

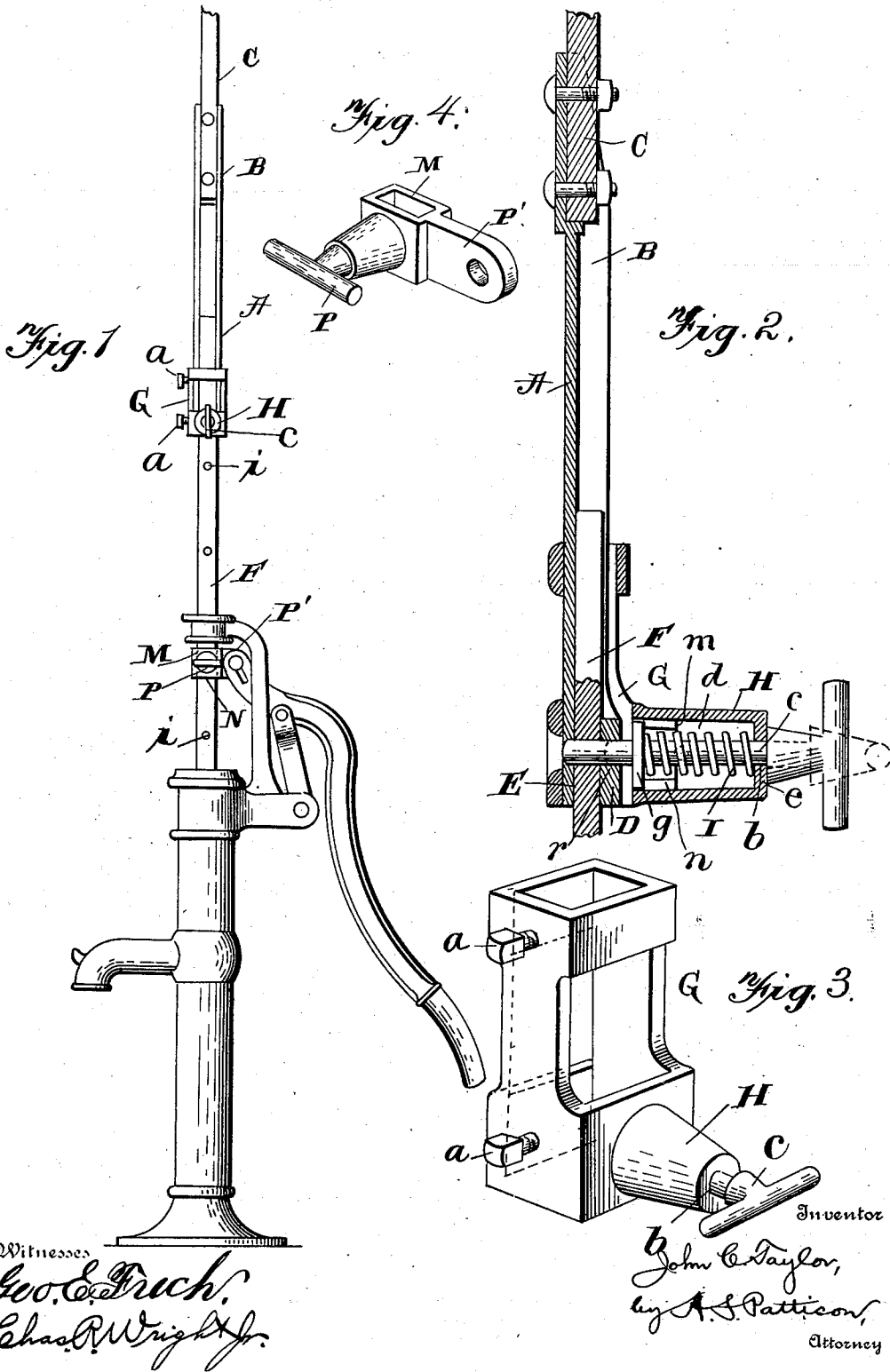
No. 657,468.

Patented Sept. 4, 1900

J. C. TAYLOR.
WINDMILL PUMP CONNECTION.

(Application filed Mar. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. TAYLOR, OF FINDLAY, OHIO.

WINDMILL-PUMP CONNECTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,468, dated September 4, 1900.

Application filed March 24, 1900. Serial No. 10,064. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Findlay, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Windmill-Pump Connections, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in windmill-pump connections, and pertains to an improved connection whereby the pump connection can be quickly and readily made or detached and when the connection is made be a firm and strong arrangement and adapted to be attached to the ordinary windmill connecting-rod.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the connection embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central sectional view. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the spring-catch frame or socket. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a pump connection with my spring-pressed pin applied thereto.

Referring now to the drawings, A indicates a U-shaped channel-bar, which is in the main part constructed as usual and to one end, B, of which is suitably screwed or bolted the usual windmill-rod C. In my construction I provide the opposite end of the channel-bar A with a transverse web D, which, together with the sides and bottom of the channel-bar, forms an opening E, through which the connecting flat metallic bar F loosely passes.

