

No. 662,362.

A. A. LERBAKKEN.
TONGUE TIP.

Patented Nov. 20, 1900.

(Application filed Sept. 12, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

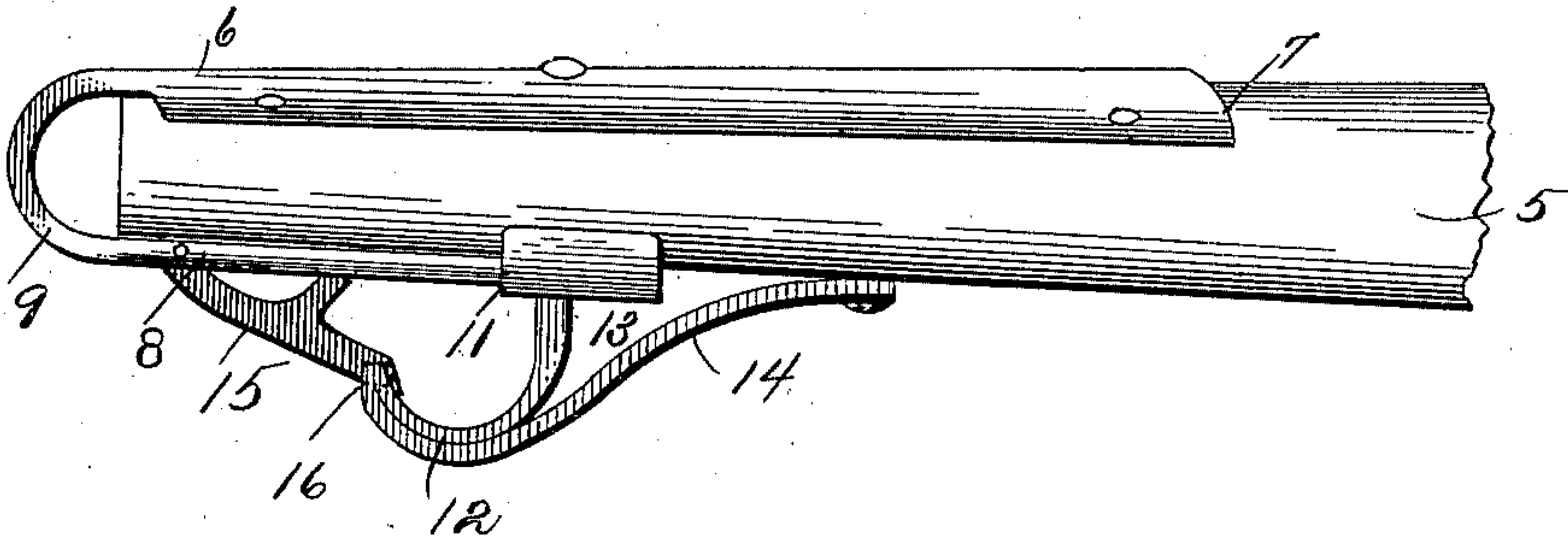


Fig. 2.

