

(No Model.)

W. M. MYERS.  
WHIFFLETREE CLIP.

No. 436,429.

Patented Sept. 16, 1890.

Fig. 1

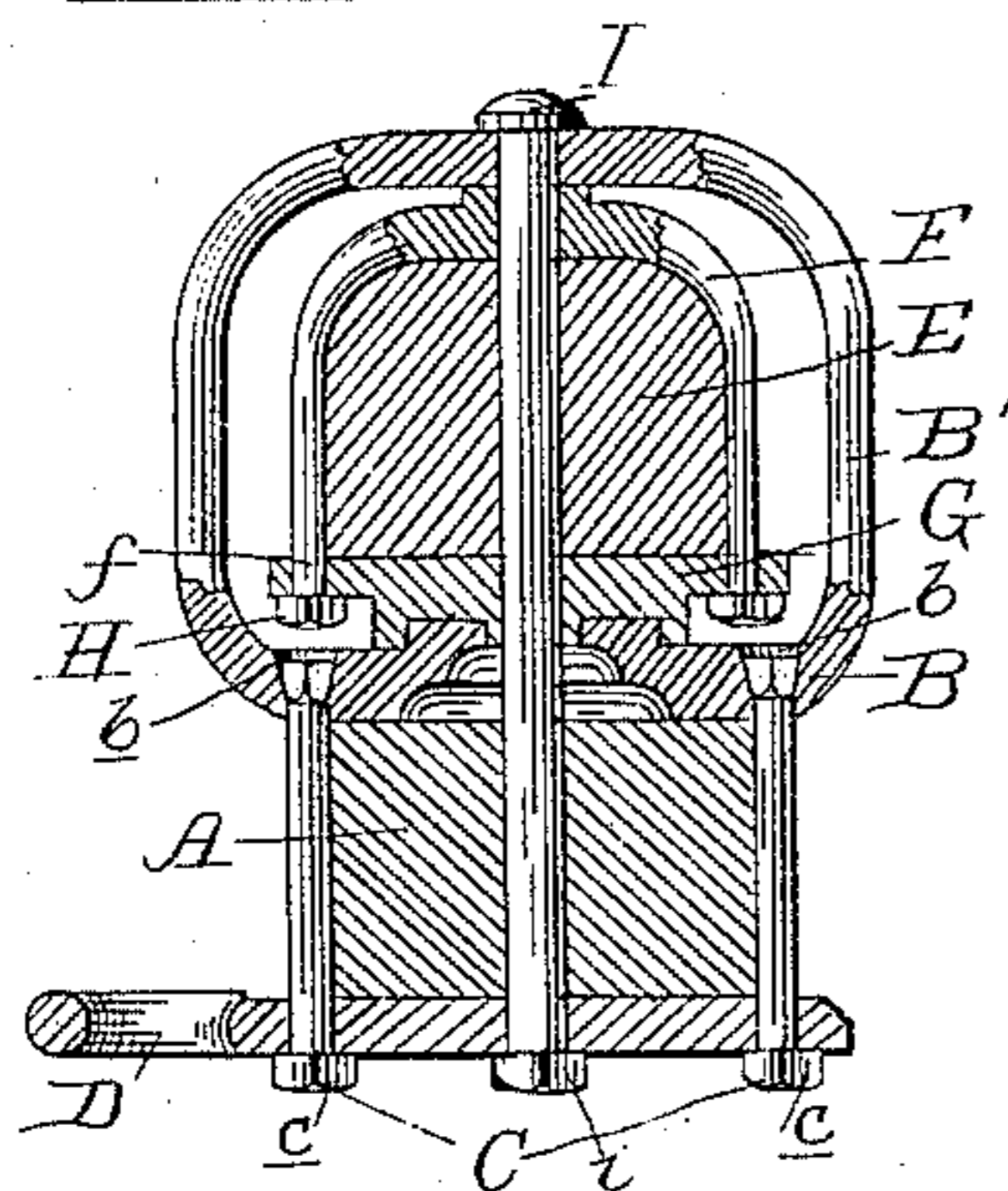


