No. 716,010. Patented Dec. 16, 1902.

R. C. ELDRIDGE.

TETHERING PIN.

(Application filed June 2, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

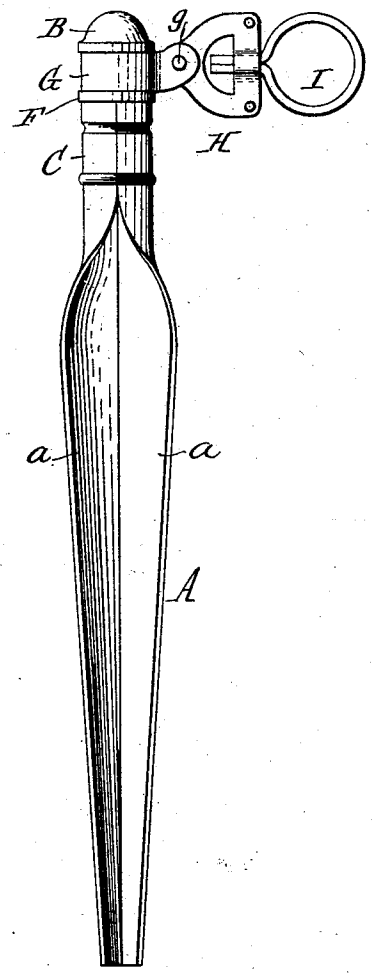


Fig. 3.

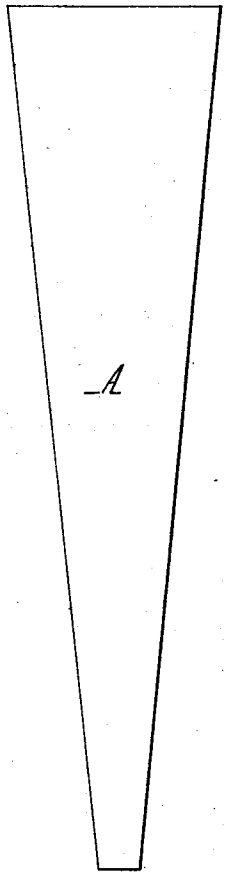


Fig. 4.

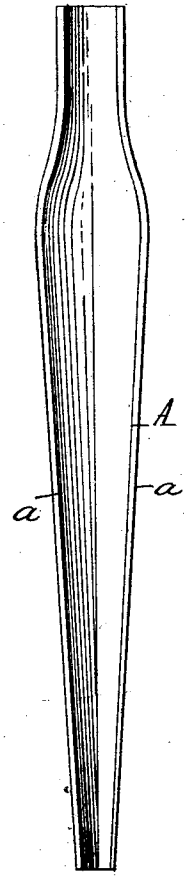
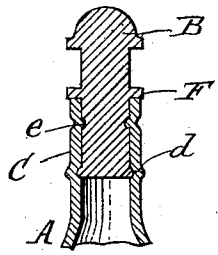


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
John R. Snyder Jr.
E. A. Volk.

Reuben C. Eldridge
Inventor.
By Wilhelm & Bonner
Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN C. ELDRIDGE, OF NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA.

TETHERING-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 716,010, dated December 16, 1902.

Application filed June 2, 1902. Serial No. 109,865. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBEN C. ELDRIDGE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Niagara Falls, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tethering-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a pin or stake more particularly designed for a tethering-pin, the body of which is formed of a sheet-metal blank bent into shape.

One object of the invention is to provide a strong durable pin which is of simple and inexpensive construction and which will not be injured in driving the same into the ground with an ax or other tool or device.

Another object is to provide a swivel connection for the tether which will enable the free movement of an animal in grazing and prevent the tether from being twisted or wound on the pin.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a tethering-pin embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the upper portion of the pin. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a blank from which the body of the pin is formed. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the body partially formed.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the body of the pin, which is of substantially trough or V shape in cross-section to afford the requisite transverse strength to the pin and provide longitudinal web portions or sides *a*, which give the pin an extended bearing and firm hold when in the ground. The body preferably tapers gradually from its upper portion to its lower end to enable it to more readily penetrate the soil.

B represents a head or post which is of substantially cylindrical shape and is embraced by and firmly secured in a cylindrical socket C at the upper end of the pin-body. The connection of the head or post with the body is made more secure and permanent by one or more interlocking annular beads and grooves on the post and socket. Preferably the post is provided with a bead *d*, which engages in a coöperating groove in the socket, and a groove *e*, in which engages an inwardly-projecting bead on the socket. In order to prevent the head-post from being driven down and loosened in its socket, it is provided with an outwardly-projecting annular shoulder F, which overhangs the top of the socket. In driving the pin into the ground this shoulder, which bears on the top of the socket, transmits the shock to the body and effectually prevents the post from being driven into the socket.

G represents a collar surrounding a reduced portion or neck of the post between two confining shoulders or flanges thereon. The collar turns freely on the neck, but is held from vertical movement by the shoulders. The collar is provided with lugs or ears, between which is pivoted to swing vertically on a rivet or the like *g* the inner end of a link H, to the outer end of which a ring or link I is pivoted to turn about a horizontal axis at right angles to the pivot of the link H. This arrangement of the parts permits a universal movement of the tether (not shown) which is connected to the outer ring I and prevents it from becoming twisted or wound on the pin in the movement of the animal about the latter.

The body of the pin above described may be shaped in any known or suitable manner. It is formed from a single sheet-metal blank of the triangular or tapering form shown in Fig. 3. The blank is bent centrally by stamping or otherwise to give the trough or V shape to the body, and the upper portions of the sides are bent toward each other to partially form the socket for the head, as shown in Fig. 4. The head-post is then placed in the partially-formed socket, and the sides of the socket are pressed together around the post, so as to tightly embrace the same.

The groove and rib of the socket are formed at the proper points to interlock, respectively, with the rib and groove of the stud.

The pin made as herein described is simple and can be produced at a low cost. It is strong and cannot be injured in driving the same into hard soil with a tool or heavy object.

I claim as my invention—

1. A pin comprising a sheet-metal body which is provided with longitudinal web portions extending at an angle to each other, and a socket at the upper end of the body, a post

secured in said socket, means for preventing a longitudinal movement of the post in said socket, and a swivel-collar on said pin, substantially as set forth.

2. A pin comprising a sheet-metal body which is bent to provide longitudinal web portions extending at an angle to each other, and a socket at its upper end, and a post secured in said socket and having a shoulder which bears on the top of the socket, substantially as set forth.

3. A pin comprising a sheet-metal body of substantially trough shape, the upper portions of the sides of the body forming a cylindrical socket, and a post secured in said socket, said post and socket having an interlocking annular bead and groove, and said post having a shoulder which bears against the upper end of said socket to prevent the post from being driven into the socket, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 29th day of May, 1902.

REUBEN C. ELDRIDGE.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM M. HARRIGAN,
CHARLES W. CARROLL.