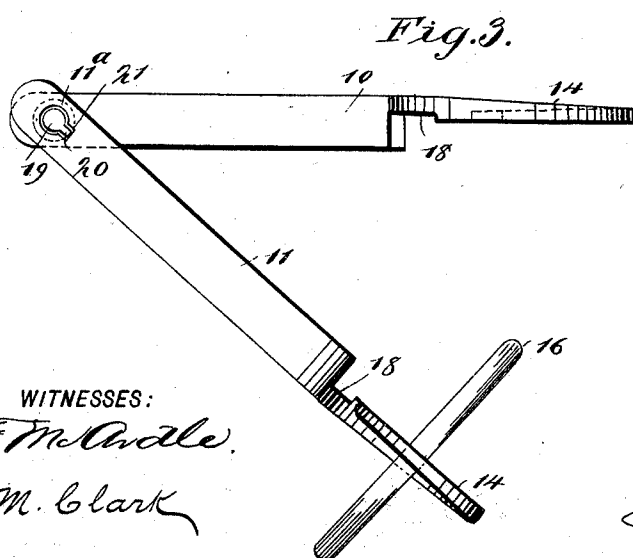
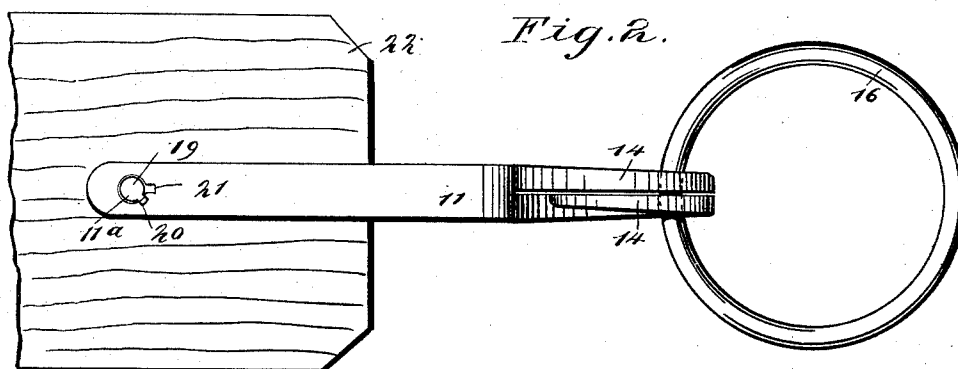
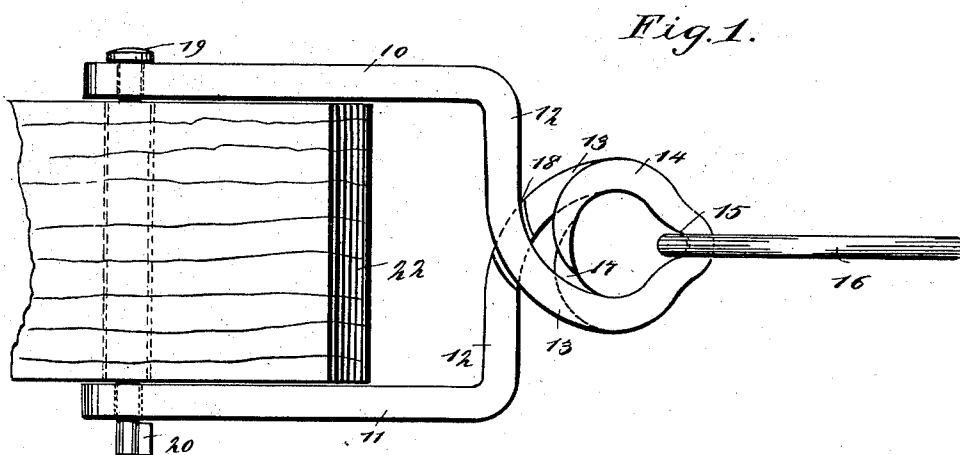


(No Model.)

S. E. BRICKER.
CLEVIS.

No. 518,486.

Patented Apr. 17, 1894.



WITNESSES:

W. McAdams
E. M. Clark

INVENTOR

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BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON E. BRICKER, OF ARCO, IDAHO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ORA G. PUCKETT, OF SAME PLACE.

CLEVIS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,486, dated April 17, 1894.