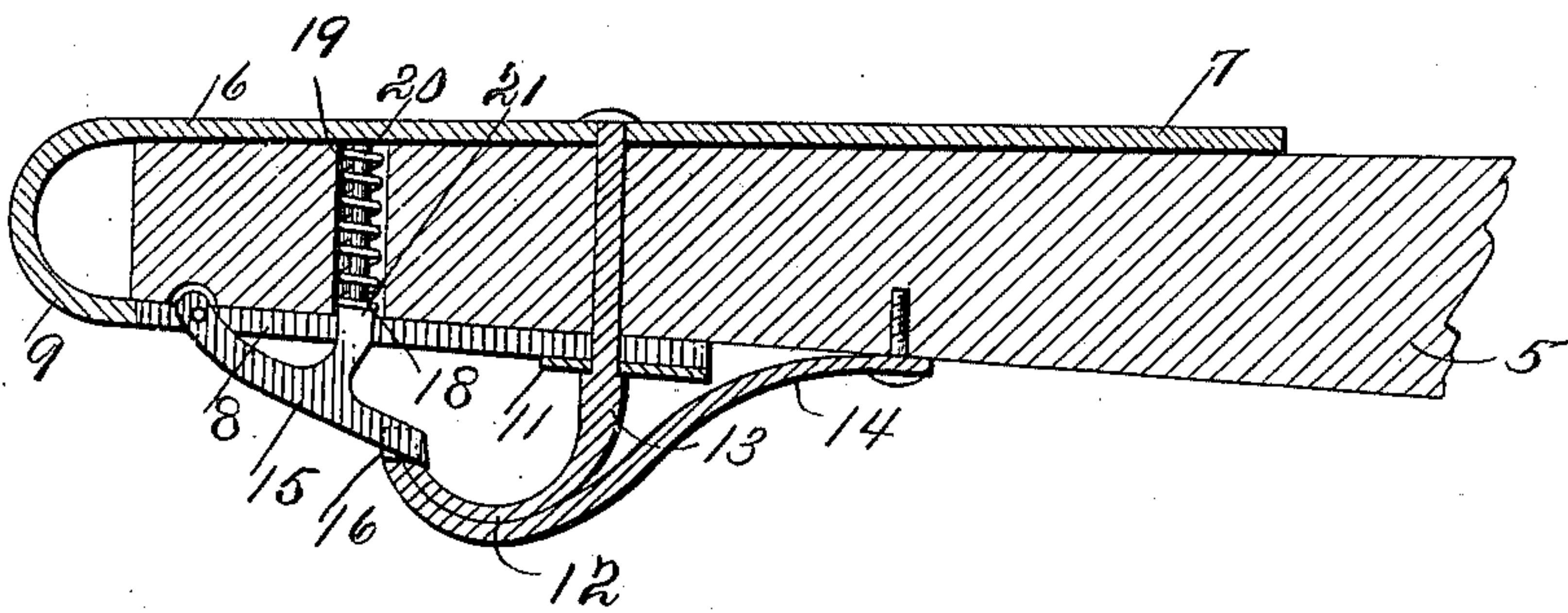
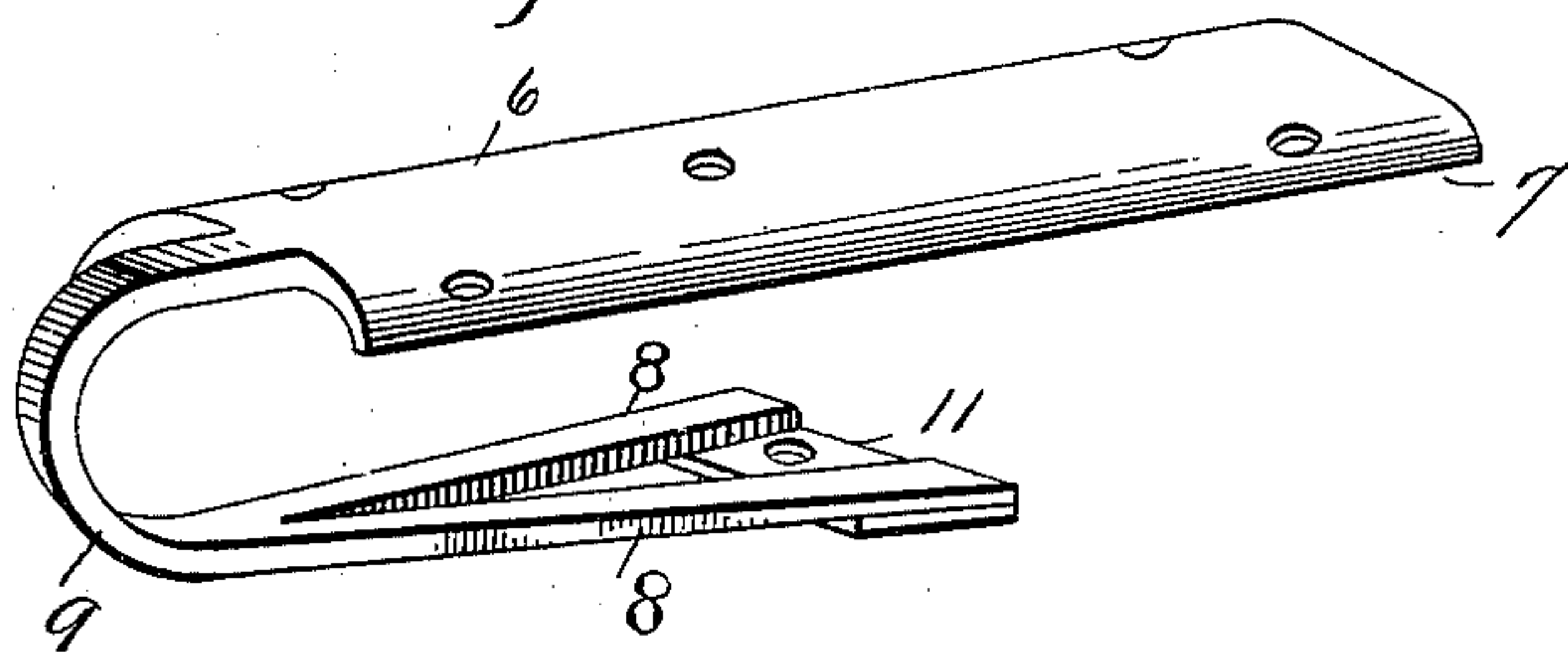


