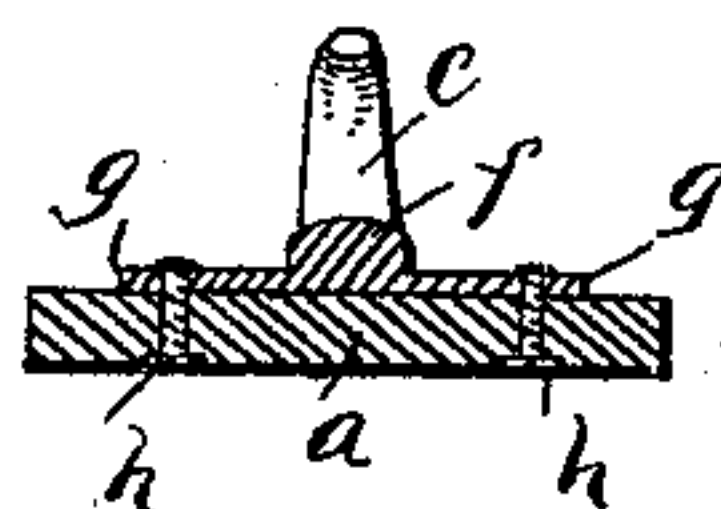
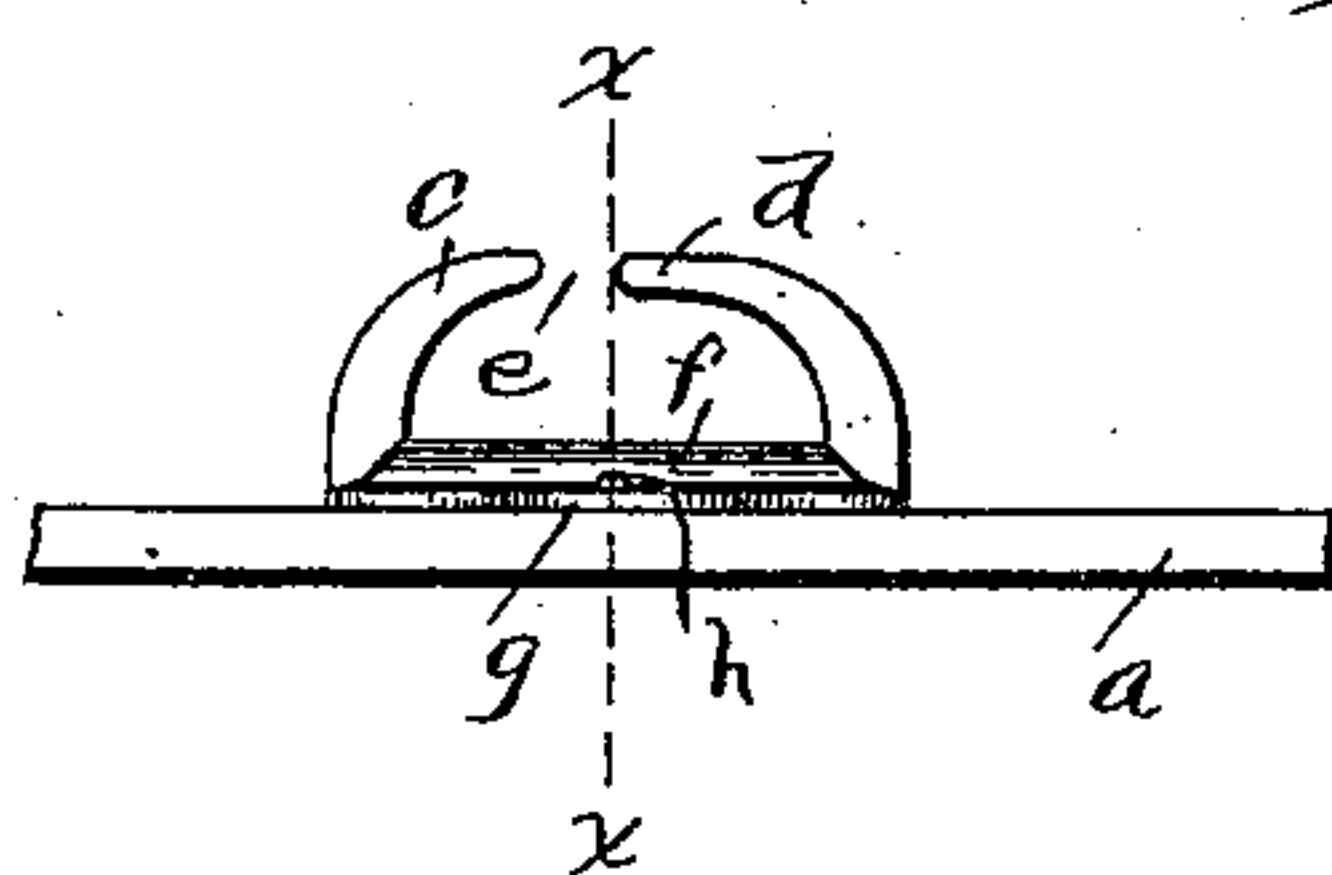
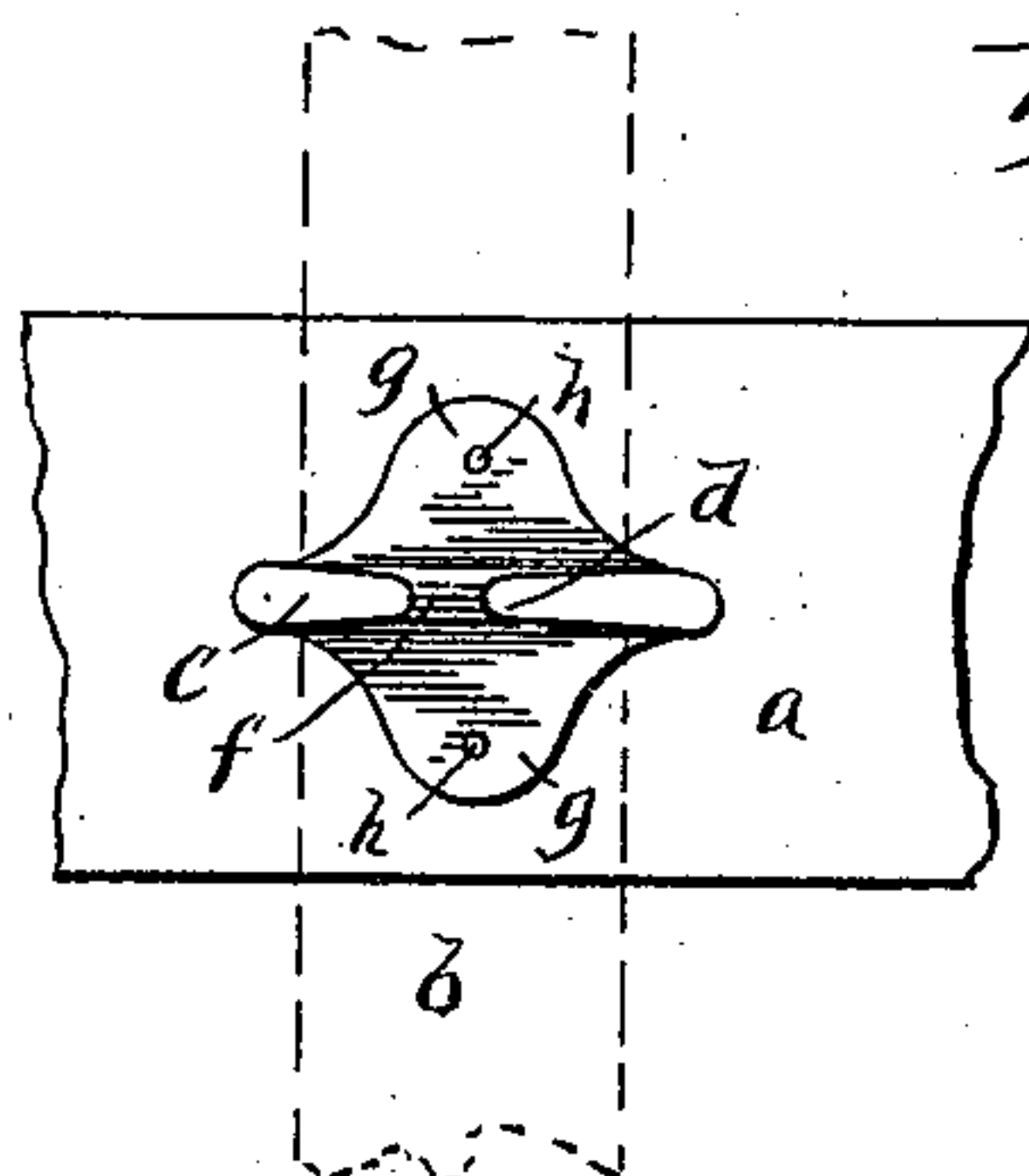
