(No Model.)

A. F. DUVALL.

HAME TUG CLIP.

No. 441,473. Patented Nov. 25, 1890.

Fig. 1.

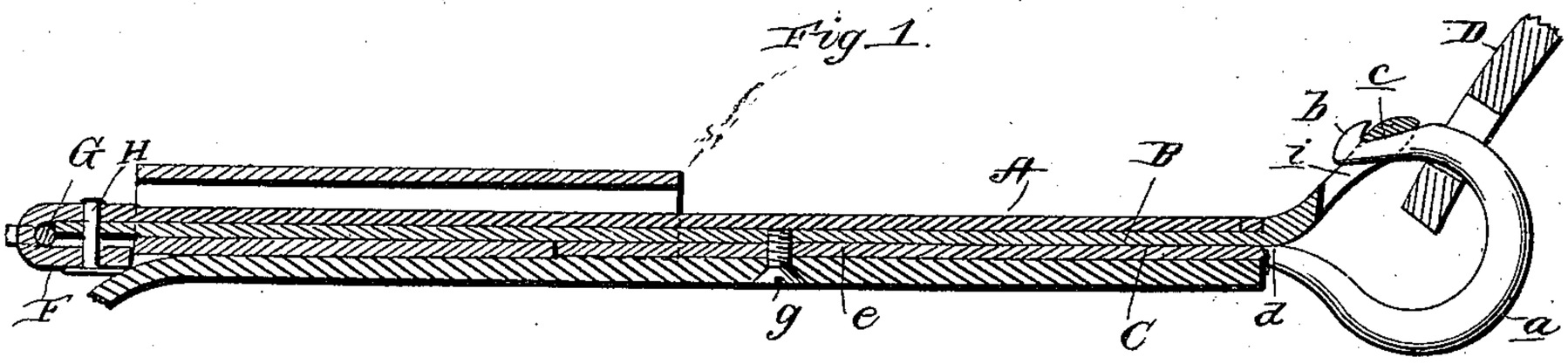


Fig. 2.

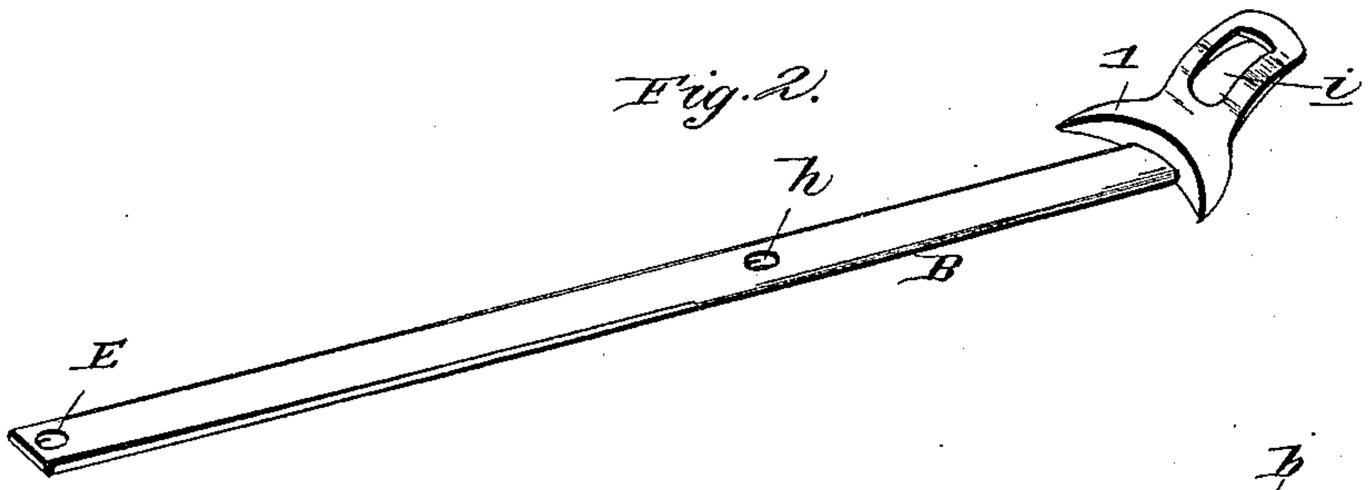
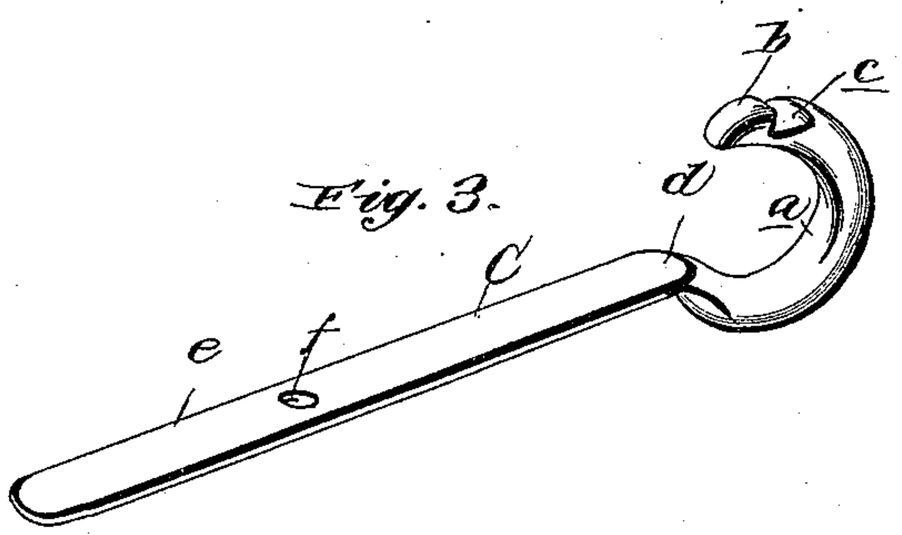


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
C. H. Haeder
Thos. E. Turpin

Inventor
Anthony F. Duvall.
By
James J. Shelby
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY F. DUVALL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HAME-TUG CLIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,473, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed June 10, 1890. Serial No. 354,891. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY F. DUVALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hame-Tug Clips; 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 apertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to an improvement in hame-tug clips; and it has for its object to provide a cheap and effective means whereby the hames may be changed on the tug after the latter has been made up.

