

(No Model.)

W. D. JACKSON.
HAME TUG.

No. 590,065.

Patented Sept. 14, 1897.

Fig. 1.

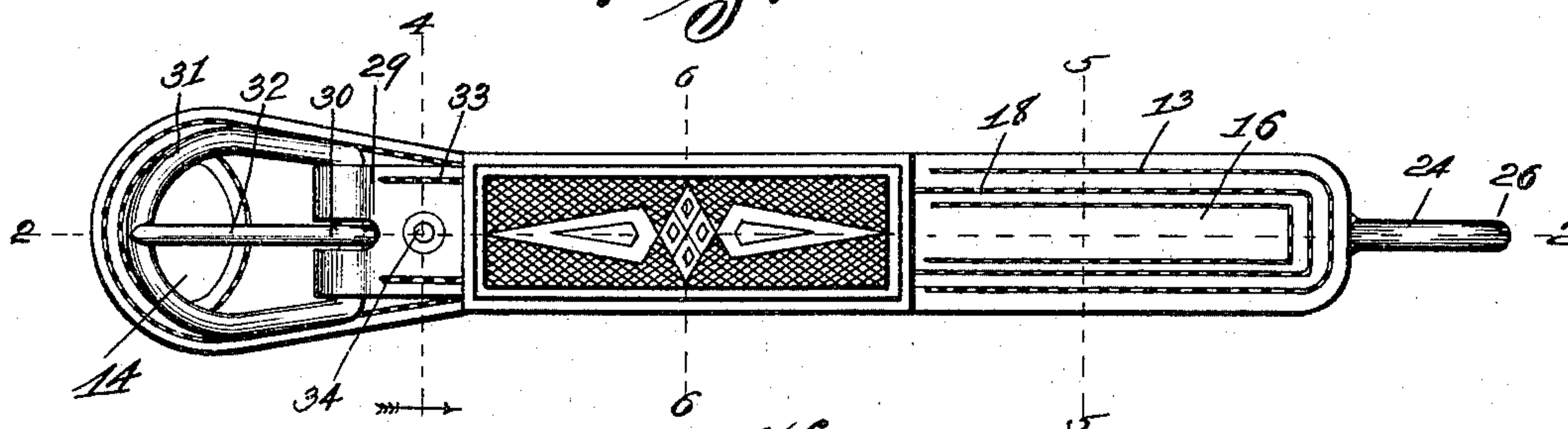


Fig. 2.

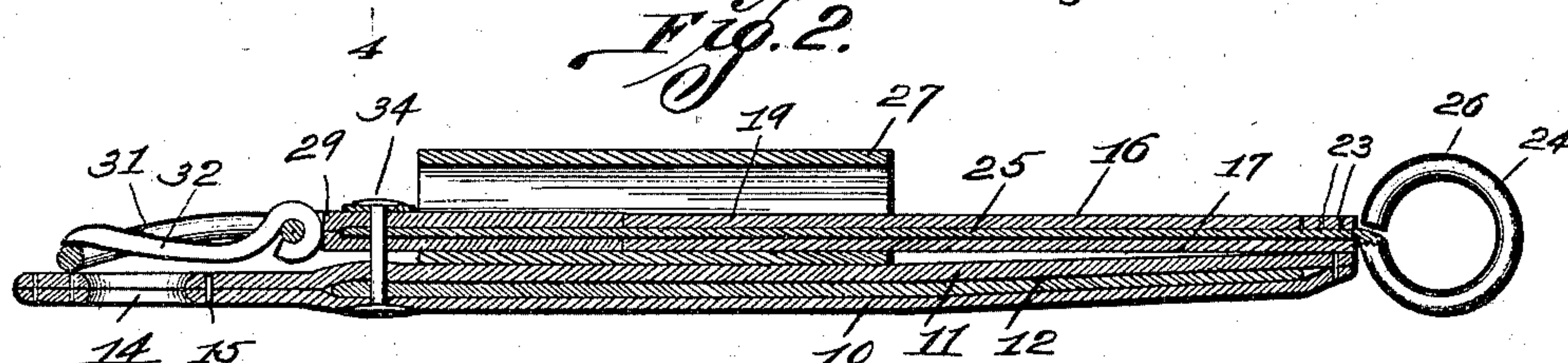


Fig. 3.

