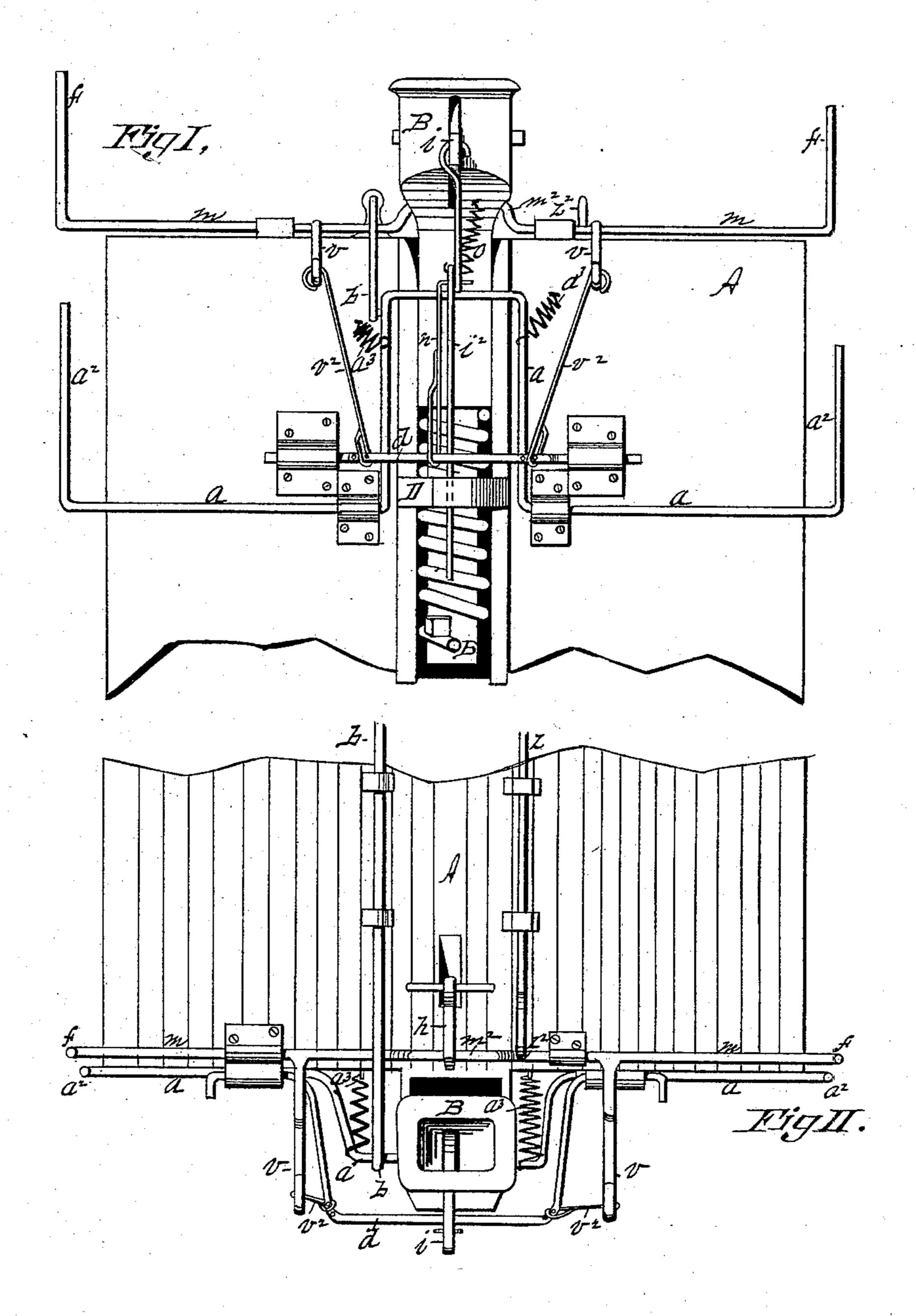
## F. L. EAGER. CAR COUPLING.

No. 270,032.

Patented Jan. 2, 1883.



