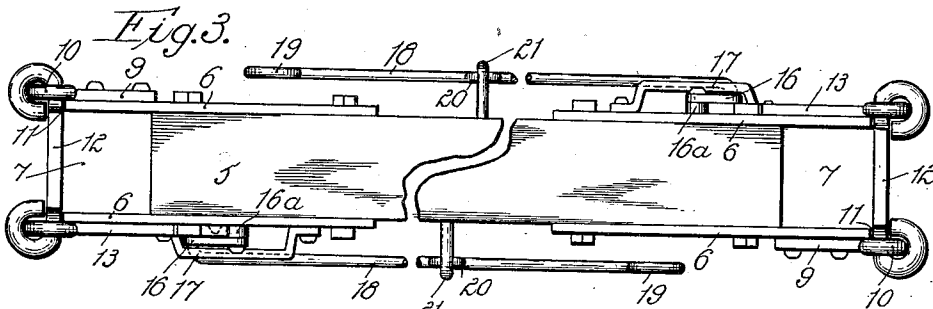


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LOG-BUNK FOR RAILWAY-CARS.

1,058,053.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. HALE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Antigo, in the county of Langlade and State of Wisconsin, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Log-Bunks for Railway-Cars, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved form of bunk with which railway flat cars may be equipped when they are to be used for transporting logs.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved device of this kind, by the use of which the unloading of the logs mounted on the same may be easily and safely accomplished.

In the use of my invention, I provide a railway flat car with a plurality of my improved bunks, extending transversely of said flat car and bolted thereto. Both ends of each of the bunks are provided with pockets adapted to receive a stake, and means for retaining said stake in position. Devices are also provided for readily releasing the stakes on one side of the flat car by operating a lever readily accessible from the opposite side of the flat car. By this arrangement, a flat car loaded with logs may be readily unloaded without danger of injury to the workmen attending to the work.

My invention is set forth in detail in the following description, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view illustrating the manner in which the bunks of my invention are used in connection with a railway flat car. Fig. 2, is a side elevational view of one of the bunks of my invention. Fig. 3, is a plan view thereof, and Fig. 4 is a fragmentary elevational view illustrating the stake retaining devices in their released position.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

As clearly illustrated in Figs. 2 to 4 inclusive, each of the bunks of my invention comprises a timber 5. Bolted to each end of the timber 5, on opposite sides thereof, are plates 6, which project from the ends of the timber 5, in such a way as to provide pockets 7, for the reception of suitable stakes. The stakes are illustrated at 8 in Fig. 1. Rigidly secured to one of the plates 6 of each pair, is

a member 9, provided with an eye 10. It should be noted that the members 9, located at opposite ends of the timber 5, are secured to plates on opposite sides of said timber. The upper corners of the free ends of each of the plates 6 are notched at 11, to receive a stake-retaining link 12, pivoted at one end in the eye 10, of the member 9 with which it is associated. Pivoted in the other end of each of the links 12 is a latch 13, provided with a taper hole 14, as shown. The taper holes 14 of latches 13, are adapted to receive taper pins 15, carried by one of the plates 6, of each pair. Pivoted to each plate provided with a taper pin 15, is a locking lever 16, which is pivoted at 16^a. When the locking levers are in the positions shown in Figs. 2 and 3, they are adapted to lock their associated latches 13 rigidly in engagement with their co-acting taper pins 15. I provide each of the locking levers with a guide member 17, in order that the latches 13 may be held in rigid engagement with their taper pins when the elements are in the positions shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The lower end of each of the locking levers is pivoted to a rod 18, which is provided with a handle 19, readily accessible from the end of the timber 5 opposite the end of the timber at which the locking lever to which it is pivoted is located. Each of the rods 18 is bent to form a loop 20, designed to engage in a staple 21, and so retain in its locking position the lever 16, associated with said rod.

