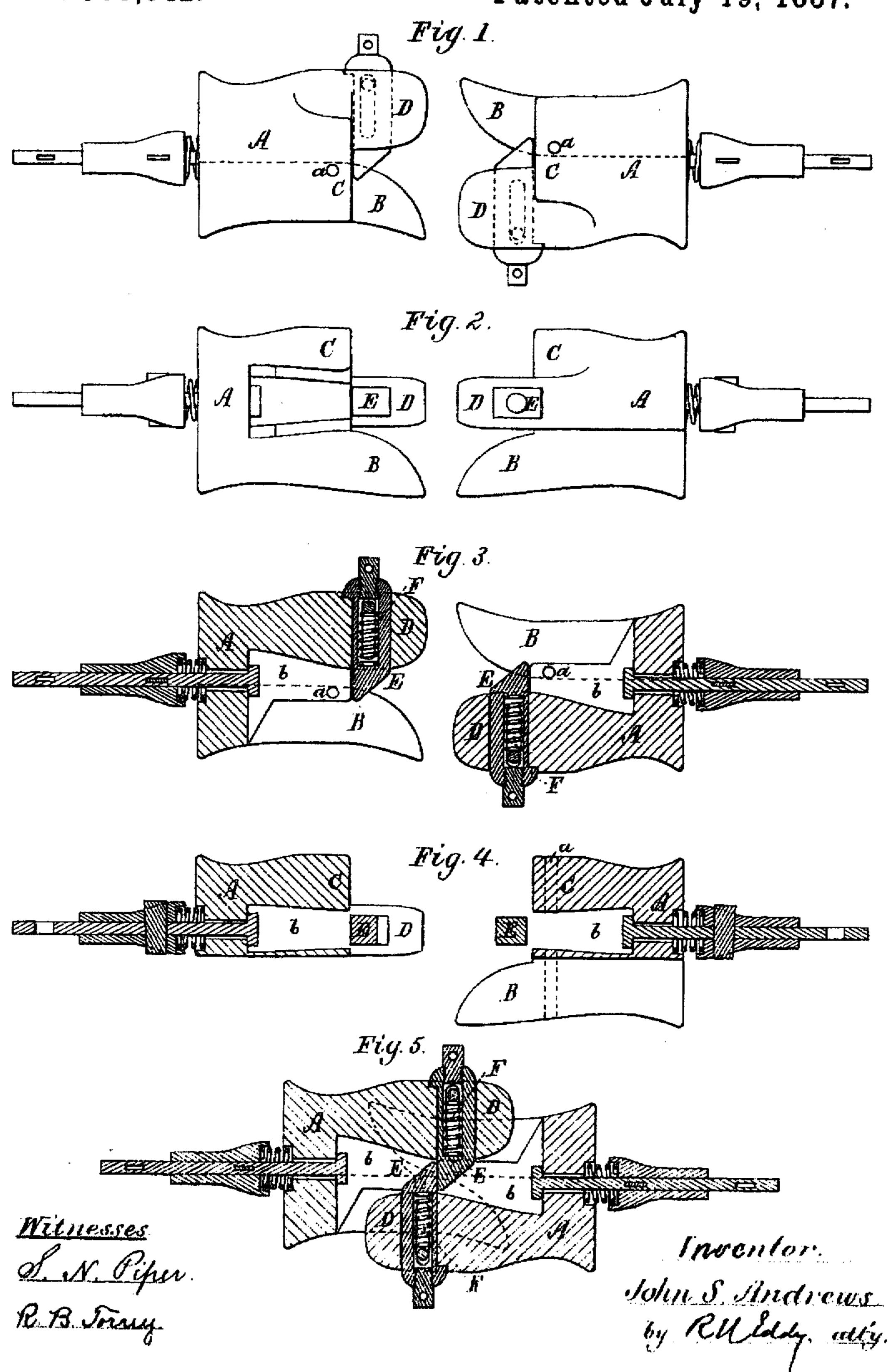
(No Model.)

