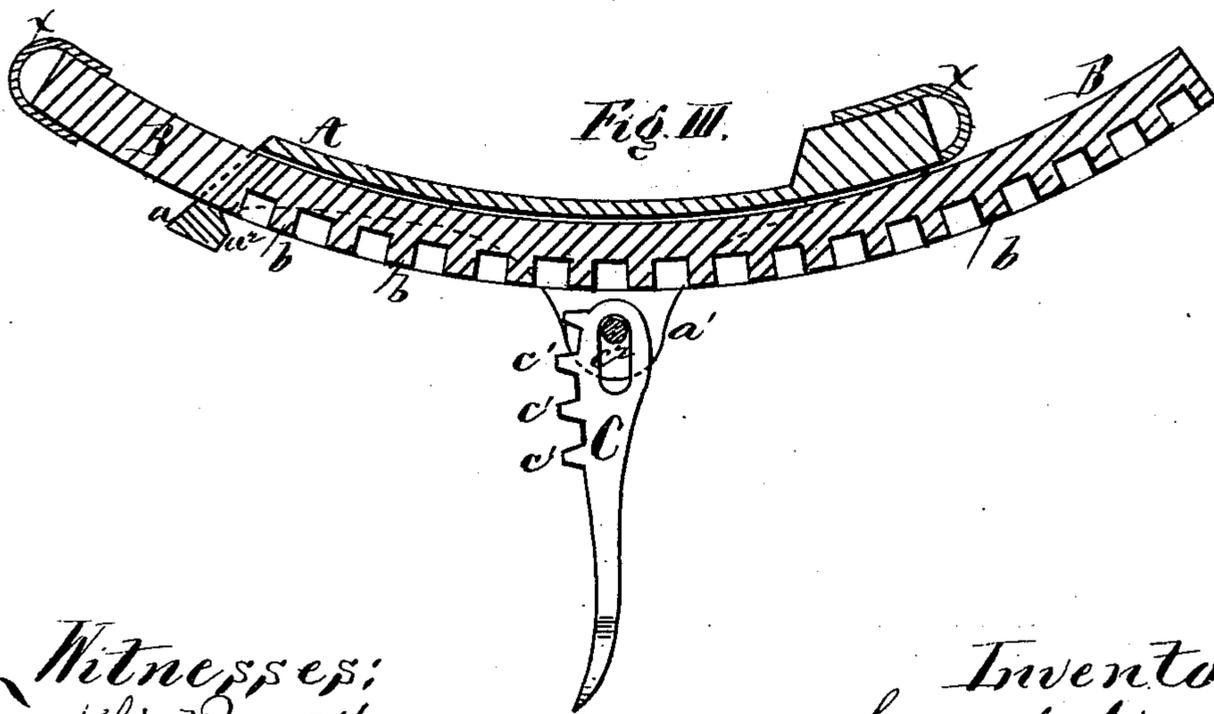
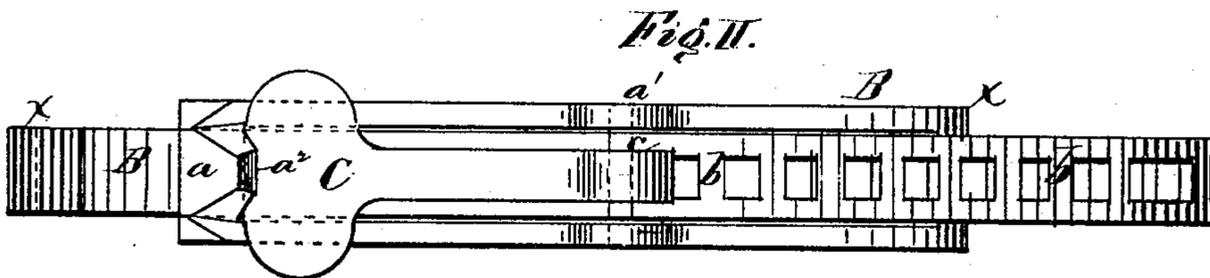
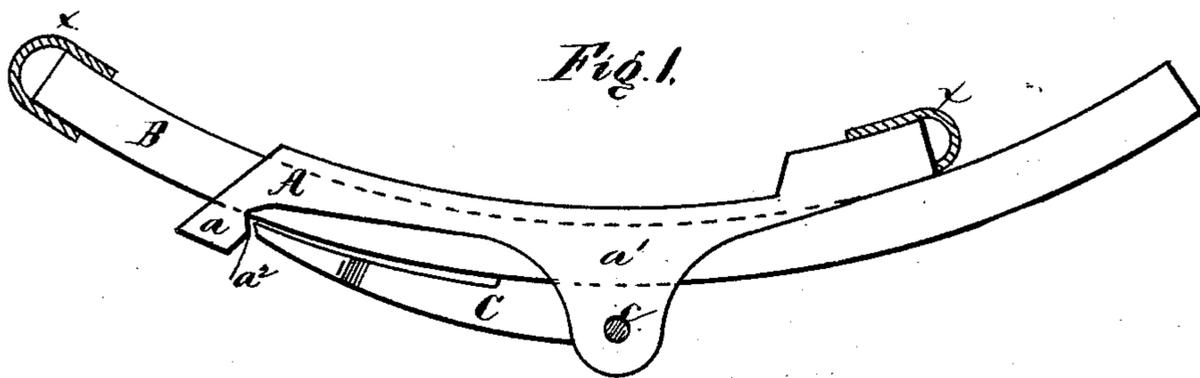


