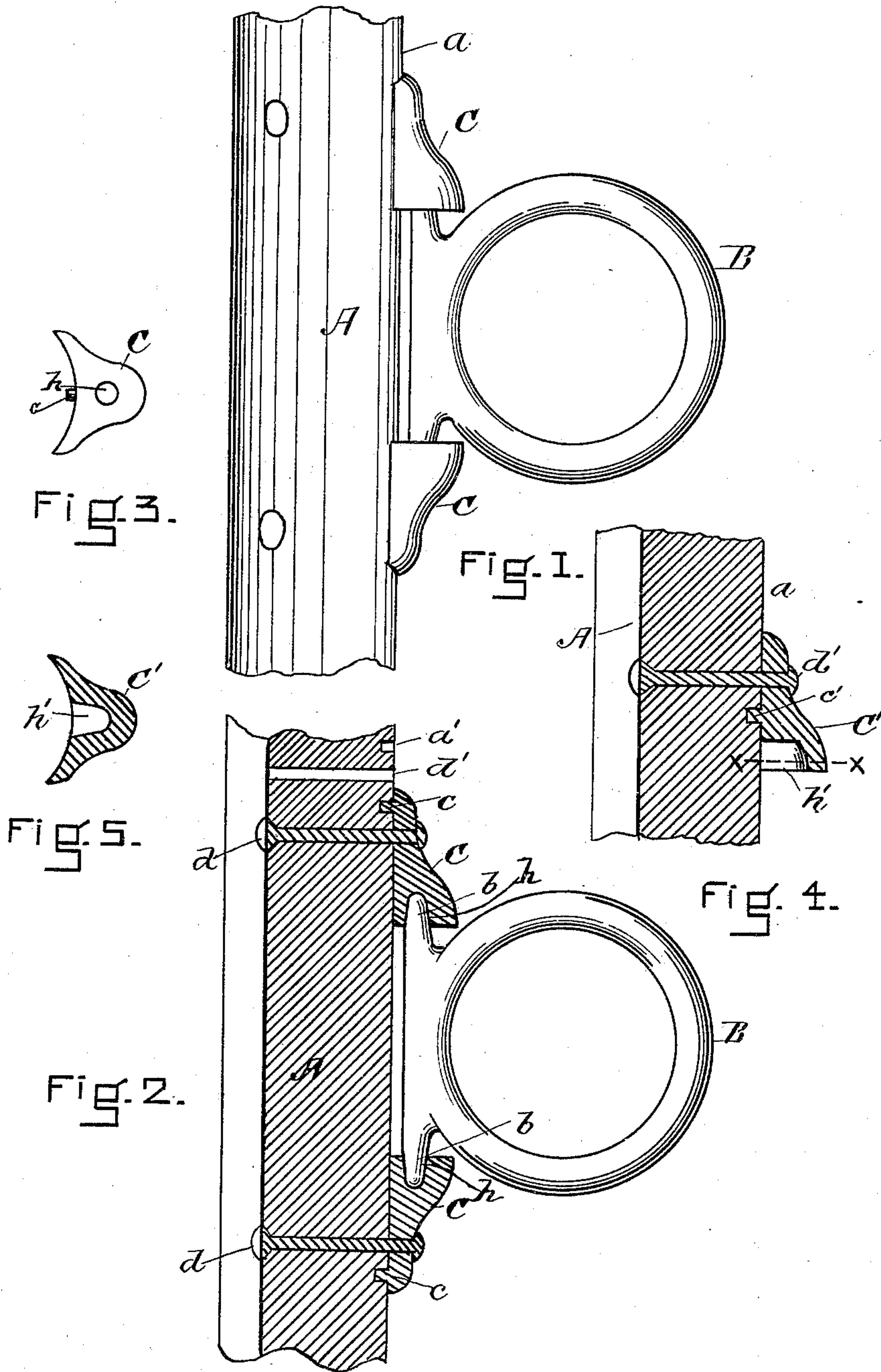


(No Model.)

W. S. CARR.  
HAME.

No. 445,584.

Patented Feb. 3, 1891.



WITNESSES

Chas D. Lyford  
C. F. Crosby

INVENTOR

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Bowdoin S. Parker.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER S. CARR, OF ANDOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## HAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 445,584, dated February 3, 1891.

