

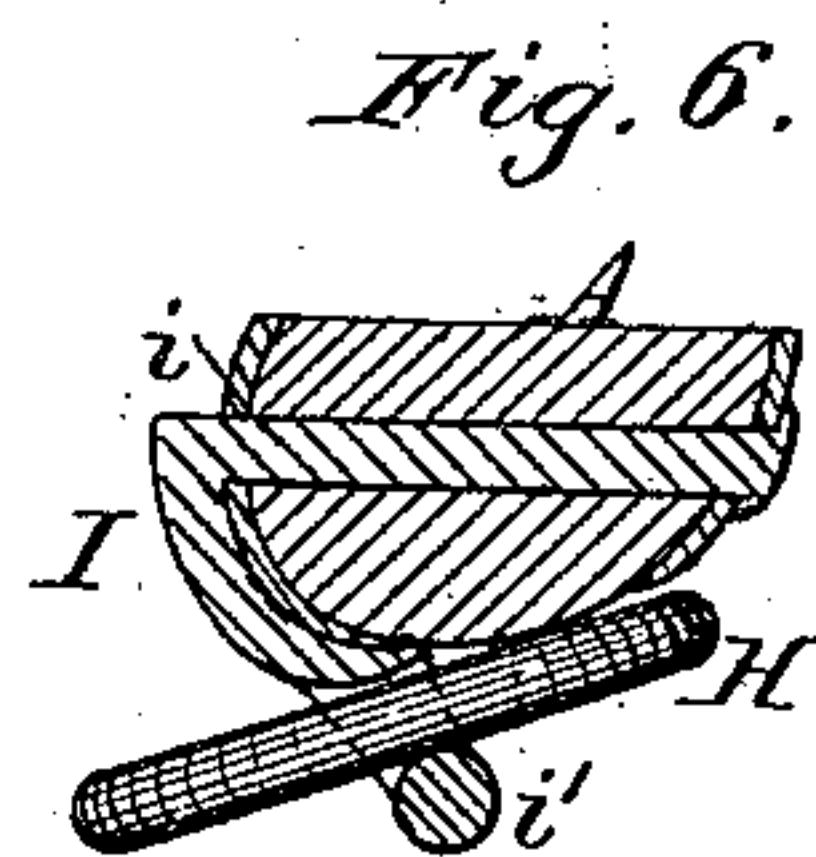
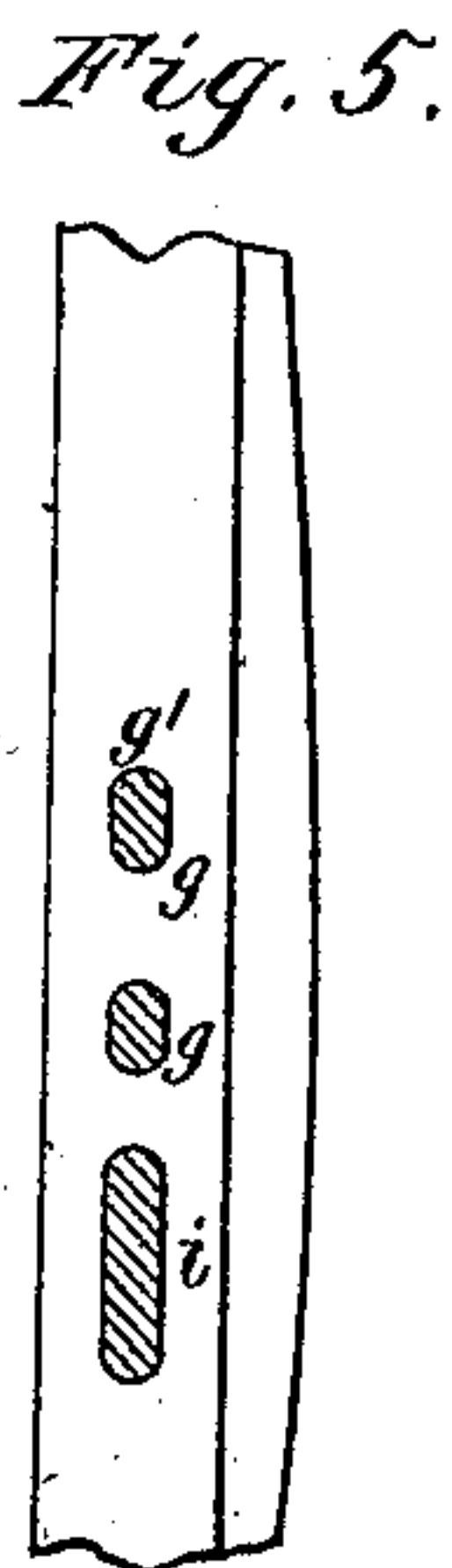