Application filed July 12, 1893. Serial No. 480,213. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON E. BRICKER, of Arco, in the county of Alturas and State of Idaho, have invented a new and Improved Clevis, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in clevises which are adapted for use on plows, harrows and many other things to assist in hitching a team to the said articles, or in connecting them with some other article.

The object of my invention is to produce a very cheap, simple, and strong clevis which may be made of any necessary size, and which may be applied to any usual article, also to construct the clevis in such a way that there are no movable parts to get lost, no springs to get out of order, and no weak portions to break; and further, to construct the device in such a way that its parts may be easily separated and as easily locked, to the end that the clevis may be easily connected with any hauling or other device.

To these ends my invention consists of a clevis, the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a clevis embodying my invention, showing it applied to a plow beam and provided with a hauling ring. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a detail inverted plan of the clevis when swung open.

The clevis is provided with two similar members 10 and 11 which are adapted to clasp the object to which they are pivoted, and these members are adapted to lie parallel with each other and at their outer ends they are bent toward each other, as shown at 12 in Fig. 1, each bent portion 12 terminating in an outwardly or forwardly curved arm 13 which terminates in a hook 14, the two hooks thus formed being adapted to lie flatwise side by side, and to the end that a close fit may be made, the parts are flattened on their adjacent sides or meeting surfaces, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3. The front portions of the hooks are preferably recessed slightly,

as shown at 15, so that a hauling ring 16 or equivalent device may be held steadily in the recess when a strain is put upon the ring, although this is not an essential feature of the invention.

The hooks 14 are of nearly circular shape, so that small openings 17 are left between the points of the hooks and the curved arms 13, and as the arms and hooks are curved in opposite directions, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, the openings 17 of the two hooks do not register, and consequently when the hooks are fastened side by side there is no opening through which the hauling ring may slip and become detached.

The arms 13 cross near the points where they merge with the bent portions 12 of the members 10 and 11, and at the junction of the arms they are each recessed, as shown at 18, so that they may lie snugly together and the walls of the recesses interlock so as to greatly strengthen the parts and prevent the two members from being excessively strained. The member 10 has at one end a pin 19 which is secured to the said member, but which is pivoted thereto so that the clevis may turn on the pin, and this pin extends at right angles to the members 10 and 11 and is adapted to enter a hole 11^a in the member 11, so that both members will turn in unison on the pin. The pin is provided, at its lower end, with a lateral or radial flange 20 which may be brought into registry with the slot 21 in the member 11, and when the slot and flange register the member 11 may be pushed on or off the pin. The flange 20 extends at an angle to the members 10 and 11 when the latter are in parallel position, consequently the member 11 can only be slipped when the clevis is open and therefore, when the clevis is closed there is no possibility of the member 11 dropping off.

The clevis is applied to an article, such as the plow beam 22, by separating the members 10 and 11, passing the pin 19 through a hole in the beam, and the member 11 is then placed upon the lower end of the pin by bringing the slot 21 into registry with the flange 20 on the pin, pushing the member 11 upon the pin, and then turning it so as to bring the slot out of alignment with the flange.

To insert the ring 16 or an equivalent de-

vice, in the hook 14 of the clevis, the hooks are separated slightly and the ring placed between them and twisted so as to pass it successively through the openings 17 of the hooks, after which the hooks are closed together and the ring hangs in its appropriate place. When any strain is applied to the ring 16, as in hauling the plow or other article to which the clevis is secured, the tension on the front portion of the hooks 14 has a tendency to haul the hooks together, as well as keep the two members in close contact with each other, and in practical operation the clevis works substantially like an ordinary clevis made of a single piece.

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

1. A clevis, comprising two members having outwardly curved arms terminating in nearly circular and oppositely curved hooks lying side by side, the openings between the

points of the hooks and the curved arms being out of register, substantially as described.

2. A clevis, comprising two members having outwardly curved arms crossing each other and terminating in nearly circular hooks curved in opposite directions and lying side by side, the curved arms being recessed where they cross each other substantially as described.

3. A clevis consisting of two members having nearly circular hooks curved in opposite directions and lying side by side, the inner end of one member being provided with a key hole slot, and a pin or bolt pivoted to one member and provided with a radial flange adapted to enter the key-hole slot of the other member, substantially as described.

SOLOMON E. BRICKER.

Witnesses:

T. B. LONG,

CHARLES HARVEY.