Fig. 2

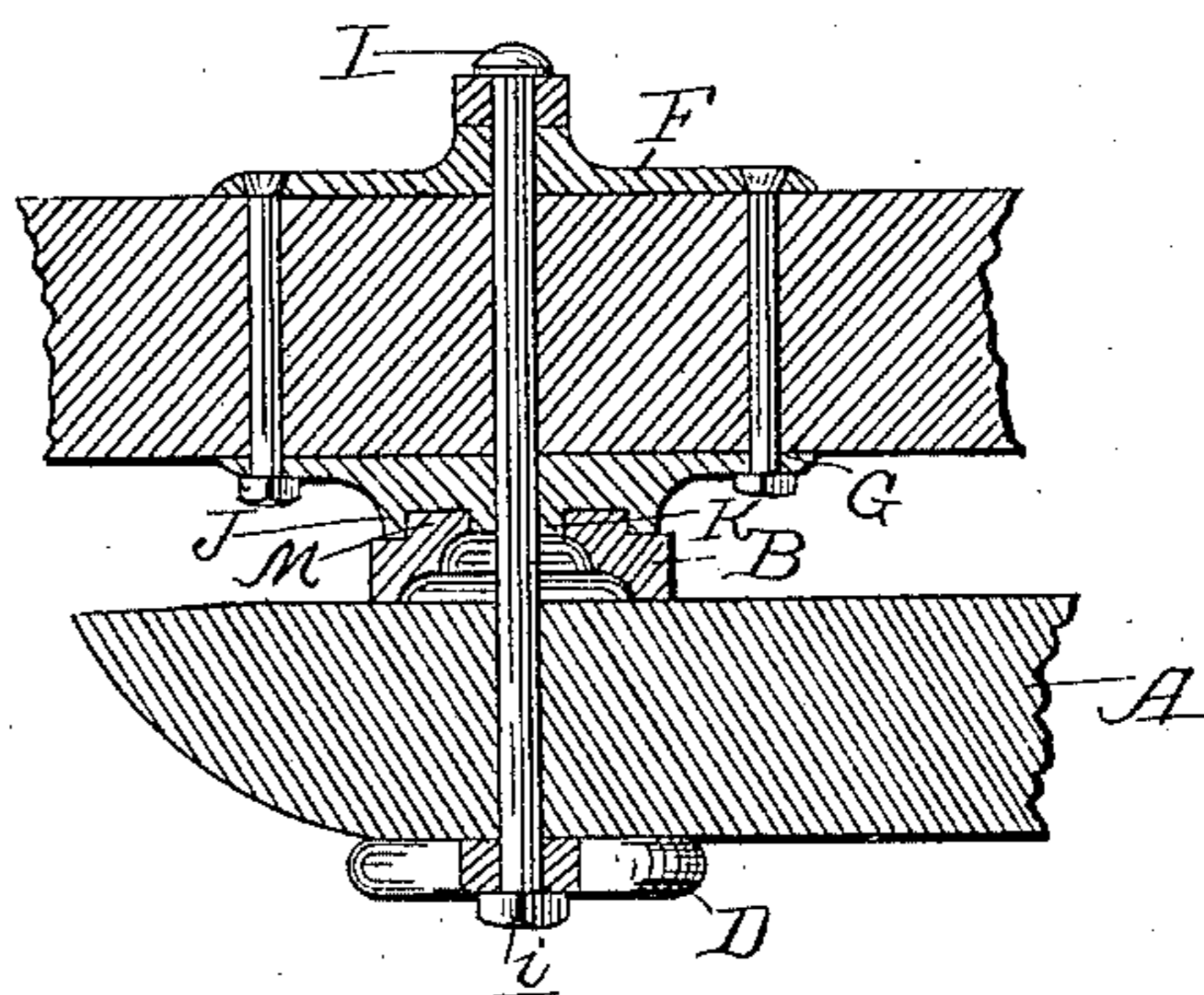


Fig. 3

