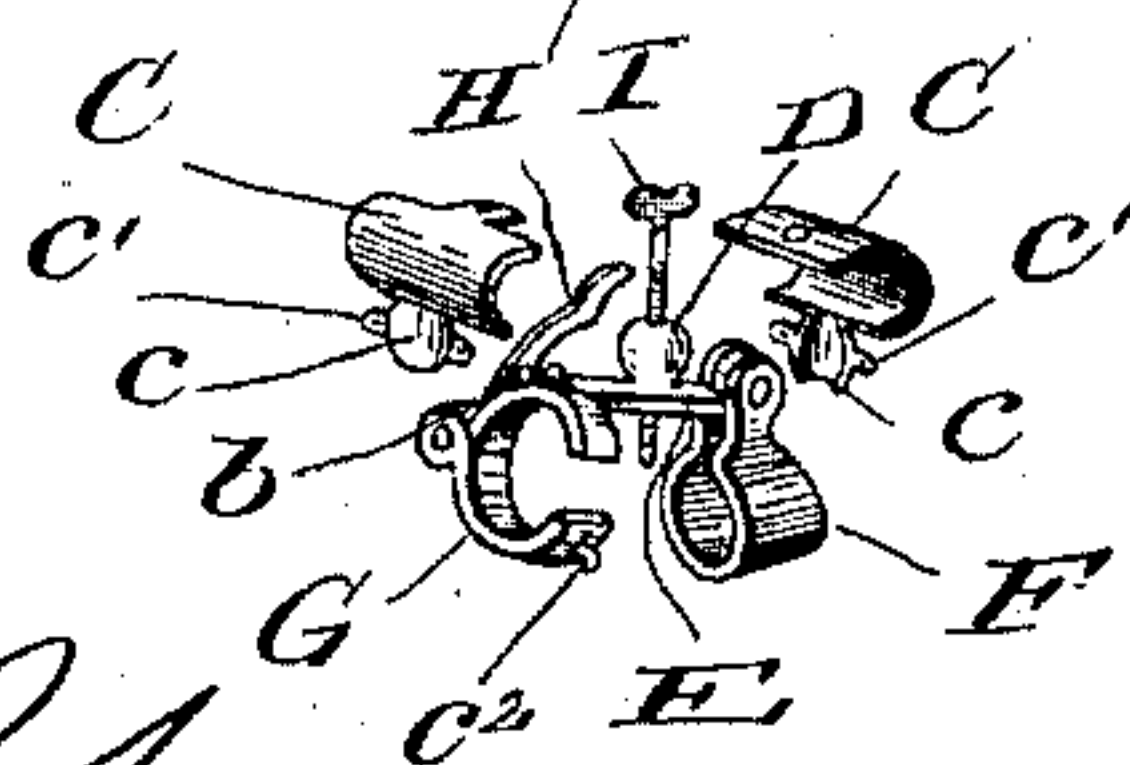
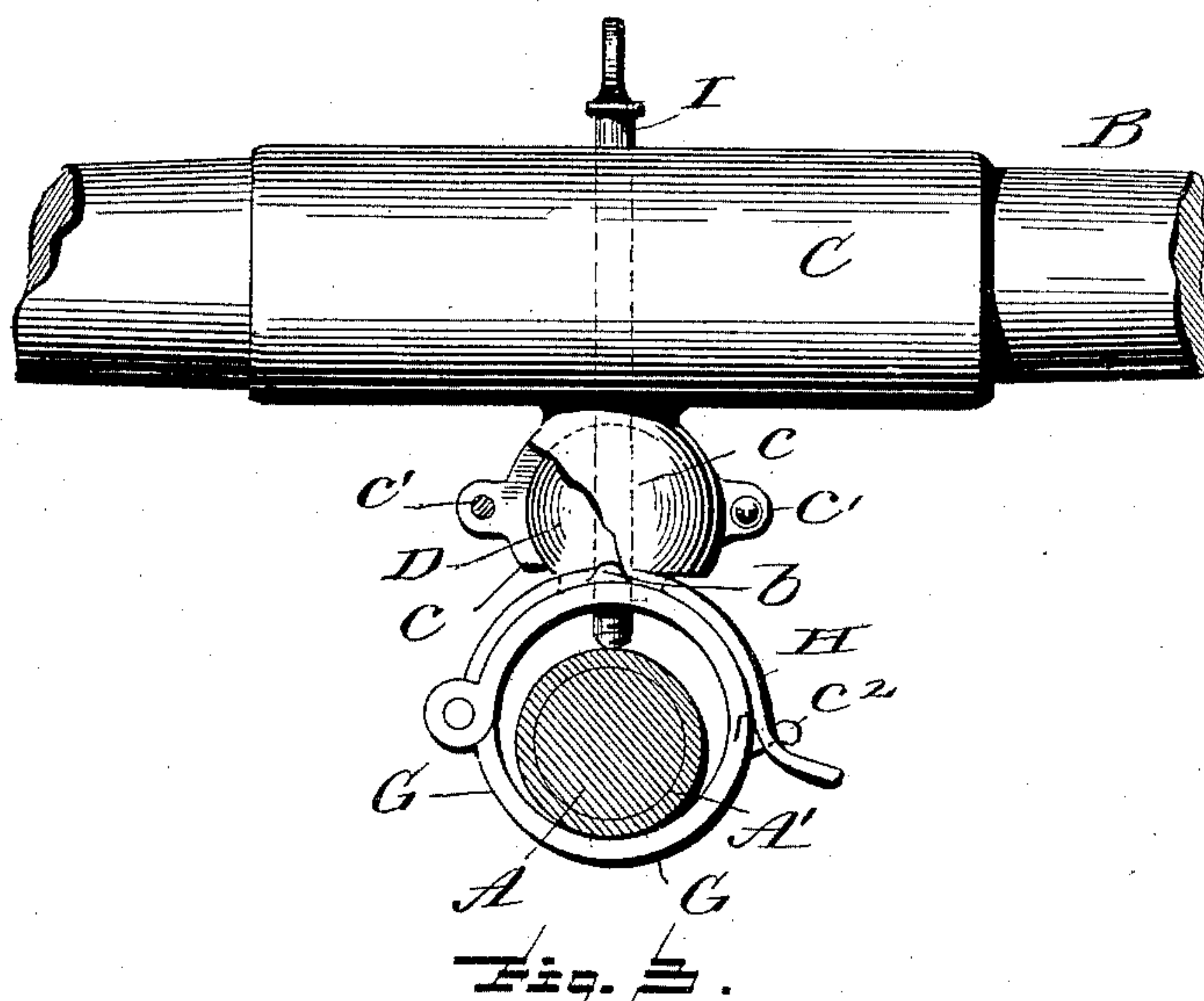