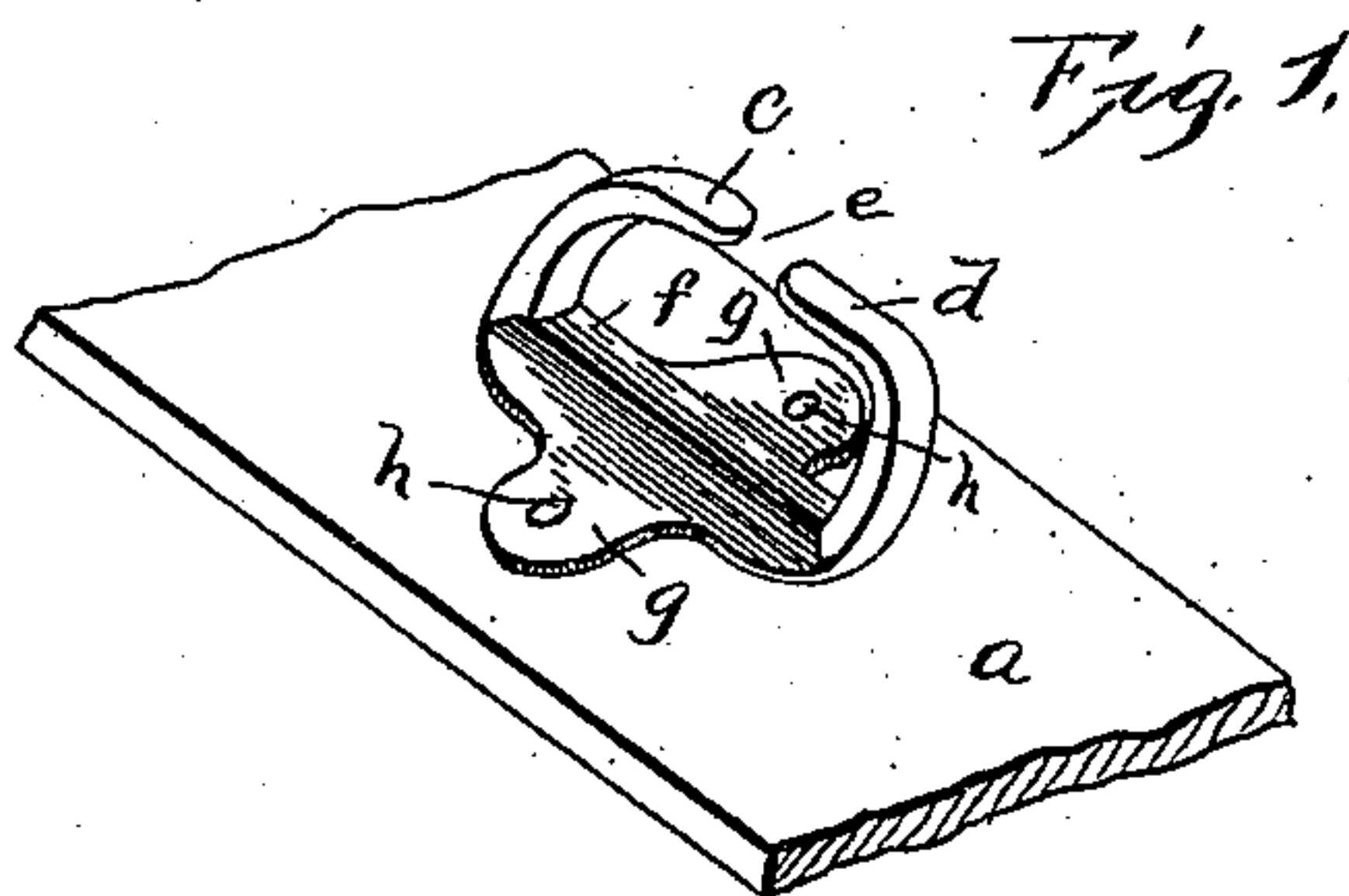


