(No Model.)

E. WALTER.

POLE YOKE.

No. 374,220. Patented Dec. 6, 1887.

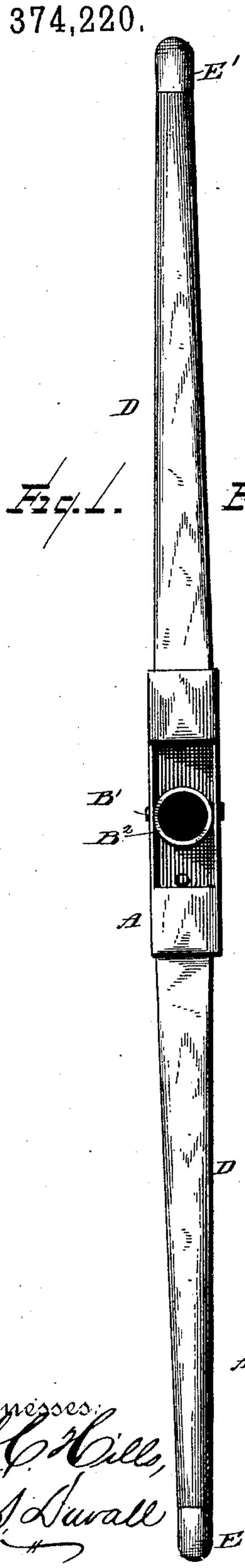

Fig. 1.

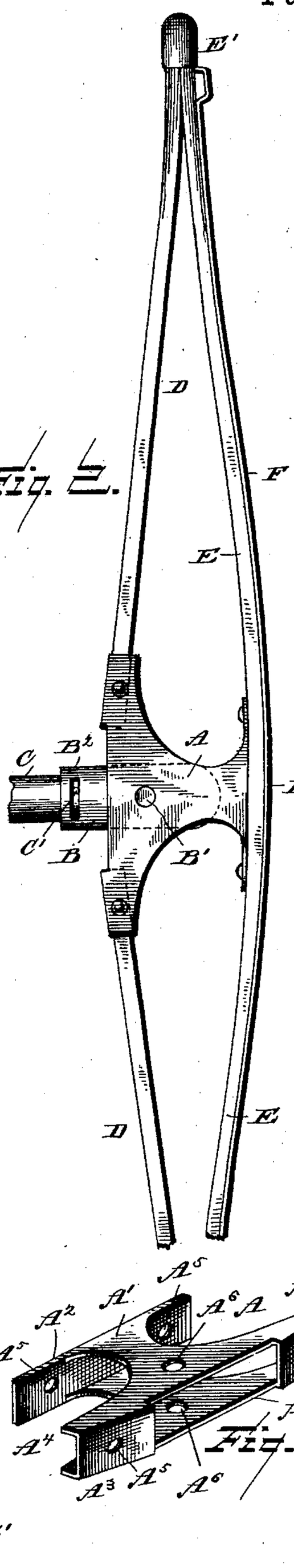

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

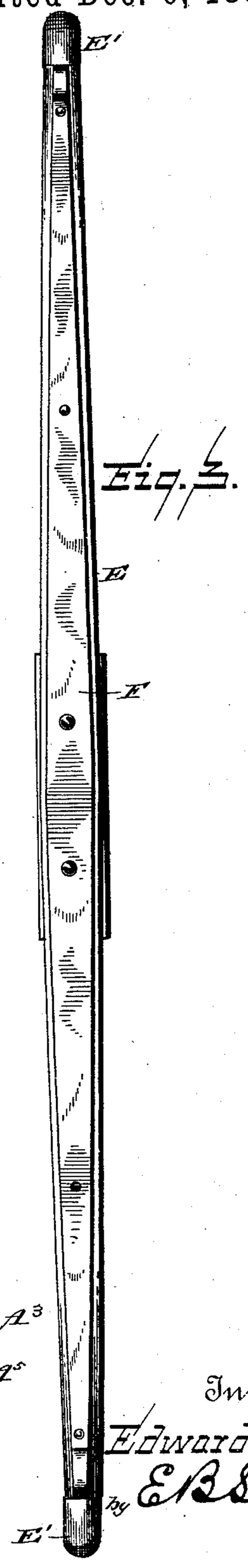

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD WALTER, OF KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

POLE-YOKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 374,220, dated December 6, 1887.

