

(Model.)

E. Y. MOORE.

DRIVE CHAIN.

No. 328,050.

Patented Oct. 13, 1885.

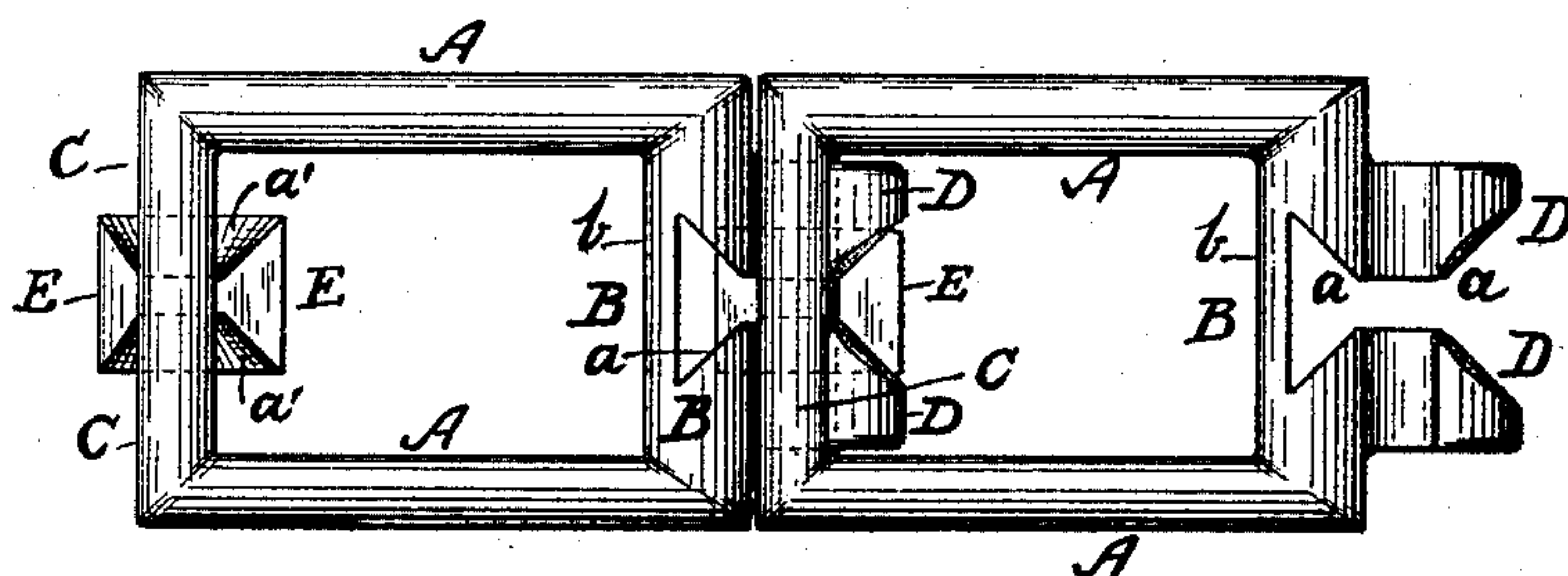


Fig. 1.

