

(No Model.)

F. L. REMINGTON.
COUPLING PIN.

No. 401,659.

Patented Apr. 16, 1889.

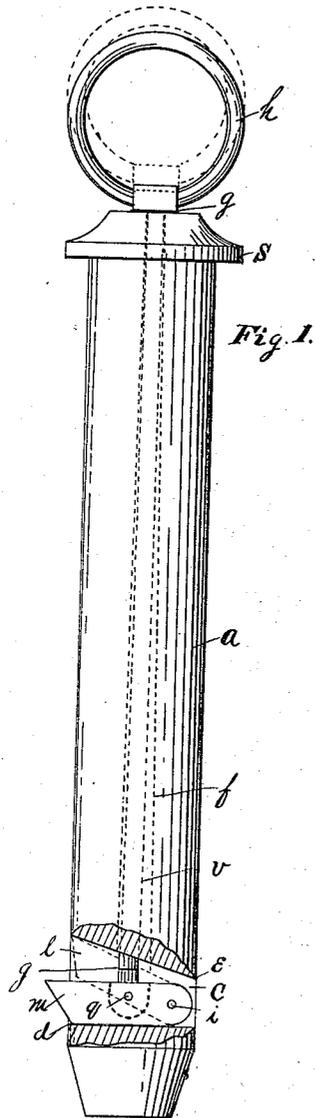


Fig. 1.

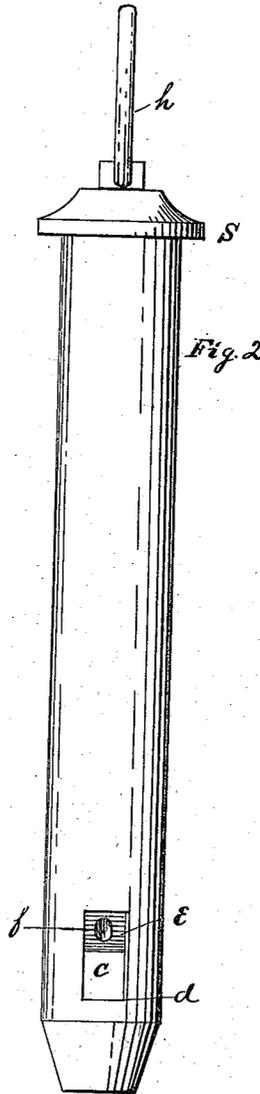


Fig. 2.

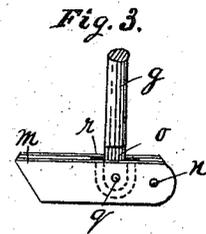


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
Dud. A. Mason
O. Q. Chason

Inventor
Frank L. Remington
By N. Mason atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK L. REMINGTON, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

COUPLING-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,659, dated April 16, 1889.

Application filed September 8, 1888. Serial No. 284,713. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK L. REMINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Bedford, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coupling-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents my improved coupling-pin with a portion of one side broken away in order to show the adjustment and operation of the latch. Fig. 2 is another view of the coupling-pin, showing the longitudinal opening through its center, and also the transverse slot through its body for the reception of the latch. Fig. 3 shows the construction of the latch and the manner of attaching it to the rod which operates it.

a represents a coupling-pin having head *s*, and provided with an opening through its center from the transverse slot *c* to the top of the head *s*. This opening gradually diminishes in size from the slot *c* to the head of the pin, where it is of a size to loosely fit the rod *g*, the top of which is provided with a ring, *h*. The transverse slot *c* has its lower side, *d*, at right angles with the side of the coupling-pin, and its upper side, *e*, at an angle thereto. In the slot *c* is pivoted the latch *m* by means of the pin *i*.

The construction of the latch *m* is shown in Fig. 3, in which *r* represents a recess for receiving the flattened end *o* of the rod *g*, where it is pivoted by means of the pin *q*. The latch *m* is also provided with the hole *n* to receive the pin *i*, on which it swings. One end of the latch *m* is rounded and the other chamfered to an acute angle, so that when it is in position, as shown in Fig. 1, and raised to its fullest extent by means of the rod *g*, every part of it will be within the circumference of the coupling-pin, and thus enable the pin to be

removed from its seat without hinderance. When the several parts of the device are adjusted together as shown in Fig. 1, in raising the latch *m* to the position shown by the dotted lines *l*, the lower end of the rod *g* has a lateral motion in the direction of the length of the latch *m*, and the opening *f* is made larger at the slot *c*, in order to accommodate this motion.

The operation of the device is as follows: The ring *h* of the rod *g* is grasped and raised, which motion raises the outer end of the latch *m* and causes it to move within the circumference of the pin until it bears against the upper side of the slot *c*, when the pin can be further raised from its position, and the uncoupling of whatever has been coupled by it accomplished. The pin, being held by the ring *h*, is again dropped to its seat until the weight of it is suspended by the head *s*, when the ring *h* is released, and its weight and that of the rod *g* causes the outer end of the latch to be thrown without the circumference of the pin, and thus prevents the pin from being moved from its seat from any cause except an intentional one.

I claim—

A coupling-pin consisting of the pin *a*, having head *s*, transverse slot *c*, longitudinal opening *f*, tapering toward the head of the pin, the latch *m*, having one end rounded and the other chamfered, and provided with the recess *r* and pivoted in slot *c*, and the rod *g*, provided with ring *h*, extending from the head of the pin through the opening *f* to the latch *m*, where it is pivoted in the recess *r*, all as shown and described.

FRANK L. REMINGTON.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. MASON,
THOS. M. JAMES.