S. SPICER.  
Hames-Fastener.

No. 166,902.

Patented Aug. 17, 1875.



Witnesses:  
Franklin Barrett,  
Richard Gerner.

Inventor:  
Samuel Spicer.  
Per: Henry Gerner,  
Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SPICER, OF GOODRICH, MICHIGAN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HAME-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 166,902, dated August 17, 1875; application filed June 21, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SPICER, of Goodrich, in Genesee county, in the State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hame-Lock; and I do hereby declare the following to be a specification of the same.

This invention relates to a lock or fastening for uniting the ends of hames when put in position on a horse's collar. It is readily adapted to use in all ordinary service, and may be easily operated even with heavy gloves or mittens on the hands of the operator.

It will be readily understood, by reference to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure I is a side elevation of the lock, which is formed of three pieces, with all its parts in position, as in use. Fig. II is a bottom plan of the same. Fig. III is a longitudinal sectional elevation of all the parts of the lock, but with the locking-lever thrown up so as to admit the assembling or moving of the parts.

The lock consists of three pieces: the body A, a sliding piece, B, and a locking-lever, C, all of which are to be formed of metal. The body A has a loop,  $a$ , at one of its ends, through which the slide B passes, the parts being loosely fitted, so that they may be easily moved, as desired, in a longitudinal direction. Except where the loop  $a$  overlaps the sliding piece B, the top part of the slide B lies against the bottom side of the body A, and in elevation both pieces will be curved, as shown in Figs. I and III. At each side of the body-piece, and near its center, is a lug,  $a^1$ , which

projects beyond the outer face of the slide B far enough to receive the pivot-pin  $c$ , of the lever C. At the opposite or outer ends, respectively, of the body A and slide B, are loops  $x$ , to which the bottom ends of the hames are to be attached. The outer side or face of the sliding piece has cogs  $b$ , into which the teeth  $c'$  of the lever C lock when the parts are assembled, as in use. The aperture  $c^2$  of the lock-lever C, through which the pin  $c$  passes, is in the form of a slot, as shown in Fig. III, so as to allow the said lever to move longitudinally, and permit its free end to catch under the notch  $a^2$  formed in the inner end of the loop  $a$ , as shown in Fig. I. By sliding the lever back so as to disengage it from the notch  $a^2$  it may be turned over, as shown in Fig. III, in which position the teeth  $c^1$  of the lever will have passed out of the cogs  $b$ , and the pieces A and B may then be entirely separated or adjusted to any position desired.

Having described my invention, I desire to claim—

1. The lever C having a slotted aperture,  $c^2$ , for the pin  $c$ , teeth  $c^1$ , arranged to engage the teeth  $b$  of the slide, and also its free end, fitted to engage in the notch  $a^2$ , as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination and arrangement of the body A, slide B, and slotted lever C, as and for the purpose set forth.

SAMUEL SPICER.

Witnesses:

I. P. ROBERTS,  
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