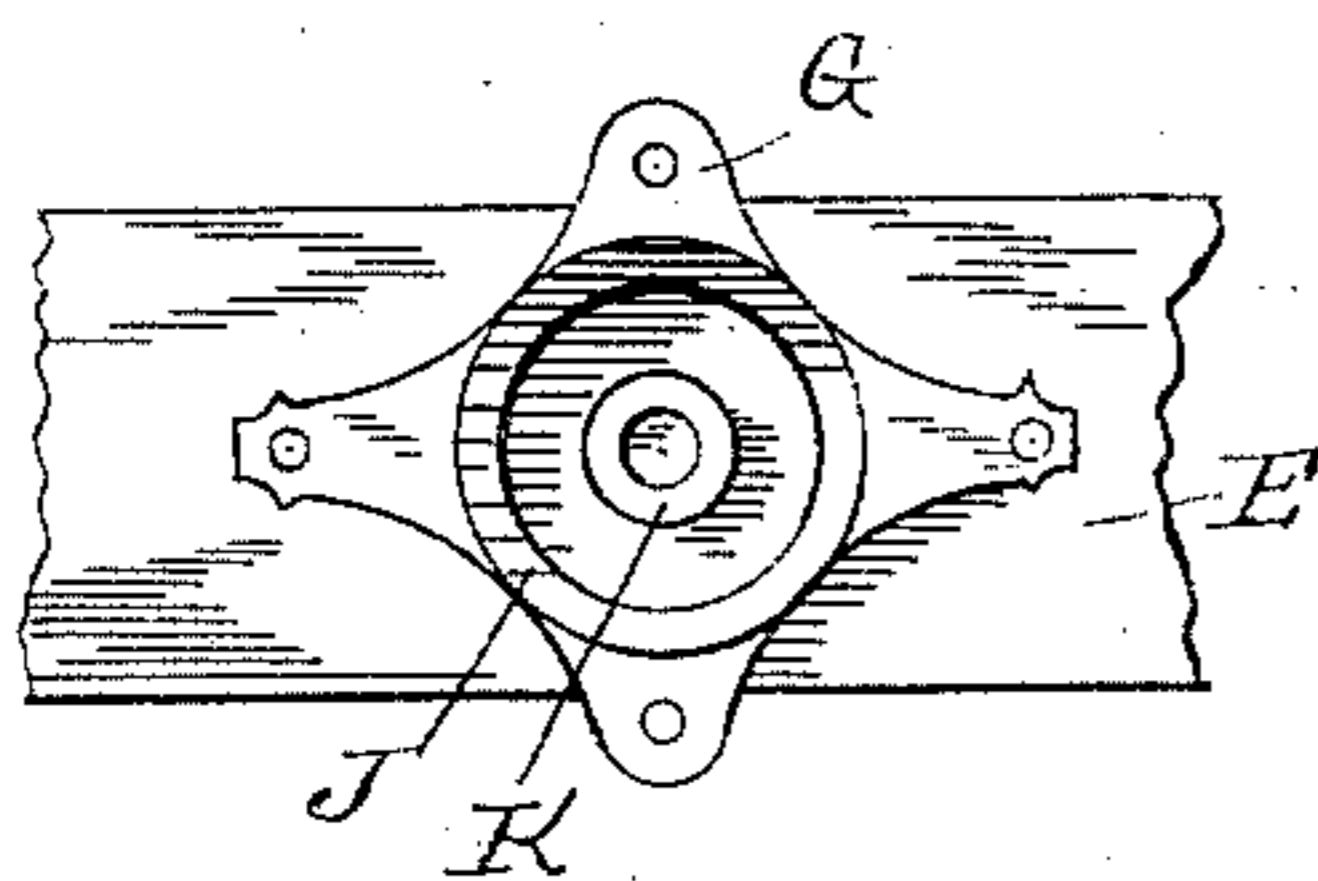


Fig. 4

