(No Model.)

G. PEDERSEN & A. MELIN.

NECK YOKE.

No. 509,246. Patented Nov. 21, 1893.

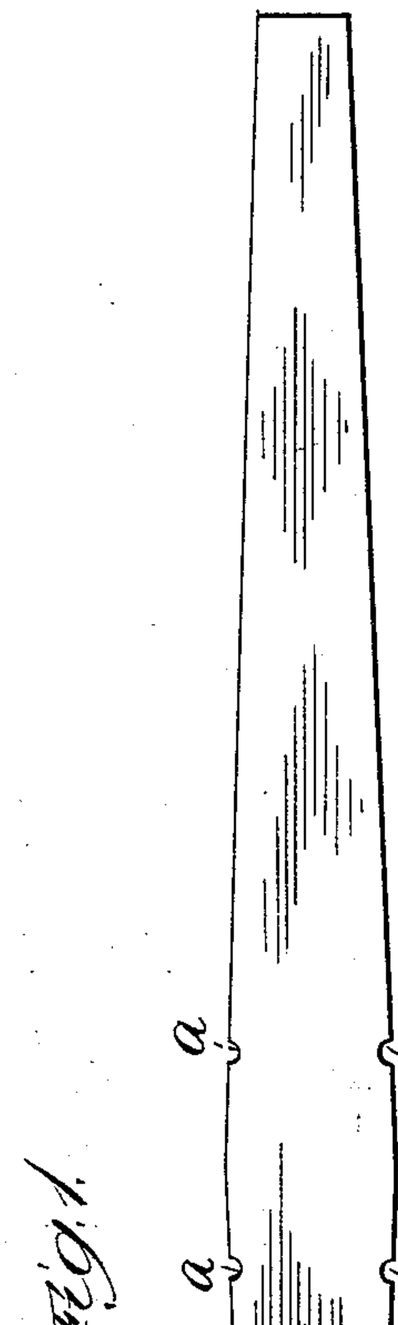

Fig. 1.

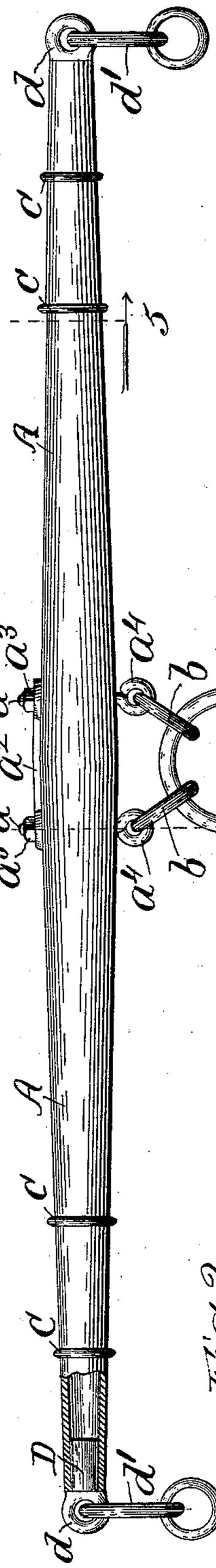

Fig. 3.

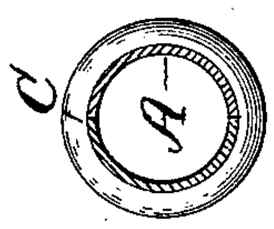

Fig. 5.

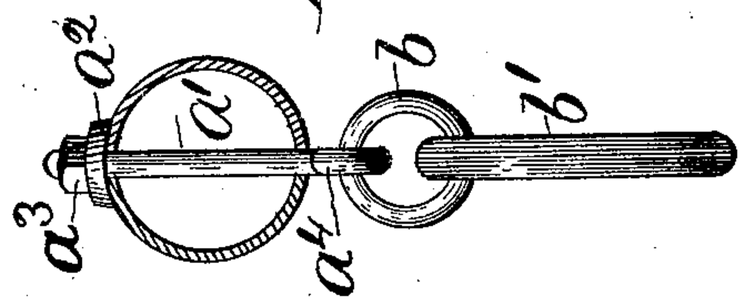

Fig. 4.

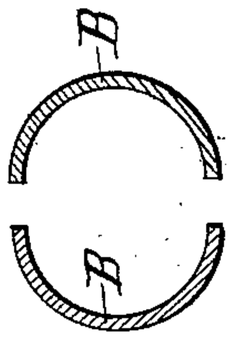

Fig. 2.

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GEORGE PEDERSEN AND AUGUST MELIN, OF HOBART, INDIANA, ASSIGNORS TO THE SHOLL STEEL WHIFFLETREE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

NECK-YOKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,246, dated November 21, 1893.

Application filed February 6, 1893. Serial No. 461,077. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE PEDERSEN and AUGUST MELIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Hobart, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neck-Yokes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, that will enable others to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in tubular or hollow neck-yokes, and embraces certain construction features, as will be hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a plan of a blank from which the body of the yoke is constructed; Fig. 2, a transverse section of the semicircular parts forming the body of the yoke; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the completed structure; Fig. 4, a transverse section on line 4, Fig. 3, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow; and Fig. 5, a transverse section on line 5, Fig. 3.

The body of the yoke A is cylindrical in cross-section, and is composed of two semicircular parts formed from a blank A′. The blanks are cut from sheet metal and are of the outline shown in Fig. 1; that is, widest at the middle and gradually narrowing to the respective ends. Two of the blanks A′ are then pressed or rolled into the required shape to produce the semicircular parts B B forming the body of the yoke proper. The edges of the two parts are then joined together and a number of clamping-bands C shrunk on and disposed at intervals between the middle and the respective ends.

The respective edges of the blank or blanks A′ are provided with circular notches *a*, which, when the two parts B B are joined together, provide apertures near the longitudinal center for the insertion therethrough of the eye-bolts *a′ a′*. The upper threaded ends of these eye-bolts are connected by a bar a^2, resting on top of the yoke; the clamping-nuts a^3 a^3 locking the bolts and bar in place. The lower or head ends of these bolts are in the form of eyes a^4, through which are inserted the links *b b*, supporting the larger pole-ring *b′*. The respective ends of the structure are closed by a stub D, as shown in the broken-away part, Fig. 3. These stub ends are inserted and welded in place, and are provided on their outer ends with an eye *d*, which holds the usual rings *d′* to receive the straps connecting with the harness.

The body of the yoke might be formed from a single piece, but the two part structure shown is preferred.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A tubular neck-yoke structure, formed of two parts and banded together, the meeting edges of said parts being provided with circular notches forming apertures when joined, the eye-bolts, inserted through said apertures, the bar, connecting the threaded ends of said bolts, and the clamping-nuts, substantially as set forth.

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