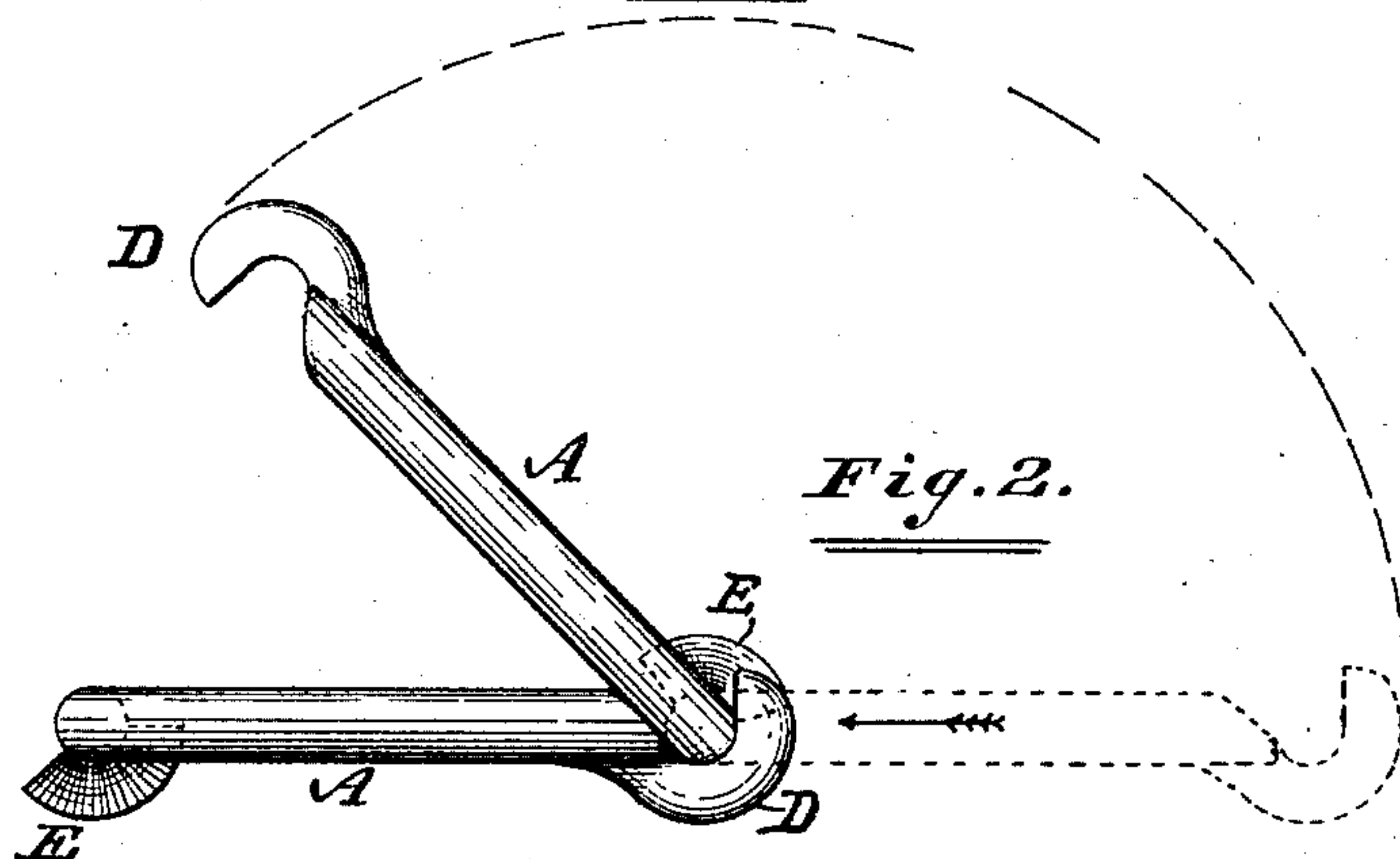


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