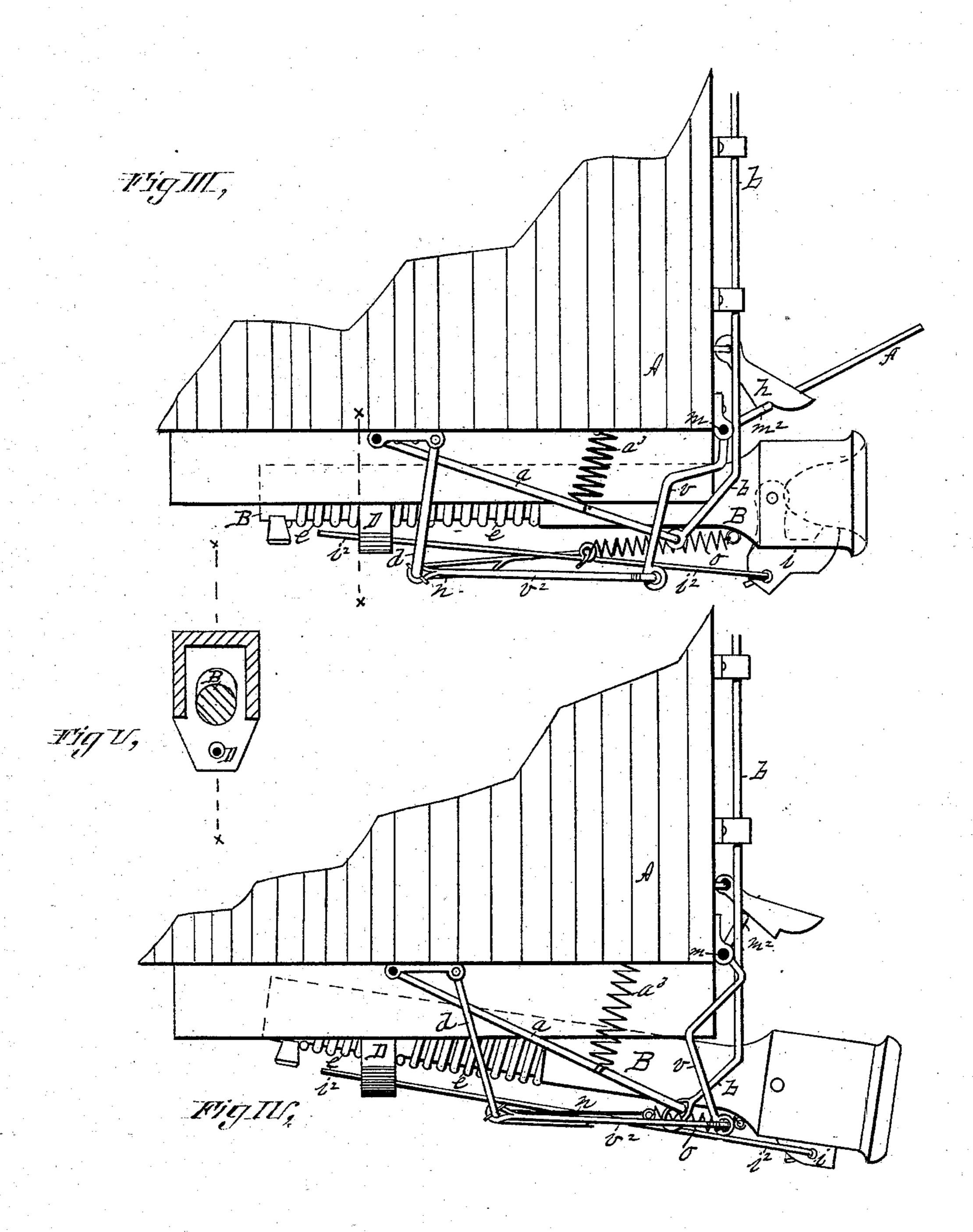
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## United States Patent Office.

FRANK L. EAGER, OF PALMER, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CAR-COUPLING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,032, dated January 2, 1883.

Application filed September 26, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK L. EAGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Palmer, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Car-Couplings, of which the

following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in devices for coupling cars and to improved means for adapting the ordinary draw-bar to co-operate with the coupling devices, the object being to provide a draw-bar which is capable of being adjusted to different heights, having pivoted thereto a self-acting link-hook, and suitable devices for operating said draw-bar and hook from either side of the car or from the top thereof, and for automatically bringing said link-hook to proper coupling position in the draw-bar head after a car has made a "flying switch."

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure I is a view of a portion of the under side of a railway - car having applied thereto coupling devices embodying my invention. Fig. II is a front elevation, and Figs. III and IV are side elevations, showing the draw-bar in two positions. Fig. V is a view of the draw-bar yoke and a portion of the de-

vices which secure it to the car.

30 In the drawings, A represents a part of a railway-car. B is the draw-bar. D is a yoke attaching the draw-bar to the car. e e are coiled springs. i is a pivoted link-hook.  $i^2$  is alink-hook rod. a is a draw-bar crank-shaft; a2, 35 hand-lever on shaft a.  $a^3$  are springs connecting crank-shaft a with the car. b is a rod connected to the crank in shaft a, and extending to the top of the car. d is a link-hook yoke hung to have a vibrating movement under the car. 40 n is a connecting-hook having a looped rear end. o is a spring connecting-rod  $i^2$  with the draw-bar. m is a shaft running across the end | of the car above the draw-bar and having a short crauk,  $m^2$ , formed on it over the latter, 45 and its ends are bent to form hand-levers f. h is a latch hung in the end of the car over said crank  $m^2$ . v are down-hanging arms on shaft m.  $v^2$  are rods connecting arms v with the link-yoke d. z is a rod connected to an 50 arm,  $z^2$ , on shaft m.

