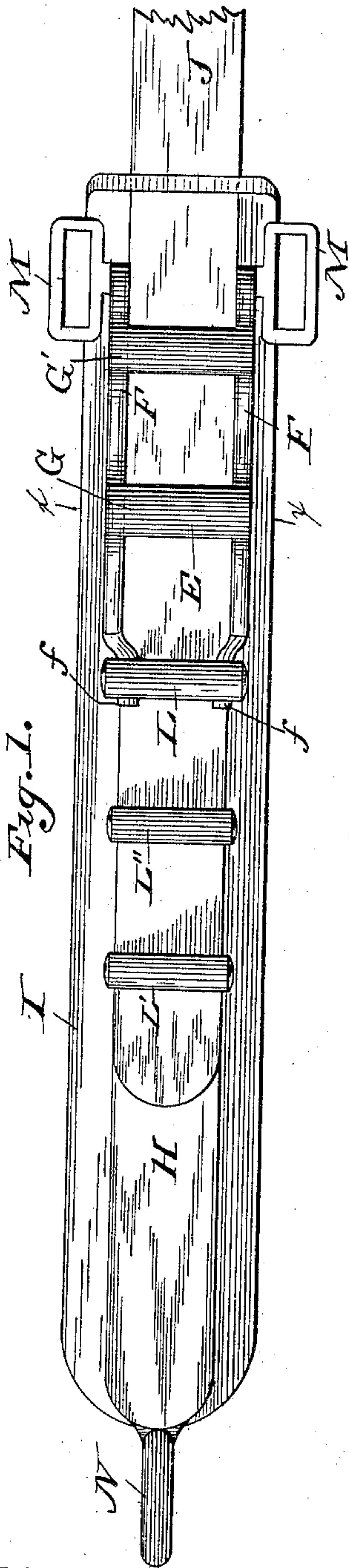


(No Model.)