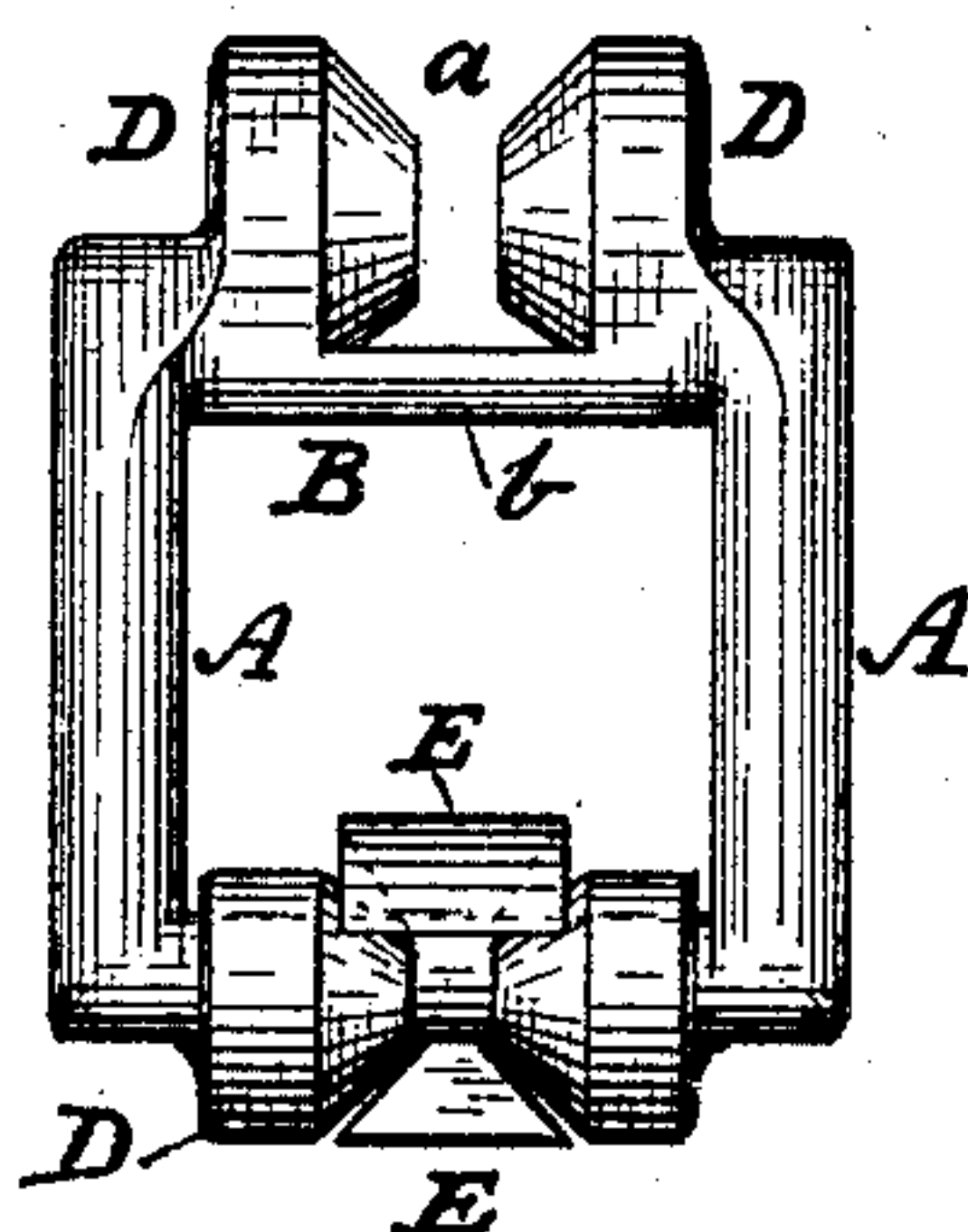


Fig. 4.

