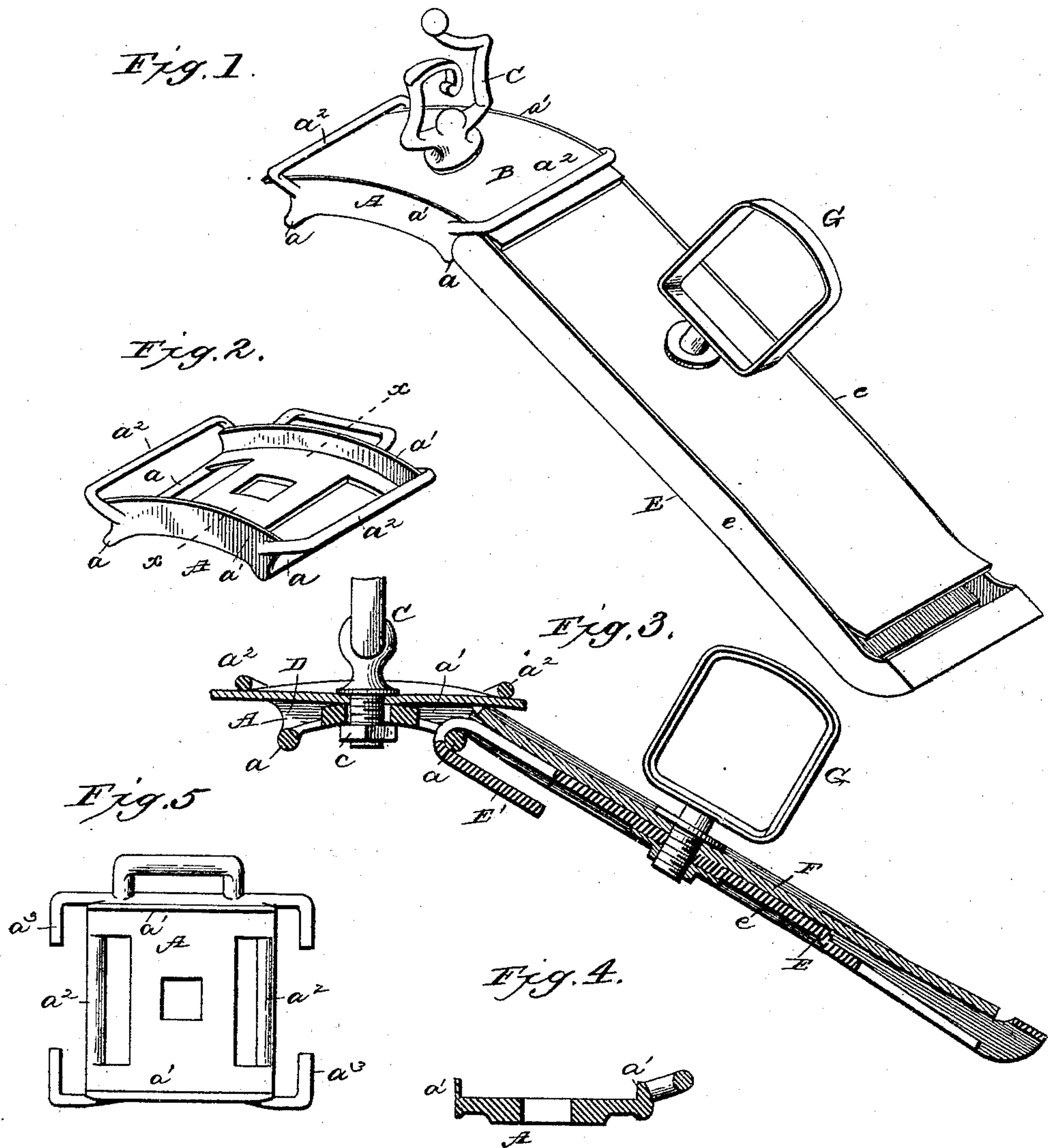


(No Model.)