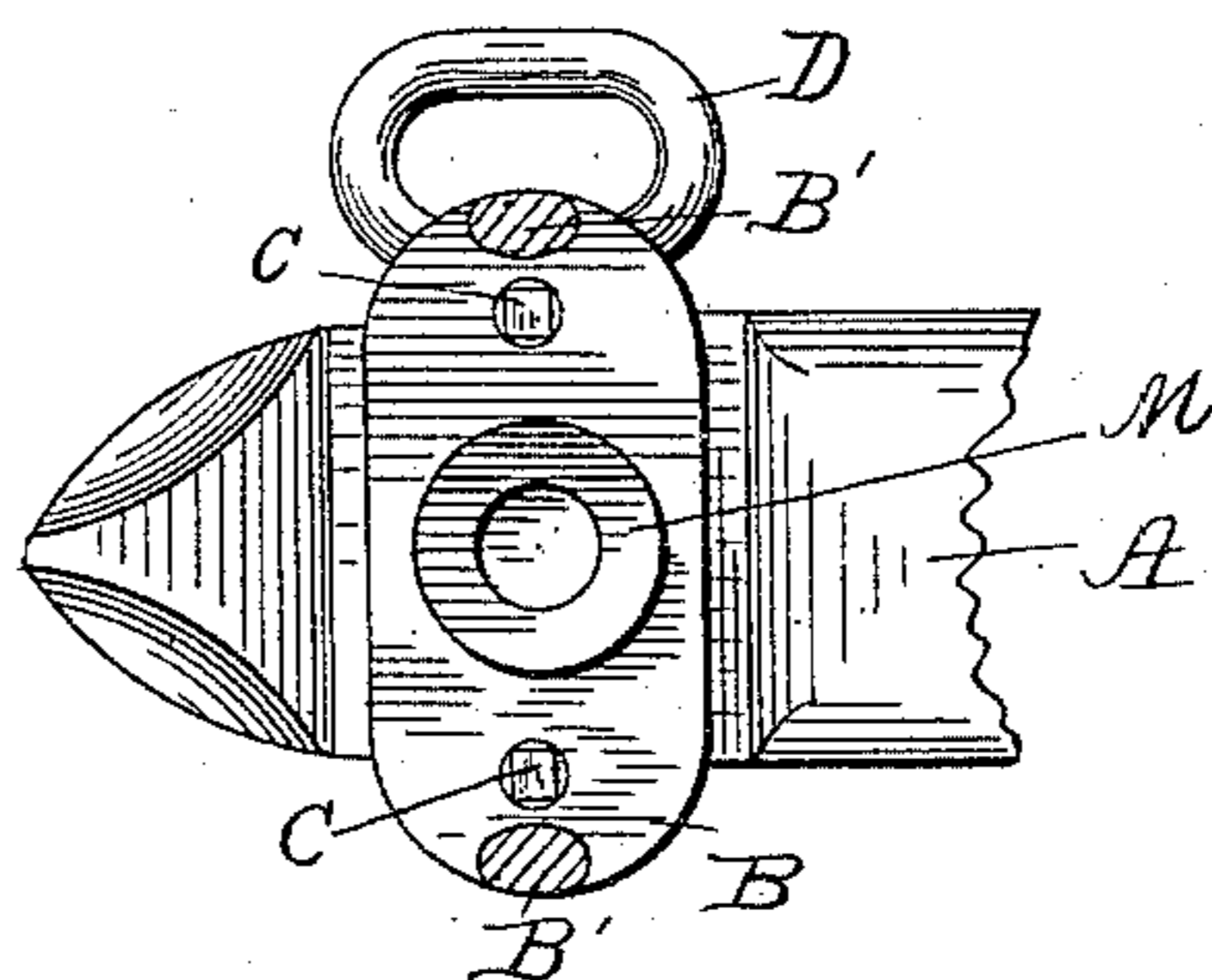
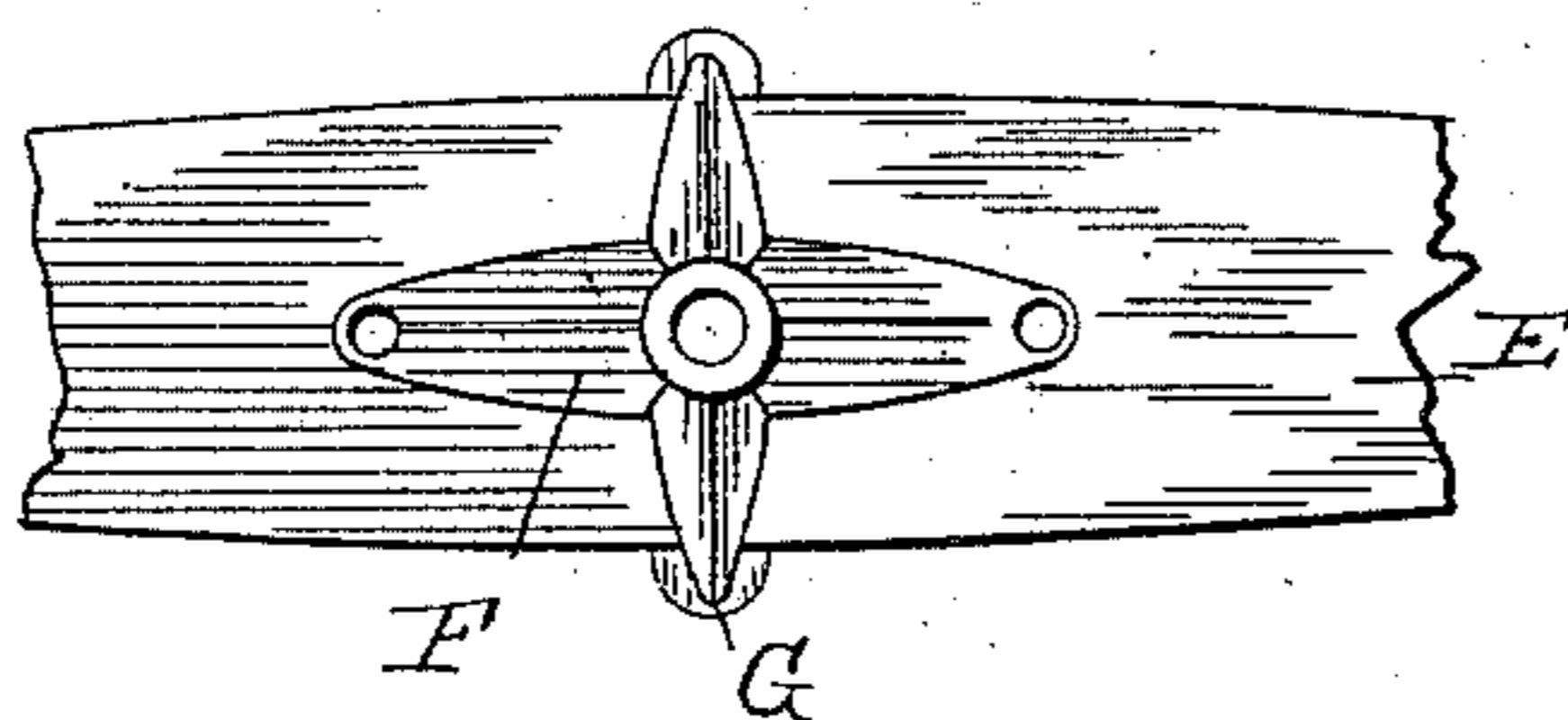


