(No Model.)

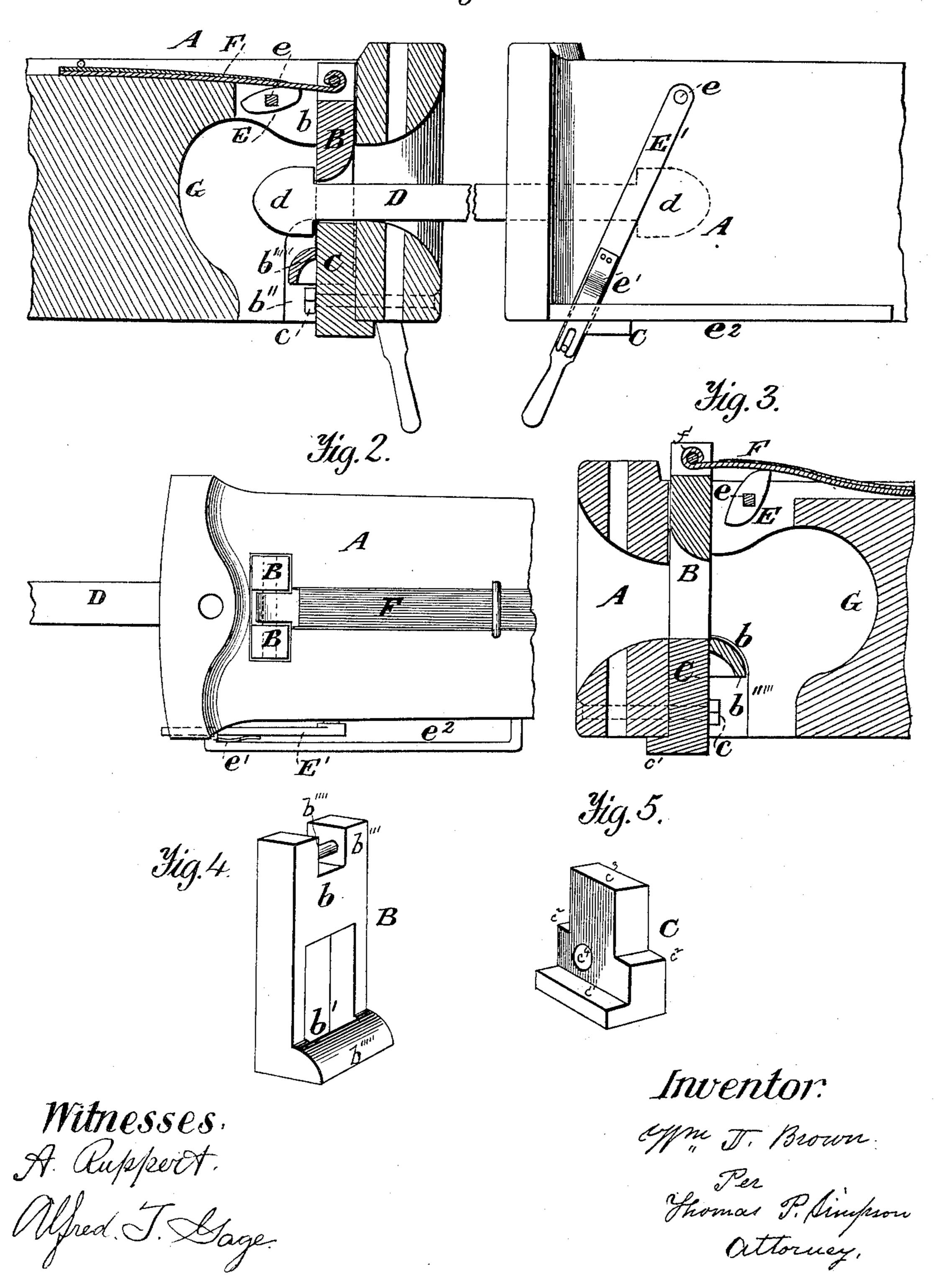
## W. J. BROWN.

CAR COUPLING.

No. 325,155.

Patented Aug. 25, 1885.

Hig. 1.



## United States Patent Office.

## WILLIAM JOHN BROWN, OF WEBSTER CITY, IOWA.

## CAR-COUPLING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 325,155, dated August 25, 1885.

Application filed March 21, 1885. (No model.)

Lo all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. J. Brown, of Webster City, county of Hamilton, State of Iowa. have invented a new and Improved Self-Acting 5 Car-Coupler for Railroad-Cars, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to that class of carcouplings in which an arrow-head link is used to press open one or two spring-jaws which 10 then fall in behind the head.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a longitudinal vertical section showing the link held; Fig. 2, a plan view; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section showing the movable jaw held up; and Figs. 15 4 and 5 are perspective views of the jaws removed from the draw-head.

In the drawings, A represents the drawhead, B the movable jaw, and C the fixed jaw. D is the link, having heads d d at the 20 ends. E is a cam on a shaft, e, which is turned by a hand-lever, E', to lift the spring F, which carries the movable jaw B. The lever E' has a spring. e', fastened thereto and end slotted at the free end, so as to press against the 25 keeper or guide  $e^2$ , and thus hold the jaw B up or down.

The jaws B C are peculiarly constructed, so as to enable them to perform their functions to the best advantage, and not to be liable to 30 get out of order.

The jaw B has a solid part, b, an opening, b', through which the link-head passes, an open top slot, b''', across which is arranged the pivot for spring F, and a rear projection, 35 b''''', by which the link-head is raised in uncoupling.

The jaw C has an upper tenon,  $c^3$ , on which the jaw B slides, and which works in the aperture b'.  $c^2 c^2$  are shoulders or stops for the GEO. W. BELL.

sliding jaw B to rest upon when pressed down 40 by spring F. c' is a front flange at the bottom to fit under the part a of the draw-head, and  $c^4$  is a hole through which passes a screwbolt fastening, c. The draw-head is suitably grooved to receive these jaws and has a cavity, 45

G, behind them for the link-heads.

The jaw B in its upward movement is liable to cramp and jam in the grooves of draw-head when lifted by an arm which necessarily moves in the arc of a circle. In order 50 to overcome this tendency, I use a spring-arm of flat elastic metal and having an eye, f, at the front end, so that the eccentricity of the motion of jaw B and arm F will be taken up mainly by the yield of the spring. The spring- 55 arm thus performs two functions in uncoupling—namely, to raise the jaw and to neutralize the eccentricity of its own motion.

Having thus described all that is necessary to a full understanding of my invention, what I 60 claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters

Patent, is—

1. The sliding jaw B, provided with opening b' and rear projection, b''''', in combination with a fixed jaw, C, having tenon  $c^3$  and 65 shoulders  $c^2$   $c^2$ , whereby said jaw in rising not only unlocks itself from the link but also the fixed jaw by carrying the link-head up above said fixed jaw.

2. The combination of a draw-head having 70 keeper  $e^2$ , the lever E', carrying spring e' near its handle end, and the shaft e, carrying cam E, with the sliding jaw B, as and for the pur-

pose specified.

WILLIAM JOHN BROWN.

Witnesses: F. Q. LEE,