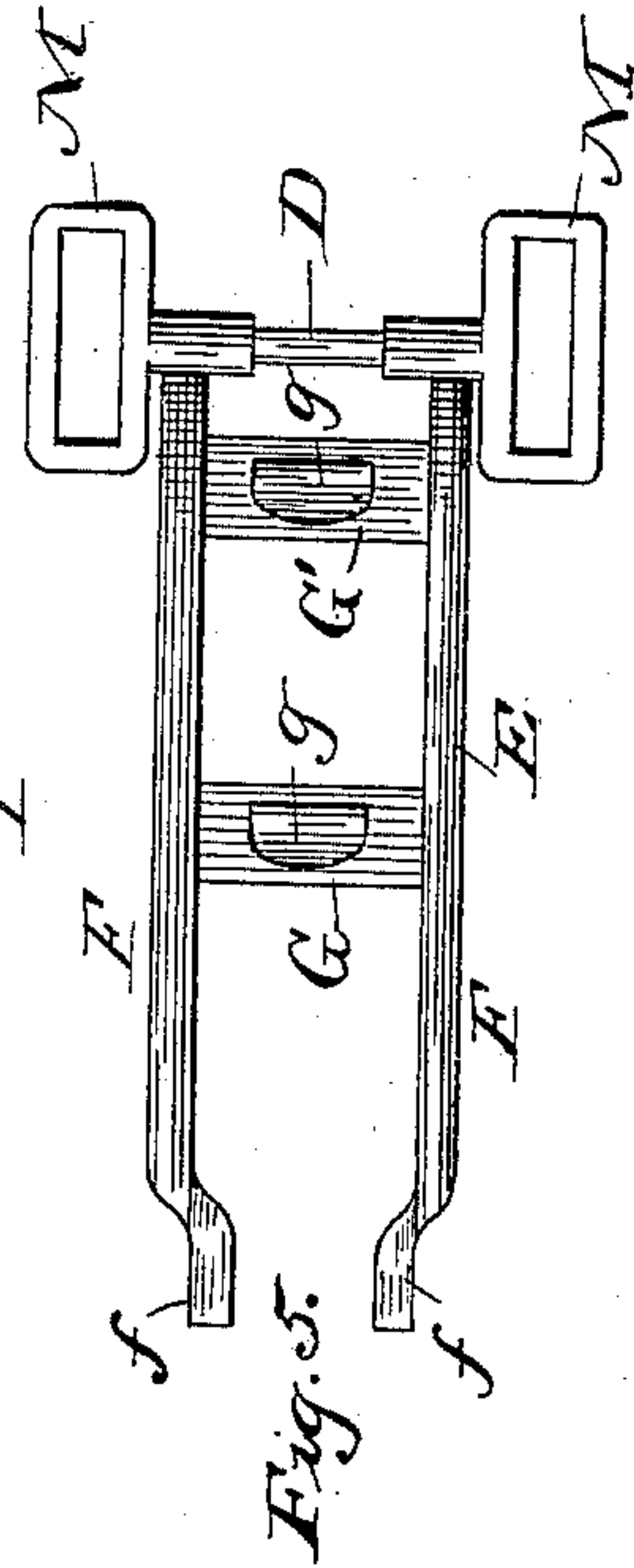
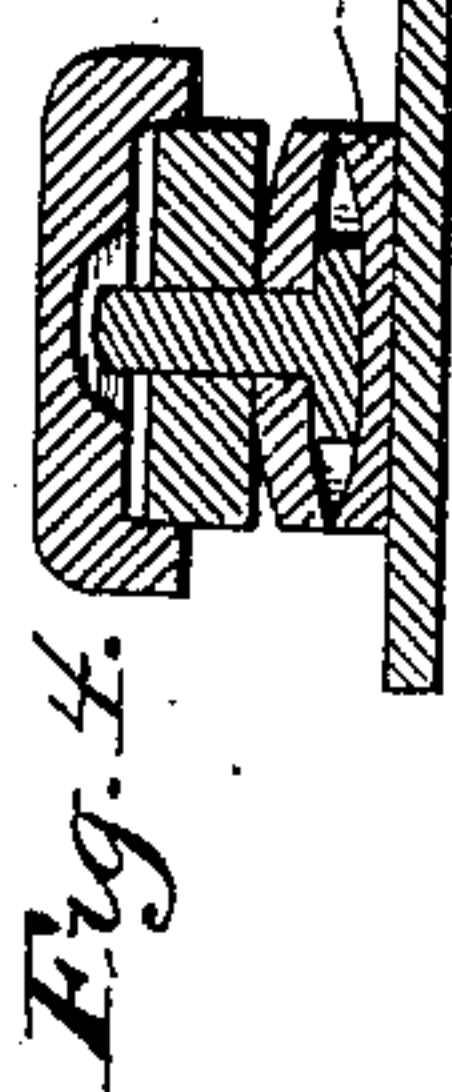
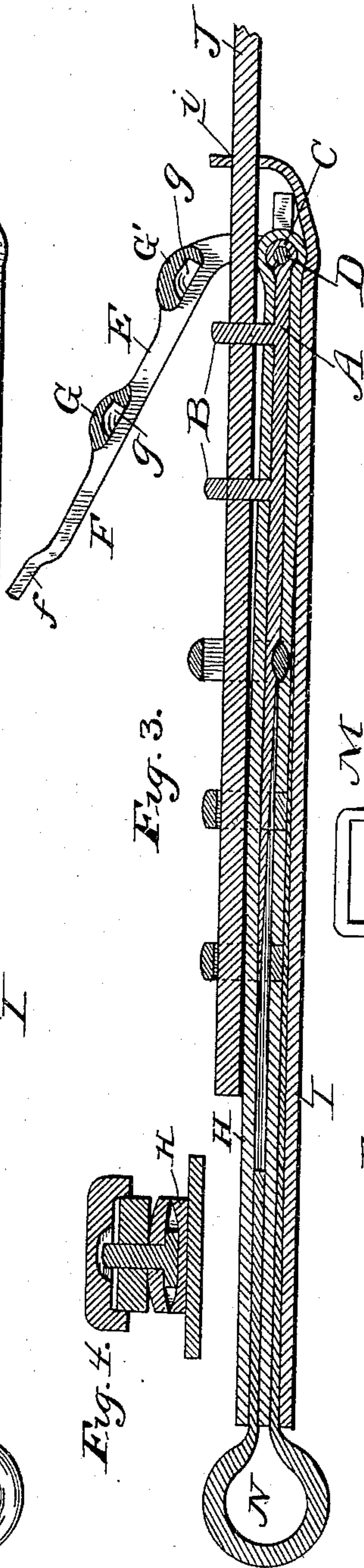
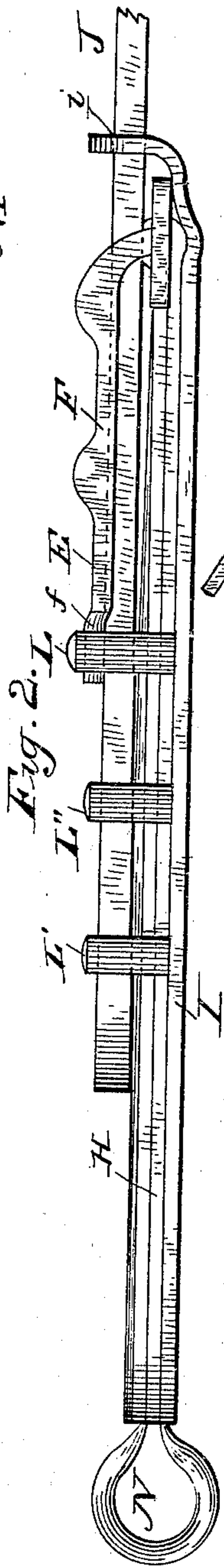
H. O. STAHLEY.
HAME TUG.