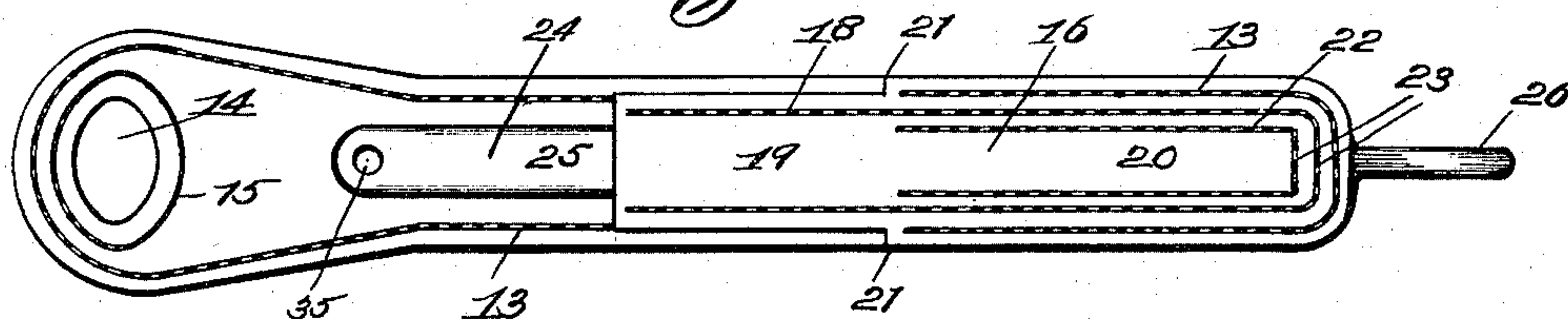


Fig. 4.

