No. 653,182. Patented July 3, 1900.

C. A. QUIGLEY.

WAGON BODY.

(Application filed Jan. 19, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

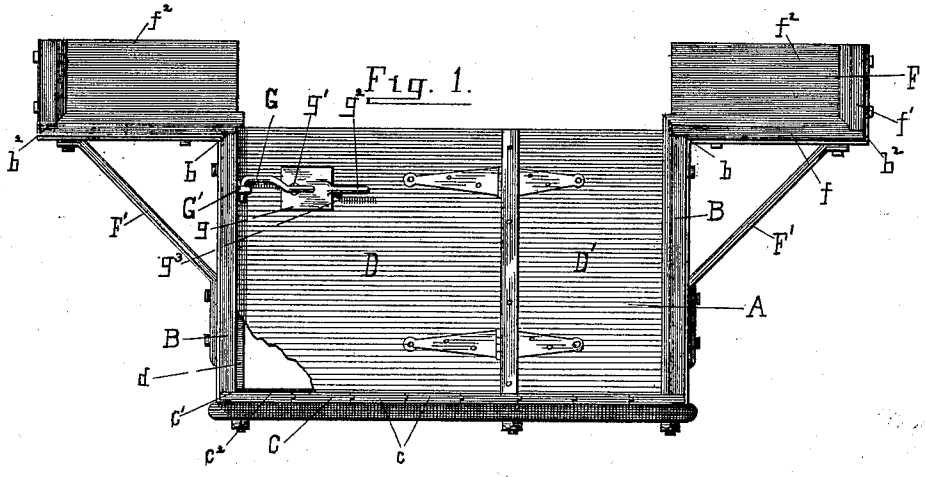




Fig. 2.

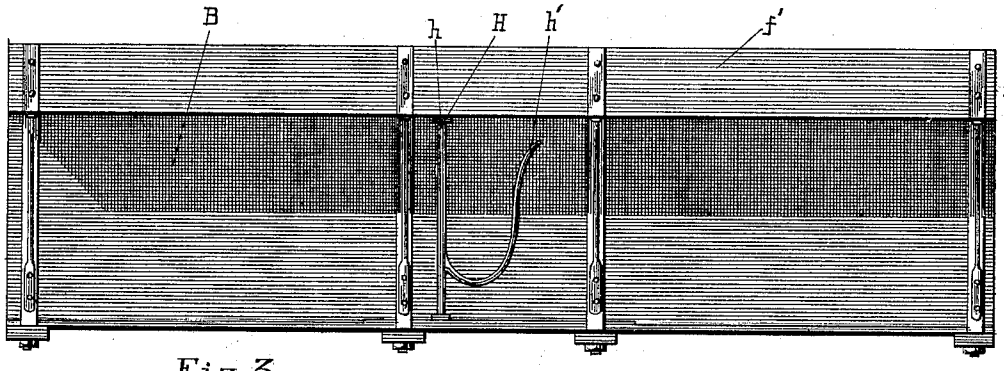


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
H. S. Austin,
William B. Sullivan.

Inventor
Chas. A. Quigley
by his Attys.
Alexander & Dowell

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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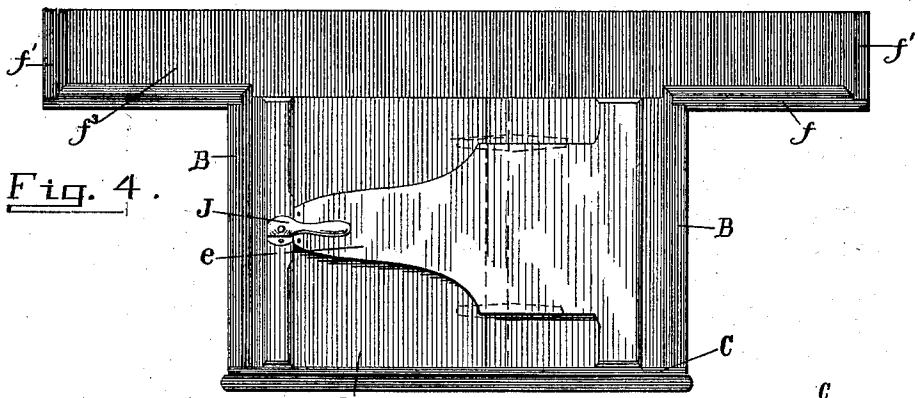


Fig. 4.

