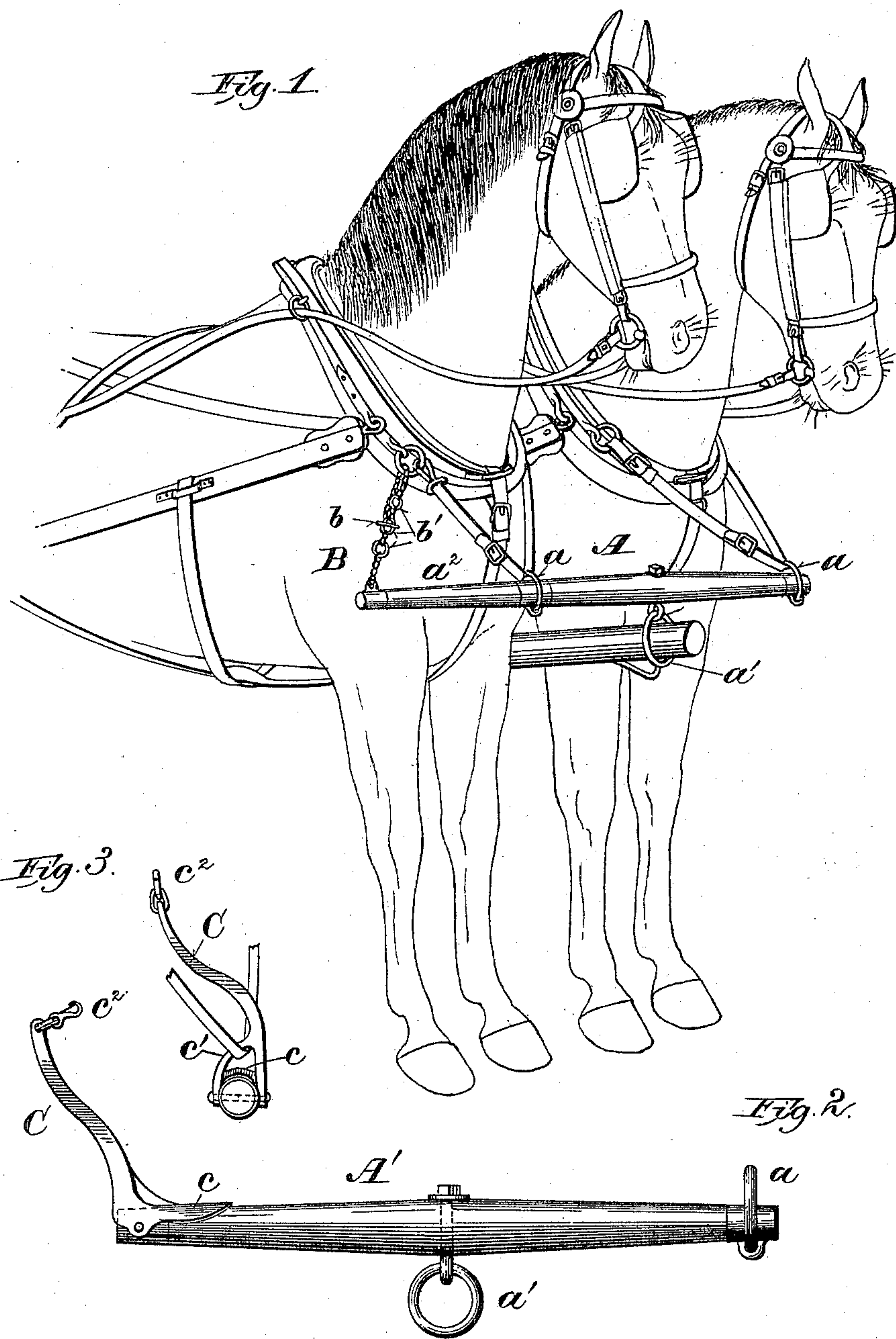


(No Model.)

O. O. STORLE.  
NECK YOKE.

No. 537,910.

Patented Apr. 23, 1895.