## J. S. ANDREWS.

CAR COUPLING.

No. 366,642.

Patented July 19, 1887.



## United States Patent Office.

JOHN STRONG ANDREWS, OF MILLTOWN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

## CAR-COUPLING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,642, dated July 19, 1887.

Application filed February 7, 1887. Scrial No. 226,796. (No n odel.)

To all whom it may concern:

DREWS, of Milltown, in the Province of New | able. In rear of the latch there is a chamber Brunswick, of the Dominion of Canada, have 5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Railway-Car Couplers; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which-

Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 a front elevation, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal and median and horizontal section, of a pair of my improved car-couplers as disengaged and arranged in the positions they have when ap-15 plied to two cars to be coupled by them. Fig. 4 is a vertical and median longitudinal section of them as disengaged, while Fig. 5 is a horizontal longitudinal section of the said pair

The nature of my present invention or improvement is defined in the claim hereinafter presented.

of couplers as engaged with each other.

A car-coupler heretofore invented by me, and for which I have applied for a patent, had 25 to its body three curved horns projecting therefrom, and within the body a recess, and in advance of such—in the median horn—there was a spring-catch.

In carrying out my present invention I 30 have dispensed with one of such horns-viz., that which projected upward—and in place of it I have an abutment. Furthermore, I have also virtually dispensed with the median horn, and in lieu thereof I employ a simple projec-35 tion in which there is arranged crosswise of it the locking catch and its actuating spring, the object of so dispensing with the upwardlycurved horn being to enable the coupler, without obstruction from the horn, to pass under 40 the platform of a car, toward which it may be moved, to couple with the coupler underneath such platform.

From one side of the body A of each coupler there is extended a single curved horn, B, 45 which curves outwardly and downwardly relatively to such body. At the other side of the body and opposite such horn there is a shoulder or abutment, C, directly between which and the horn B is the projection D, in and 5c through which is a latch, E, and its operative spring F, all being formed and arranged as shown. A hole, a, goes down through the abutment and into the horn, such hole being !

for reception of a pin to engage the coupler Be it known that I, John Strong An- | with a common link, when such may be desir- 55 or recess, b, in the body A.

> When one coupler is forced toward the other for being engaged with it, the bevel of the latch of one will be pressed against that of the 60 latch of the other, in consequence of which both latches will be moved lengthwise in their carriers until one of such latches may pass the other, in which case their springs will move them in opposite ways, and thereby cause the 65 two couplers to become engaged. By pulling either latch backward sufficiently in its carrier or projection D a disengagement of the two couplers may be effected.

> The horns of the couplers serve, when butt- 70 ing together, to guide the latch of one into contact with and to aid in causing it to properly act against that of the other. The abutments, when in contact, arrest at the proper time the advance of one coupler relatively to 75 the other. I would remark that the projection D is beveled or rounded, as shown, in order that when such projection may be forced against that of another coupler of like kind, in the act of coupling two cars, the rounded 80 parts shall guide the catch of one to that of the other for them to engage with each other.

I do not claim a car-coupling constructed as represented in the United States Patent No. 169,981, for although such is provided with 85 laterally-sliding and interlocking jaws arranged to play horizontally in projections, as is the case with my car-coupling, it has not other devices incident to my car-coupler—that is to say, it has not to each body part the go curved horn nor the abutment, nor their arrangement relatively to the intermediate projection carrying the spring-latch.

Therefore I claim—

The car-coupler, substantially as described, 95 consisting of the body A, the single curved horn B, the abutment C, the intermediate projection D, the recess or chamber b between such projection and horn, and the spring-latch E in such projection, all being arranged essen- 100 tially in manner and to operate as set forth.

## JOHN STRONG ANDREWS.

Witnesses:

ENOCH B. HENNY, GEO. R. GARDNER.