

(No Model.)

J. W. MAPPS.
PUMP PIN.

No. 538,924.

Patented May 7, 1895.

Fig. 1.

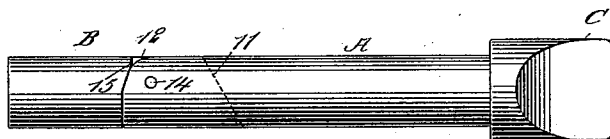


Fig. 2.

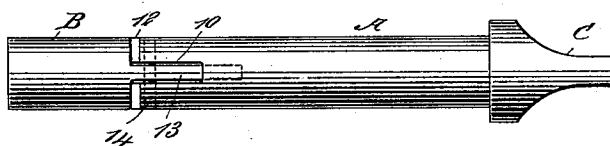
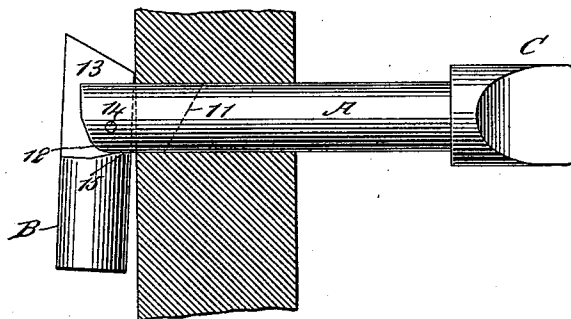


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Edward Thorpe
Edw. Acker.

INVENTOR

J. W. Mapps
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. MAPPS, OF YORK, NEBRASKA.

PUMP-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,924, dated May 7, 1895.

Application filed January 23, 1895. Serial No. 535,878. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. MAPPS, of York, in the county of York and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and Improved Pump-Pin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in pump pins, and it has for its object to provide a pin especially adapted for connecting the pump rod to a wind-mill, but which may be employed for other purposes; and the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claim.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the pump-pin. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof in which the sections of the pin are in alignment, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the pin in the position it assumes when employed for fastening purposes.

In carrying out the invention, the pin consists of a body section A and a drop section B, the drop section being preferably shorter than the body section, and when the body section is employed as a pump pin it is provided with a head C. When however, the pin is used as a horizontal clevis pin for plows, or for analogous purposes, the head is omitted, and that end of the body is threaded to receive a nut.

In that end of the body in which the drop section is to be attached, a longitudinal recess 10 is produced, which recess is inclined from the top downwardly in direction of the head, forming an inclined end wall 11, and the top of the said recess is consequently of less length than the bottom portion, as shown in Fig. 1. The body is shorter at the top than at the bottom, since at the top the recessed end is curved or beveled forwardly, as shown at 12 in Fig. 1, and preferably from this curved upper portion of the body the receiving end is beveled outwardly and downwardly, rendering the lower portion of the receiving end of somewhat angular formation.

The drop section B is provided with a tongue

13, adapted to enter and substantially fill the recess 10 in the body, the forward or inner end of the tongue being beveled correspondingly to the beveled wall 11 of said recess with which wall it is adapted to engage.

The upper portion of the drop section of the pin is longer than the lower portion, but the upper inner end of the drop section when it is in alignment with the body section, does not engage with the upper curved portion 12 of the latter, as a space intervenes the two; and the lower portion of the inner face of the drop section at each side of its tongue is made to conform to the angular conformation of the end surface of the body with which it is to engage.

The drop section is connected with the body section through the medium of a pivot pin 14, which is placed above the center of the body section and somewhat adjacent to its upper rounded or beveled end surface.

When the pin is in the position shown in Fig. 1, namely, with its upper side uppermost, the tongue of the drop section will be entirely contained within the recess of the body section, and the sectional pin will be substantially as rigid and as straight as a one-piece pin, and may as readily be introduced into any opening made to receive it. After the pin has been passed through the opening, as shown in Fig. 3, until the drop section has been carried past one face of the object in which the opening is made, the pin is given a half turn, bringing its upper face undermost, as shown also in Fig. 3, whereupon the drop section will fall or drop downward at an angle to the body section, but it will not assume a perpendicular position owing to a shoulder 15 formed upon the inner face of the drop section by the beveling of said face engaging with the straight face of the body of the pin. When the drop section has thus fallen its tongue will engage with the object through which the pin was passed at one side of the pin, while the major portion of the drop section will engage with the said object at the opposite side of the pin, and the body of the pin will be held firmly in place.

When the pin is to be withdrawn it is given a half turn, which will bring the drop section to a substantially upper vertical position, and owing to the fact that the shoulder 15 pre-

vents the drop section from standing at a right angle to the body, and the fact also that the pivot pin is above the center when the pump pin is thus reversed, the drop section
5 will be drawn off of its actual center and will instantly drop to a horizontal position in alignment with the body, enabling the pin to be withdrawn as readily as it was introduced.

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

A pin comprising a body section having a socket at one end, the inner or end wall of the said socket being inclined, and the socketed
15 end of the said body section being beveled so as to be of substantially angular formation, a drop section provided with a tongue

adapted to enter and correspondingly shaped to the socket in the body, the inner face of the drop section being beveled at the end of
20 the tongue to produce a shoulder adapted for engagement with the body section of the pin, to hold the drop section in an inclined position relatively to the body section, and a pivot pin connecting the body section and the
25 tongue of the drop section, the said pin being located adjacent to the beveled faces of the body section and drop section, substantially as described.

JAMES W. MAPPS.

Witnesses:

GEO. F. DOWNIE,
GEO. F. BEERS.