(No Model.)

E. G. LATTA.

HAME.

No. 258,444. Patented May 23, 1882.

Fig. 1

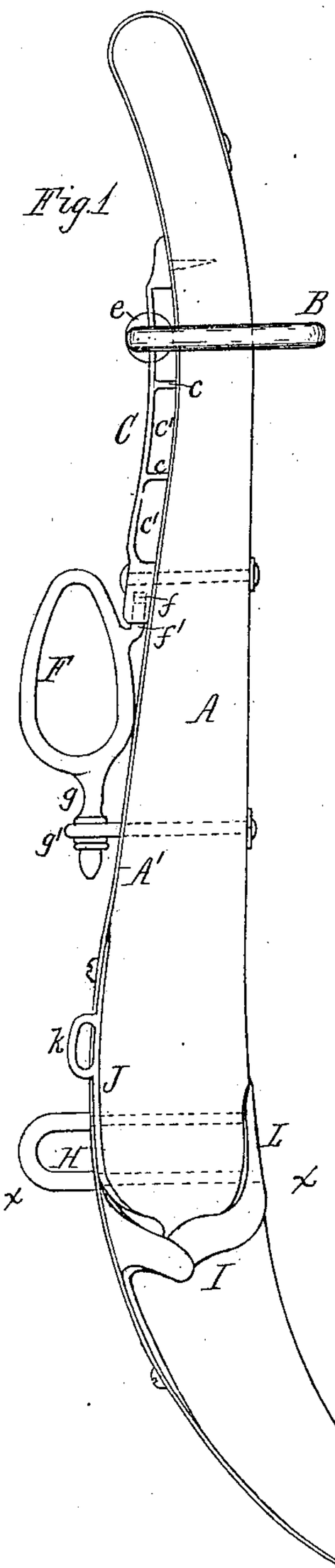


Fig. 2.

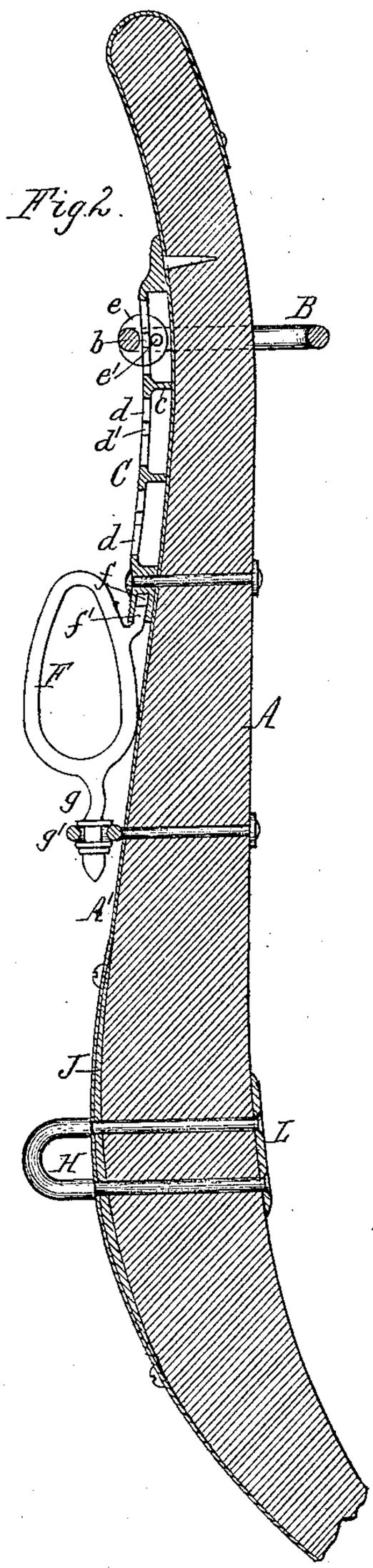


Fig. 3.