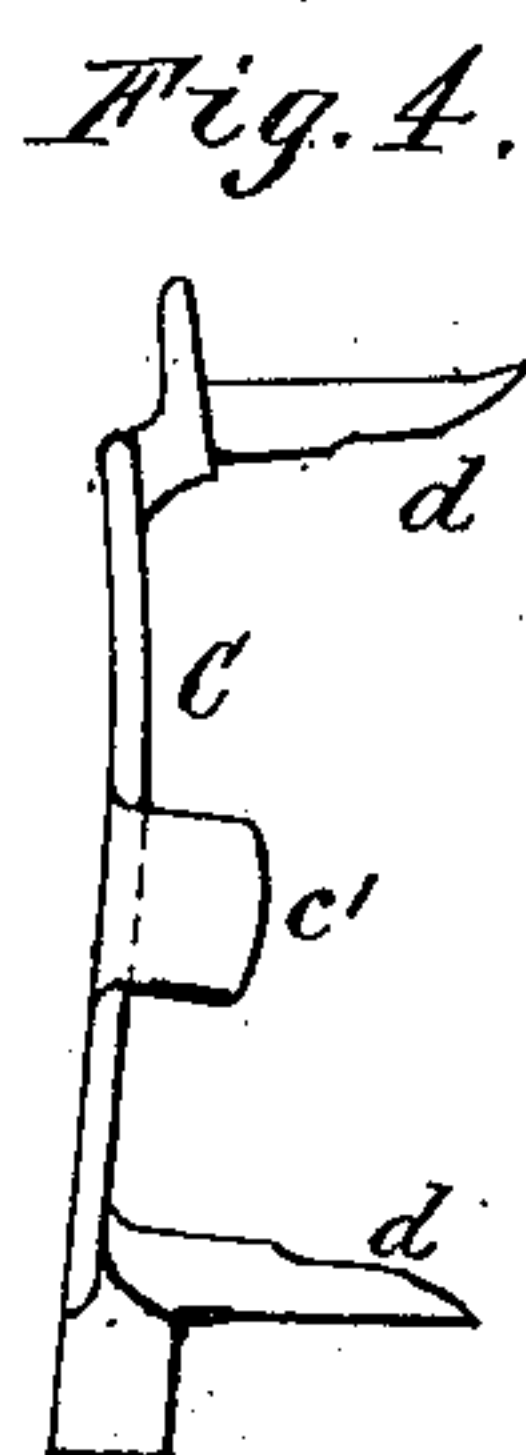
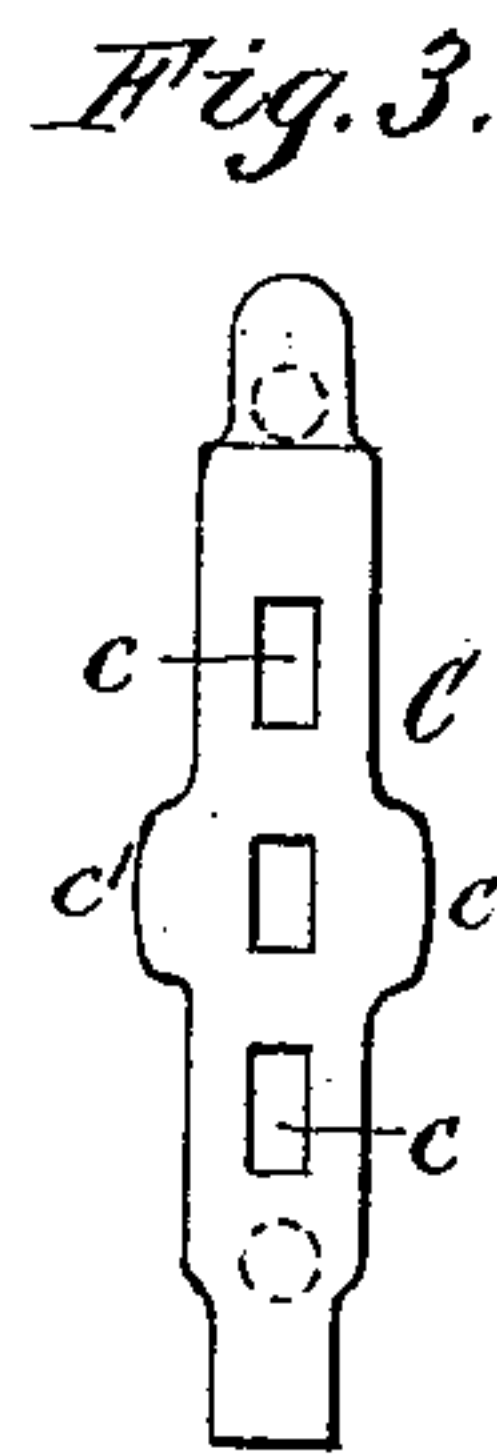
