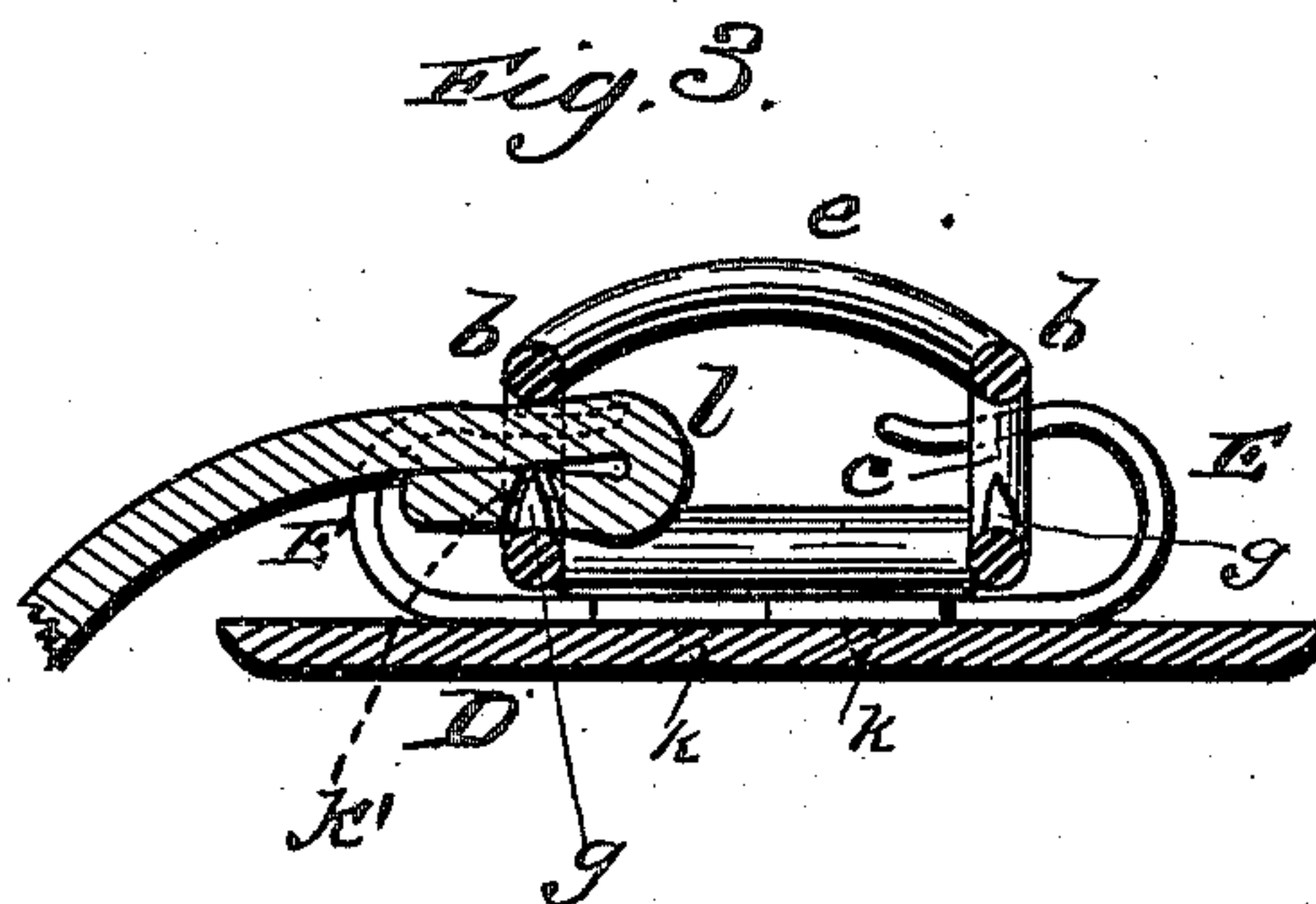
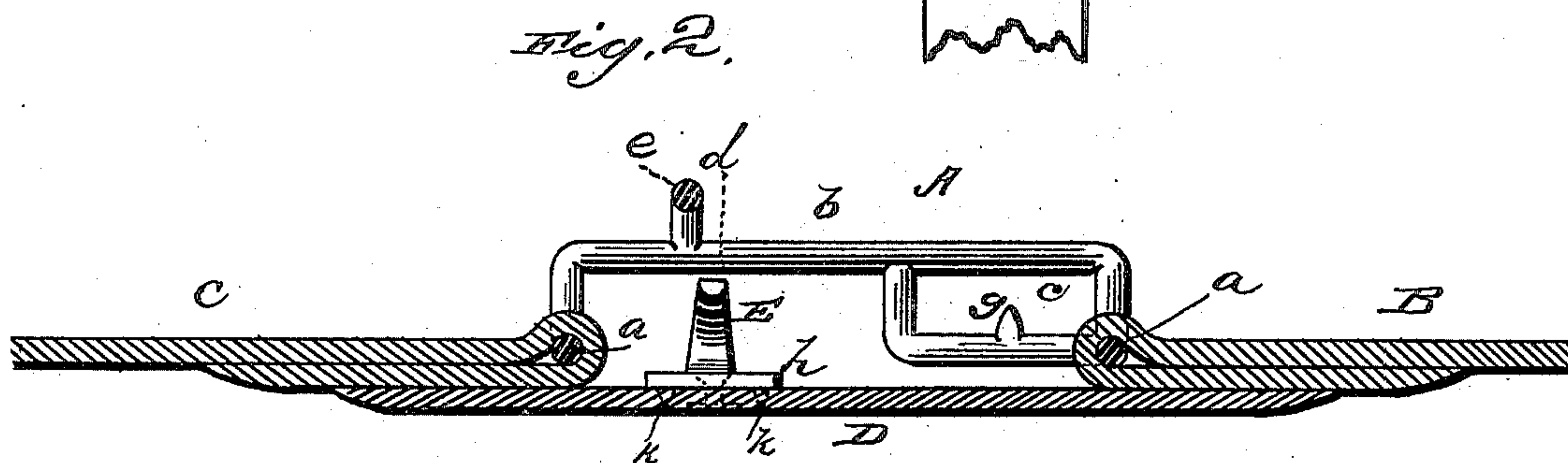
