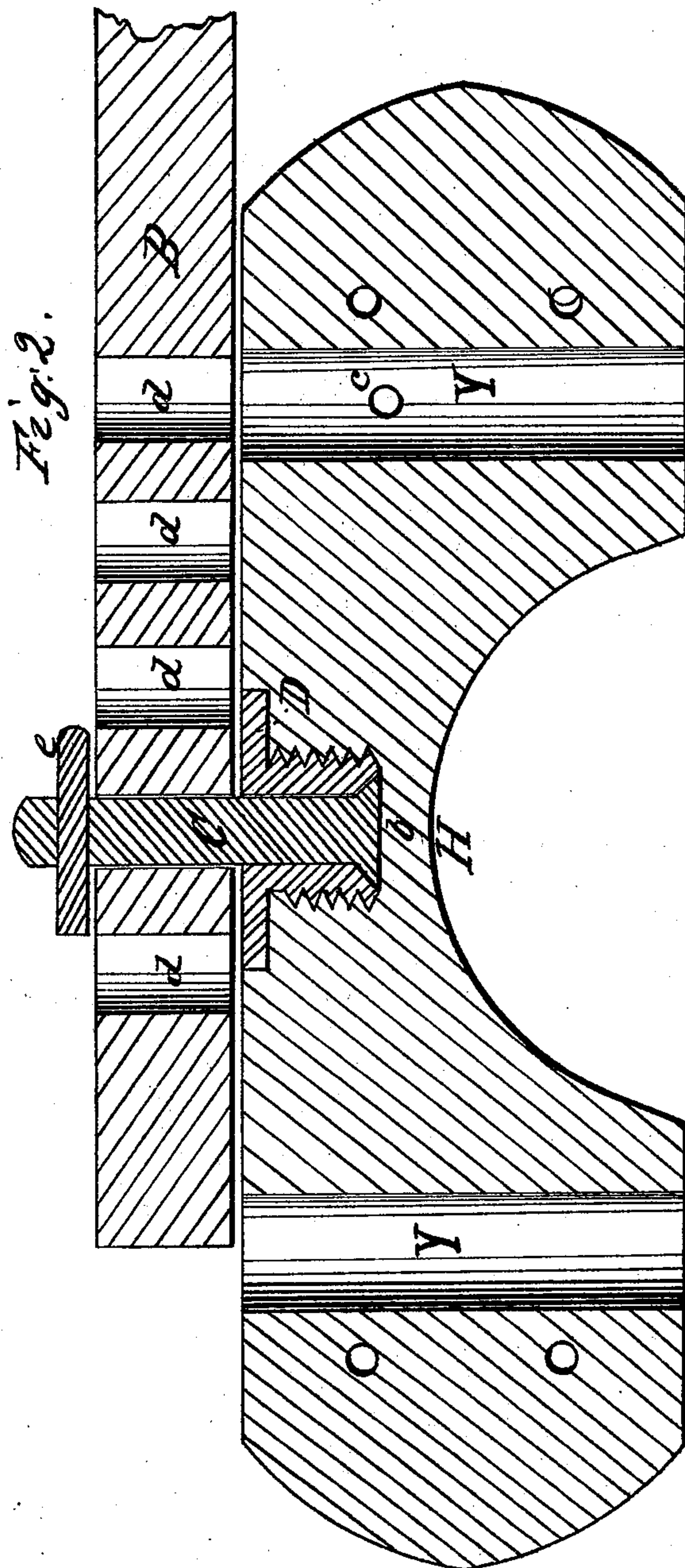
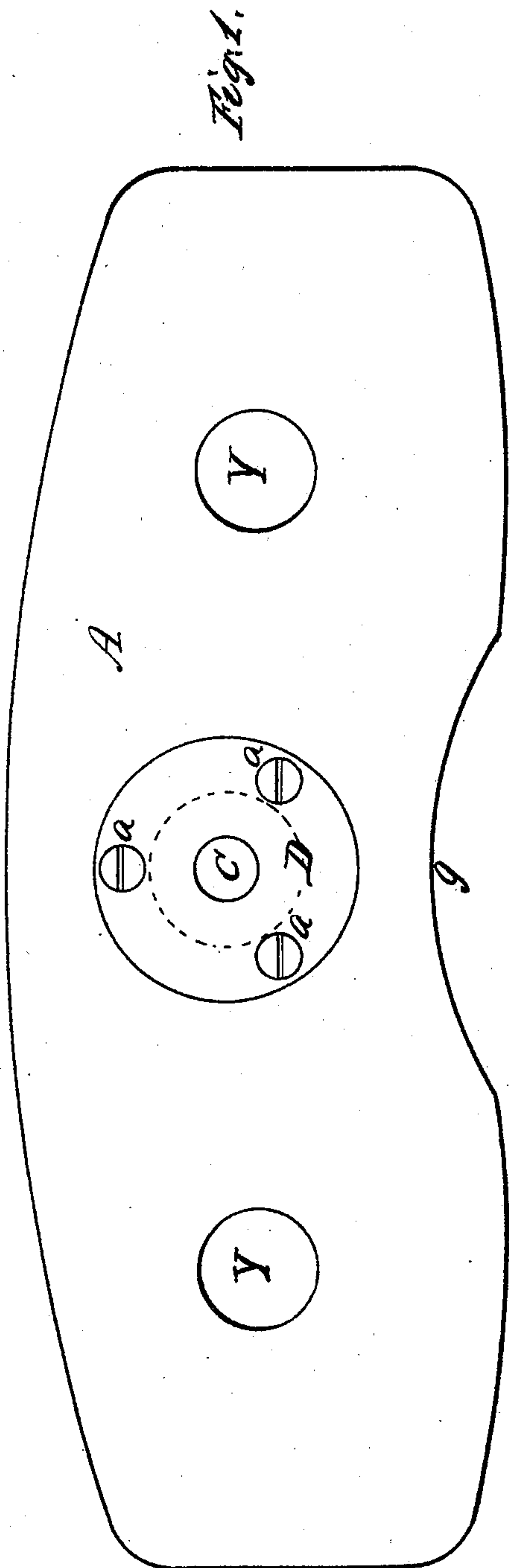


