

(No Model.)

F. S. WAGENHALS & C. P. KING.

WHIFFLETREE ATTACHMENT.

No. 245,419.

Patented Aug. 9, 1881.

Fig. 1.

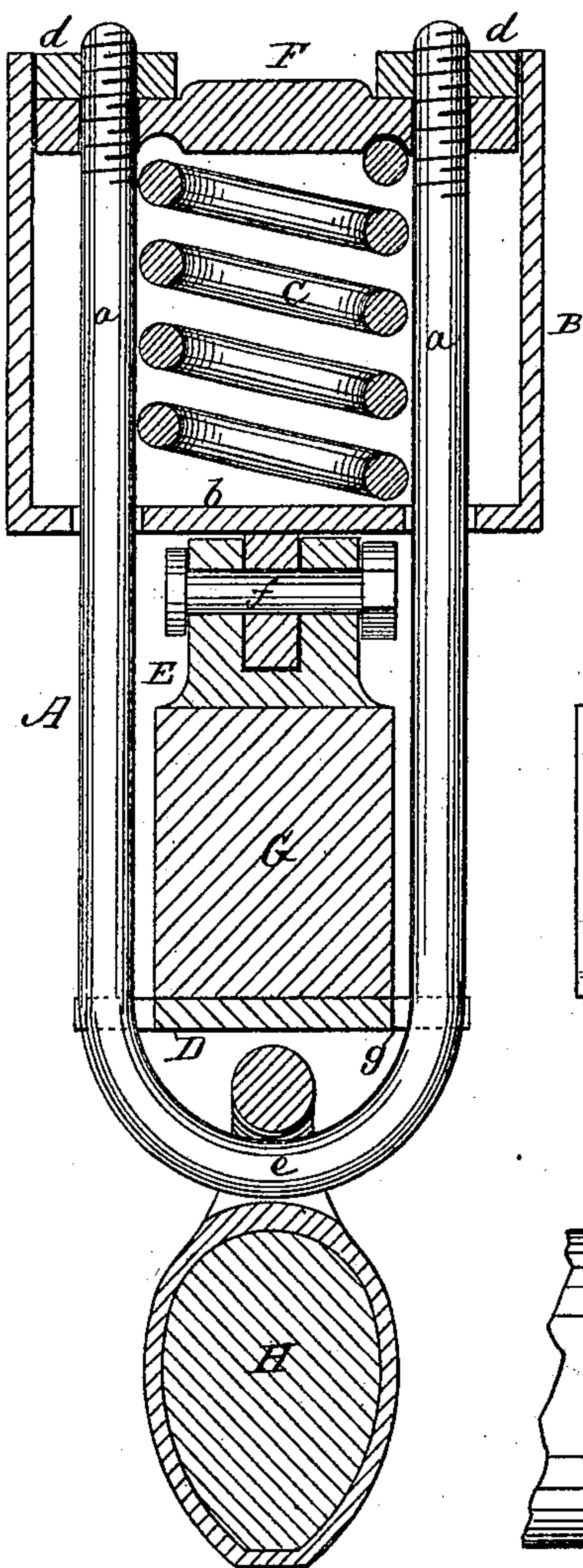


Fig. 2.