As clearly shown in Fig. 1, a plurality of bunks are disposed transversely of a flat car 22, and are bolted or otherwise secured in position. After all of the elements of the bunks have been arranged as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and stakes 8, disposed in pockets 7, logs may be piled upon the bunks as shown, the stakes 8 preventing the logs from rolling off the same. When the logs are to be unloaded, the stake retaining links 12, at the side of the car on which the logs are to be unloaded, are released by grasping the handles 19, located on the opposite side of the car and moving to their non-locking positions, the locking levers 16 pivoted to the rods 18, carrying said handles. After the links 12, have been released, of course the stakes 8 fall from position, thus allowing a portion of the logs to fall to the ground. As the releasing of the stakes is accomplished from the side of the car opposite that on which the released stakes are located, the

workmen in charge of the unloading are in no danger of being injured as would be the case if it were not possible to release said stakes from the opposite side of the car, as described.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States:

1. In a device of the class described, a timber adapted to be disposed transversely of a flat car, a pair of plates secured upon opposite sides of said timber, at each end thereof, said plates projecting beyond the ends of said timber to form stake receiving pockets, each of said plates being provided with a notch in the upper corner of its free end, links having one end pivotally supported by one plate of each pair and being adapted to rest in said notches, each of the links being provided at one end thereof with a latch having a hole adapted to receive a pin carried by one of the plates and a locking lever operable from the opposite end of the timber adapted to lock each of said latches in engagement with its co-acting pin.

2. In a device of the class described, comprising a supporting member, a pair of plates secured upon opposite sides of said supporting member at each end thereof, said plates projecting beyond the ends of said supporting member to form stake receiving pockets, links each having one end pivotally supported by one plate of each pair, each of said links having fitted to either end thereof a latch provided with a hole adapted to receive a pin carried by the other plate of each pair and a locking lever operable from the opposite end of the supporting member adapted to lock each of said latches in engagement with its co-acting pin.

3. In a device of the class described, comprising a supporting member, a pair of plates secured upon opposite sides of said supporting member at each end thereof, said plates projecting beyond the ends of said supporting member to form stake receiving pockets, links each having one end pivotally supported by one plate of each pair, each of said links having fitted to either end thereof a latch provided with a taper hole adapted to receive a taper pin carried by the other plate of each pair, and a locking lever operable from the opposite end of said supporting member, adapted to lock each of said latches in engagement with its co-acting pin.

4. In a device of the class described, comprising a supporting member, a pair of plates secured upon opposite sides of said supporting member at each end thereof, said plates projecting beyond the end of said supporting member to form stake receiving pockets, links each having one end pivotally supported by one plate of each pair, each of said links having fitted to the other end

thereof a latch provided with a hole adapted to receive a pin carried by the other plate of each pair, a locking lever adapted to lock each of said latches in engagement with its co-acting pin, and a rod fitted to each locking lever, said rod extending to the opposite end of the supporting member and being there provided with an operating handle.

5. In a device of the class described, comprising a supporting member, a pair of plates secured upon opposite sides of said supporting member at each end thereof, said plates projecting beyond the end of said supporting member to form stake receiving pockets, links each having one end pivotally supported by one plate of each pair, each of said links having pivoted to the other end thereof a latch provided with a hole adapted to receive a pin carried by the other plate of each pair, a locking lever adapted to lock each of said latches in engagement with its co-acting pin, a rod pivoted to each locking lever, said rod extending to the opposite end of the supporting member, and means for retaining said locking lever in its locking position.

6. In a device of the class described, comprising a supporting member, a pair of plates secured upon opposite sides of said supporting member at each end thereof, said plates projecting beyond the end of said supporting member to form stake receiving pockets, links which have one end pivotally supported by one plate of each pair, each of said links having pivoted to the other end thereof a latch provided with a hole adapted to receive a pin carried by the other plate of each pair, a locking lever adapted to lock each of said latches in engagement with its co-acting pin, a rod pivoted to each locking lever, said rod extending to the opposite end of the supporting member, and a guide for said locking lever.

7. In a device of the class described, comprising a supporting member, a pair of plates secured upon opposite sides of said supporting member at one end thereof, said plates projecting beyond the end of said supporting member to form a stake receiving pocket, a link having one end pivotally supported by one of said plates, said link having fitted to one end thereof a latch provided with a hole adapted to receive a pin carried by the other plate and a locking lever operable from the opposite end of the supporting member adapted to lock said latch in engagement with its coacting pin.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 24th day of Jan. A. D., 1913.

G. L. HALE.

Witnesses:

J. C. ALLENDER,
W. S. THOM.