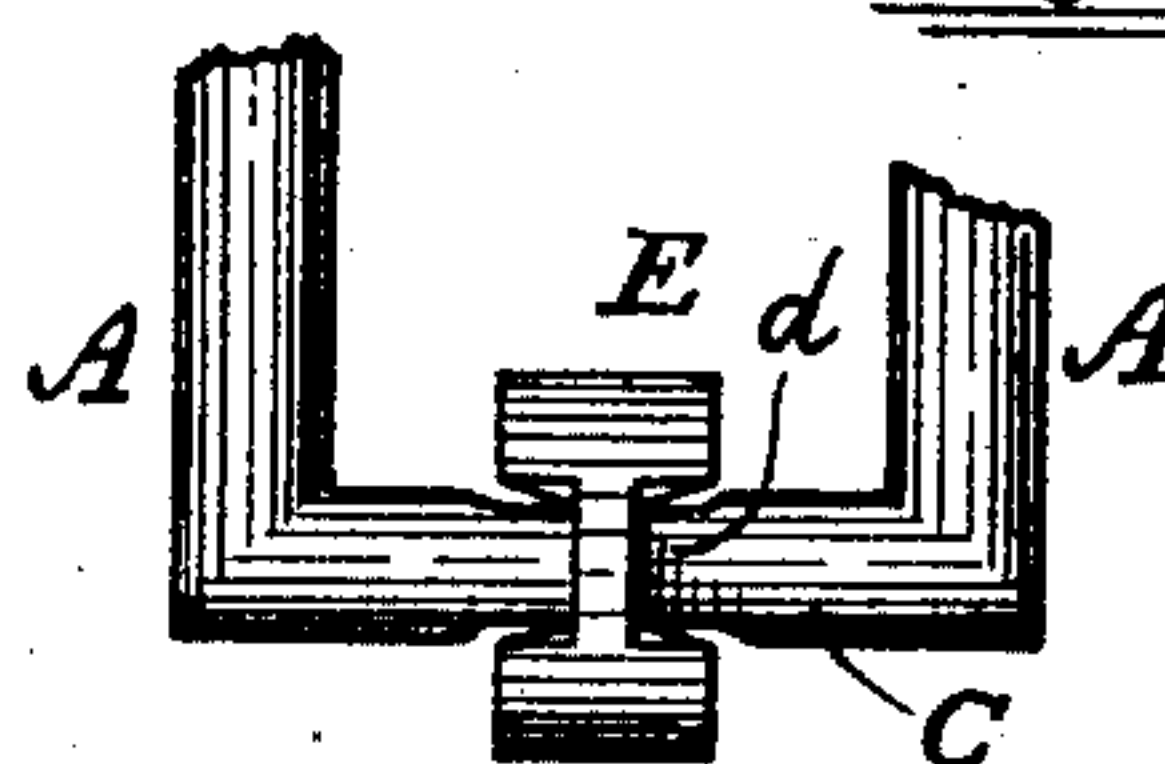


Fig. 5.

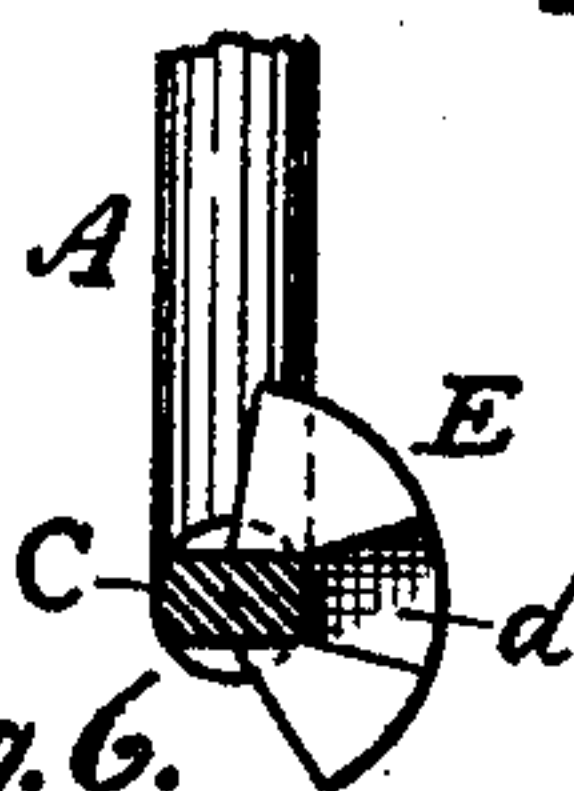


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

J. B. Halpenny.

Geo. H. Harbach.

Inventor:

Edward Y. Moore

per J. F. Warner.

his - Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD Y. MOORE, OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

DRIVE-CHAIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,050, dated October 13, 1885.

