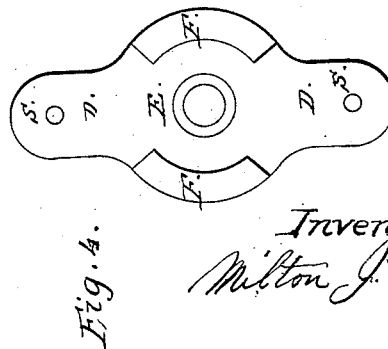
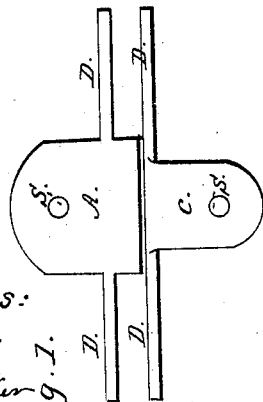
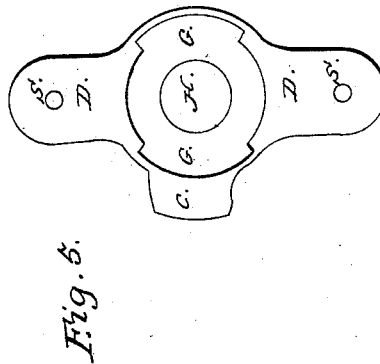
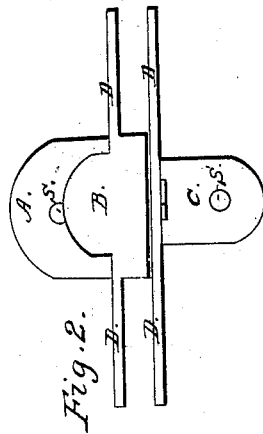
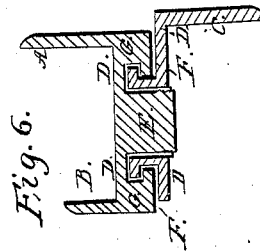
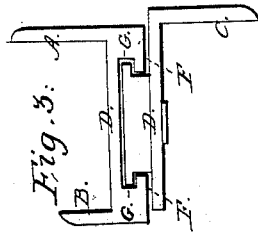


M. J. PALMER.

Whiffletree.

No. 44,968

Patented Nov. 8. 1864



Witnesses:
Lewis P. Phillips
Nelson M. Baker

Inventor:
Milton J. Palmer

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON J. PALMER, OF HOMER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN COUPLINGS FOR WHIFFLETREES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,968, dated November 8, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON J. PALMER, of Homer, in the county of Cortland and State of New York, have invented a new and useful machine for coupling whiffletrees to eveners, cross-bars, poles, or to vehicles, in whatever manner, in a way to secure strength, safety from accident, convenience, and durability more perfectly than in any other known way, to be styled a "Whiffletree-Coupling;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a lateral perspective back view. Fig. 2 is a lateral perspective front view. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal perspective view. Fig. 4 is the upper section, lower face; Fig. 5, the lower section, upper face; Fig. 6, transverse section of complete machine.

The invention consists of two sections, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The lower section, Fig. 5, is fastened to the cross-bar evener or other timber by means of screws *s s* in plate D, and also by the arm C, at the back of plate D, projecting downward with screw *s*. On the upper surface of the lower section, Fig. 5, and around the center, is a flange, G G, near the front and back edges in two segments, G G. Through the center is hole H, enlarged on the lower side to receive nut I. The upper section, Fig. 4, consists of a similar plate, D, from which arises a back standard, A, and a

front standard, B. This is fastened to the whiffletree by means of screws *s s s* in plate D and standard A, and resting against front standard, B. In the center, and projecting downward, is a pivot, passing through hole H, in the lower section, and fastening with a nut, I. Projecting from the lower surface is flange F, fitting into flange G of the lower section.

The machine is put together by turning the plates at right angles, inserting pivot E in hole H, bringing the sections together, then turning them to a parallel position.

When thus put together, the whiffletree is held firm both in front and rear by means of the flanges F and G. The full strength of the timber is thereby secured, as no bolt passes through the whiffletree.

In the ordinary mode of fastening, the bolt-hole cuts off one-fourth of the timber in the center, where strength is most needed, while the hole is constantly wearing larger, and increasing the liability to break. The flanges likewise secure the whiffletree from becoming detached even if the nut comes off.

I claim—

The arrangement of the flanges F and G, in combination with the pivot E and nut I, the standards A B C, the screws *s s*, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

MILTON J. PALMER.

Witnesses:

LEWIS P. PHILLIPS,
NELSON M. BAKER.