

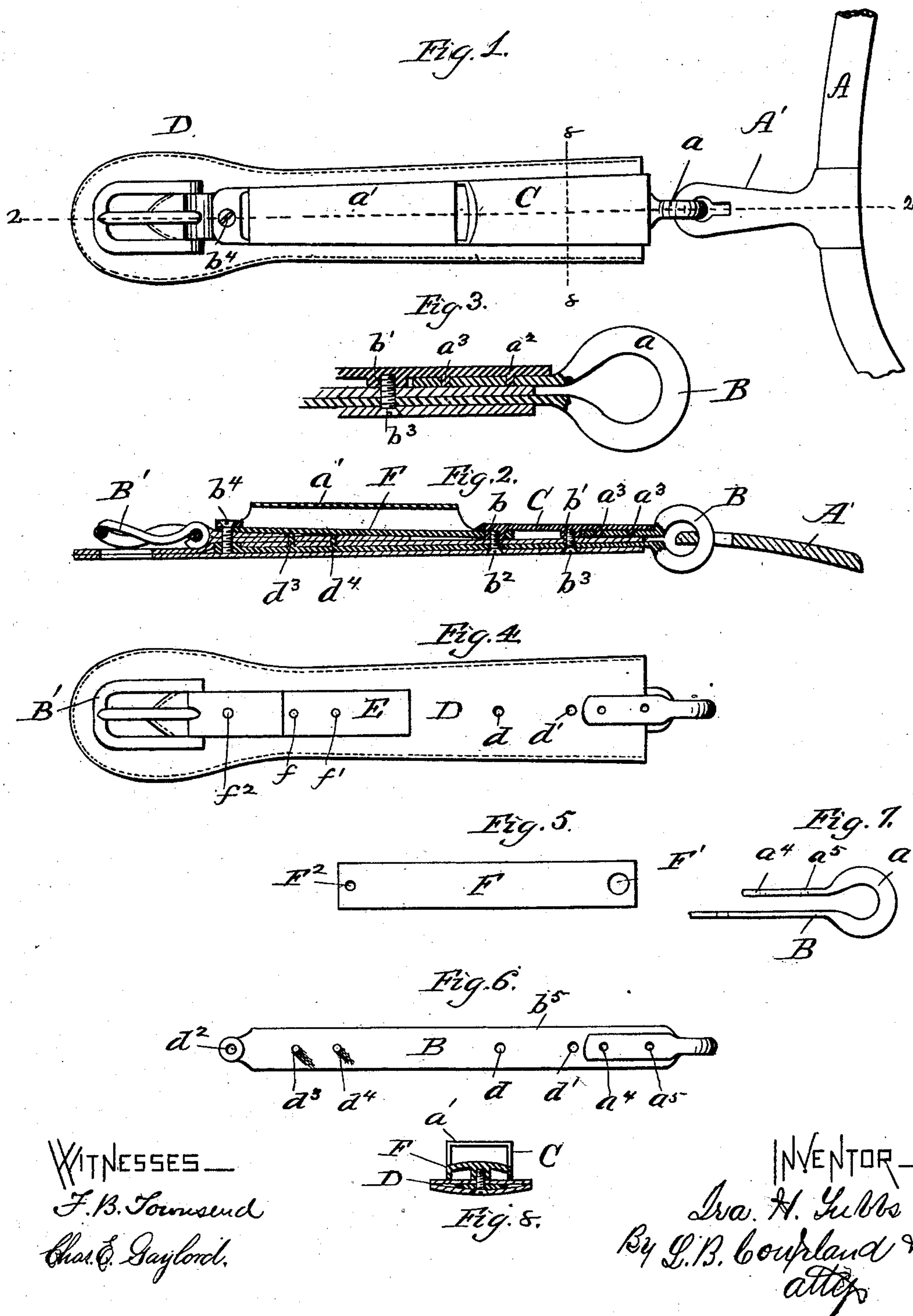
(No Model.)

I. H. TUBBS.

HAME TUG.

No. 267,039.

