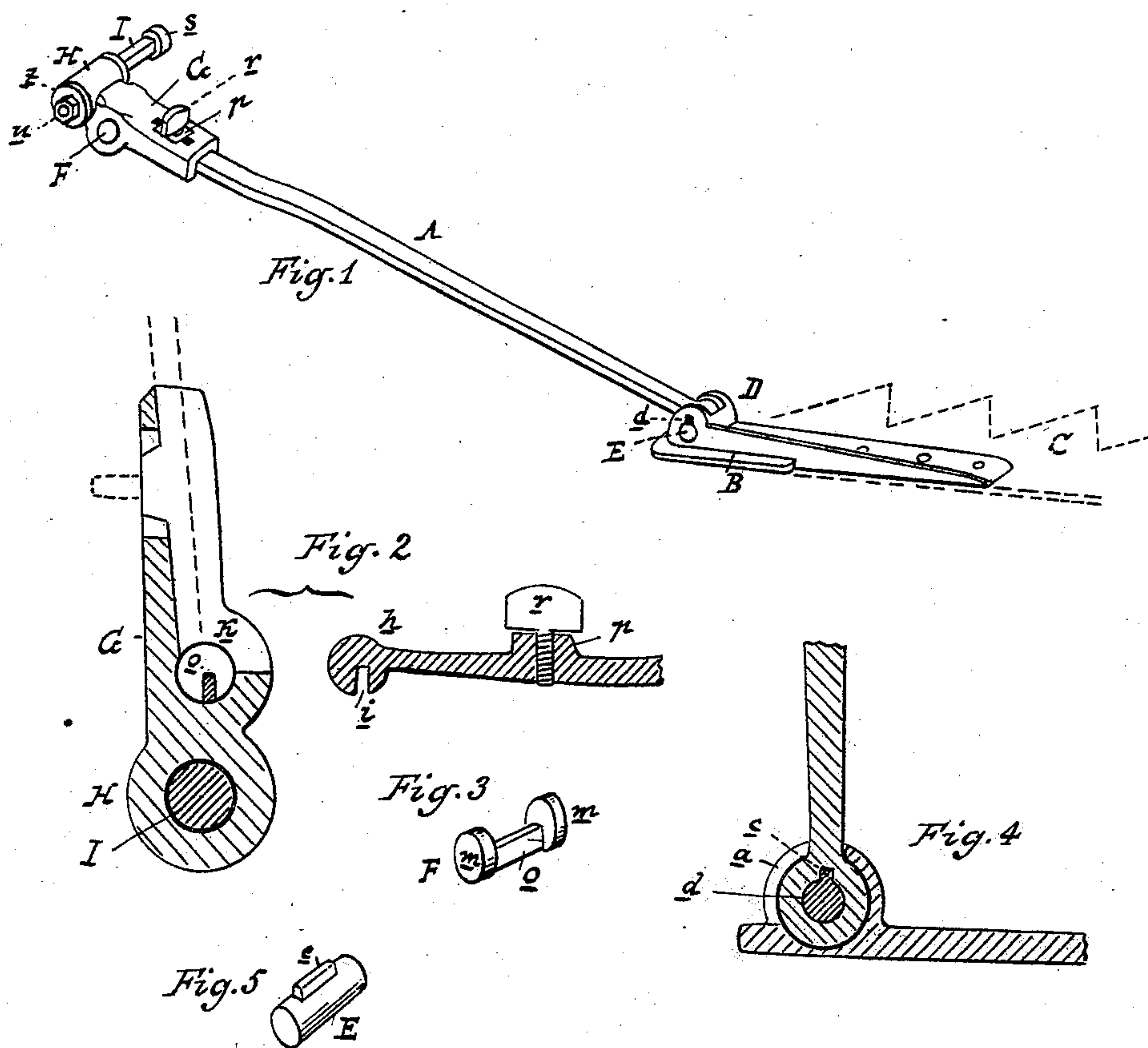


(No Model.)

A. & J. WOLF.
PITMAN COUPLING.

No. 275,560.

Patented Apr. 10, 1883.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ATCHISON WOLF AND JOHN WOLF, OF ROANOKE, INDIANA.

PITMAN-COUPLING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,560, dated April 10, 1883.

Application filed January 15, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ATCHISON WOLF and JOHN WOLF, of Roanoke, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pitman-Couplings; and we hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

The nature of this invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in the construction of a pitman, by means of which the parts can be accidentally displaced without at all interfering with the utility thereof.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction, combination, and operation of the parts, as more fully hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a perspective of our device. Fig. 2 are sectional detail of the coupling near the wrist-pin. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the coupling-bar by means of which the pitman proper is connected with the head and crank-pin. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the opposite end of the pitman rod and coupling. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the pin which couples the parts shown in Fig. 4.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents the pitman pivotally connected to the plate B, which in turn is connected to the cutter C, or any other device to which power is to be applied to obtain a reciprocating motion. The plate B is provided with a box, D, preferably cast integral with the plate, although this is not necessary. This box is cast whole, with a central round core, with a portion of its wall broken out, as at *a*, to receive the end of the pitman, which is enlarged and provided with a lateral hole, *d*, which, when the parts are together, is coincident with the core in the box, and one side of this hole opens into a slot, *c*, which is coincident with a slot, *d*, when the pitman is vertical to the horizontal plane of the plate B. E is the pin which connects these parts together, and it is provided with a central feather, *e*, and, the pin being inserted in the bore of the box, the feather passes through the slot *d* into the slot *c* in the head of the pitman, which, being itself lowered to a horizontal plane with the plate, secures the parts together, allowing the two unfeathered ends of the pin to form the jour-

nals of the joint, rotated freely in the box, and adapted to prevent accidental displacement of the parts, which can only be disengaged by resting the pitman at right angles with the plate, when the pin may be removed. The opposite end of the pitman is provided with an enlarged circular head, *h*, which is provided with a slot, *i*, which fits within the socket *k*, through which the pin F passes. The ends *l* of this pin are round, as shown in Fig. 3, and form journals *m*, which may freely rotate in the bearings which form the side walls of the socket. The two heads of this pin are connected together by a rectangular bar, *o*, which is of the proper size to fit the slot *i* in this end of the pitman. To connect these parts together, the pin is first inserted with this end of the coupling standing vertical, as shown in Fig. 2, when the end of the pitman is inserted, the slot in the head thereof engaging between the heads *m* with the bar *o*. The coupling is then rotated to a horizontal position, or nearly so, as shown in Fig. 1, when a projection, *p*, upon the upper side of the pitman-rod passes through the rectangular opening in the top of the connecting-plate G, and a turn-buckle, *r*, secures the parts together. The reverse of these latter-named motions will of course uncouple this end of the pitman. The plate G is preferably cast or made integral with the box H, in which the wrist I engages a rigid collar, *s*, and a loose collar, *t*, and nut *u* upon the wrist secures these latter-named parts together. By this construction both ends of the pitman are provided with the necessary means of connection, which will not interfere with the perfect working of the device, and which will entirely avoid all the heretofore found difficulties in holding the parts together, as it will be seen that under no circumstances can they become uncoupled.

What we claim as our invention is—

The combination, with the pitman A, having turn-buckle *r* and an enlarged circular head provided with slot *i*, of the pin F, connecting-plate G, box H, and wrist I, substantially as described.

ATCHISON WOLF.
JOHN WOLF.

Witnesses:

JOHN HYSER,
ALEX. CREESINGER.