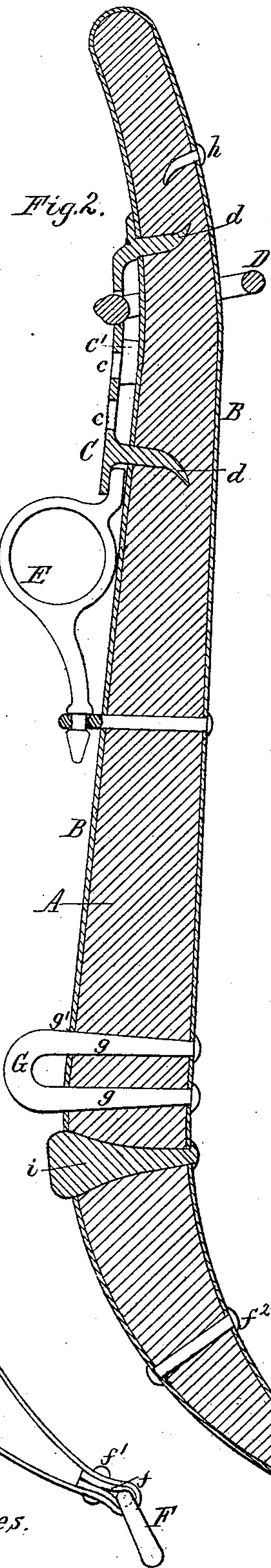
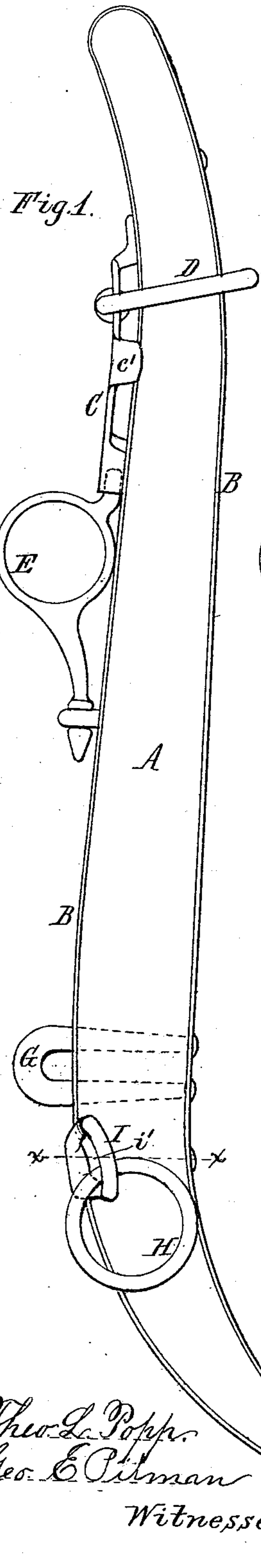
(No Model.)