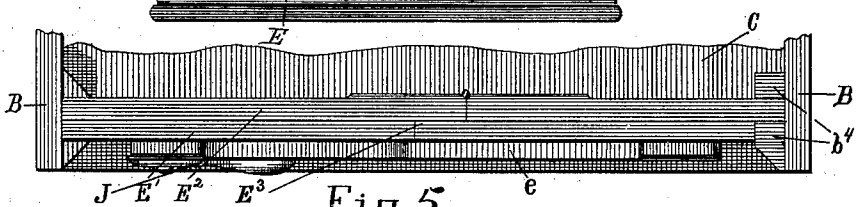


Fig. 5.

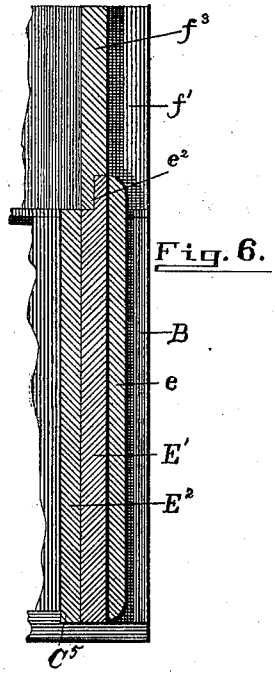


Fig. 6.

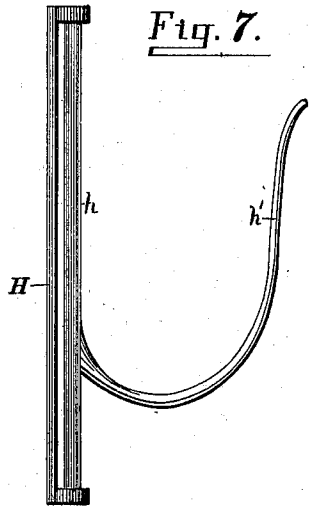


Fig. 7.

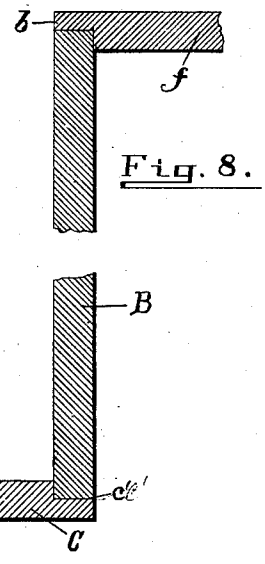


Fig. 8.

Witnesses
H. S. Austin.
William E. Sullivan

Inventor.
Chas. A. Quigley
by his Attys.
Alexander & Dowell

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. QUIGLEY, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

WAGON-BODY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,182, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed January 19, 1899. Serial No. 702,714. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. QUIGLEY, of Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheep-Camps; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

This invention is an improvement in what are known as "sheep-camps," which are practically wagon-bodies of peculiar construction for special use on stock-farms, where sheep are raised and where they are to be "folded" or transported across prairies.

The present invention consists in certain peculiar novel features of construction of the camp, as hereinafter explained and summarized in the claims and as particularly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front end view of my improved sheep-camp. Fig. 2 is a detail top view of the front end-gate. Fig. 3 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 4 is a rear end view thereof. Fig. 5 is a detail top view of the rear or tail gate. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the tail-gate, and Fig. 7 is a detail view of the harness-support. Fig. 8 is a detail section through the body.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, the camp is composed of a main body portion A, which is preferably a rectangular oblong in plan having vertical side walls B B, bottom C, a front end-gate D, and a rear or tail gate E.

At the opposite sides of the body A, projecting above the tops of the sides B thereof, are lateral extensions F, having horizontal bottom portions f flush with the upper edges of the sides B, and surrounded on the outer sides by short vertical walls f' and at their front ends by vertical boards f^2 and at rear by a transverse board f^3, which extends across the tail-gate. The extensions F are additionally supported on the body by the inclined braces F', as shown.

The bottom C of body A is composed of tongue-and-groove boards c, and the outermost boards c are rabbeted, as at c', and the lower edges of the sides B are set in these rabbets, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 8. This construction makes a perfectly dust and air tight joint between the sides and bottom of the body. The upper edges of the sides B are set into rabbets b in the bottoms f of the extensions F, as shown, making dust and air tight joints at b. The side-boards f' are also set into rabbets b^2 in the outer edges of bottoms f, as shown. Thus the sides B are preserved intact and of full strength and thickness from edge to edge.

It is important in the construction of these boxes that the interior should be protected from the fine dust of the plains and from the wind, and the above-described method of joining the sides to the bottom and to the extensions is effectual for that purpose.