W. O. MILLER.
ADJUSTABLE HARNESS TREE.

No. 444,762.

Patented Jan. 13, 1891.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM O. MILLER, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

ADJUSTABLE HARNESS-TREE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,762, dated January 13, 1891.

Application filed May 27, 1890. Serial No. 353,351. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM O. MILLER, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Adjustable Harness-Trees; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specifica-
10 tion, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

In a contemporaneous application filed by me on the 19th day of May, 1890, Serial No. 352,375, I have shown, described, and claimed
15 an improved adjustable harness-tree consisting, essentially, of a check-hook plate having loops or eyes at its sides, combined with metal side plates provided with hooks which engage with the loops or eyes of the check-hook plate
20 and form a hinged connection therewith; and my present invention has relation to further improvements whereby the tops of the side plates, as well as in some instances the check-hook plate, are enabled to be covered with
25 patent-leather without interfering with the proper adjustability of the parts and without exposing to view unsightly joints at the hinged portions.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,
30 Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a check-hook plate and a side plate embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the check-hook plate detached and with its patent-leather top removed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view taken through the
35 check-hook plate and side plate. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view through the check-hook plate, taken on the line $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view of a modification of the check-hook
40 plate in which, instead of transverse bars for holding the patent-leather top, short lugs or projections are employed.

The letter A, Figs. 1 to 4, represents the check-hook plate. It is provided at its sides
45 with loops $a a$ for receiving the hooks of the side plates with which it co-operates, and it is further provided with front and rear vertical flanges $a' a'$, between which the patent-leather top B is adapted to be received, and
50 also with cross-bars $a^2 a^2$, which extend trans-

versely over the top B and operate to hold the ends of the same down.

C is the check-hook, the shank of which is adapted to pass down through an opening in the top A and a corresponding opening in the
55 body of the check-hook plate and to receive a securing-nut c on its lower end, as shown in the sectional view of Fig. 3. Upon examination of Fig. 3 it will be seen that the parts are so contrived as that the patent-leather
60 top is securely held in position and prevented from displacement in either direction, while at the same time a space D is left beneath the outer ends of said top to receive the upper end of the patent-leather top on the side
65 plate, as will be presently explained.

E is the metal side plate, provided with a hook E' , which engages with the loop a of the check-hook plate, as shown in Fig. 3. This side plate is also provided with flanges $e e$,
70 between which a patent-leather top F is inserted, the same being confined by the terret G in the usual manner. The upper end of the leather top of the side plate extends up under the contiguous end of the top B on the
75 check-hook plate, from which it results that free adjustability of the parts of the tree is not interfered with, nor is the patent-leather injured or damaged, as would be the case if a continuous piece of patent-leather were em-
80 ployed, extending from the side plate over the hinge connection onto the check-hook plate.

Instead of forming the cross-bars $a^2 a^2$ on the check-hook plate for holding down the
85 ends of the top B, short arms or lugs might be employed, as shown at $a^3 a^3$ in Fig. 5.

The patent-leather top on the side plates in every instance extends over the hinge-joints between the side plates and check-hook
90 plate and beneath the top of the check-hook plate, thus forming a neat joint between the parts without injuring the patent-leather and without interfering with the requisite freedom of motion of the parts of the tree.
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I claim as my invention—

In a harness-saddle, the combination, with the check-hook plate having the loops or eyes at the sides, the upwardly-extending flanges at front and rear, the cross-bars, the leather
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overlying said plate and passing beneath the cross - bars, and the check - hook passing through said leather to hold it in place, of the side plates having the hooks engaging
5 said loops or eyes on the check-hook plate, the leather overlying said plates and having its upper ends confined beneath the leather

on the said plate, and the terrets for holding the leather on the side plates in position, substantially as described.

WILLIAM O. MILLER.

Witnesses:

O. S. DORINGER,
J. S. FRY.