No. 475,951.

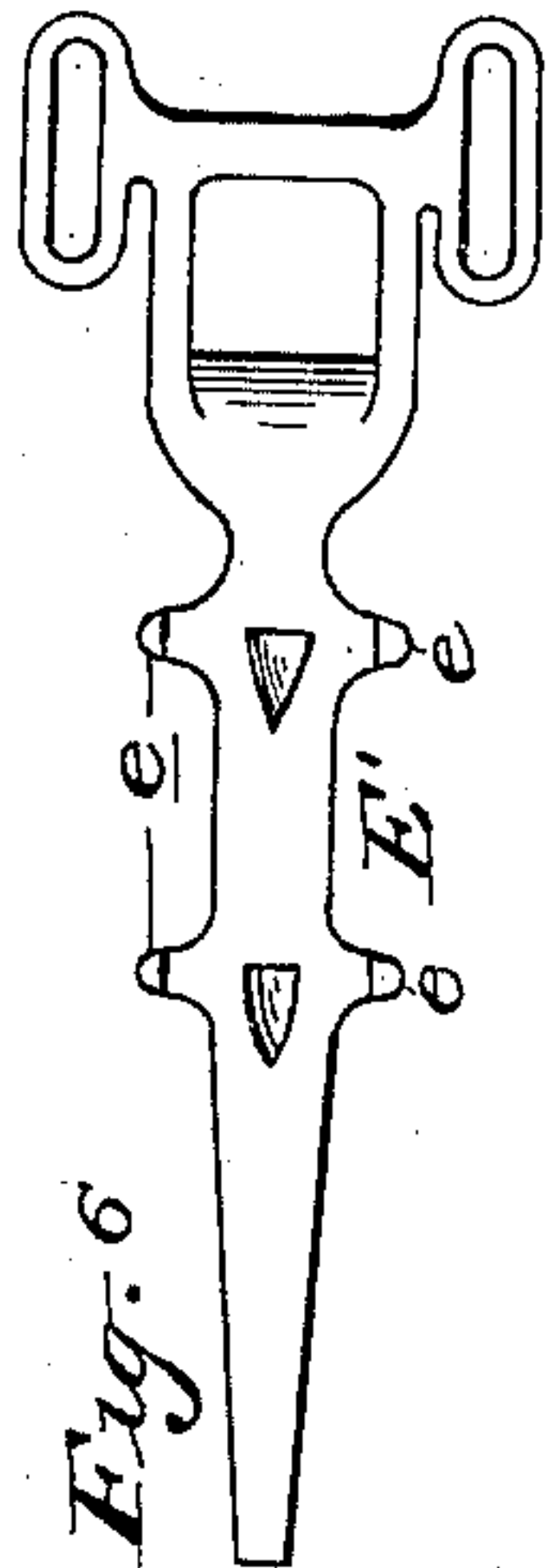
Patented May 31, 1892.