The front end-gate of the camp is composed of a vertical part D', which is secured rigidly in position, and another portion D, which is hinged to the part D'. This part D can be locked in position by means of a peculiar fastening device consisting of a hook G, pivoted to a plate g, which in turn is pivoted at g' to the part D, and said plate is provided with a handle g^2 and is limited in its downward movement by a stop g^3, attached to the gate. The hook is adapted to engage an eye G', attached to the side of the body, and it will be observed that when this plate g is tilted upward the hook can be released from the eye G' and the part D swung open. When the part D is closed and the hook engaged with eye G', the plate g is turned downward until arm G^2 strikes stop g^3. This throws the pivot of G below the pivot of the plate g, making the device self-locking. By reason of the eccentric movement of the pivot of hook G around the pivot of plate g the hook is caused to draw the sides close in to the end-gate, making a tight joint along that edge. The part D, moreover, may close against a batten-strip d, attached to the side B, and the bottom C may be rabbeted at C^2 to receive the lower edge of part D, as indicated in the drawings, and a batten-strip d' may be attached to part D' and project over the joint between the parts D and D' when closed, so that the joints between the body and the front gate will be substantially wind-tight when the gate is closed.

The rear end-gate or tail-gate is composed of two sections hinged together at their joint,

each section being composed of two boards E′ E², one of which projects beyond the other at the jointing edges of the sections, forming a double or bayonet joint between them, as indicated at E³ in Fig. 5, making a wind-tight joint when the gate is closed. One end of one of the tail-gate sections may be fixed between battens b^4 on the side of the body, and a tongue-board *e* is secured to this section and may be closed over against the other section and secured by a catch J, as in an ordinary farm-wagon gate, making the tail-gate also fit air-tight in the body. The tail-gate fits under the end board f^3 and between the side-boards B, as shown.

Fig. 6 shows a vertical cross-section of the tail-gate, in which f^3 is the end board at the top. *e* is the tongue, by which the hinged sections are closed and locked. The upper edge of board E′ of this end-gate is rabbeted, as at e^2, as is also the lower edge of the end board f^3, and when closed in these two rabbeted parts overlap, as shown, making a tight joint between the tail-gate and board f^3. The lower edge of the tail-gate closes in on the bottom *c* and the bottom boards may be cut away enough to form a rabbet or shoulder C^5, against which the lower edge of the tail-gate fits.

To one or both sides of the body A, below the extension F, is secured a bracket-iron H, in which is pivoted a vertical bar *h*, provided with an outwardly-curved hook *h′*, which forms a very convenient suspension device for harness, &c. When not in use, the hook is turned toward the wagon and lies against the side thereof out of the way.

This construction produces a sheep-camp which answers all the requirements of such a vehicle. It is absolutely wind-proof and dust-proof by reason of the construction, and this is an exceedingly-important matter in this kind of a vehicle, which must meet certain climatic conditions incident to the part of the country where such vehicles are used. The harness-hook is a convenient feature, as the hook when out of use swings against the side and is out of the way.

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

1. In a sheep-camp, the combination of the bottom, the vertical sides B having lateral extensions F above the sides, the sides being rabbeted to the bottom and to the extensions so as to make dust-proof and air-tight joints, and a tail-gate composed of the opposite parts E′, E²; with a front end consisting of a vertical portion D′ rigidly secured in position near one side and a swinging portion D hinged to the inner edge of the vertical portion D′ and means for locking the hinged portion D in closed position, consisting of the hook G pivoted to the plate *g*, said plate *g* being pivoted to the part D′, and the battens for making close joints between the hinged and fixed parts, all constructed and arranged substantially as described.

2. In a sheep-camp, the combination of the bottom C, sides B, the sides being rabbeted to the bottom and to the extensions so as to make dust-proof and air-tight joints, lateral extensions F, and rear end-gate; with the front gate consisting of a vertical portion D′ rigidly secured to one side and to the bottom of the camp below the extensions, and the batten *d′* attached to the inner edge of the vertical part D′; with a swinging part D hinged to the inner edge of the vertical part D′, and means for fastening said part D when closed, substantially as described.

3. In a sheep-camp, the combination of the bottom C, vertical sides B and lateral horizontal extensions F at the upper edges of the sides, the extension consisting of the bottom boards *f* and side-boards *f′*, front end boards f^2 and rear end board f^3 extending across the body, the sides being rabbeted to the bottom and to the extensions so as to make dust-proof and air-tight joints; with a tail-gate composed of the opposite parts E′, E², each consisting of two boards arranged to form overlapping joints at their meeting edges, and the front end consisting of a vertical portion D′ fixed in position, and a swinging portion D hinged to part D′, and the locking device for part D consisting of the hook G pivoted to the plate *g*, said plate *g* being pivoted to the part D, and the eye G′ adapted to be engaged by the hook, all constructed and arranged for the purpose and substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. QUIGLEY.

Witnesses:
HOMER ZEARS,
C. E. OTT.