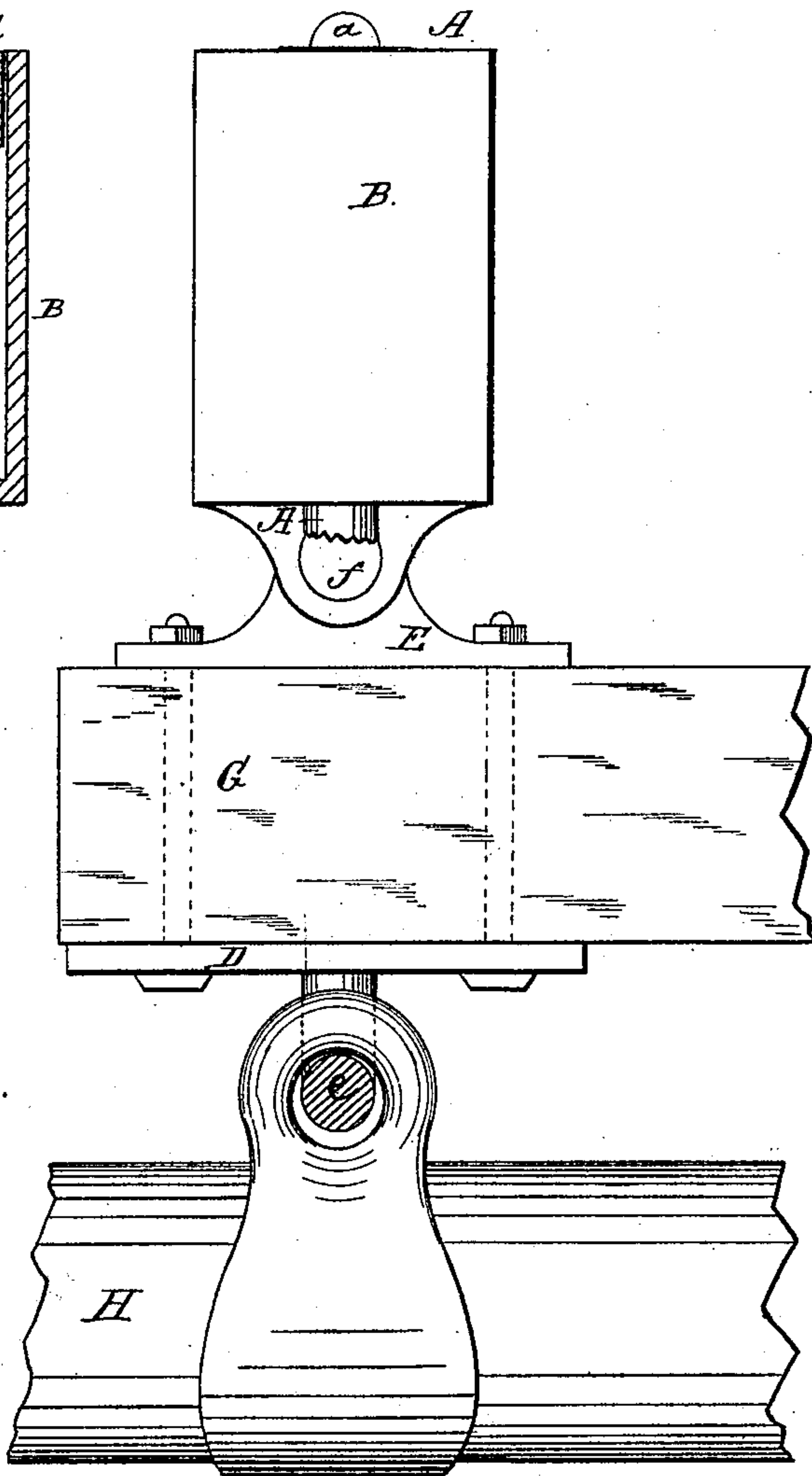
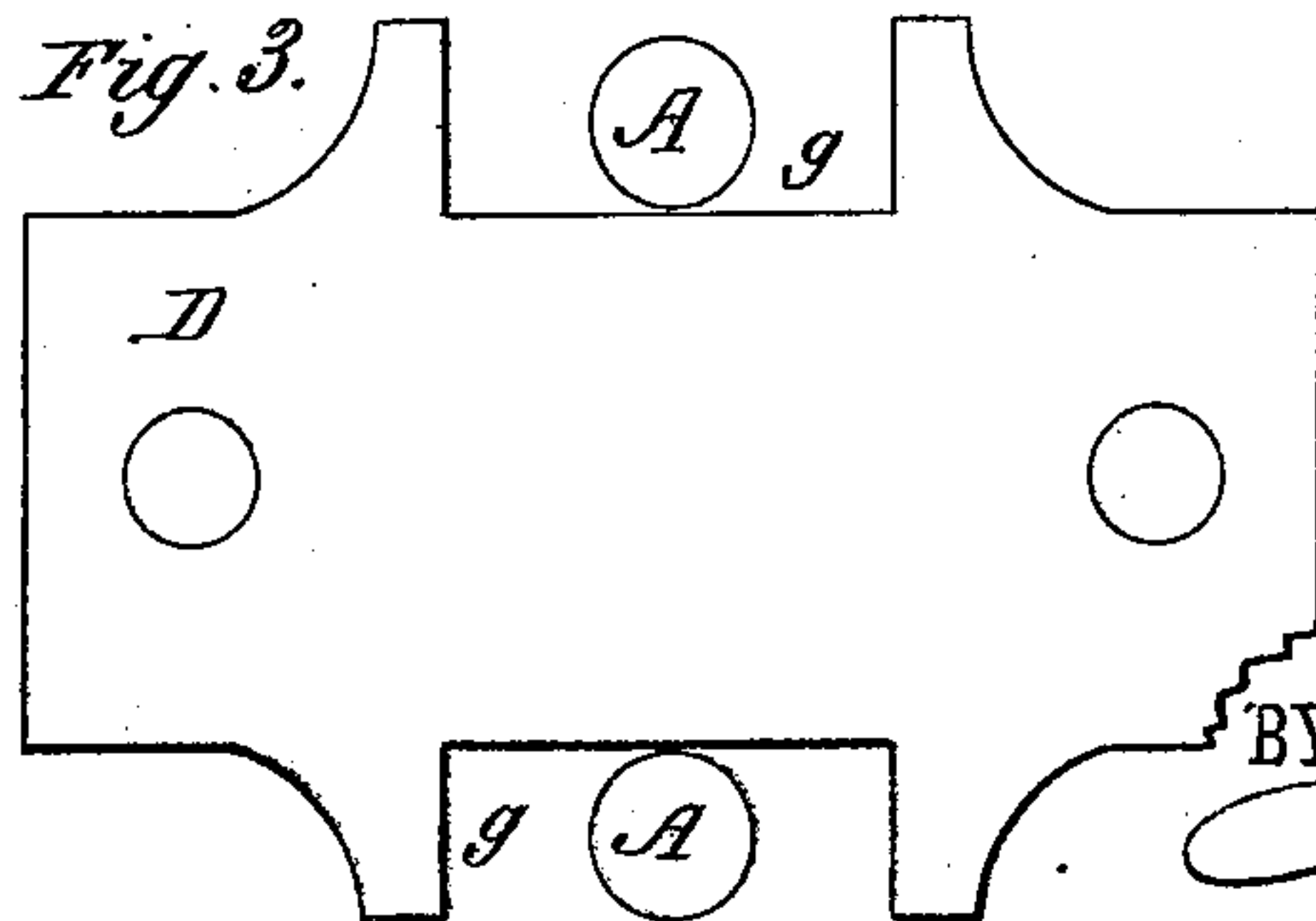