Application filed May 22, 1890. Serial No. 352,791. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER S. CARR, of Andover, in the county of Merrimac and State of New Hampshire, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Hames, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My present invention relates to hames, and more particularly to that portion of a harness known as the "rein-terret," and to the novel way or manner of its attachment to the hame.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Figure 1 is a general view of the rein-terret as attached to a hame. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of one of the ears. Fig. 4 is a modification of the ear. Fig. 5 is an end view of the ear shown in Fig. 4.

In the drawings, A represents a portion of a hame; B, the rein-terret proper; C, the ears; c, a stud on ear C; b, a projection on terret; d, a rivet by which ear C is secured to the hame.

In Fig. 3 the hole h is shown for the admission of projection b.

In Fig. 4 I show a form of ear that may be used, if desired. In this form the stud c' takes the place of stud c, and Fig. 5 represents the end of ear C', with slot h' for the admission of projection b of terret, the ear C' being held to hame A by rivet d'. The stud c enters a hole formed in the hame and hame-plate, or, if the said plate a is of good thickness, does not need to enter the hame-wood at all. Where the hame is irregular, the eye C is formed to fit closely upon the hame or hame-plate and the stud c effectually prevents any undue strain upon the rivet-top. This form of ear is easily removable, as by turning up the head of the rivet d where it is headed down upon the top of the ear, as shown, the ear can be quickly removed, and in case of injury to the ear a new one can easily be put on. If the terret itself be broken, by removing an ear a new terret can be inserted; and as the ears are exactly alike they can be transposed—that is, either one of them can be placed in the position occupied by the other one—and as the projections on the terret-ring are also alike and extend in a straight line

tangentially from the side of the ring it makes no difference which side of the ring is uppermost, thus making a more convenient device in manufacturing it and in applying it to the hame in the first instance, or in case of replacing either of the parts in repairing it when broken. I regard these features as important parts of my present invention. More especially as a breakage of one or both ears does not necessitate the loss of the terret, neither does the breakage of any portion of the terret render the ears useless.

In use the terret and its connecting parts are liable to much strain, and without the stud c, which I provide, are frequently inoperative. The constant jar and use tend to loosen the eye from the rivet; but with my device the united action of rivet and stud keeps the eye always firm on the hame-plate, and no twisting or straining of the terret projection b is possible. This is also a valuable feature. As the hole h in the end of the ear does not pass entirely through it, the ends of the projections b of the terret-ring do not project beyond the ears, upon which portions of the harness will catch—as, for instance, when fly-nets are used. The liability of the harness catching is also lessened by making the ears substantially wedge-shaped—that is, with the outer ends tapered or thinner than the inner ends, and by making them rounding. It is also obvious that by forming a series of holes for the rivets and studs up and down the hame-plate the height of the terret can be quite readily adjusted, as the rivets can be formed so as to be removable with slight labor, or even a suitable threaded nut or bolt could be secured to upper end of rivet, formed with a screw-thread, in the ordinary manner of screw-headed bolts or rods or rivets. The additional stud-hole a' is shown in Fig. 2, also the rivet or bolt hole d'. Any number of additional stud and rivet holes could be formed in the hame and hame-plate, as already suggested. This is a further improvement taken in connection with my novel attachment and form of terret herein set forth. The projection b is preferably formed integral with the terret B.

I am aware that a terret has been used in connection with metal hames, having certain fixed bearings, projections, or sockets for hold-

ing the terret, also a terret journaled in staples having an integral eye; but this is not my invention.

My present invention is designed, in addition to the points of novelty already stated, to furnish a strong, convenient, and inexpensive form of rein-terret without the defects which practical use has demonstrated detract from the value of other forms in ordinary use.

10 Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The combination, with a hame A, having holes therethrough, of two perforated wedge-  
15 shaped ears C C, secured to said hame, said ears being alike and each provided with the

lug *c* on its under side and a hole in its larger end, said hole only extending part of the way through the ear, and a terret-ring B, provided with the projections *b*, extending in opposite 20 directions from one side thereof and in a straight tangential line to that side of said ring and fitting in the holes in the ears, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 25 name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 10th day of May, A. D. 1890.

WALTER S. CARR.

Witnesses

GEORGE W. STONE,  
WILLIAM MORRILL.