L. DEDERICK.

Ox-Yoke.

No. 12,158

Patented Jan. 2, 1855.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI DEDERICK, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

OX-YOKE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,158, dated January 2, 1855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI DEDERICK, of the town and county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ox-Yokes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the neck block detached from the beam showing the position of the flanged thimble and the form of the concave side of the separate neck block. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the beam and neck block, showing the manner of securing the center bolt in the thimble and the thimble in the neck block.

Similar letters refer to corresponding parts in both figures.

I am aware that ox yokes with separate neck blocks secured to the beam by a bolt in the center of the neck block upon which bolt it can vibrate, have been and are in use. But my invention consists in the improved manner of securing the bolt in the neck block by which it is fastened to the beam.

In ox yokes heretofore made with separate neck block the center bolt was passed through and the head of it exposed and liable to rust and become loose by the constant action of the yoke, and chafe the neck of the ox. In my improvement this difficulty is obviated by not perforating that part of the neck block which rests directly upon the neck of the ox but leaving the wood surface whole and smooth.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction.

A, Figs. 1 and 2, represents the separate neck block, two of which with the beam constitute the complete yoke.

B, Fig. 2, represents a vertical section of the beam and of the neck block A.

C is the center bolt by which the neck block A, is attached to the beam B.

D is a flanged thimble having a coarse thread cut on the thimble part and a hole

through its center to receive the bolt C. This thimble is screwed into the neck block A from the upper side until the flange is flush with the wood, into a recess suitably prepared. The flange of the thimble D, is further secured by wood screws (a) (a) (a) Fig. 1.

The bolt C, has a conical shaped head (b) which fits in a corresponding recess in the thimble D, so as to enable it to render in the thimble D, and still remain in its place. The bolt C, passes through the thimble D, and through the beam B, and receives a key E, on the upper side of the beam.

F, are the holes in the neck block A, for the purpose of receiving the bows. The bows are fastened in the neck block A, by a pin (c). In the beam are several holes (d) for the purpose of lengthening and shortening the yoke.

Instead of making the neck block A, straight or circular on the sides, I make the side against which I wish the ox to draw of a concave form as shown at G, Fig. 1. The advantage of this is that it fits the neck of the ox closer and more like a collar and enables him to draw with greater ease.

The concavity G, Fig. 1, and the concavity H, Fig. 2, are arcs of circles smaller than is usual in ox yokes and hence the neck block fits the neck of the ox closely and will not vibrate by the action of the beam B, caused by the unequal stepping of oxen.

I am aware that a patent has been granted to Albert Vose for a semi-revolving neck block, but my mode of fastening the block I regard as an improvement upon that invention, therefore

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The flanged thimble for securing the center bolts of separate vibrating neck blocks, from the upper side and thus avoid perforating the wood on the under side which rests upon the neck of the ox, as described.

LEVI DEDERICK.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM DEERING,
HUGH DICKSON.