

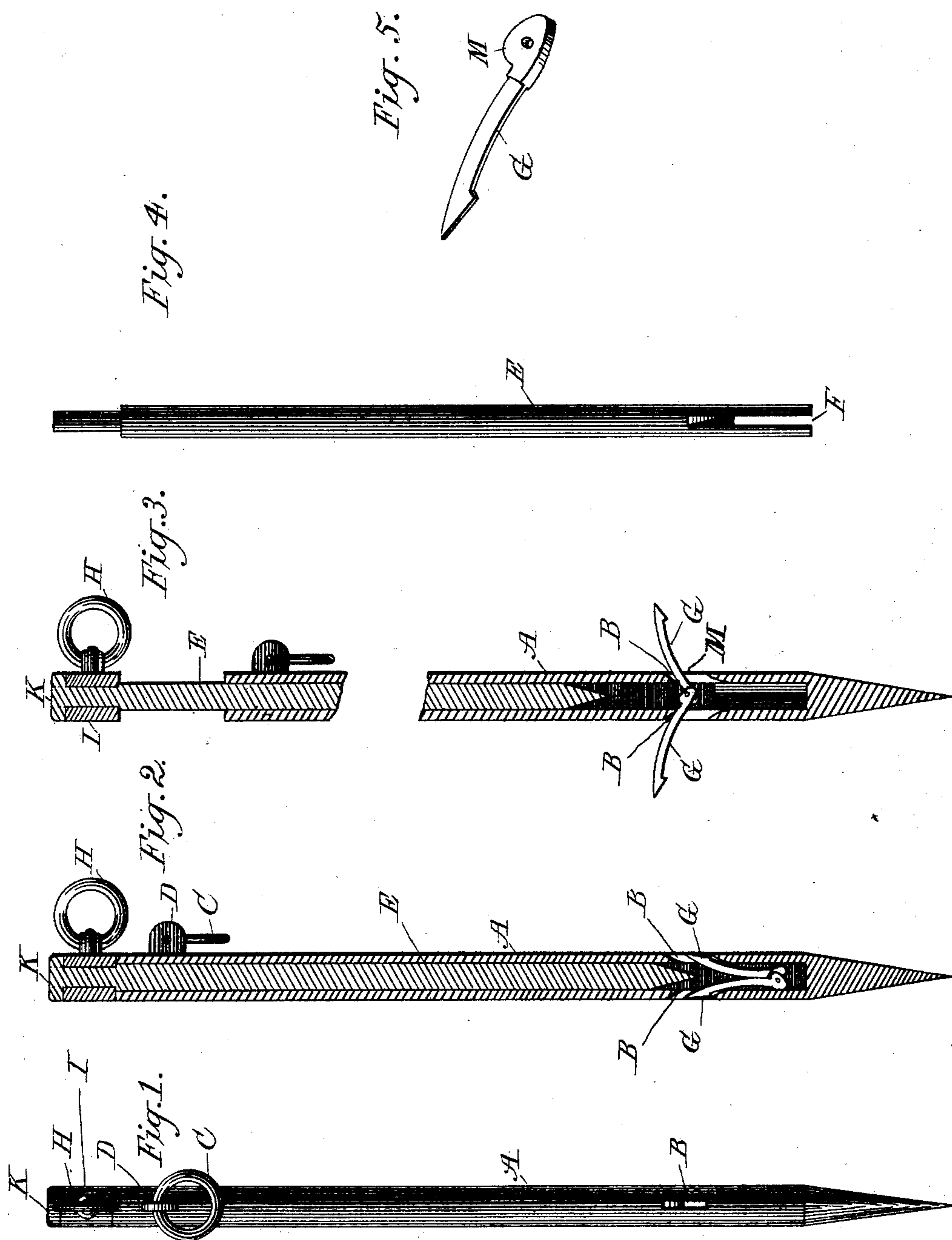
(No Model.)

M. B. RUNYON.

PICKET PIN.

No. 362,183.

Patented May 3, 1887.



Witnesses:

Edward L. Mills.

Chas. H. Bartlett

Inventor:

Milo B. Runyon

By W. A. Bartlett  
att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILO B. RUNYON, OF FORT BUFORD, DAKOTA TERRITORY, ASSIGNOR OF  
ONE-HALF TO BLANTON C. WELSH, OF SAME PLACE.

## PICKET-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,183, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed November 10, 1886. Serial No. 218,505. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MILO B. RUNYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Buford, in the county of Buford and Territory of Dakota, have invented a new and useful Picket-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to picket pins or stakes for holding horses; and it consists in certain improvements in construction, hereinafter pointed out and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation or plan of the improved picket-pin. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section with the anchor collapsed. Fig. 3 is a similar section with anchor extended and plunger partly withdrawn. Fig. 4 is a detail of the plunger; Fig. 5, a detail of one fluke of the anchor.

A indicates a tubular stake or pin, which can be conveniently made of a metallic pipe having a closed and sharpened end. Near the sharpened end of the stake are holes or mortises B on opposite sides of the tube. Near the upper end of the pin there is a ring, C, which is attached to lugs or projections D on the pin. The rod E fits tolerably accurately into the tubular interior of the pin A. Near the lower end of this rod there is a mortise or slot, F, in which flukes G, which form the anchor, are pivoted. These flukes are so attached as to fold into the slot F, when desired. At the upper end of the rod E there is a ring, H, which is attached to a band, I, which forms a swivel. The top of rod E, above the swivel, is formed into a head, K, to retain said swivel.

The rod E may be inserted in the tube A, as in Figs. 1 and 2, and the pin is then driven into the ground, the rod being guided so that the ends of the flukes come opposite the holes B in the tube. The ends of the flukes G will tend to project through the holes B, and if the rod E is then lifted or pulled on the flukes will be projected from the mortises B into the

ground, (see Fig. 3,) being restrained from expanding too far by shoulders, one of which shoulders is shown at M, Fig. 5. The anchor can be again collapsed by driving down the rod E into the pin A, and, when collapsed, the pin can be lifted out of the ground by power applied to ring C, which ring also serves as a suspensory device, and may be used also for holding a picket-rope when it is not desired to use the anchoring device.

The shoulders M of the flukes are of such thickness that they will not pass through the slot F of the tubular stake, so that these shoulders come to a bearing against the inside of the tube. The pivotal point of the flukes is so far removed from the shoulders that the flukes cannot turn to a right angle with rod E inside the tubular pin.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the pointed hollow rod constituting the body of a picket-pin and having side mortises, of a rod fitting within the interior of said body, having expanding flukes pivoted thereto, said flukes constructed to pass through the mortises in the pin in expanding, and a swivel attached to the upper end of said interior rod, whereby a pull on the swivel tends to expand the flukes, substantially as shown.

2. The combination, with a hollow pointed pin having side mortises, as described, of a slotted rod within the hollow pin, said rod having flukes pivoted within the slot in position to pass through holes in the pin-body, and shoulders on the flukes acting as stops to prevent too great expansion of the flukes by bearing on the body of the pin, all substantially as described.

M. B. RUNYON.

Witnesses:

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