Witnesses
Thos. E. Robertson
W. E. Clendaniel.



Inventor
Harry O. Stahley
By T. J. W. Robertson
Attorney



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY O. STAHLEY, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

HAME-TUG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,951, dated May 31, 1892.

Application filed March 16, 1892. Serial No. 425,143. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY O. STAHLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Trace Attachments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this improvement is to provide a trace attachment by which the trace can be readily adjusted and which will be strong, durable, cheaply made, and yet handsome in appearance; and it consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combinations of parts hereinafter more particularly described, and then definitely claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved buckle in use. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a section with the latch or movable part shown in a raised position. Fig. 4 is a section through the line *xx* in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a reversed plan of the latch or movable part of the buckle. Fig. 6 is a similar view of a modification.

Referring now to the details of the drawings, A represents a metallic plate of suitable length, breadth, and thickness, which is provided with two or more projecting pins B, which may be either screwed or riveted therein or cast integral with the same at the option of the maker. The rear end is bent into or is otherwise provided with an eye C, which surrounds a round cross-bar D of a movable latch E, which bar forms a pivot for said latch, which consists of two longitudinal bars F, connected by said cross-bar, and two or more other cross-bars G G', which are raised slightly above the bars F, and each of said cross-bars G and G' is provided with a recess *g*, into which the ends of the pins B set, as shown in Fig. 3. The longitudinal bars F have offsets *f* near their ends, which are slightly turned upward.

The iron A is set in a loop formed by doubling a strap H, which is so arranged that the eye C of said iron A will set in the bight or loop formed in the said strap H. This strap so doubled and containing the iron A is

sewed to another and broader strap I, which is provided at its rear end with a hole *i* to receive the trace J, which after passing through said hole passes through the space between the bars D, F, and G, thus passing under the bars G and G' and under the keeper L and the metallic loops L' L'', said keeper being so made as to rock slightly, so that it can be slipped over the turned-up ends of the cross-bars F, and thus keep them shut down upon the trace, in which position the upper ends of the pins B pass through holes in the trace and are held in the recesses *g* in the cross-bars G, and these recesses serve to support said pins B against the great strain exerted on them by the horse. A cockeye M is formed on each side of the latch F in line with the cross-bar D, which serves as a means for attachment to the belly and back bands.

Attached to the front end of the inner or under part of the strap H is the hame-clip N, one end of which extends back between the straps H and I, back of the iron A, and is preferably firmly riveted to the strap H. By this connection a stiff strong trace attachment is formed which can be readily adjusted, as desired, by simply slipping back the keeper or loop L and raising the latch E to the position shown in dotted lines, when the trace can be raised off of the pins B and drawn backward or forward, as desired, until the pins are set in the desired holes in the trace, when the latch can be again lowered and secured by the keeper L.

I sometimes make the latch in the form shown in Fig. 6, in which, instead of two longitudinal bars, I use a single bar E', with projections *e* on the opposite ends to embrace the trace.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the looped strap H, and a plate A, inclosed therein and having pins B and the keeper L, of the latch E, pivoted thereto and provided with the recesses *g* to receive the pins, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the looped strap H, and a plate A, inclosed therein and having pins B and an eye C, said eye being in-

closed in the loop at the strap, of the keeper L, and the latch E, having a cross-bar D, fitting in said eye and provided with the recesses *g*, substantially as described.

- 5 3. The combination, with a plate A, having pins B, of the eye C, the keeper L, and the latch E, composed of the side bars F and cross-bars D G G', said cross-bars G G' hav-

ing recesses to receive the pins B B, substantially as described. 10

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

HARRY O. STAHLEY.

Witnesses:

J. H. SORG,

VAL SCHWITZER.