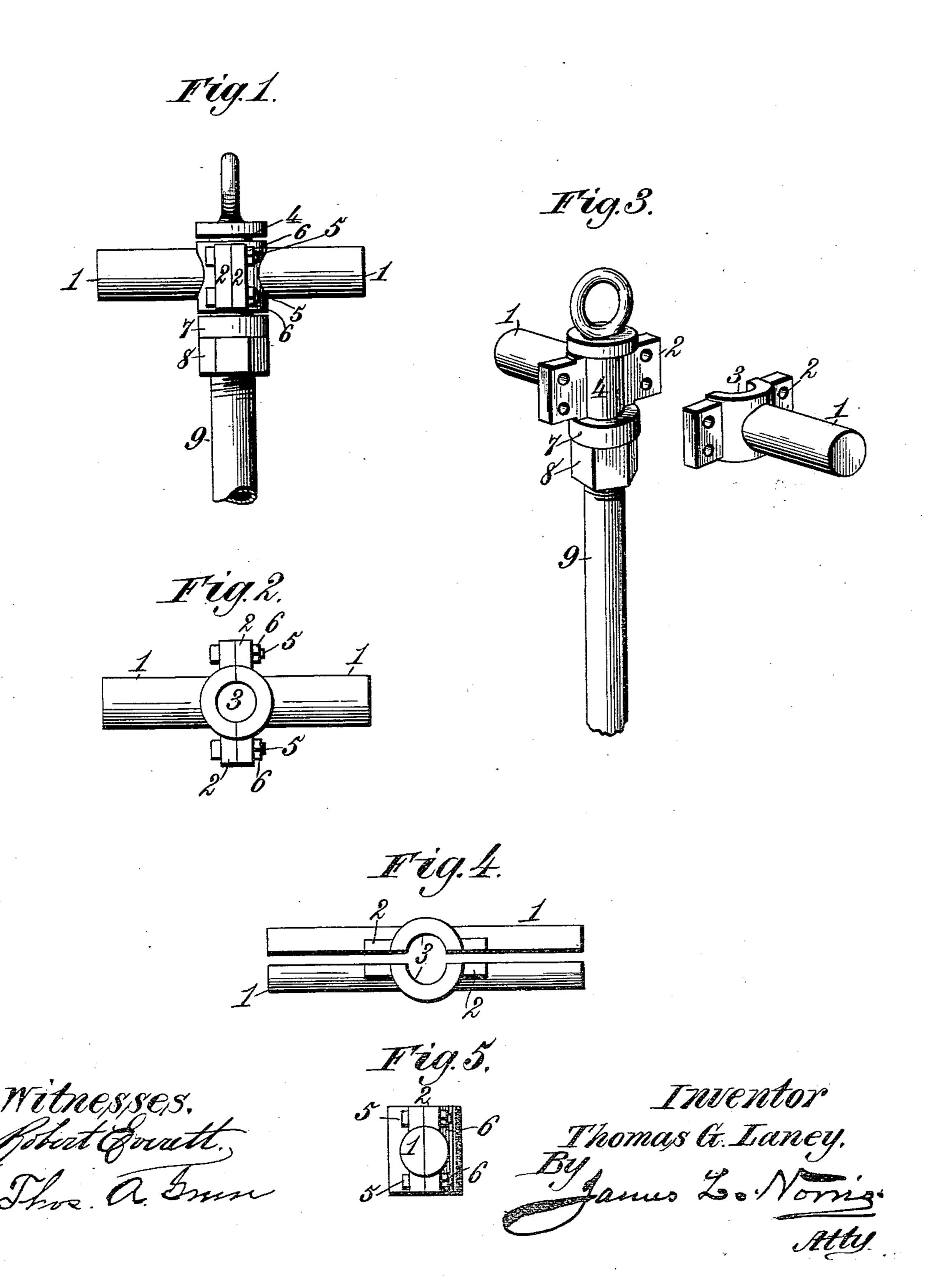
(No Model.)

T. G. LANEY.

CROSS HEAD FOR PARAFFIN REMOVERS.

No. 560,100.

Patented May 12, 1896.



United States Patent Office.

THOMAS G. LANEY, OF LIMA, OHIO.

