(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. H. TRABUE.

COUPLING AND LINCH PIN.

No. 264,910. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

Fig. 1.

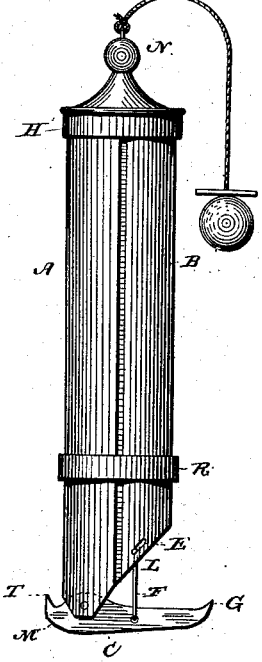
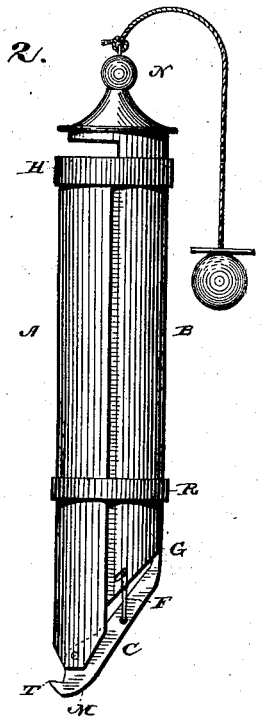


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

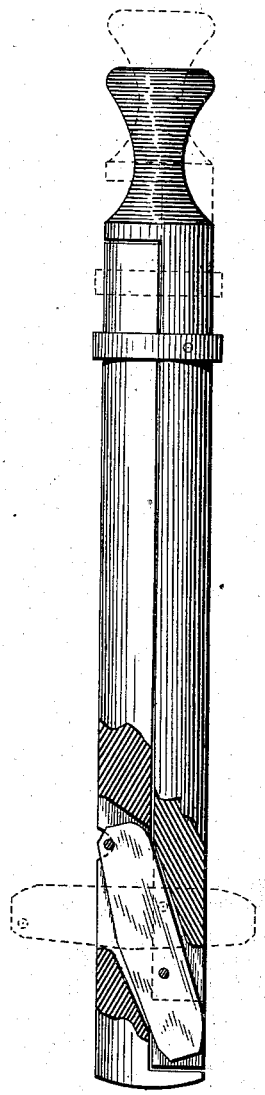
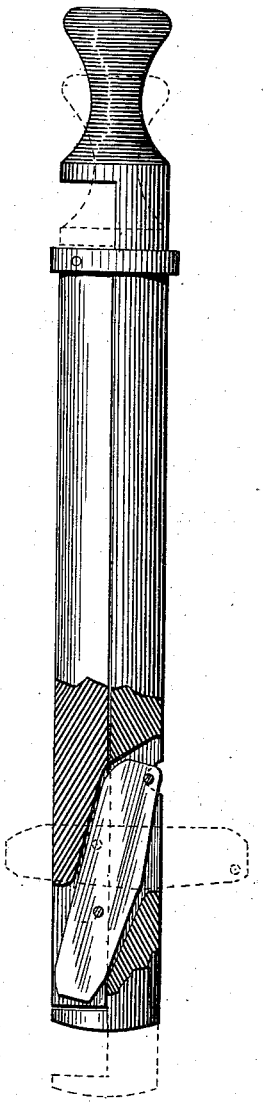


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC H. TRABUE, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

COUPLING AND LINCH PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,910, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed June 2, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC H. TRABUE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coupling and Linch Pins; 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.

My invention relates to coupling and linch pins.

Heretofore it has been common to make pins with a hollow screw-tapped center, through which a screw-threaded bolt was inserted. This bolt was provided with a screw-threaded neck and a pivoted link pendent from the lower end. When the pin was inserted in its proper place the bolt was screwed up until the link came in contact with the bottom of the pin, which could not then be withdrawn from place except by unloosening the bolt.

The object of my invention is to produce a device that will obviate the necessity of making a hollow pin.

The nature of my invention consists of a combination of parts, all as will hereinafter be described.

Referring to the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent one form of pin; Fig. 3, a linchpin, and Fig. 4 a modified form of the devices shown in the other figures.

A represents a pin formed of two longitudinal sections, A′ A^2, having flat faces which move upon each other, as will hereinafter be set forth. Section A′ is provided at its upper end with a collar, *c*, having an opening, *c′*, through which section A^2 is inserted. Section A^2 extends above section A′, and is provided with a head, C, having a lip, c^2, which rests upon the top of section A′. The lower end of section A′ is provided with a transverse slot, in which is pivoted a catch, D. The long arm of this catch D extends inwardly and under section A^2, which is provided with a link, E, extending to the long arm of lever D. To the head C of section A^2 is attached a ball by means of a cord, which permits of the ball resting upon the platform or in a suitable holding device, so that a person standing upon the platform can operate the pin, when the pin is suspended by the ball, when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 shows a modification of the device. It differs from the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2 in that the locking-lever is pivoted in slots above the bottom of the pin. The section A^2, however, is provided with a transverse slot in which pin *d* on catch D passes when pin A is suspended by its head, so that the end of the catch will be wholly within the bolt. The end of this section is also provided with a lip, *d′*, which prevents too great a strain upon the pins *d* d^2 when pin A is suspended by its head. When the pin A has been inserted in the pin-hole it is suspended by means of collar *c*.

Fig. 4 shows a device which differs from that shown in Fig. 3 in that the head and collar are upon section A^2 and lip *d′* upon section A′. It will readily be seen by the drawings that the locking and unlocking of the pins are accomplished by gravity, and that an operator can insert the pin in the pin-hole and lock them in place much quicker than by the old way of screwing them together. The faces of the sections may be smooth, so that they will slide readily upon each other. The twin pin is fifty per cent. stronger and less liable to break than a solid pin.

What I claim as new is—

1. A coupling-pin consisting of two longitudinal sections adapted to slide upon each other, as shown, and connected together at or near their lower ends by a catch which is opened or closed by sliding the sections upon each other, substantially in the manner described.

2. A coupling-pin consisting of two longitudinal sections adapted to slide upon each other, as shown, and connected together at or near their lower ends by means of a catch pivoted to one section, and having an arm provided with a cross-pin which works in a slot on the other section, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

ISAAC H. TRABUE.

Witnesses:
A. H. PERRY,
H. W. HAWES.