E. G. LATTA.

HAME.

No. 332,262.

Patented Dec. 15, 1885.



Theo. L. Popp.
Geo. E. Pitman
Witnesses.

E. G. Latta Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMIT G. LATTA, OF FRIENDSHIP, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF FIVE-SIXTHS
TO ADRIAN C. LATTA, OF SAME PLACE, AND HARVEY D. BLAKESLEE
AND GEORGE J. LETCHWORTH, BOTH OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

HAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,262, dated December 15, 1885.

Application filed April 7, 1883. Serial No. 90,946. (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 new and
5 useful Improvements in Hames, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of hames which are provided with a wooden body and a metallic binding
10 secured to the inner and outer sides of said body; and the object of my invention is to produce a lighter, stronger, and neater hame than heretofore, and to facilitate the application of the metallic binding and the trim-
15 mings to the wooden body, and to render the connection of these parts to the wooden body more reliable than heretofore.

My invention consists to these ends of the improvements which will be hereinafter fully
20 set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a hame provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a face view, and Fig.
25 4 a side elevation, of the plate to which the upper adjustable hame-loop is attached. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of that portion of the metallic binding through which the hame-staple and the staple of the breast-strap ring passes.
30 Fig. 6 is a horizontal section in line *xx*, Fig. 1. Figs. 7 and 8 are sectional elevations of the lower end of the hame, showing modified constructions of the fastening for the lower hame-loop.

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

A represents the wooden body of the hame, and B the metallic binding, which is constructed of a continuous strip of wrought-iron, and applied to the inner and outer sides of the wooden body, the ends of the strip meeting underneath the plate C, to which the upper hame-loop, D, is attached. The plate C is constructed with openings *c*, for the reception
40 of a projection on the outer bar of the loop D. The plate C is also constructed with side flanges, *c'*, which extend toward the body of the hame, and which conceal the joint be-

tween the two ends of the binding B. The plate C is secured to the wooden body of the
50 hame by pins or studs *d*, which are formed on the inner side of the plate, and which are curved on one side, so that in driving the spurs into the wood they will be bent and clinch the plate against its support and se-
55 curely hold the plate in place. It is desirable that the joint in the binding should be located near the point at which the upper hame-strap is secured to the hame, because the greatest strain is applied to the hame near the hame-
60 staple, midway between the upper and lower hame-straps, and a joint arranged intermediate between the two hame-straps will weaken the hame, while the location of the joint near the upper hame-strap renders the full
65 strength of the binding available at the point where the strain is applied to the hame. It is also not desirable that the joint should be located above the upper hame-strap, as the upper part of the hame is exposed above the
70 collar, and a joint in this part of the hame would render the hame unsightly. By arranging the joint on the outer side of the hame under the plate C the joint is hidden from view, and the plate or cover which hides
75 the joint does not come in contact with the collar or rim, and therefore cannot wear the same, which would be the case if the joint were located on the inner side of the hame. For heavy hames the plate C may be secured
80 in place by rivets passing through the hame; but I prefer to employ the clinch-pins above described, because they materially lessen the expense of manufacturing the hame.

E represents the line-ring, which is secured
85 at its upper end under the plate C and at its lower end by a staple, as described and shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 258,444, granted to me March 23, 1882. For hames made with low tops, or which have ordi-
90 nary wire staples for securing the top strap, the plate C is not employed for holding the hame-strap loop, but serves merely to hide the joint of the binding, and in that case the plate is made smaller, and forms an extension merely
95 of the socket by which the upper end of the

line-ring E is held. For cheap hames, in which the line-ring is constructed with pins adapted to be driven into the wood, the line-ring may be employed to secure the ends of the binding 5 and cover the joint.

F represents the lower hame-loop, which is attached to the lower end of the hame by the binding passing around the upper bar of the loop. As the binding employed in this construction of the hame is comparatively light, the loop is liable to wear the binding through, and this is prevented by interposing an additional fastening, *f*, between the binding and the loop. This fastening consists of a strip of wrought-iron or other suitable metal bent around the inner bar of the loop and extending to the lower end of the wooden body of the hame, as represented in Fig. 1; or, if preferred, one leg of the fastening *f* may extend along the outer side of the hame for a sufficient distance to strengthen the lower end of the wooden body, as represented in Fig. 7; or both legs of the binding may extend along the outer and inner sides of the wooden body, as represented in Fig. 8. The fastening *f* is secured in place by rivets *f'* *f''* or other suitable fastening devices.

G represents the draft-staple, which is constructed with flat or oval legs *g*, as represented in Figs. 2 and 5. The flat form of the legs does away with the necessity of cutting away as much metal and wood as is necessary in order to secure a staple or fastening having round legs, and this construction therefore renders the hame much stronger at this point without materially reducing the strength of the draft-staple. The inner ends of the legs of the draft-staple are made round and riveted over in the usual manner. The binding B is provided with elongated holes *g'*, through which the legs of the hame-staple pass, and the staple is inserted into the wooden body of the hame by boring holes through the same, which are somewhat smaller than the legs of the staple, and then driving the staple home.