A further object of the invention is to increase the strength of the tug and render more secure the connecting parts; and a further object of the invention is to provide means for the convenient and secure attachment of the buckle for connecting a trace with the tug, the parts being arranged for coaction, so that should any one or more of them become impaired in any manner they may be readily removed and replaced by others without rendering useless the entire device.

The invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims, when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central sectional view of a tug-loop carrying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the outer clip, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the inner clip.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates a tug formed of leather and of a general appearance such as tugs at present in use.

B indicates the outer clip, and C the inner clip.

The inner clip C has its forward end terminating in a hook *a*, which is directed forwardly and thence outwardly and terminates in a locking-head *b*, which is formed on the end of the hook *a* by a notch *c*, and this notched head is arranged at an interval from the body portion *d* sufficient to receive the hame-clip D, as better shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. This inner clip C carries a flattened shank or tang *e*, which is provided with a perforation *f* to receive a securing-screw *g* or other suitable fastening device, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

The outer clip B has its shank or tang also provided with a perforation *h* at a point in its length corresponding with the perforation *f* in the tang of the inner clip, and both of these perforations are screw-tapped to receive the threads of the fastening-screw *g*. The outer end of the clip B is curved outwardly, as shown, and thence slightly forward or inwardly, and is provided with a slot *i* to receive and engage the shoulder or head on the end of the hook or loop *a*.

In practice the forward end of the outer clip B should be directed sufficiently outward that when the shanks or tangs of the two clips have been slid upon each other in one direction the slotted portion *i* will ride over the beveled end of the head *b* and spring into the notch *c* thereof, the beveled head projecting through the slot *i*, so as to prevent a smooth finish and thereby obviate the catching of hair or the like at the joint.

Slightly in rear of the slot *i* the clip B is provided with a flange *l*, which is of a suitable thickness and of a transverse curvature to snugly engage the outer end of the tug A and thereby form a close joint and a neat finish to the article.

While I have described specifically the exact construction shown of these interlocking clips, yet I do not wish to be understood as confining myself to the construction of the precise form illustrated, as it is simply necessary that one of the clips should have a slot or eye and the other one a hook or loop, with means to engage the opposite clip in a sliding movement, and, while for the sake of cheapness in manufacture I prefer to form the slotted head and flange on the clip B, yet it is obvious that that part may be a separate piece and fastened to the tang or shank in any suitable manner.

It will be observed that the shank or tang of the clip B is of a much greater length than that of the clip C, and the said clip B has a perforation E in its rear end, for a purpose which will be presently explained. This clip B, which is placed in position in the tug A, passes through the box and has its rear end extending

into the loop F to receive a buckle. (Partly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.) This loop F, which contains the cross-bar G of a buckle, is perforated at opposite points, as shown, so as to coincide with the perforation E in the clip B, and after the parts are placed in proper position a rivet H is passed through the respective perforations, after which it may be headed or otherwise secured. It will thus be seen that, as well as forming a clip for the hames, I also obtain means for the firm attachment of a trace-buckle.

After the tug is made up, should it be found desirable to change the hames, it is simply necessary to remove the fastening-screw *g*, when the clip C may be drawn out of the leather and disconnected at its forward end, there being sufficient give to the parts to permit the slotted end of the clip B to ride over and engage the notch *c* in the clip C, which may be done by sliding the parts in opposite directions after the hame has been placed in the hook of the clip.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A hame-tug clip comprising two sections, one of which is provided with a hook or loop having a notched and beveled end and the other having its adjacent end turned outwardly and slotted, so that the sections may be made to engage by sliding them upon each other, substantially as specified.

2. In a hame-tug clip, the combination, with the tug, of the metallic clip C, having the hook *a* at its outer end, and also having the beveled and notched head, and the clip B, having the slot to receive said notched head of the opposite clip, and the screw for securing the clips in the leather, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of a hame-tug having its leather looped at one end to receive a buckle and perforated to receive a rivet, and a tug-clip comprising two sections, one of which is of greater length than the other and has one end perforated to correspond with the perforations of the leather and receive the rivet forming the buckle-loop and covering both sections, having a screw-tapped aperture to receive a fastening-screw, and their outer ends forming a loop adapted to be detachably connected, whereby the shorter section may be drawn out of the leather without removing the longer section, substantially as specified.

4. The clip B, having its shank provided with a perforation at one end and a screw-tapped aperture intermediate of its length and its opposite end provided with a curved and slotted head, in combination with the clip C, having the screw-tapped aperture *f*, the hook *a*, provided with the notch *c*, the bevel-head *b*, adapted to be secured in a tug and receive a hame, and the screw *g*, whereby, when said screw has been removed, the clip C may be drawn out without removing the clip B, substantially as specified.

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

ANTHONY F. DUVALL.

Witnesses:
H. W. KIMBALL,
JAS. W. STEWART.