Patented Nov. 7, 1882.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA H. TUBBS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HAME-TUG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,039, dated November 7, 1882.

Application filed March 28, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA H. TUBBS, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hame-Tugs, of which the following is a description that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hame-tugs for harness, the object being to provide a convenient and durable method of constructing and connecting this part of the harness, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the outer side; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section in the plane 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged broken-away sectional part of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, an inside view, the outside metallic loop being removed; Figs. 5, 6, and 7, detached details of construction; and Fig. 8, a transverse section in the plane 8 8, Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a portion of the hame, having the perforated projection A' for the engagement of the end a of the clip B. The metallic loop or slide C is constructed with the raised part a' open at each end for the passage of the end of the trace. The under side of the loop C, near the front end, is provided with the projecting pins $a^2 a^3$, which engage with the holes $a^4 a^5$ in the clip B, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings. This end of the loop C is also provided with the hollow projecting posts $b b'$, which are threaded for the reception of the screws $b^2 b^3$, inserted from the inner or under side, passing through and uniting the different parts together, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The opposite end of the loop C is perforated for the passage of the screw b^4 , inserted from the outside of the device, and serving to hold the different parts together at this point. The loop C may be nickel-plated, so as to impart a finished and ornamental appearance to this part of the harness.

The foundation or intermediate strap, D, forming the connection proper between the hame and trace, is composed of two pieces of

leather stitched together along the edges, and inclosing the long flat part b^5 of the metallic clip B. The short upper end of the clip B is provided with the holes $a^4 a^5$ for the passage of the holding-pins $a^2 a^3$, formed integral with the loop C. The part b^5 of the clip B is provided with the holes $d d'$ for the passage of the screws $b^2 b^3$, and at the back end with the hole d^2 for the insertion of the screw b^4 . This end of the clip is also provided with projecting pins $d^3 d^4$.

On the outer or upper side of the strap D is placed the trace-buckle strap E, to which is attached the buckle B'. The long end of the strap E is provided with the holes $f f'$ for the passage of the pins $d^3 d^4$, forming an integral part of the clip B. The overlapping or short end of the strap E is provided with the hole f^2 to receive the screw b^4 . This arrangement dispenses with the necessity of having to stitch the overlapping parts of the buckle-strap together, and allowing the buckle to be easily removed or replaced.

The metallic plate F is placed next to the outer side of the buckle-strap E, and forms a bottom for the raised part a' of the loop C, so that the end of the trace will easily slide through. The front end of this plate extends to a point a little beyond the hollow post b of the loop C, and is provided with the hole F' to engage with the same, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the opposite end of the plate having the hole F^2 for the reception of the holding-screw b^4 .

The different parts are arranged and put together in the following manner: The strap D is composed of two parts stitched together with the clip B between them, leaving the end attached to the hame projecting therefrom. This strap is perforated to correspond with the different connecting parts. The projections $d^3 d^4$ on the clip pass through the upper part of the strap D, and through the buckle-strap E, and bear against the under side of the plate F, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. After the buckle-strap E and plate F are placed in regular order the loop C is finally placed in position, the projecting pins $a^2 a^3$ engaging with the holes $a^4 a^5$ in the projecting bent-around end of the clip B. The two screws $b^2 b^3$ are

next inserted from the under side and pass through the strap D, clip B, and into the hollow posts $b\ b'$, forming a part of the loop C. The screw b^2 also passes through the end of the
5 plate F. The screw b^4 is next inserted from the outside through the back end of the loop C, and passes through the clip B and intermediate parts, by which means all the different parts are securely held together.

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

1. In a harness-trace, the metallic loop C, having the raised part a' , and provided with the pins $a^2\ a^3$, and the hollow interior-threaded
15 posts $b\ b'$, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a harness-trace, of the clip B, perforated for the insertion of attaching-screws, and provided with the projecting pins $d^3\ d^4$, substantially as described.

IRA H. TUBBS.

Witnesses:

L. M. FREEMAN,
CHAS. F. JONES.