

W. F. PERKINS.
Joints for Core-Spindles.

No. 126,230.

Patented April 30, 1872.

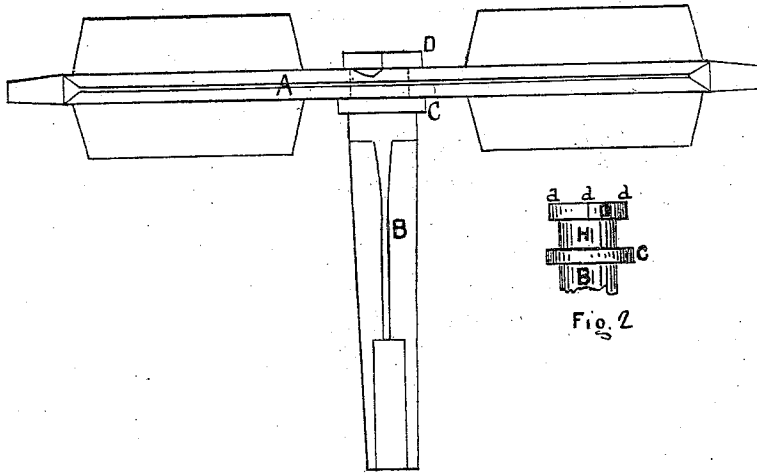


Fig. 1

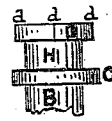


Fig. 2

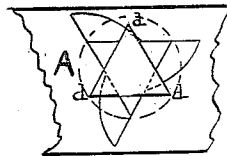


Fig. 3

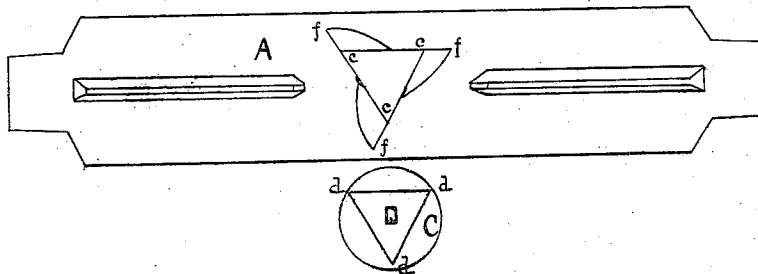


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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IMPROVEMENT IN JOINTS FOR CORE-SPINDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,230, dated April 30, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

I, WILLIAM F. PERKINS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Joint for Core-Spindles, &c., of which the following is a specification:

The Nature of the Invention.

The nature of my invention may be stated as follows: A large class of hollow castings are made with angular chambers within them. Thus water and gas-pipes are formed as T's, elbows, &c.; the core for this class of castings, in a majority of cases, requires core-spindles of more or less strength; and as these spindles must coincide with the axis of the core it is evident that in case of an angular core the spindle cannot be removed except its core be separated at the angles. The object of my invention is to make a joint that will subserve this purpose. The joint itself is made by extending one end of one of the spindles into a round neck, terminating in a triangular core, the angles of the cap extending beyond the periphery of the neck. This neck and cap passes through a triangular opening in the other spindle, and by a slight turn is locked by the projecting angles of the cap, which contact with the incline surfaces made on the side of the second spindle. The exact construction of this joint can be best understood by reference to the drawing and accompanying specification.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a plan, showing my joint as applied to core-spindles. Fig. 2 is a plan, showing the neck of the entering spindle. Fig. 3 is a plan, showing the opening through the entering spindle, also showing the triangular cap of the entering spindle. Fig. 4 is a plan, show-

ing the entered spindle with the inclines, and also an end view of the entering spindle.

General Description.

Let A represent the main or entered spindle, and B the cross or entering spindle; the end of the entering spindle B is shown in Fig. 2, the part C being a collar, H the neck, and D the triangular cap, the angles of which are shown at *d d d*, Figs. 2, 3, and 4. *c c c*, Fig. 4, represent a triangular opening made in the spindle A, and is just large enough to receive the triangular cap D of the spindle B. *f f f*, Fig. 4, represent inclines, upon which the angles *d d d* of the cap D bind when the cross-spindle B is in position. To unite these spindles the neck D H of the spindle B is inserted into the triangular orifice *c c c* of the spindle A. The triangular cap D being passed entirely through receives a part turn, which brings the angles *d d d* of the cap into contact with the inclines *f f f*, and thus locks the joint together. As the cap D is triangular it has three points of bearing on the inclines *f f f*, which, reacting against the shoulder C, brings the parts to a steady and firm joint. In the above description I have confined myself to a core-spindle; but this joint is equally applicable to other purposes in which a firm steady joint is required.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the shoulder C, neck H, and triangular cap D of the part B with the inclines *f f f*, about the orifice *c c c*, in part A, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM F. PERKINS.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER,
WILLIAM EDSON.