(No. Model.)

S. E. HARSH.  
OVERDRAW CHECK LOOP.

No. 488,789.

Patented Dec. 27, 1892.



Witnesses:

*E. C. Duffy*

*J. Harrington.*

Inventor:

*S. E. Harsh*

per

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Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL E. HARSH, OF WABASH, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN M. HARTER, OF SAME PLACE.

## OVERDRAW CHECK-LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,789, dated December 27, 1892.

Application filed August 2, 1890. Serial No. 360,815. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL E. HARSH, of the city of Wabash, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Overdraw Check or Crown Loops; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it apper-  
10 tains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improve-  
15 ments in overdraw check or crown loops for harness.

The object of the invention is to improve the construction of Patent No. 428,487 granted to me May 20, 1890, and produce a crown loop  
20 exceedingly cheap, simple and durable in construction, formed in one piece, so formed that it can be secured to prevent rocking in the line of pull on the check rein, and to prevent the check rein rubbing on the means securing  
25 the crown loop. These objects are accomplished by and this invention consists in certain novel features of construction and in combinations of parts more fully described hereinafter and particularly pointed out in  
30 the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings;-- Figure 1 is a perspective showing the loop, and a portion of the bridle head piece. Fig. 2 is a top plan, showing the check rein in dotted  
35 lines. Fig. 3 is an elevation, and Fig. 4 is a section on the line  $x-x$  Fig. 3.

In the drawings  $a$ , indicates the crown piece, and  $b$ , indicates the overdraw check rein.

The loop is cast or otherwise formed in one  
40 piece of suitable material and consists of a base and the loop proper extending up therefrom.

The loop consists of the two arms  $c$ ,  $d$ , extending up from the opposite outer edges of the base with their upper ends extended in  
45 toward each other as clearly shown so as to leave a narrow space  $e$ , between their extremities for the edgewise insertion of the check rein into the loop. The arm  $c$ , is preferably shorter than arm  $d$ , so that said nar-

row opening  $e$ , is on one side of the center of the loop, thereby facilitating the insertion or withdrawal of the check rein. The upper face of the bed plate or base between the lower ends or bases of the arms  $c$ ,  $d$ , is raised  
55 to form a raised bearing or portion  $f$ , for the purpose hereinafter mentioned. The base is provided with the corresponding forwardly and rearwardly extending flat wings  $g$ ,  $g$ , projecting in opposite directions in the line of  
60 movement of the check rein and from opposite sides of the loop opening. The base lies flat upon the crown piece and the two wings are provided with perforations to receive the securing rivets or other means  $h$ . If desir-  
65 able the perforations can be internally threaded and the loop secured by small screws passed up through the crown piece.

The transverse raised portion at the bottom of the loop is, preferably, rounded to form a  
70 smooth bearing surface on which the check rein works back and forth, and this raised portion also holds the rein up so that it does not engage the wings  $g$ , and the ends of the securing means projecting above the same.  
75 The wings extending forwardly and rearwardly from the open sides of the loop opening serve to stay and make the crown piece more rigid and rigidly hold the article from rocking or rolling back and forth with the  
80 check rein and consequently wearing the crown piece. The article can be fastened to the crown piece with two screws or rivets through the lugs or wings in front and rear of the raised portion or bar  $f$ , making it con-  
85 venient and easy of attachment to the crown piece and by securing the article by screws it can be readily detached.

This present article is in many particulars an improvement over my former patent be-  
90 fore mentioned, particularly in the construction of the base which possesses the advantages mentioned. This present construction also possesses many advantages over, and I do not herein claim, that class of check loops  
95 comprising two upwardly and inwardly curving arms connected by a bar surrounded by a roller and each arm having a separate base, through which the fastening rivets are passed beyond or outside the ends of the arms. These 100



loops are easily broken and rock or roll back and forth when under strain from the check rein.

5 The simplicity and durability and cheapness of this article are obvious. It can be cast integral, and yet possesses many features of advantage and superiority.

What I claim is

10 The loop cast in a single piece and composed of the base having the central raised rounded bearing *f*, the two flat perforated wings *g g*, extending in opposite directions from the sides of said bearing in the line of movement of the check rein, and the two arms *c d*, ex-

tending up from the opposite ends of said bearing with their ends extended toward and in line with each other, the arm *c*, shorter than the arm *d*, so that the opening *e*, is on one side of the center of the loop, as shown and set forth. 15 20

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL E. HARSH.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. DICKEN,  
ALFRED HARTER.