Application filed March 14, 1885. Serial No. 158,823. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD Y. MOORE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Evanston, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Detachable Drive-Chain Links, of which the following, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

10 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top or face view of two of my improved links coupled together. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same, showing in the full lines the relative position of the links when they are arranged to be coupled and uncoupled. Fig. 3 is a representation of the links, as shown in Fig. 2, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow shown. Fig. 4 is a detail showing one way of adapting the keeper to be cast to the link, and 15 Figs. 5 and 6 are details showing a modification or change of form or construction to facilitate casting.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

25 A A are the side bars of the link, and B and C are the end bars. D D are curved extensions projecting outward from the bars B B in the longitudinal direction of the links or chain. It will be observed that there are two of these extensions on each bar B. It will also be observed the extensions D D do not meet each other, or are open, and that their inner faces or sides are beveled or conical, as shown at *a a*. It will be perceived, also, that the parts D D are adapted and arranged to be 35 between the side bars of the link coupled thereto, and to receive the bar C of the link so coupled or connected. The depressions or concavities of the extensions D D, as is clearly indicated in Fig. 2, are such, however, that the said extensions alone will not at any time confine an end bar therein, other means co-operating therewith being employed to lock the links together in their working position, but admitting of their separation when they are 40 not so arranged, as will hereinafter more fully appear.

50 E E are lugs or keepers on the end bars, C C. These keepers are curvilinear, and are beveled on their outer sides, as shown at *a' a'*, the narrowest parts of the keepers being in conjunction with the end bars. Although the

keepers are curvilinear, they are only about half circular, as shown. It will be perceived that the end bars, B B, are not entirely cut away, a comparatively-small web or connecting piece, *b*, being left to prevent the link from being either spread or contracted; but the web *b* is not essential except for that purpose. These links may be cast in any well-known or suitable way. For example, a square stud or pin, *c*, may be made on the keeper, and a corresponding hole in the end bar of the pattern of the other part of the link. By placing the pin *c* in this hole and arranging the pattern, with the keeper temporarily connected thereto, in this manner in the sand, and by then drawing the pattern, leaving the keepers in the sand, the end bar of the link will be cast to the pin *c*, thus permanently connecting the keeper and the end bar to which it is to be applied. The keeper, however, may be cast with the other part of the link by cutting away or notching the sides of the keeper, as shown at *d d*; but my invention does not appertain to the method or process of casting the links. 75

To couple the links, I arrange them together, as indicated by the full lines in Fig. 2, when, as will be perceived, the cross-bar C of one link will lie in the extensions D D of the other, and the keeper E will be arranged to pass between the extensions D D, or may even project slightly between them, as shown. No engagement now exists; but to cause the links to be coupled I arrange them both horizontally or in their working position without breaking the contact described. By this means the keeper is caused to move between the extensions D D far enough to prevent the uncoupling of the links, excepting when they are arranged in the position first described, which, as will be understood, is not their working position. This engagement of the links results for the reason that the keepers (excepting when the links are arranged for being coupled and uncoupled) so overlap the extensions D D that the bars lying in the said extensions are temporarily locked therein or confined therein while the links are in their working position or in any position possible for them to assume during work. This overlapping will result, as is obvious, if the keepers E E be T-shaped in cross-section, instead of being bev- 100

eled in the manner described, the extensions D
D being by preference cut or formed to make
their outer perimeters flush with the outer or
curved faces or surfaces of the keepers. The
5 beveling of the keepers and of the extensions
D D is therefore a merely formal feature of
construction not necessary to my invention;
and I do not therefore here intend to restrict
myself thereto; but,

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

A drive-chain link in which are combined

the side bars, A A, the end bar, B, the end
bar, C, the open curved extensions D D, both 15
on the bar B and apart from each other, and
the partly-circular laterally-extending keeper
E on the bar C, substantially as and for the
purposes specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 20
my own I have hereunto affixed my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD Y. MOORE.

Witnesses:

F. F. WARNER,
J. B. HALPENNY.