Application filed October 12, 1887. Serial No. 252,159. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD WALTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Keytesville, in the county of Chariton, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pole-Yokes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in pole-yokes for carriage and wagon poles, and among the objects in view are to reduce the weight, yet stiffen and strengthen the same, and this at a minimum cost of manufacture, and also avoid all vertical oscillation.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a pole-yoke constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a plan; Fig. 3, a front elevation; and Fig. 4, a perspective in detail, hereinafter more particularly described.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In practicing my invention I provide a casting, A, of metal, which is of substantially X form and comprises upper and lower plates, A′, connected at their front by a transverse plate, A^2, and at their rear by short plates A^3, forming, in connection with the upper and lower plates, A′, sockets A^4. Bolt or rivet holes A^5 are formed at the ends of the plate A^2, and similar holes are formed in each of the short plates A^3. The upper and lower plates are provided with perforations A^6, into which is swiveled the pole-socket B by means of lugs or trunnions B′ entering said perforations. The pole C is entered in and secured within the socket by any suitable means, and as thus described it will be seen that the pole and its socket have a pivotal connection with the X-shaped casting A.

If desired, and in order to permit of a vertical oscillation of the yoke independent of the pole, as in cases where the horses are working unevenly, I may provide the socket B with a transverse slot, B^2, into which a pin, C′, projecting from the pole, may enter, which pin may also serve to retain the pole within its socket.

D represents light wooden strips, or, if desired, they may be of metal, the inner ends of which are bolted within the socket ends A^3 of the casting A, which strips are curved or bent and preferably tapered, so as to terminate at a line drawn through the center of the casting A, at which point their terminals are connected to a longitudinal strip, E, by means of ferrules or thimbles E′, said strip being bolted to the front plate, A^2, of the casting A. This strip, like the short strips D, may be of either wood or metal, and if of the former a light metallic strip, F, may be secured to its front face, the ends of which terminate in a loop, F′, by which the yoke may be secured to the horse-collars by the usual pole chain or strap.

If desired, the center piece, A, may be formed of sheet metal and not of cast, in which case the several plates composing the same may be formed independent or integral, as found most convenient.

From the above description it is evident that a light and strong single or double tree can be constructed after my invention, the only change required being to omit the socket.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, in a pole-yoke, of a casting provided with rear sockets and a front securing-plate, and strips secured in said sockets and to said plate and united at their ends, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, in a pole-yoke, of a central casting formed with a front securing-plate and rear end sockets, strips secured in said sockets and to said plate united at their ends, and a pole-socket secured within the casting, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, in a pole-yoke, of a central substantially X-shaped casting formed with rear end sockets and a front securing-plate, strips secured within the sockets and to the plate, ferrules for securing the ends of said strips, with a pole-socket mounted for pivotal movement in said casting, substantially as specified.

4. The casting A, comprising the upper and lower plates, A′, the front plate, A^2, the rear plates, A^3, forming the sockets A^4, in combination with the short strips D, secured in said sockets, and the long strip E, said strips being connected by the ferrules E′, and the metal

facing-strip F, secured to the long strip and bent at its ends to form loops F′, substantially as specified.

5. The casting A, formed with the socket ends A^4 and securing-plate A^2, and perforated, as at A^6, the strips D and E, connected as described, in combination with the socket B, having the trunnions B′ to enter said perforations, and the pole C, mounted in the socket, substantially as specified.

6. The casting A, provided with the rear sockets, A^4, and front securing-plate, A^3, the strips D and E, connected thereto and to each other, as described, in combination with the pole-socket B, pivoted within said casting and provided with the slot B^2, and the pole C, mounted in the socket and provided with pin C′, adapted to enter the slot, substantially as specified.

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

EDWARD WALTER.

Witnesses:
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