

(No Model.)

G. W. MOLIERE.

HAME TUG.

No. 395,847.

Patented Jan. 8, 1889.

Fig. 1.

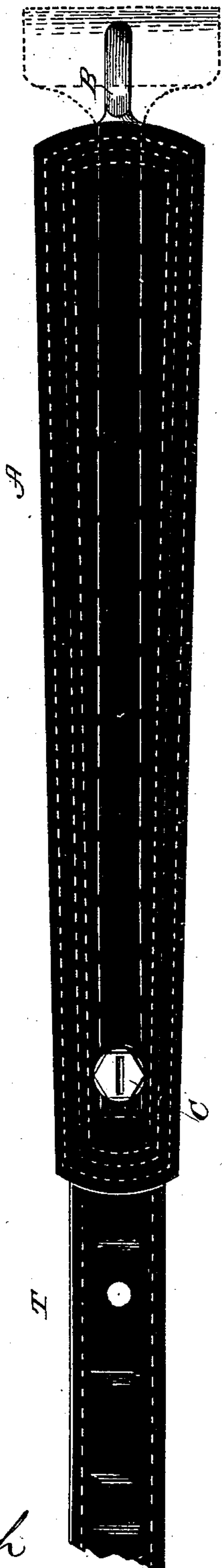
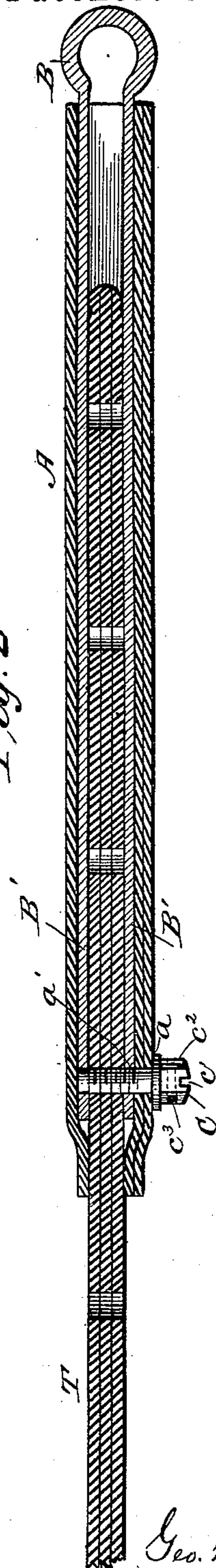


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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HAME-TUG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,847, dated January 8, 1889.

Application filed May 4, 1888. Serial No. 272,802. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MOLIERE, of Ocean View, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hame-Tugs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of an improved hame-tug for connecting the hames to the forward ends of the traces.

Figure 1 is a side view of the tug and the forward end of the trace, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal longitudinal section.

A is the hollow hame-tug, which is made of leather.

B is the metallic clip or eye, which is loosely connected to the hames. This eye has two elongated shanks, B' B', which extend inside the hollow tug and upon its opposite sides back to the rear end of the same, where one of these shanks is perforated with a screw-threaded hole, a' , registering with a transverse hole, a , in the tug. Into the hollow tug, and between the shanks B' B' of the metal eye, is extended the forward end of the trace, whose eyelets are arranged to successively register with the holes a a' in the tug. Through these holes and the eyelets of the trace is turned a set-screw, C, which in passing through the eyelet of the trace takes the place of the tongue of the buckle. This screw has its head made with a nick, c' , so as to permit it to be turned by a screw-driver, has hexagonal or angular sides c^2 , so as to permit it to be turned by a wrench, and has also a hole, c^3 , through it, so as to permit it to be turned by means of a nail or pin, thus permitting the screw to be adjusted by a

great variety of tools, as may be most convenient to the user.

When the screw is turned to its place, it will be seen that it is seated in the holes of the metal shanks, and the draft-strain does not come on the leather tug at all, but is transmitted through the metal connection, which makes the connection very strong. When it is desired to shorten or lengthen the trace, it will be seen that all that it is necessary to do is to remove the screw and pull out or force in the trace till another hole comes in front of the screw, after which the screw is again entered and the trace made fast.

With this construction of tug it will be seen there is no projecting end of the trace, the latter being neatly housed, and there can be no accidental disconnection, as may take place with the tongue of the buckle.

In adapting my invention to a staple-hame I may make the eye B in the shape of a broad clip, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A hame-tug consisting of a hollow leather casing for the reception of the entire end of the trace, a metal eye or clip with shanks extending along the inside walls of the leather casing and leaving space between them for the tug, and a set-screw passing through the rear ends of the hollow casing, the extended shanks, and the trace, substantially as shown and described.

GEO. W. MOLIERE.

Witnesses:

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