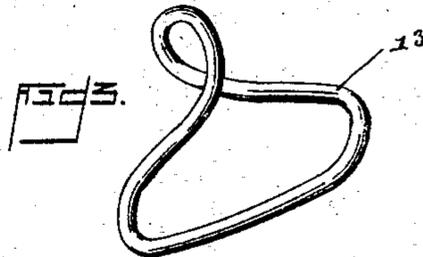
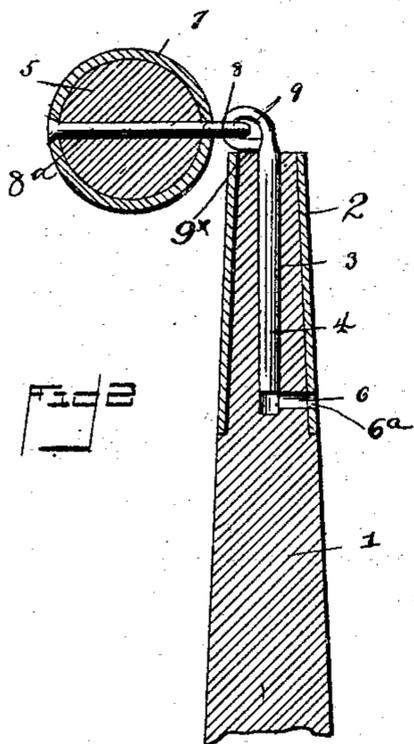
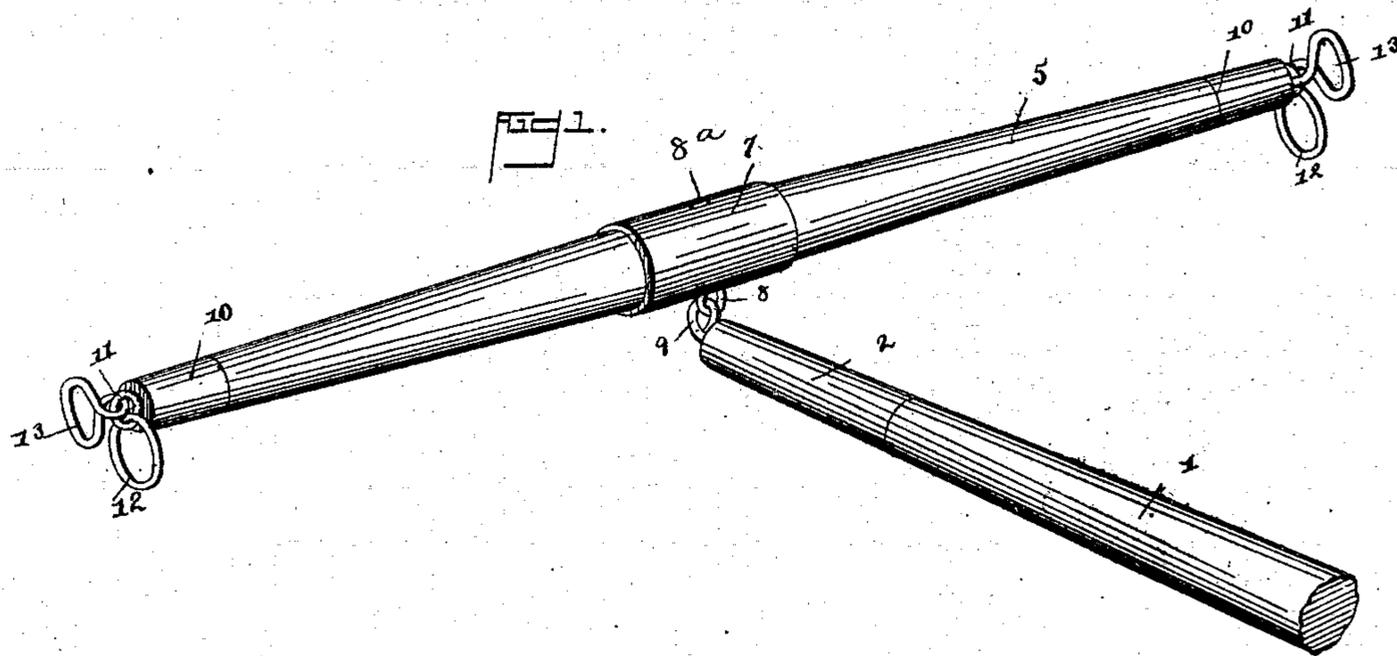


(No Model.)