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMUND A. LERBAKKEN, OF CARLISLE, MINNESOTA.

TONGUE-TIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,362, dated November 20, 1900.

Application filed September 12, 1900. Serial No. 29,823. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMUND A. LERBAKKEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carlisle, in the county of Otter Tail, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tongue-Tips; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to tongues or poles for vehicles, and it has specific reference to the tips thereof, one object of the invention being to provide a construction for holding the yoke securely to the tongue, a further object being to so construct and arrange this yoke-holding means that it will be strong and durable and easy and efficient in operation.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts of the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the forward end portion of a tongue provided with a tip constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section taken through the tongue portion of the tip, the mechanism being shown in elevation. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view showing the main iron of the tip.

Referring now to the drawings, 5 represents the tongue of the vehicle, to which the tip is secured. This tip comprises a main U-shaped iron 6, including an upper leg 7, which is arc-shaped in cross-section to fit upon the upper faces of the tongue, and a lower leg 8, the legs having a connecting-web 9, having an eye at the end of the tongue. The lower leg 8 is bifurcated, as shown, and the extremities of the bifurcations are mutually connected by means of a plate 11, the lower leg 8 being fitted to lie snugly against the lower side of the tongue.

A hook 12 is provided for engagement with the yoke to hold it against rearward movement of the tongue, and this hook 12 has a stem 13, which is passed through the plate 11 and through alining perforations in the tongue 5 and the upper leg 7. This portion of the stem is passed through the plate, the tongue and the leg being reduced in diameter to form a shoulder, which rests against the plate 11 to limit the movement of the stem upwardly. The

upper end of the stem is riveted down against the upper face of the leg 7, and thus acts to hold the legs 7 and 8 against the tongue and is itself held in place by these legs. Additional screws or rivets may also be employed for holding the tip to the tongue, as will be readily understood.

In order to brace the hook 12 against the strain of the yoke, a brace 14 is provided, which is formed, preferably, with the hook and is a continuation of the bill of the hook, it being bent backwardly over the bill and then rearwardly from the stem, the extremities of this brace being secured against the under side of the tongue, as shown.

To prevent displacement of the yoke from the hook, a keeper 15 is employed. This keeper consists of a lever, one end of which is pivoted between the bifurcations of the lower leg 8 of the tip, the opposite end of this lever being adapted to lie in the slot 16 at the end of the bill of the hook 12 to prevent lateral displacement of the keeper from the hook. In order to hold the keeper in engagement with the hook, a stem 18 is formed thereon, this stem being passed between the bifurcations of the leg 8 and seated in a perforation 19 in the tongue 5. A helical spring 20 encircles this stem and rests at one end against a shoulder 21 of the stem and at the opposite end against the under side of the upper leg 7, which covers the upper end of the perforation. This spring holds the stem normally projected, and thus holds the keeper in its operative position.

The operation of this device will be evident to those skilled in the art, and it will be easy of structure, simple and efficient, and durable.

In practice modifications of the specific structure may be made, and any suitable materials and proportions may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

The combination with a tongue of a tip comprising a plate including the upper and lower legs disposed on the opposite sides of the tongue, the lower leg being bifurcated, and having the extremities of the bifurcations connected to the alining perforations through the upper leg, a hook having a stem engaged with the perforations to hold the hook and the plate to the tongue, a keeper

pivoted between the bifurcations of the lower leg, said keeper lying normally in engagement with the hook, a stem entering the recess in the tongue, and a spring encircling
5 the stem and adapted to hold the stem normally projected.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my

name, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 17th day of August, 1900.

AMUND A. LERBAKKEN.

Witnesses:

D. BURBANK,

G. WALTER FRANKBERG.