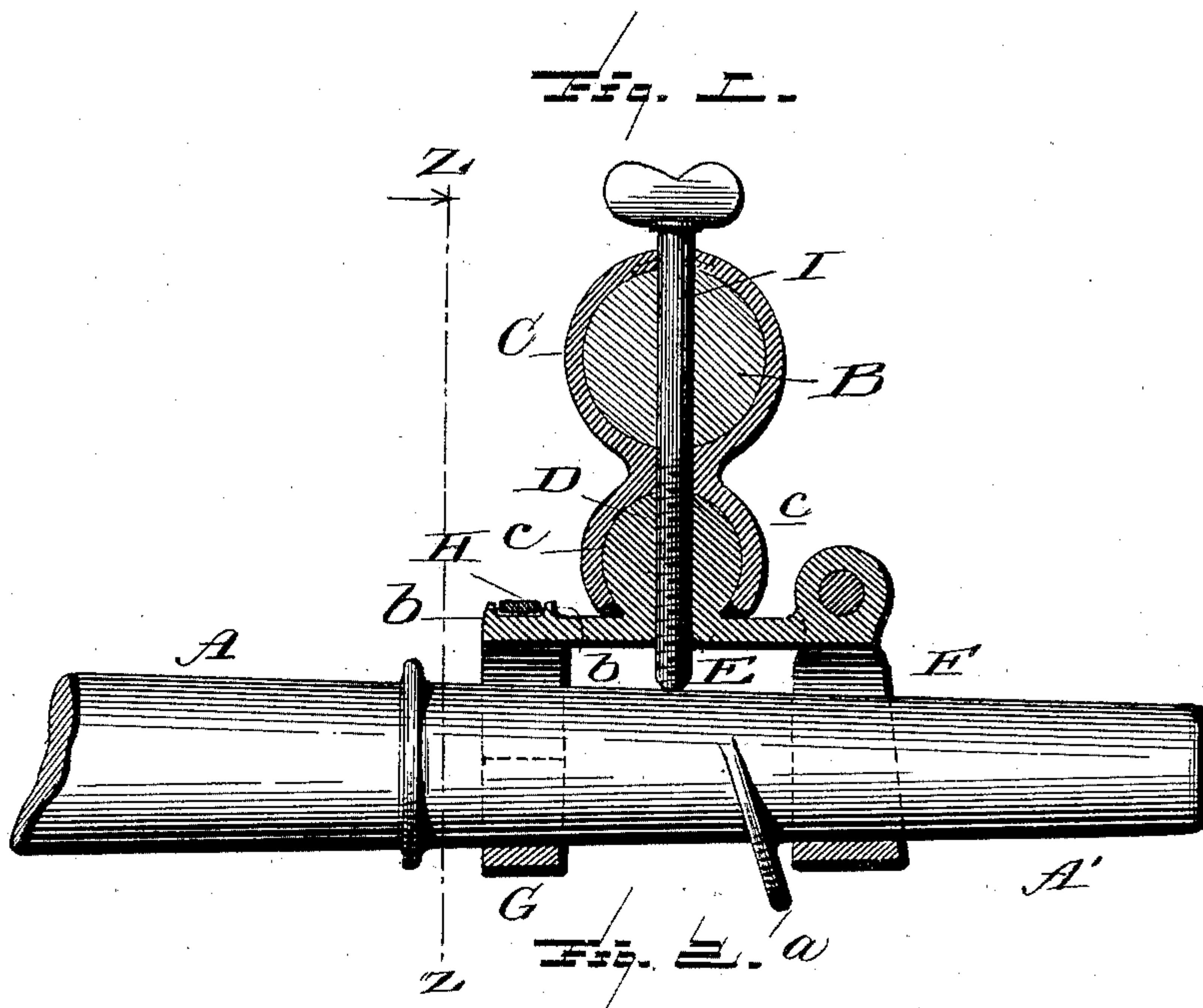