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WHIFFLETREE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,419, dated August 9, 1881.

Application filed December 15, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FRANK S. WAGENHALS and CHAUNCEY P. KING, of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Whiffletree Attachment; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention is an improved spring attachment for double-trees or whiffletrees for the purpose of relieving the shoulders of the draft animals of jars or shocks. The attachment is applied to a double-tree or whiffletree, as shown in accompanying drawings, in which—  
Figure 1 is a sectional view, and Fig. 2 an outside view, a portion of the clevis being broken away. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the metal guard-plate attached to the double-tree.

The main parts of the attachment are the U-shaped clevis or draft-loop A, the box B, pivoted to the rear side of the double-tree, the spring C, contained in box, and the plates D, E, and F, applied, respectively, to the front and rear sides of the double-tree and to the open rear end of said box, as shown. The legs *a* of the clevis A embrace the double-tree G, and pass through the fixed head *b* of the box B, and on both sides (or through the center) of the spiral spring C; also through the plate F, which constitutes the movable head of said box. Nuts *d* are screwed on the ends of the clevis-legs *a*, to prevent detachment of the plate F. The closed end *e* of the clevis A is on the front side of the double-tree, and the single-tree H is attached thereto, as shown. When traction is applied to the latter the plate F will be drawn into the box B, and thus compress the spring C more or less, according to the degree of pressure or tractive force.

To allow the requisite lateral movement of

the clevis A and box B, the plate D is provided with lengthwise notches *s*, as shown in Fig. 3, and the box is pivoted at *f* to the plate E on the rear side of the double-tree H.

The plate F has a circular groove to receive the end of the spring-coil C, so that the latter is held equidistant from the sides of the box.

By the arrangement of parts as described the clevis forms the chief means for connecting the attachment with the double-tree and supporting it thereon; and, the tractive force being applied on the rear side of the double-tree, we avoid the use of special devices for securing the attachment, which would be required if the attachment were applied on the front side of the double-tree.

We propose to apply our improved device to the ends of a single-tree alone, as well as to the ends of a double-tree.

We are aware of the application of a spring to a draft attachment of a whiffletree, and therefore restrict ourselves to the following:

1. The combination of the box B and plate E, pivoted together, as shown at *f*, and the spring C, sliding plate F, and clevis A, which is attached to the latter and extended, as shown, to adapt it for use, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the double-tree and notched plate D, secured thereto, of the clevis A, the plate E, and box B, pivoted together, as shown, the spring C and plate F, all as shown and described, whereby the clevis is adapted for lateral vibration, and such movement is limited, as specified.

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Witnesses:

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