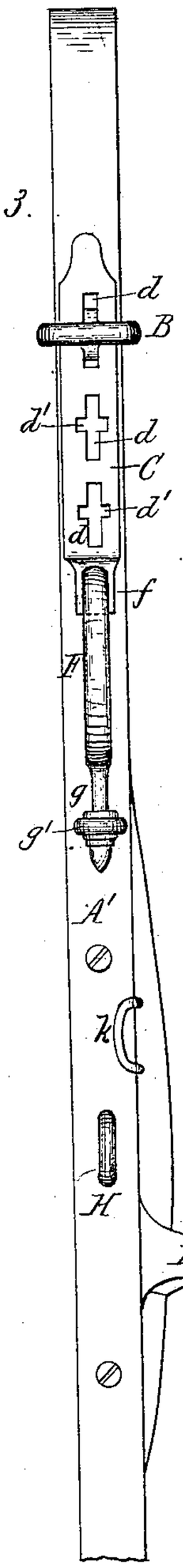


Fig. 4.

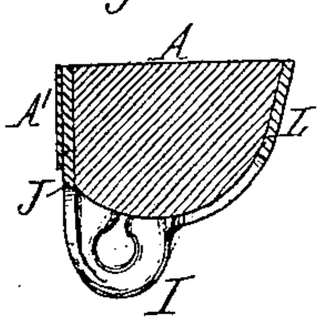
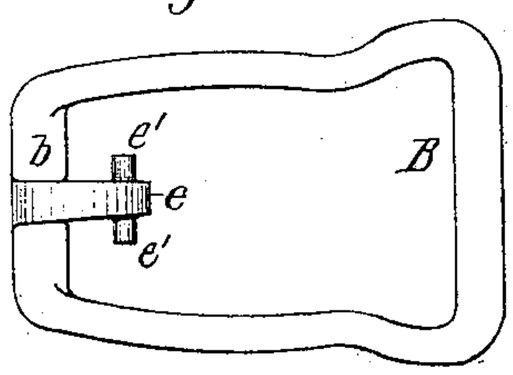


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMIT G. LATTA, OF FRIENDSHIP, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO ADRIAN C. LATTA, OF SAME PLACE, AND HARVEY D. BLAKESLEE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

HAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,444, dated May 23, 1882.

Application filed March 9, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMIT G. LATTA, of Friendship, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hames, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce a strong and durable hame, which will not wear the driving or check reins, and which can be readily adjusted to different-sized collars.

My invention consists of the peculiar means whereby the top hame-strap is adjustably attached to the hame; also, of the peculiar means whereby the terret through which the rein passes is attached to the hame, and of the means whereby the hame is strengthened at the point where the draft-staple passes through the hame, and of the means whereby the holdback-ring is attached to the hame, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the hame. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is an outside elevation at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section in line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the holdback-loop and connecting parts. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the hame-strap loop.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the body of the hame, and A′ the metallic back-strap secured to the outer side and ends of the hame.

B represents the loop to which the hame-strap is attached, whereby the upper ends of both hames are secured together.

C represents a plate secured to the outer side of the hame, and serving to hold the loop B in one of several positions, so that the loop may be placed higher up or lower down on the hame, as may be desired. The plate C is provided on its inner side with ribs or projections *c*, which rest against the outer side of the hame or back strap of the hame, and which form several openings, *c′*, of sufficient size to permit the top strap to be drawn through either of these openings in case the loop B should be broken or lost, thereby enabling the hame-strap to be adjustably attached to the hame in the absence of the loop B. The plate C is provided between each pair of projections *c* with an upright slot, *d*, which extends from one projection to another, or nearly so, and which is provided at or near its center with an enlargement, *d′*. The loop B carries at the middle of its outer bar, *b*, an inwardly or rearwardly projecting vertical plate, *e*, preferably of circular form, and provided at or near its inner edge with two laterally-projecting studs or short pins, *e′*. The plate *e* is made of such width as to pass freely through the upright slot *d* of the plate C, and the studs *e′* are made of such a size that they will pass through the enlargement *d′* of the slot *d*, but not through the slot *d*, so that in applying the loop B to the hame the plate *e* of the loop has to be placed centrally over one of the slots *d* of the plate C, when the studs *e′* can be passed through the enlargement *d′*. By raising or lowering the loop the studs *e′*, after being so passed through the enlargement *d′*, engage behind the solid portions of the plate C on both sides of the slot *d*, and thereby retain the loop on the plate. When the hame-strap passing around the rear bar of the loop B is tightened the front bar, *b*, of the loop is drawn upward and held in the upper portion of the opening *c′*. When the hame-strap is released the loop B drops down in the opening *c′* and rests on the bottom of the same. In either case the studs *e′* of the plate *e* engage behind the solid portions of the plate C and prevent a detachment of the loop. Upon raising the loop to the middle of the opening *c′*, so as to bring the studs *e′* opposite the enlargement *d′* of the slot *d*, the loop B can be moved outward far enough to disengage its stud from the plate C.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the loop B is held on the plate C equally well, whether the hame-strap is attached to the loop or not, and the loop therefore can be adjusted up or down on the plate C without requiring the hame-strap to be first removed, as is the case in ordinary adjustable hame-strap fastenings, there being sufficient space between the hame-strap which passes around the rear portion of the loop and the inner side of the hame to permit the loop to be moved out far enough

