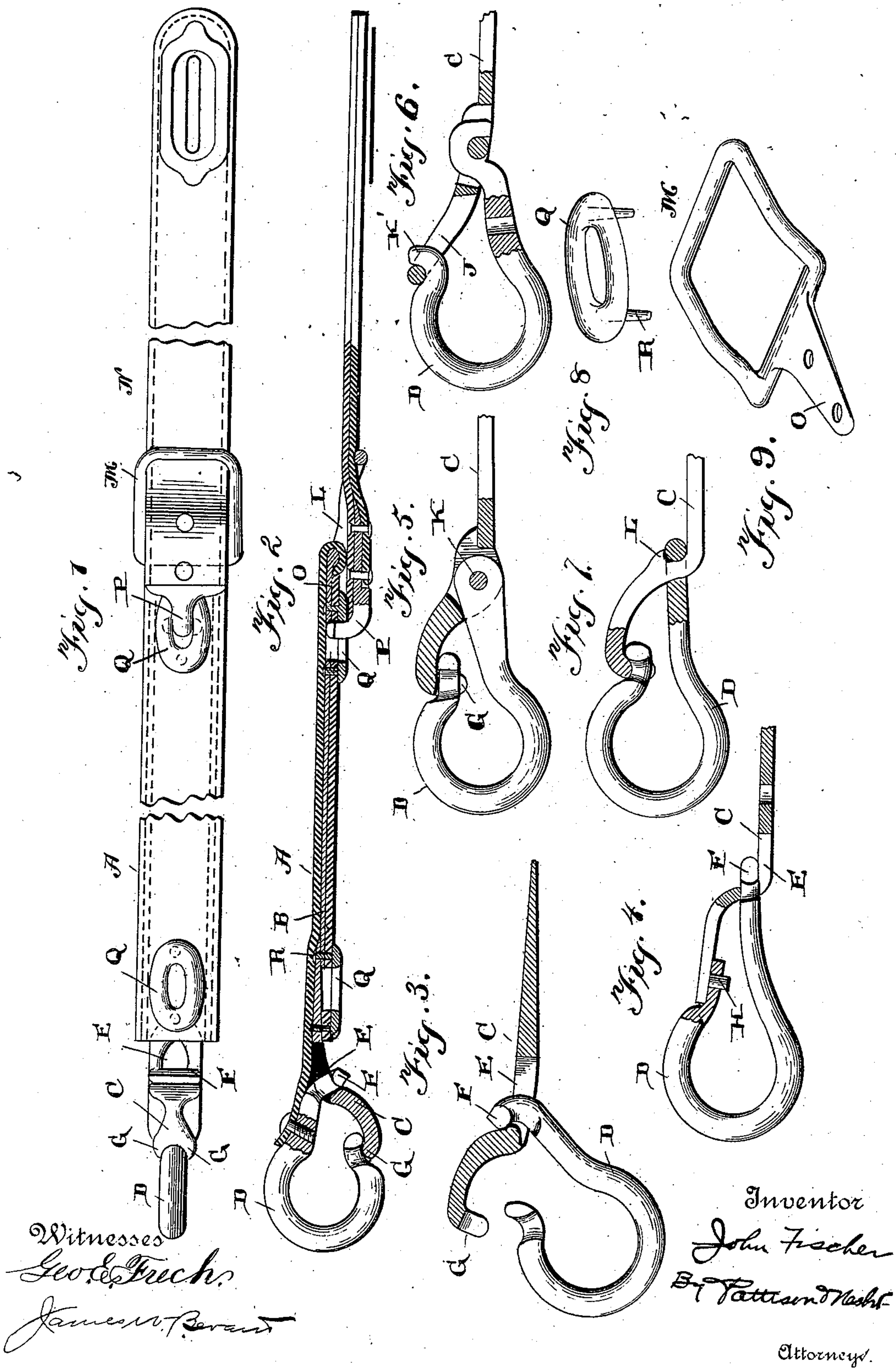


(No Model.)

J. FISCHER.  
HARNESS.

No. 552,426.