Witnesses:

E. E. Schuman  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLE O. STORLE, OF BURLINGTON, WISCONSIN.

## NECK-YOKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 537,910, dated April 23, 1895.

Application filed December 3, 1889. Serial No. 332,418. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OLE O. STORLE, of Burlington, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and  
5 useful Improvements in Neck-Yokes; 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 pertains to make and use the  
10 same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an attachment for  
15 neck yokes particularly designed for use with harvesters, mowers, &c.

It consists essentially of an attachment connected with the neck yoke and having a fastening for attachment to the collar of the  
20 horse on the stubbleward side, so as to enable the horse on the stubbleward side to turn the machine grainward without his crowding against or interfering with the pole.

In the accompanying drawings like letters  
25 designate the same parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a neck yoke provided with my improved attachment in connection with a pair of horses, illustrating the manner of applying my improved device. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a neck  
30 yoke provided with a modified form of the device, and Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the attachment shown in Fig. 2.

In the ordinary manner of hitching a team to a harvester or mowing machine with the common form of neck yoke employed for that purpose, the horse on the stubbleward side of the team cannot assist in turning the machine grainward without crowding against the pole. Thus, in turning the machine either the horse on the grainward side must do all the work or the horse on the outside is crowded against the pole, working to disadvantage and being needlessly fretted. To  
40 obviate this difficulty and to enable the outside horse to easily turn the machine toward the grain without coming in contact with the pole is the object sought to be attained by my  
50 device.

A represents an ordinary neck yoke provided in the usual manner with rings  $a$   $a$  for

the attachment of the pole straps and a central ring  $a'$  for the reception and support of the pole. At one end the neck yoke is formed  
55 with an extension  $a^2$ , to the outer end of which is attached in any suitable manner a chain B, which is provided at the end with a cross bar  $b$  and at suitable intervals with rings  $b'$   $b'$ , by means of which the chain is ad-  
60 justably secured in a ring in the outer hame of the outside horse. When the pole straps are properly hitched in the rings  $a$   $a$  of the neck yoke this chain B is fastened to some convenient part of the harness of the outside  
65 horse, as specified, being drawn taut so that the horse to which it is attached, in turning toward the other horse, will be enabled to carry the pole without coming in contact therewith. The team being usually hitched  
70 to a machine of this kind loosely, the inside horse, in turning toward the grain, cannot conveniently turn the machine in that direction without bringing his hind legs into contact with the pole. The turning of the machine, therefore, in this direction can be more  
75 conveniently accomplished by the outside horse if means as described are provided whereby he is held away from the pole and is enabled to turn the machine entirely by draft  
80 upon the collar or some suitable part of the harness.

In place of the chain a jointed rod with any suitable form of fastening, such as a hook or snap for attachment to the collar or harness,  
85 may be employed.

Instead of extending the neck yoke at one end, a rigid arm C, shown in Figs. 2 and 3, may be employed. This arm is pivoted to the end of the neck yoke  $A'$  and is formed  
90 with projection  $c$  adapted to bear on top of the neck yoke and prevent the arm from turning inward on its pivot past a given point. It may also be conveniently formed with a loop or ring  $c'$  to take the place of the ordinary ring for the attachment of the pole strap.  
95 A snap  $c^2$  or other suitable fastening is provided at its outer end for the attachment of the arm to the ring in the hame or to any other suitable part of the harness of the out-  
100 side horse.

Neck yokes for general use or any kind of teaming may be provided at both ends with attachments in the manner hereinbefore de-

scribed, so as to enable either horse in turning toward the other to swing the pole in that direction without crowding against the same.

I claim—

- 5 1. A neck yoke having an extension projecting beyond the fastening for the attachment of a hold back and provided with a separate fastening for attachment to the harness, whereby one horse is enabled to turn the pole  
10 toward the other horse, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
2. A neck yoke having a rigid extension

projecting beyond the fastening for the hold back, and a chain adapted to connect the outer end of said extension with the harness 15 of the adjacent horse, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

OLE O. STORLE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. L. GOSS,  
JOHN HURLEY.