(No Model.)

# J. H. CHARTERS.

## COCKEYE.

No. 395,033. Patented Dec. 25, 1888.

Fig. 1.

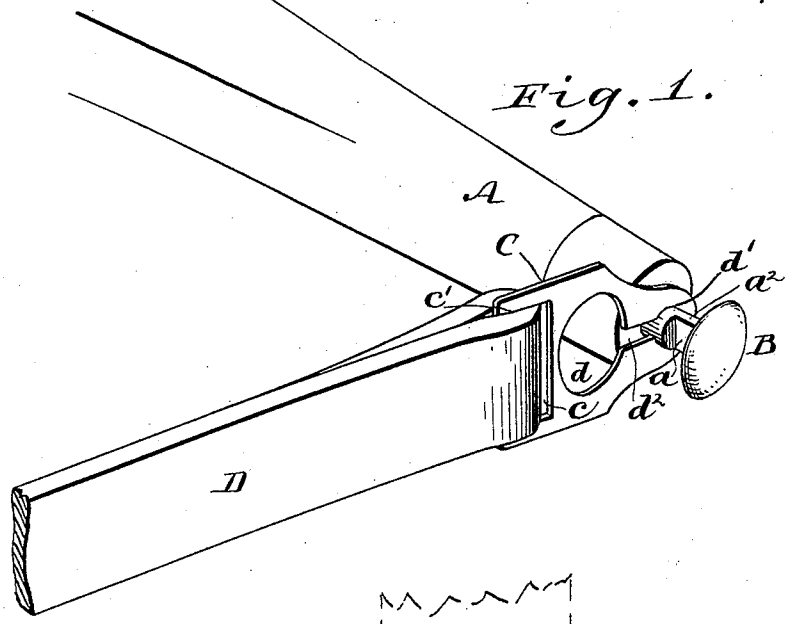



Fig. 2.

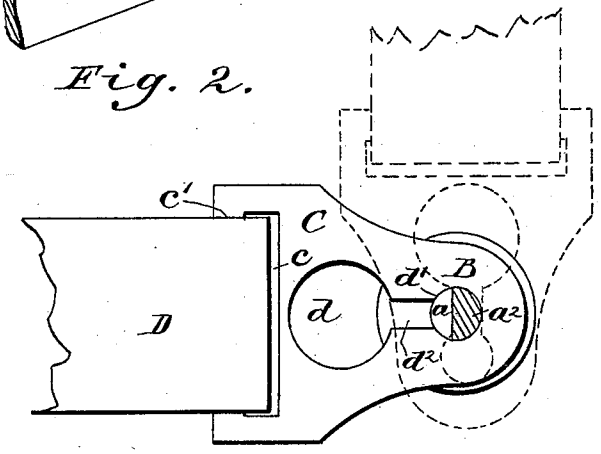
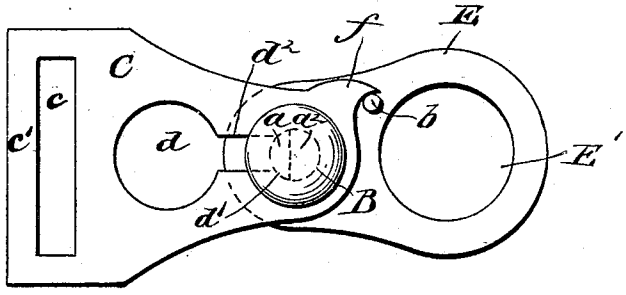



Fig. 3.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. CHARTERS, OF EKALAKA, MONTANA TERRITORY.

## COCKEYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,033, dated December 25, 1888.

Application filed August 29, 1888. Serial No. 284,065. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. CHARTERS, of Ekalaka, in the county of Custer and Territory of Montana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cockeyes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one end of a singletree and trace united by my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same, showing in dotted lines the method of attaching the cockeye-plate to the bolt, and Fig. 3 shows a modification.

The invention will be first described in connection with the drawings, and then pointed out in the claims.

In Fig. 1 the singletree A is provided at its end with a headed bolt, B, the shank of which, near the head, is cut away, as shown at *a*, to reduce the diameter of the bolt. The cockeye C is by preference made of a flat plate stamped with the transverse slot *c* to form the bar *c'* for attachment to the trace D. The plate is also stamped with two apertures, *d d'*. The aperture *d* is of sufficient size to pass readily over the head of the bolt B, while the aperture *d'* is of about the same diameter as the shank of the said bolt. A slot, $d^2$, is formed in the plate of less width than the diameter of the aperture *d'*, and this slot connects the aperture *d* with *d'*. The slot $d^2$ is of about the same width as the shank of the bolt B at the narrow portion $a^2$, so that by turning the cockeye-plate to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 the plate is free to be lowered, so it may be passed off of the bolt over the head of the bolt B, thus detaching the trace from the singletree.

The trace may be attached to the singletree by passing the plate over the head of the bolt, then turning the plate to vertical position, then lifting the same to pass the narrow part $a^2$, and then turning the trace to permit it to drop to horizontal position. With this arrangement accidental detachment of the trace from the singletree is next to impossible.

In Fig. 3 the bolt B is attached to or made a part of a plate, E, adapted to be attached to a singletree by a staple or to any other object passed through a ring, E'. This plate near the bolt B is provided with a limit pin or stud, *b*. The plate C is formed with a projection, *f*, adapted to strike the pin *b* to limit the pivotal movement of the said plate on the bolt B, except downward from the position shown in Fig. 3. The pin *b* and projection *f* always insure the alignment of the plates C E, and in this form of device to detach the plate C from plate E it is only necessary to move the plate C downward to bring slot $d^2$ in line with the narrow portion $a^2$ of the bolt B. This construction is very durable, reliable, and convenient to handle, and cheap to manufacture, as the plates C and E may be stamped out of sheet metal and require no special fitting.

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

1. An improved cockeye consisting of the plate C, formed with apertures *d d'* of different sizes, and formed with the slot $d^2$ of less width than the diameter of the aperture *d'*, and connecting said apertures, in combination with a headed bolt, B, having a narrow portion, $a^2$, substantially as described.

2. The plate E, having headed bolt B cut away to form a narrow portion, $a^2$, and provided with the limit-pin *b*, in combination with the plate C, having apertures *d d'* of different diameters, and slot $d^2$, connecting said apertures, and of less width than the diameter of the slot *d'*, and formed with the projection *f*, substantially as described.

JOHN H. CHARTERS.

Witnesses:
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