(No Model.)

G. H. YOUNG.
NECK YOKE.

No. 475,841.

Patented May 31, 1892.



Witnesses:

L. C. Mills
E. A. Bond.

Inventor:

Geo. H. Young,
by E. B. Stocking
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. YOUNG, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

NECK-YOKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,841, dated May 31, 1892.

Application filed February 17, 1892. Serial No. 421,838. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. YOUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Davenport, in the county of Scott, State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neck-Yoke Attachments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in neck-yoke attachments for vehicles; and it has for its object, among others, to provide a simple yet cheap and efficient attachment which shall form a
15 center for a neck-yoke that shall be perfectly safe at all times and which shall also perform the double function of keeping the yoke attached to the pole even though the team should become detached at the whiffletree.
20 I form a ball-and-socket joint connected with a part sleeved on the pole, a set-screw or other analogous means being provided as a safety means to prevent separation of the ball-and-socket joint, and also serving as a tension device when firmly set against the pole, thereby
25 preventing rattling of the parts.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by
30 the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

35 Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through my improved attachment in position with the pole shown in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on the line $z z$ of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow,
40 with a portion broken away. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, on a smaller scale, of the parts constituting my invention separated.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

45 Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the pole, provided with the usual holdback-lug a , of known construction, as seen in Fig. 1, cast on the pole-tip A' , also of any preferred construction.
50 These parts are not of my invention.

B is the yoke.

C is a clasp embracing the yoke, as seen best in Fig. 1, being formed in two parts, as shown best in Fig. 3, each part having a concaved depending portion c , with apertured
55 lugs c' , through which pass the means which secure the parts together, as seen in Fig. 2. These depending portions are adapted to embrace and hold the ball D of a ball-and-socket joint, hereinafter to be described. The ball
60 D is cast with or rigidly secured to a cross-T E, which is provided with a hinged ring F, which encircles the pole-tip, as seen in Fig. 1, and is designed to engage the holdback-lug a , as will be understood from Fig. 1. At the
65 other end of the cross-T E is a ring G, which is formed of two parts, one hinged to the other, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and which is designed to embrace loosely the pole-tip, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. The upper part of this
70 ring is provided with side lugs b , between which is designed to lie the spring-arm H, which is secured at one end to one part of the ring and its free end turned outward, as seen in Fig. 2, to serve as a handle, by which it may
75 be manipulated, and designed to engage a lug c^2 on the other part of the ring when the two parts are closed, as seen in Fig. 2.

I is a set-screw extending vertically through the overlapped portions of the clasp C and
80 through the yoke B and ball D and resting on the top of the pole-tip, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

Modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the in-
85 vention or sacrificing any of its advantages. The set-screw may sometimes be omitted without materially effecting the successful operation of the other elements.

What I claim as new is—

90 1. A neck-yoke attachment comprising a cross-T, with hinged ring and spring-held ring to embrace the pole in front and rear of the holdback-lug thereof, and a ball-and-socket connection between said T and the yoke, as
95 set forth.

2. A neck-yoke attachment comprising a cross-T, with hinged ring and spring-held ring and ball, a clasp to embrace the yoke and said ball, and a tension device for engagement
100

with the pole and holding the said parts against separation, as set forth.

3. The combination, with the pole and yoke, of the cross-T having ring at one end and a two-
5 part ring at the other, with spring to hold it closed, the ball on said cross-T; the two-part clasp to embrace the yoke and ball, and the set-screw passed through the yoke, ball, and

cross-T and adjustably held against the pole, substantially as specified. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses. 15

GEORGE H. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

D. T. YOUNG,

PAUL LEDCROOYER.