to disengage its studs *e'* from the plate C when the loop is required to be adjusted on the plate. The outer face of the plate C is preferably smooth, and therefore does not wear or chafe the check-rein which passes by the plate. A similar result will be attained by forming the openings *d d'* in the back-strap A' and cutting away the wood under their openings to form the spaces *c'*.

F represents the terret or ring through which the rein passes, and which is attached to the outer side of the hame below the plate C. The latter is constructed at its lower end with a recess or socket, *f*, opening downwardly, and the terret F is provided near its upper end with an upward-projecting stud or pin, *f'*, which fits into the socket *f* of the plate C. The latter is secured to the hame near its extremity by rivets, pins, or nails, as shown. The terret is provided at its lower end with a downwardly-projecting arm, *g*, which is held in the usual way in the eye of a bolt, *g'*, which passes through the hame. By this mode of fastening the terret to the hame the terret is enabled to lie snugly against the hame, and the inner surface or eye of the terret is not obstructed by any fastening devices, which would tend to wear or chafe the rein passing through the terret.

H represents the draft-staple, secured to the hame in the usual manner, and I represents a loop or ring to which the holdback-strap ring is attached. The ring I is constructed with a flange or plate, J, which lies between the back-strap A' and the body A of the hame, and which extends upwardly and downwardly beyond the point at which the draft staple is attached to the hame. The ends of the plate J are tapered off to permit a snug fit of the back-strap on the hame. Both legs or arms of the draft-staple pass through the back-strap and the plate J, and the latter serves to strengthen that part of the hame which is weakened by the holes through which the legs of the draft-staple pass and to secure the ring I to the hame by means of the draft-staple. By this mode of attaching the holdback-ring I to the hame the necessity of forming a hole through the hame for the reception of the stud of the holdback-ring is avoided. The hame is therefore not further weakened by such hole, and can be made smaller than heretofore, thereby rendering the hame lighter, and improving its appearance and enabling it to be made out of smaller pieces of wood.

The upper portion of the plate J is preferably provided with a loop or flattened ring, K, to which the crotch back-strap is attached. The ring I is also preferably constructed with a rearwardly-extending plate, L, which covers that portion of the hame through which the inner end of the legs of the draft-staple pass. The latter are riveted down upon the plate L, which serves as a washer for the riveted ends of the staple, and which also serves to more securely fasten the ring I to the hame.

The ring I and the plates J and L and the loop K are readily cast together in one piece of malleable iron, forming a strong, neat, and cheap hame-trimming. The loop or ring I is preferably left open at the back nearest the wood in casting, and closed by pressure after the holdback-ring is inserted.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a hame, of a plate, C, provided on its inner sides with ribs or projections *c*, forming openings *c'*, through which the hame-strap may be drawn, and provided in its face with openings *d*, adapted to receive a plate or projection formed on the hame-strap loop, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the plate C, provided with one or more upright slots, *d*, having enlargements *d'*, of a hame-strap loop, B, provided with an inwardly-projecting plate, *e*, having lateral projections *e'*, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the plate C, provided with a socket, *f*, of the terret F, having an arm or stud, *f'*, engaging in said socket, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the hame A, back-strap A', and draft-staple H, of the loop or ring I, provided with a plate, J, interposed between the body of the hame and the back-strap, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of the loop or ring I, provided with plates J and L, and the draft-staple H, passing through said plates, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, with the loop or ring I, of the plate J and loop K, all cast together in one piece, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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