(No Model.)

J. R. DAVIS.

CLEVIS.

No. 331,284. Patented Dec. 1, 1885.

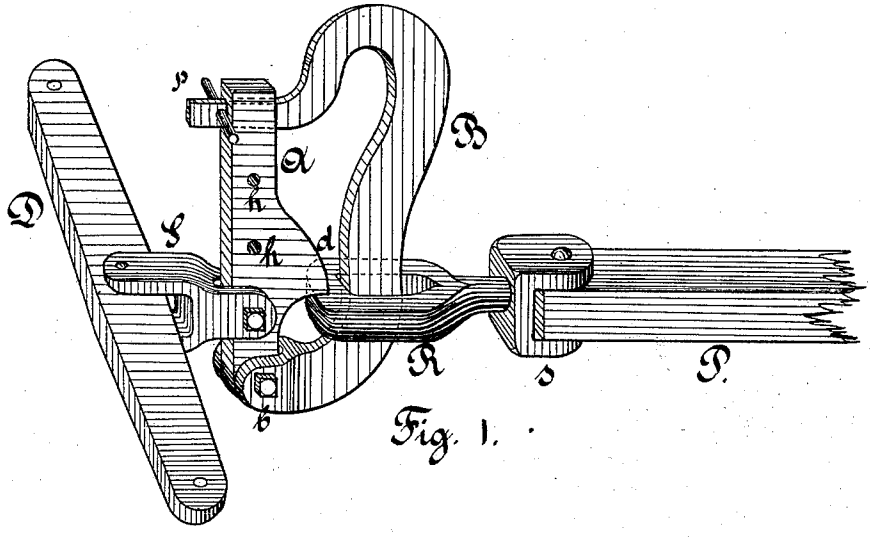


Fig. 1.

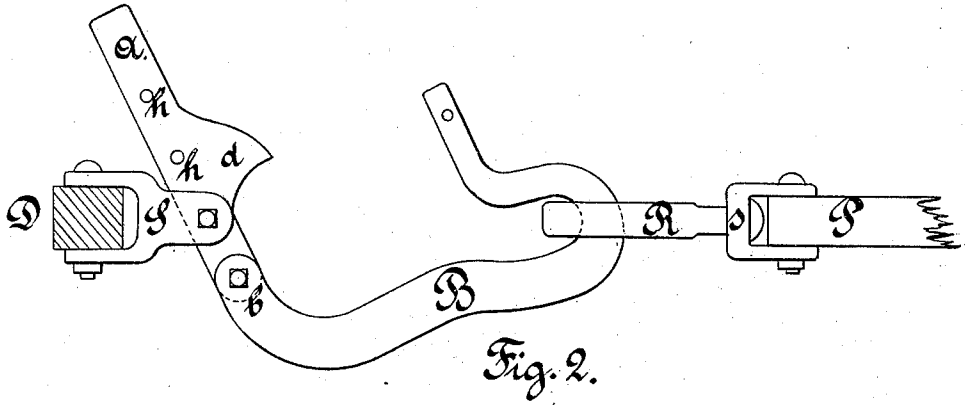


Fig. 2.

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CLEVIS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 331,284, dated December 1, 1885.

Application filed July 17, 1885. Serial No. 171,910. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. DAVIS, of Bristol, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clevises; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view, and Fig. 2 a side view, of the clevis in position for use.

It is the common experience of farmers that when plowing stony soil the plow is often broken by stones or other obstructions against which it may suddenly come in contact before the team can be stopped.

The purpose of my invention is to provide means by which, when a sudden obstruction is met with in plowing, a wooden pin—a part of the clevis—will break without releasing the clevis from attachment, thus taking up the extra strain and saving the implement from breaking. In a similar manner it further provides a means of obviating a sudden and injurious strain on the shoulders of the draft-animals employed. I accomplish these results by the following mechanism, in which similar letters of reference denote similar parts.

The limb A is hinged and permanently secured by a headed bolt, *b*, in a jaw at the lower end of the second limb, B, provision being made for the free rotary movement of the parts thus connected about the bolt *b*. The upper part of the limb B is extended into a goose-neck, the purpose of which will be explained hereinafter. This goose-neck terminates in a tongue, which passes freely through a corresponding slit or hole in the upper end of the limb A, and is locked in position by means of a small wooden pin, *p*, passing through a hole in the tongue, as shown in Fig. 1. The staple-ring R plays freely over the limb B, and is swiveled to the small staple *s*, which is provided with the ordinary bolt and nut for the purpose of attachment to the plow-beam, or to such contrivances commonly in use on the end of plow-beams as will admit of such attachment. The clevis is connected with the evener or double-tree D by means of the double staple S, the parts to be secured in the jaws of the same being held by means of the ordinary bolt and nut.

The object of the several holes *h* in the limb A is to provide means for so regulating the strain on the wooden pin *p* that it may break at the proper moment. With any given draft-power the strain on the wooden pin will be greatest when the double staple S is attached at the highest hole *h*, and least when attached to the lowest. The strength of the wooden pin *p* and the amount of draft-power will be the main factors that determine at which of the several points *h* the double staple S must be attached. The spur *d* on the limb A is made for the purpose of preventing the staple-ring R from sliding up the limb B when the parts are locked in position shown in Fig. 1, as otherwise might occasionally happen when the draft is slackened. The parts described are preferably constructed of wrought-iron.

Having described my invention, I will now proceed to explain how it works. If no unusual obstruction is encountered, the clevis will simply act as a connecting-link between the plow-beam and the double-tree. We will now suppose that the point of the plow, when in operation, suddenly runs against some unyielding obstruction, the wooden pin *p* breaks, releasing the limb B to the position shown in Fig. 2, and the staple-ring R moves to the position shown in the same figure. The inward curve of the goose-neck prevents it from falling out of connection with the staple-ring R, which can only be removed by first detaching the small staple *s* from the plow-beam P. Meanwhile, under ordinary circumstances, the driver will have stopped the team, so that the strain on the parts in the second position will have been diminished, when the plow can be reset, and the clevis locked with a new pin, as before.

I am aware that the employment of a wooden break-pin for the purpose of protecting other parts of the machine from breaking when suddenly strained by contact with an unyielding obstruction is not new, and I do not claim it as such, broadly; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The hereinbefore-described clevis, consisting of the limb A, with the adjusting-holes *h* and the spur *d*, hinged to limb B, and locked to it by the wooden pin *p*, in combination with the double staple S and staple-ring R, substantially as shown and described.

Witnesses:
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