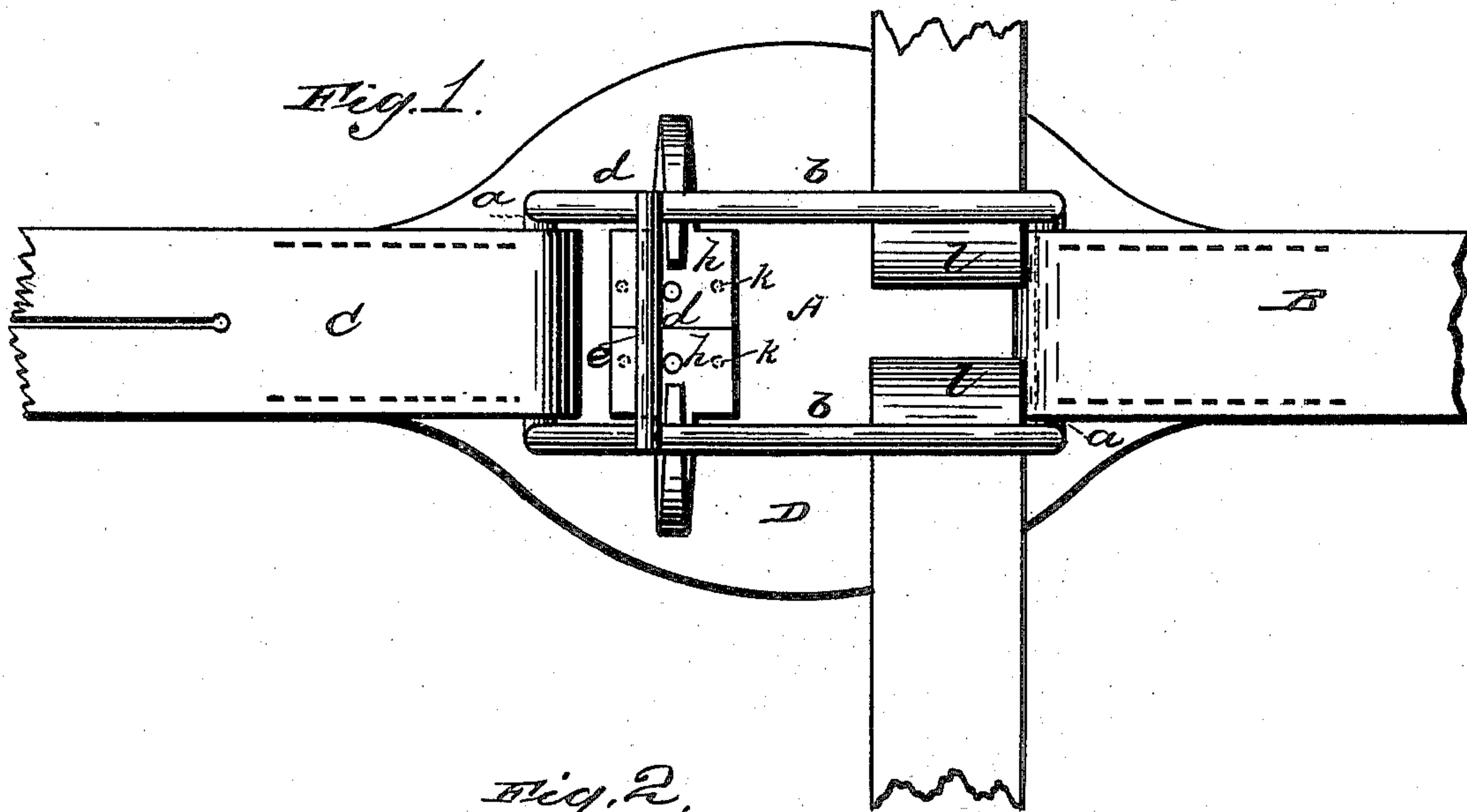