CROSS-HEAD FOR PARAFFIN-REMOVERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,100, dated May 12, 1896.

Application filed February 12, 1896. Serial No. 579,054. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas G. Laney, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cross-Heads for Paraffin-Removers, of which the following is a specification.

It is the purpose of my invention to provide a novel and simple form of cross-head for paraffin-removers, which consists of two separate parts united by bolts, said parts forming the journals or trunnions of the cross-head and being provided with separable portions, which form, when united, the seat for the swivel.

It is my special purpose to simplify, cheapen, and improve the cross-heads now in general use; and my invention consists in the several novel features of construction of parts hereinafter fully explained, and then particularly pointed out and defined in the claims which conclude this specification.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to fully understand and to make and use my said invention, I will describe the same in detail, reference being had for this purpose to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cross-head constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the cross-head, showing the two parts of which it is composed separated, with the swivel in place. Fig. 4 is a plan view, and Fig. 5 is an end elevation showing a modified construction.

The reference-numeral 1 in said drawings indicates the journals or trunnions of the cross-head, which lie in half-round seats or re-40 cesses in the upper face of the working beam. Upon each of these journals and forming an integral part of the same is a T plate or head 2, lying at right angles with the journal and projecting equally upon both sides of the same. The width of the head 2 is somewhat greater than the diameter of the journal, so that it projects above and below the same. In each plate or head 2 is formed a semicircular recess or seat 3, and these recesses, when 50 the heads 2 are united, form a circular opening which receives the swivel-head 4 of the pipe or tube 9, to which the usual polish-rod is adjustably clamped in the usual manner—for example, as described and shown in Letters Patent No. 445,100, issued to me January 55 20, 1891. The T-heads 2, being upon the inner ends of the journals and at right angles with the latter, they will lie, when united, in the slot formed in the end of the working beam in which the swivel hangs. The sepacorable parts are united by bolts 5, passing through the ends of the plates or heads 2, their threaded ends receiving nuts 6. Below the united parts are the collar 7 and nut 8, made in one piece with the swivel.

The upper end of the pipe or tube 9, in which the ordinary polish-rod is lengthwise adjustable, as before referred to, is joined to and forms a part of the swivel-head 4, and at its lower end it is in practice provided with a 70 clamp for clamping the polish-rod of a pump mechanism. It is not necessary to illustrate the clamp or polish-rod, as these features are well known and are fully explained in my Letters Patent above mentioned.

The swivel-head 4 is cylindrical or circular in cross-section, and at its upper end is constructed with a collar to rest against the upper edges of the parts composing the sectional cross-head.

This construction is extremely simple and comparatively inexpensive, besides being capable of adjustment, removal, or replacement with ease and rapidity.

It is evident that a construction equivalent 85 to that described would be to divide the crosshead longitudinally, the plane of division passing centrally through the length of the journals or trunnions 1 instead of transversely. I have shown this modification in Figs. 4 and 90 5. The only change involved thereby is that the parts of the plate or head 2 are formed longitudinally with the parts of the divided journals or trunnions. The manner of uniting and fastening the two portions by the bolts 95 is the same as that already described.

What I claim is—
1. The combination of a cross-head, consisting of two detachably-connected sections formed integral with journals or trunnions 100 designed to be journaled upon a walkingbeam, and a vertical pipe or tube having at its upper end a cylindrical swivel-head loosely journaled and freely-rotatable between the

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two detachably-connected sections of the cross-head, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of a cross-head composed of two separable sections, and bolts detachably connecting these sections together, said sections being formed integral with journals or trunnions designed to be journaled upon awalking-beam, and acylindrical swivel-head loosely journaled and freely rotatable between the two detachably-connected-sections of the cross-head for the purpose of rotating the polish-rod of a pump mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes de-

3. A cross-head for a paraffin-remover, con-

sisting of two separable sections, each formed integral with a journal or trunnion and with a plate having bolt-holes, and bolts passing through said plates and detachably connecting them together, in combination with a cylindrical swivel-head loosely journaled and freely rotatable between the said detachably-connected sections of the cross-head, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-

nesses.

THOS. G. LANEY.

Witnesses:
Jo. Bletzacker,
WM. Stewart.