The draw-bar B is substantially of the form ordinarily used for a link-and-pin coupling,

excepting that its mouth is made somewhat larger. Said draw-bar is supported between the usual side pieces under the car, between 55 which it can have the common end motion; but instead of being held up between said side pieces by cross-supports thereunder, as usual, the draw-bar is secured therebetween at a single point by a yoke, D, which is firmly se- 60 cured between said supports and provided with an opening through it to admit of passing the shank of the draw-bar through it, and a coilspring, e, is placed on said shank each side of said yoke D, one of which serves as a draw- 65 spring and the other as a bunter-spring. The said opening through yoke D is of a somewhat oval form vertically to permit the outer end of the draw-bar to have a vibratory vertical motion.

A link-hook, i, is pivoted in the head of said draw-bar back of its mouth, and is adapted to operate in a slot in the under side thereof, and has a part extending downward under the latter, and to have a rod,  $i^2$ , which runs back un- 75 der the car, connected with it. The point of said link-hook, which swings up into the mouth of the draw-bar, is adapted to operate with a common link to engage in the latter when it is forced into the draw-bar mouth, and to re- 80 sist the drawing action thereof. The said connection of rod  $i^2$  with the latch i will be explained farther on. A draw-bar crank-shaft, a, runs across the bottom of the car back of its end, and has a hand-lever, a<sup>2</sup>, on each end. 85 Said shaft a has also a crank formed in it under the draw-bar B, extending toward the outer end of the latter. Said crank is connected to the bottom of the car by two springs,  $a^3 a^3$ , of sufficient force to sustain the weight of the 90 outer end of the draw-bar and to keep it up against the bottom of the car. A vertical rod, b, is supported on the end of the car, and its lower end is connected with said crank on shaft a. A vibratory yoke, d, is hung under 95 the car and across the draw-bar somewhat below the latter. A rod,  $i^2$ , is connected to the lower end of the link-hook i, having means, as shown, about centrally therein for connecting a spring, o, and a hooked rod, n, having a 100 looped end therewith. Said rod  $i^2$  extends rearwardly through the lower part of yoke D, whereby its end is supported. Said spring o is connected to the under side of the draw-bar

B, and serves to swing the link-hook i to carry its hook end up into the draw-bar mouth. The said hook-rod n connects rod  $i^2$  with said vibratory yoke d, its looped end permitting the 5 latter to swing freely forward. A shaft, m, runs across the end of the car above the drawbar B, and has a short crank formed therein over the latter. A hand-lever, f, is formed on each end of said shaft. A latch, h, is hung on 10 the end of the car above said short crank, and has a notch in its under edge, which is adapted to engage with said crank, so as to hold the latter over toward the top of the draw-bar. Two down-hanging arms, v v, on said shaft m, 15 are connected by rods  $v^2 v^2$  with said vibratory yoke d, whereby the latter and the link-hook i are operated to swing the latter to the position shown in Fig. 3. A vertical rod, z, on the end of the car (see Figs. I and II) is attached 20 to the end of an arm,  $z^2$ , on shaft m, whereby the latter may be operated from the top of the car.

The operation of my improvements is as follows: If a car carrying a link be approaching 25 the mouth of draw-bar B, and the position of said link be too low to properly enter the mouth of said draw-bar, the latter may be swung down by seizing one of hand-levers  $a^2$ , or by pressing down on rod b, thus swinging 30 the crank on shaft a down. The said approaching link will then enter draw-bar B, and, sliding over the point of hook i, become engaged therewith. To disconnect a link from hook i, shaft m is turned by swinging down levers f, 35 whereby yoke d is swung backward, drawing | forth. the point of hook i down through rods n and  $i^2$ , connecting said yoke therewith. Spring o returns hook i to the engaging position again, and after the end of the draw-bar has been de-

pressed, as above mentioned, the springs  $a^3$  40 swing it up when shaft a is freed.

In making a flying switch with a car having these improved couplings on it, and in cases where the pushing-car has a draw-bar on it lower than the pushed car, the head of 45 the draw-bar is depressed to meet that of the coming car by turning shaft a, as above described, and at the same time shaft m is turned to swing the point of hook i downward, so that it may not engage with a link that may be in 50 the other coupling. It is desirable that hook i be retained in said downward position until the cars part, and for this purpose the latch his thrown down and engages with the short crank on shaft m, as in Fig. III, and when the cars 55 separate the end of draw-bar B is released and is thrown up by springs  $a^3$ , knocking latch haway from crank  $m^2$  and letting book i swing again into the draw-bar head, ready again to engage with a link.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In combination, the draw-bar B, yoke D, the crank-shaft a, and the springs  $a^3$ , substantially as set forth.

2. In combination, the draw-bar B, the piv- 65 oted link-hook i, the rods  $i^2$  and n, spring o, yoke d, shaft m, and means, substantially as described, for connecting said shaft m with said yoke, all as set forth.

3. In combination, the shaft m, provided with 70 the crank  $m^2$ , the latch h, yoke d, rods n and  $i^2$ , and means, substantially as described, for connecting said shaft m with said yoke, all as set

FRANK L. EAGER.

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Witnesses:

H. A. CHAPIN, R. F. HYDE.