My connection consists of a frame or socket G, which is of a sufficient size to permit the channel-bar A to pass loosely therethrough and to be longitudinally adjustable thereupon. This frame is of such a size that it will snugly receive the channel-bar, but will permit it to move therethrough for the purpose of adjustment. Passing through the side wall of this frame G are suitable clamping-bolts *a*, which have their inner ends engage the adjacent side wall of the channel-bar A and serve as means for locking the frame G to the channel-bar, or, inversely stating, for the purpose of securing the channel-bar within the frame G. This frame G is provided with a laterally-projecting spring-catch-receiving socket H, which projects therefrom at that side adjacent the open side of the U-shaped channel-bar A, as clearly

illustrated. This socket H is provided with an opening *b* in its upper end, through which the stem *c* of the spring-pin freely passes, and the socket below this point is enlarged, as shown at *d*, for the purpose of receiving a spring I therein, the upper end of the spring adapted to abut against the inner side of the flange *e* at the upper end of the socket and the opposite end of the spring resting against a transverse pin *g* or stud projecting from the pin, and the spring thus serves to hold the pin with its inner projecting end normally projecting from the inner end of the socket H for the purpose of engaging any one of a plurality of transverse perforations *i*, formed in the flat metallic bar F.

The lower end of the chamber *d*, formed in the socket H, is contracted for the purpose of forming a transverse shoulder *m*, and this contracted portion *m* is provided with passageways *n*, through which the pin, lug, or projection *g* carried by the stem of the locking-pin may freely pass. The function of this construction is to permit the pin to be locked in an outward position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, by drawing the pin outward and giving it a partial turn, and thus causing the pin or lug *g* to engage the upper edge of the contracted portion *m* and hold the pin upward and out of engagement with the bar F, whereby the connection is broken for any desired purpose.

As before stated, I preferably provide the channel-bar A with a transverse web D, and this transverse web is preferably provided with an opening *r*, through which the locking-pin is also adapted to pass before entering one of the perforations in the bar F. By means of this construction the pull is removed from the frame G and all of the strain is brought directly upon the channel-bar, the said frame G serving to carry an independent locking-pin.

I provide a connection M, adapted to be connected with the pump-handle, and this connection consists of a frame, as illustrated, the said frame having a transverse opening N, adapted to receive a flat perforated bar and a laterally-projecting spring-pin-receiving socket P, said spring-pin adapted to traverse the said openings and to enter a perforation in the connecting-bar. Projecting lat-

erally from this frame is a perforated ear P', which is adapted to be bolted to the pump-handle.

By means of a connection, as above shown, I am enabled to apply my spring-pin to the ordinary pump connection or channel-bar A and to make connection with the perforated rod F.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A connection for the purpose described comprising a frame, a channel-bar adapted to enter said frame, a pump-rod adapted to enter said channel-bar, a spring-pressed member carried by the frame and adapted to pass through the channel-bar and pump-rod and independent means for securing the frame to the channel-bar, substantially as described.

2. A connection for the purpose described comprising a channel-bar A, a pump-rod adapted to enter the channel-bar, a frame G adapted to receive the channel-bar A, clamping means carried by the said frame, the frame G provided with a laterally-projecting locking-pin socket, and a longitudinally-movable locking-pin within the socket and of a length longer than the said socket whereby its inner end is adapted to project inward beyond the inner end of the socket, and to enter one of the openings in the pump-rod, substantially as described.

3. A connection for the purpose described comprising a channel-bar, a perforated pump-rod longitudinally movable therein and independent thereof, a frame adapted to receive the said channel-bar, means carried by said frame for locking it to the channel-bar, a perforated pump-rod within the channel-bar, and a locking member carried by the frame and adapted to pass through the channel-bar and to enter the pump-rod, substantially as described.

4. A connection for the purpose described comprising a channel-bar having at one end a transverse perforated web D constituting an opening at one end, a pump-rod adapted to enter said opening, a frame G adapted to receive the channel-bar, means for securing the frame to the channel-bar, a laterally-projecting spring-pin-receiving socket H situated

over the said web D, and a longitudinally-movable pin within the said socket having its inner end adapted to pass through the perforation of the said web D and into the perforation of the pump-rod F, substantially as described.

5. A connection for the purpose described, comprising a frame, a channel-bar within the frame, means for securing it thereto, a pump-rod within the channel-bar, and means carried by the frame for securing the pump-rod to the channel-bar, substantially as described.

6. A connection for the purpose described comprising a frame, a channel-bar adapted to enter said frame, a pump-rod longitudinally adjustable in the channel-bar, the said frame provided with a laterally-projecting socket H, the said socket having contracted upper and lower ends, a spring situated therein between said contracted ends, the upper end of the spring engaging the inner side of the upper contracted portion, a longitudinally-movable pin passing through the said socket and provided with lateral projections against which the lower end of the spring abuts, the lower contracted portion provided with passage-ways for the said projections, the parts adapted to cooperate substantially as described.

7. A pump connection comprising a frame having a bar-receiving opening, the said frame provided with a laterally-projecting socket H, the said socket having contracted upper and lower ends, a spring situated therein between said contracted ends, the upper end of the spring engaging the inner side of the upper contracted portion, a longitudinally-movable pin passing through the said socket and provided with projections against which the lower end of the spring abuts, the lower contracted portion provided with passage-ways for the said pins or studs, and a bar passing through the said opening and adapted to receive the pin, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. COOPER,
MARION G. FOSTER.