Patented Dec. 31, 1895.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FISCHER, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## HARNESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,426, dated December 31, 1895.

Application filed May 20, 1895. Serial No. 549,968. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN FISCHER, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in harness, the object of the same being to provide a tug of simple and improved construction.

With these objects in view my invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully described and claimed, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the tug. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are detail views of the clip at the forward end of the tug, Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 being modifications of Fig. 3. Fig. 8 is a detail view of one of the eyelets. Fig. 9 is a similar view of the tug-loop.

A designates the double hame-tug having the stiffening-plate B arranged between its layers. The snap-hook for attaching the tug to the hame consists of shank portion C, secured between the layers of tug A, and the hook proper D. Shank C is slotted at E to receive the head F of hook D, the head being inserted through the slot by being turned laterally, as will be understood. The outer extremity of the shank is formed in the bifurcated catch G to engage the headed end of hook D and thus close said hook.

The snap-hook of Figs. 1 and 2 is illustrated in detail by Fig. 3, while Figs. 4, 5, and 6 illustrate modified forms. In Fig. 4 the arrangement is the same as that shown and described in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, with the exception that pin H is substituted for the bifurcation at the end of catch G, which engages an opening in the end of hook D. In Fig. 5 the hooks engage each other as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3; but the hinge of hook D is different in that the pivotal pin K is provided, which is carried by the shank portion and upon which said hook is mounted. The modification of

Fig. 6 differs only from that shown in Fig. 5 by forming the outer end of the shank portion with a recess J to engage the turned-up extremity K' of hook D. In Fig. 7 the shank is provided with a stop L, while hook D is slotted at its inner end to pass up over the shank to engage stop L.

Secured to the rear end of the hame-tug is loop M, through which trace N is extended, the same being provided with an outwardly-extending tongue O on its inner cross-bar, which is sewed or riveted into the hame-tug, thus holding the loop at all times rigid and in proper position. The trace N, extended through the loop, carries at its forward end the inwardly-bent T-head P, adapted to engage the eyelet Q by being turned laterally, as will be understood. These eyelets Q have rivets R depending therefrom which are extended through the material to which they are to be secured, said material being previously formed with suitable recesses, so as to receive the T-head when extended thereinto. The bar of said head is disposed transversely, while the extent of the slot of the eyelet is longitudinal the tug, so that a lateral turn is required of the trace in order to either insert or detach the same from the tug. The rivets of the eyelets are here shown extended through the stiffening-piece within the tug; but to this I do not desire to limit my invention, as the same may be secured by means of screws or detachable rivets, and in the desired position with relation to each other without regard to any stiffening-plate, as the latter is not essential.

While the improved connection is here shown applied to the trace and tug, I do not desire to limit my invention thereto, as the same may be used as well in connecting a trace to a breast-collar or with a singletree-tug, and at other points on a harness when strap connection is required.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the tug, the shank portion C having its inner end secured to the tug and its outer end extended to close the hame hook, the shank being slotted between its ends, and the hame hook D confined at its inner end in the shank slot and at its outer

end adapted to be closed by the extended end of shank C after engaging the hame, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of the tug, the shank  
5 portion C recessed between its ends and at its inner end secured to the tug, the outer end extended and an inwardly extended projection thereon, the hame engaging hook confined in the shank recess and adapted at its  
10 outer end to be engaged by the inwardly turned projection of the shank, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination of a hame tug, a shank secured thereto, a backwardly bent hook on  
15 the outer end of the shank portion, a hame engaging hook adapted to turn upon the shank, and a head formed on the outer ex-

tremity of said hame engaging hook which is adapted to be engaged by the first named hook, substantially as shown and described. 20

4. The combination of a hame tug, a slotted shank secured thereto, a hame engaging hook having a head on its inner end adapted to extend through the slot and lock the hook thereto, and the outwardly projecting hook 25 on the shank portion for engaging the hame hook, substantially as shown and described.

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

JOHN FISCHER.

Witnesses:

FRED. A. SCHOEN,  
CHAS. C. VOGT.