H represents the breast-strap ring, and I the attachment whereby said ring is connected with the hame. The attachment I is provided with a tapering flat shank, *i*, which penetrates the body of the hame below the draft-staple G in the same direction in which the legs of the draft-staple penetrate the hame. The outer end of the shank *i* is provided with a loop, *i'*, which is bent around the front side of the hame, and which rests snugly against the body of the hame, as represented in Fig. 6, and assists in preventing the shank *i* from turning in its socket. The ring H passes through an opening in the loop *i'*, as represented in Fig. 1. If it is desired to employ a cast ring, H, the loop *i'* may be divided, so that it can be closed after the ring has been inserted into the same; or the loop *i'* and the shank *i* may be divided, so that the ring can be introduced into the loop and be secured therein by inserting the shank in the hole of the hame.

As the openings through which the legs of the staple G and the shank *i* of the breast-strap-ring attachment pass are arranged in the same direction the hame is not weakened, as ordinary hames are, in which the shank of the breast-strap-ring attachment is arranged at right angles to the legs of the draft-staple. The breast-strap-ring and its attachment can be removed and exchanged without disturbing the draft-staple, and vice versa. The binding B is provided with the necessary openings by punching the same into the binding by machinery, and the binding is then passed through the lower loop, F, and secured to the hame by the rivets *f'* *f''*, the shank *i*, and the draft-staple G. The inner end of the binding is passed over the top of the hame and secured by one or more clinch-pointed tacks, *h*. It is then passed down on the outer side of the hame until the two ends meet, when the plate C is applied, thereby fastening the ends of the binding to the hame. It is difficult to make the wooden bodies of exactly the same size in all cases, and if the ends of the binding should not be at the proper distance apart, by reason of a difference in the length of the wooden bodies, the pins *d* of the plate C would not register with the openings formed in the binding for their reception. In order to overcome this difficulty, these openings are made oblong and narrower than the fastening-pins, so that upon driving the pins into the wood they will enlarge the openings in the binding and clamp the binding sufficiently to hold the ends securely in place. The clinch-tacks may be curved or beveled on one side, as shown, or they may be split-pointed or otherwise constructed so as to clinch upon being driven into the wood.

If it is desired to provide the hame with a scroll or ball top, the latter may be constructed with a skeleton frame, similar to the one shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 269,071, granted to me December 12, 1882, and applied to the top of the hame in the same manner as if the top were constructed entirely of wood.

The herein-described improvements enable the hame to be made much lighter and neater than heretofore without sacrificing any part of the strength of the hame, and they produce a hame having a smooth and finished appearance.

I claim as my invention—

1. A wooden hame bound with a continuous metallic strip, B, having its ends secured to the wooden body and protected by a metallic plate, substantially as set forth.
2. The combination, in a hame, of a wooden body, a movable hame-strap loop, F, a metallic binding, B, and an auxiliary fastening, *f*, bent around the inner bar of the loop F, between the latter and the binding B, substantially as set forth.
3. In a hame, the combination, with a wooden body, of a movable loop, F, a metallic binding, B, and an auxiliary fastening, *f*, bent

around the inner bar of the loop F, and having one end secured between the wooden body and the binding B, for strengthening the lower end of the hame, substantially as set forth.

5 4. The combination, with a wooden body, A, of a continuous metallic binding-strip, B, and a plate, C, provided with clinch-pins *d*, whereby the plate and the ends of the binding-strip are secured to the wooden body, substantially
10 as set forth.

5. The combination, with a wooden body, A, and a metallic binding-strip, B, of a staple, G, constructed with oval or flat-sided legs seated in vertically-elongated holes in the wooden
15 body, and metallic binding, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, with the hame-body, of a loop, I, bent against the front side of the hame-body and projecting forwardly therefrom, and provided with a shank, *i*, extending through the hame-body parallel with the draft-staple, and a breast-ring, H, hung in the loop I, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination, with a wooden body, A, of a continuous binding, B, and a plate, C, 25 constructed with side flanges, *c'*, whereby the joint in the binding is covered, substantially as set forth.

EMMIT G. LATTA.

Witnesses:

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THEO. L. POPP.