(No Model.)

H. TAY.
TRACE CARRIER.

No. 299,035.

Patented May 20, 1884.



WITNESSES
John T. Morrow.

INVENTOR
Hans Tay
by *Anderson Smith*
his ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HANS TAY, OF ARCOLA, ILLINOIS.

TRACE-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,035, dated May 20, 1884.

Application filed March 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HANS TAY, a citizen of the United States, resident at Arcola, in the county of Douglas and State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace-Carriers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to
10 make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of
15 my device. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section.

This invention has relation to improvements in harness; and it consists in the construction
20 and novel arrangement of devices, as hereinafter set forth, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents a metallic guard consisting of the
25 depressed end bars, *a*, and the raised side bars, *b*, said side bars having each a loop portion, *c*, at one end, and at the other end a bridge portion, *d*. The side bars are connected at the bridge portion by a cross-brace, *e*. Each
30 loop portion *c* is formed with a spur, *g*, extending upward from the lower bar thereof. The ends *a* of the guard are attached to the back-strap B and to the crupper-strap C, said straps being also fastened to a pad, D, of
35 leather, which is designed to rest on the top of the loins of the horse. The guard or buckle piece A is in this manner also connected to the leather pad. To the pad are secured, by
40 rivet or other common fastening—one on each side—the hooks E, each hook turned upward and inward, so that its terminal portion is under the bridge *d* of the guard on the same side, as shown. The base portion of each
45 hook is made broad, as shown at *h*, so that the hook will hold its position under pressure, not turning from side to side. The pliability of the leather pad, however, allows the hook to be pressed downward a little away from the arch *d* when necessary. The under portion of
50 the base of the hook is provided with small

spurs *k*, which, when said base is secured to the leather pad, enter apertures therein, and aid in preserving the rigid position of the hook. In its normal position, the terminal portion or beak of the hook is just under the
55 arch of the guard; but when pressed down, sufficient interval is made to allow the passage of the cockeye of the trace, which is designed to be attached to the hook when the harness is not in use. It is intended to bear
60 down with the cockeye on the hook, and the leather pad, acting as a spring, allows the cockeye to pass under the arch and becomes engaged with the hook, which, being raised afterward by the leather pad, holds the cock-
65 eye securely, so that it is not liable to become disengaged when the harness is shaken or roughly handled. In forming the spur *g* on the lower bar of the loop *c*, it is designed to make the height of the spur about equal to
70 the thickness of the hip-strap, and the distance between the point of the spur and the upper bar of the loop is also equal to the thickness of the hip-strap. Near the end of the hip-strap is made therein a small aperture, *k'*,
75 designed to engage the projection *g*, when the end of said strap is passed through the loop outward. The body of the strap being turned back, is pulled outward through the loop, over the portion which engages the spur, and serves
80 to hold this portion in secure engagement with the spur. In this operation, a small band of the strap is left inside the guard, as indicated at *l*. This method of securing the hip-strap is designed to save time and labor, as well
85 as some leather, when compared with the ordinary mode of fastening the hip-strap by stitching.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, 90 is—

1. The metallic guard or buckle piece consisting of the depressed end bars, *a*, the raised side bars, *b*, having the loop portions *c*, formed with spurs *g*, the arched portions *d*, and the
95 cross-brace *e*, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the metallic guard having the raised side bars and the depressed end bars connected to the back-strap and crupper-strap, of the leather pad under said guard, 100

and the upwardly and inwardly turned hooks secured to the leather pad and having their terminal portions under the side bars, substantially as specified.

- 5 3. In a trace-carrier, the combination, with the metallic guard, constructed as described, of the hooks E, having broad bases *h*, provided on their under sides with the spurs *k* to engage the pad D, the said hooks extend-

ing partially beneath the side bars, *b*, of the guard, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HANS TAY.

Witnesses:

A. B. STULL,
FRANK DIEHL.