Fig. 5



Witnesses

Thos. S. Robertson  
Francis H. White.

Inventor

William M. Myers

By J. W. Robertson

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. MYERS, OF COSBY, MISSOURI.

## WHIFFLETREE-CLIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,429, dated September 16, 1890.

Application filed June 6, 1890. Serial No. 354,439. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cosby, in the county of Andrew and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clips for Eveners, &c., of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention is an improvement on the devices shown in Patent No. 383,900, issued jointly to myself and Augustus Smith, June 5, 1888; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts herein-  
after particularly described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section on the line of the pivotal bolt at the end of the doubletree. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section through the end of the doubletree and the center of the singletree. Fig. 3 is a reverse plan of the bearing-plate attached to the singletree. Fig. 4 is a plan of the end of a doubletree, showing its bearing-plate with its yoke cut away. Fig. 5 is a plan of the central portion of the singletree and its clip.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A represents the doubletree, of any suitable material or form, upon which is secured the lower or doubletree bearing-plate B, having (preferably formed therewith) the clevis B', and provided with holes *b*, adapted to receive ordinary bolts C, preferably having tapering square heads, which bolts pass down each side of the doubletree and into a plate D below, similar to that in the aforesaid patent, where they receive nuts *c*, and by this means the bearing-plate B and its clevis B' are securely yet cheaply made and secured in place.

Around the singletree E is secured a stirrup F, having threaded ends *f*, which pass through holes in the upper bearing-plate G, and are secured by nuts H, which stirrup and bearing-plate are provided with holes to receive the pivotal bolt I, which also passes through the yoke B', the lower bearing-plate B, and the plate D, below which it receives a nut *i*, whereby the whole is securely connected to-

gether. The top of the stirrup F is provided with ears *f'*, having holes to receive ordinary bolts, which pass through them and through holes in corresponding ears *g*, formed on the upper bearing-plate G, which form additional means of securing the parts together. The bearing-plate G has two annular projections J K, leaving a groove between them, into which fits an annular projection M on the lower bearing-plate. The projection K fits into an aperture in the center of the projection M and receives the bolt I. This arrangement of the projections will be found very efficacious in keeping out grit from the bearing-plates, inasmuch as it will be practically impossible for it to get at the central bearing of said plates, even if it should reach the outer edges of the bearing between the upper and lower bearing-plates. It will be observed that the stirrup F with the nuts H serve the double purpose of, first, firmly securing the upper bearing-plate in its position on the singletree, and, second, with said bearing-plate they form a perfect and secure binding for the singletree, effectually preventing the same from splitting.

From the above description and the drawings it will be seen that my new improvement makes a connection between the doubletree and singletrees that can be cheaply made, readily put together, durable in wear, and therefore not likely to get out of order.

It is evident that these devices may be used for securing a whiffletree to the cross-bar between shafts where a doubletree is not used, and I should consider in such cases such cross-bar as the equivalent of the doubletree shown in the drawings.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with a whiffletree and its pivotal bolt, of a stirrup F, having a central bolt-hole, and its ends threaded and provided with nuts, an upper bearing-plate G, having holes to receive the ends of the stirrup, a central hole to receive the pivotal bolt, a groove on its under side, a lower bearing-plate secured to a suitable support and having an upward projection fitting in the groove of the upper plate, and a pivotal bolt passing through the stirrup and the plates, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a whiffletree and its pivotal bolt, of the clevis B' and plate B, permanently connected together and set on a suitable support, the independent bolts C, 5 having heads fitting in said plate B, the plate D, having holes to receive the bolts C and the pivotal bolt, and the upper bearing-plate G, fitted to the plate B, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a doubletree and 10 singletree, of the horizontal plate B, having clevis B' formed therewith, the plate G, fitting said plate B, the stirrup F, fitted to the singletree and the plate G, the plate D beneath the doubletree, the bolts C, passing through 15 the plates B and D, and the pivotal bolt I,

passing through all the plates and the clevis, substantially as described.

4. The plate and clevis B B', formed in one piece and provided with holes to receive the fastening-bolts C C I, in combination with 20 said bolts, and a plate through which bolts C C pass, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 31st day of May, 1890.

WILLIAM M. MYERS.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. HINTON,

E. L. BOWER.