C. E. FRIZZELL.
NECK YOKE CONNECTION FOR VEHICLE POLES.

No. 503,657.

Patented Aug. 22, 1893.



Witnesses

Chas. A. Ford.

H. J. Riley

Inventor

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By his Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, OF GRAND GLAISE, ARKANSAS.

NECK-YOKE CONNECTION FOR VEHICLE-POLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,657, dated August 22, 1893.

Application filed June 30, 1891. Serial No. 398,072. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Glaise, in the county of Jackson and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Neck-Yoke, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in neck yokes.

The object of the present invention is to simplify and improve the construction of the means for connecting a neck yoke to a pole, and to enable the same to be readily removed from a pole and connected thereto, and to prevent any liability of the lines becoming entangled with the pole.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a neck yoke constructed in accordance with this invention and shown connected to a pole. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the neck yoke taken longitudinally of the pole. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the martingale loops.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a wagon pole provided at its front end with a tip 2 and an axial socket 3. The tip 2 is provided near its loose or rear end, in its under side, with a perforation 6^a which registers with a vertical opening 6 in the under side of the pole. Said opening 6 communicates at its upper end with the axial socket 3. Fitting snugly in this socket, and terminating at its rear end short of the rear side of the opening 6, to permit of the insertion of a sharp instrument, is a coupling-pin 4 which is provided at its front projecting end with an integral upward extending eye 9 whose upper side is approximately flush with the upper side of the tip 2. This eye 9 is preferably formed integral with the coupling-pin by bending the latter rearwardly upon itself, with its free end in contact with the body of the pin to form a shoulder 9^x which is adapted to engage the end of the pole to limit the insertion of the pin. By this means the rear end of the pin is prevented from closing or covering the inner or upper end of the opening 6. The

opening 6 serves as a means of gaining access to the rear end of the coupling-pin to enable the latter to be started by the use of an instrument applied as above mentioned and used as a lever or pry. This opening 6 furthermore allows dirt and dust which may accumulate in the socket to be pushed out as the coupling-pin is inserted. Hence its location in the under side of the pole. A further object in placing said opening 6 in the under side of the pole is to lessen the liability of the same becoming choked by the accumulations.

5 designates a neck-yoke provided with a central sleeve 7, and 8 designates an eye provided with a shank which extends diametrically through the sleeve and the neck-yoke and is headed upon the exterior of the former. The eye 8 depends from the under side of the neck-yoke and is interlocked with the eye 9 upon the front end of the coupling-pin, whereby the neck-yoke is capable of universal movement, and when drawn rearward as in backing it lies upon the upper side of the pole, owing to the upward projection of the eye 9 which permits of free forward and rearward movement of the yoke without contacting with the end of the pole. The object in arranging said eyes to coact without permitting contact of the yoke with the end of the pole is to prevent rearward strain upon the yoke from drawing the coupling-pin, and cause it to press the same rearward. It will be obvious that if the neck-yoke contacts with the end of the pole the parts will retain their relative positions as long as both ends of the neck-yoke are repressed equally; but if one end thereof is repressed a greater distance than the other, by an uneven strain, the end of the pole will act as a fulcrum and the coupling-pin will be partly drawn. While in this condition the pin is liable to be bent or broken or further strained out of place. But as described in connection with the annexed drawings such displacement is impossible. In this way I am enabled to provide a simple construction and the necessity for a fastening device for the coupling-pin is obviated. Ferrules 10 are fitted upon the ends of the neck-yoke, eyes 11 are provided, and engaged with said eyes are hold-back rings 12 and martingale loops 13.

Changes in the form, proportion and minor

details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What I claim is—

5 The combination of a pole provided with a terminal axial socket 3, and a vertical downwardly-extending opening 6, communicating with said socket at its rear end, a smooth coupling-pin 4 fitting removably in said socket and
10 provided at its front end with an upstanding eye 9 adapted to bear against the front end of the pole to limit the insertion of the pin into the socket, whereby its rear end is held flush

with the front side of the opening 6, said eye extending vertically to the upper side of the pole, and a yoke provided with a depending eye 8 interlocked with the eye 9, whereby when repressed the yoke contacts with the upper side of the pole, substantially as specified.

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

CHARLES E. FRIZZELL.

Witnesses:

JOE J. WALKER,
L. D. JAGO.