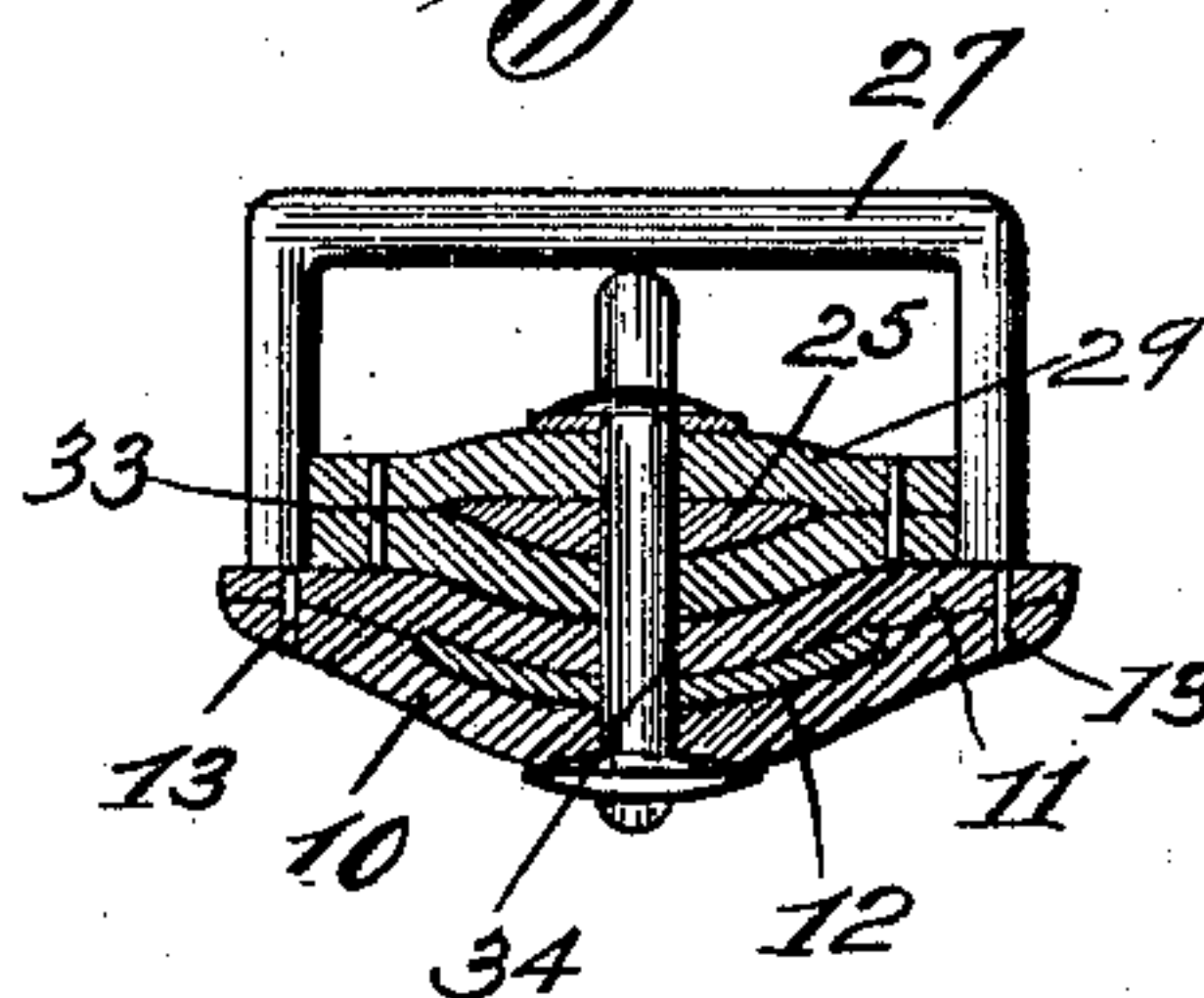


Fig. 5.

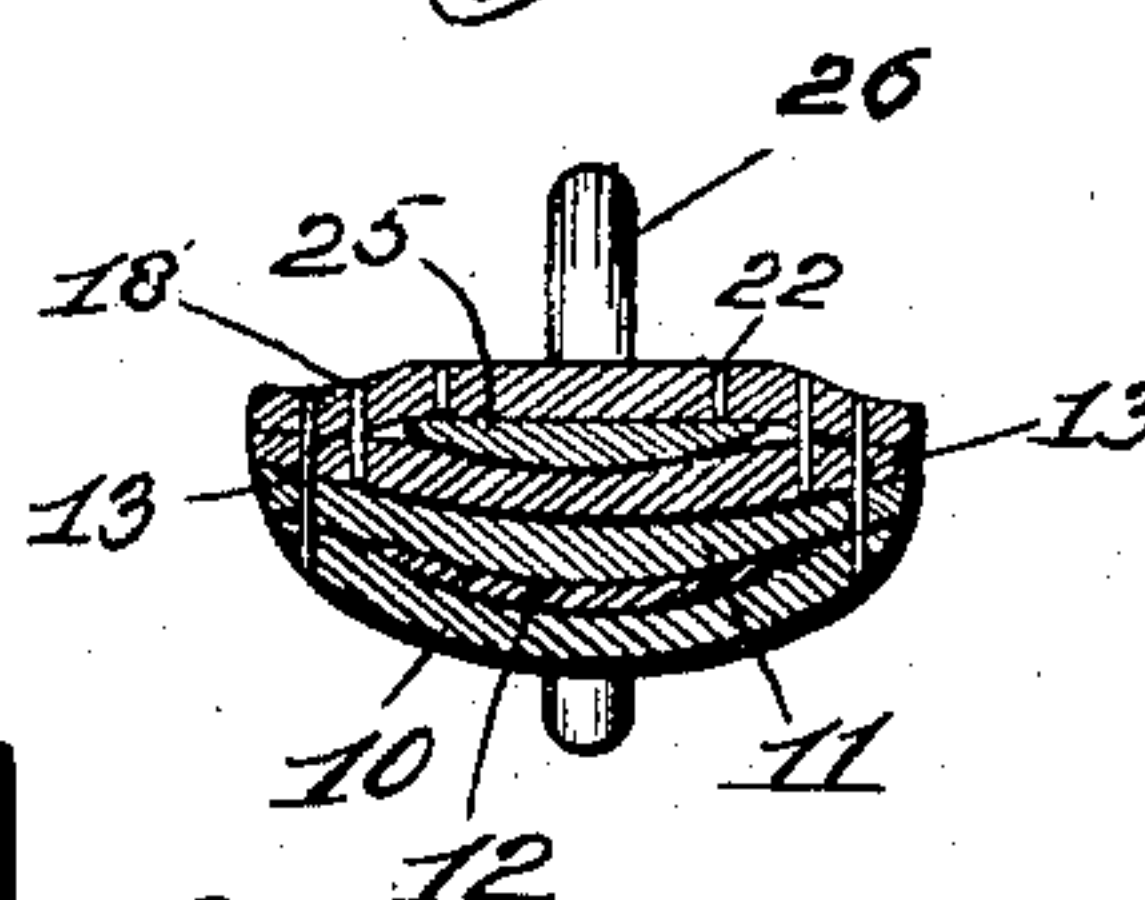
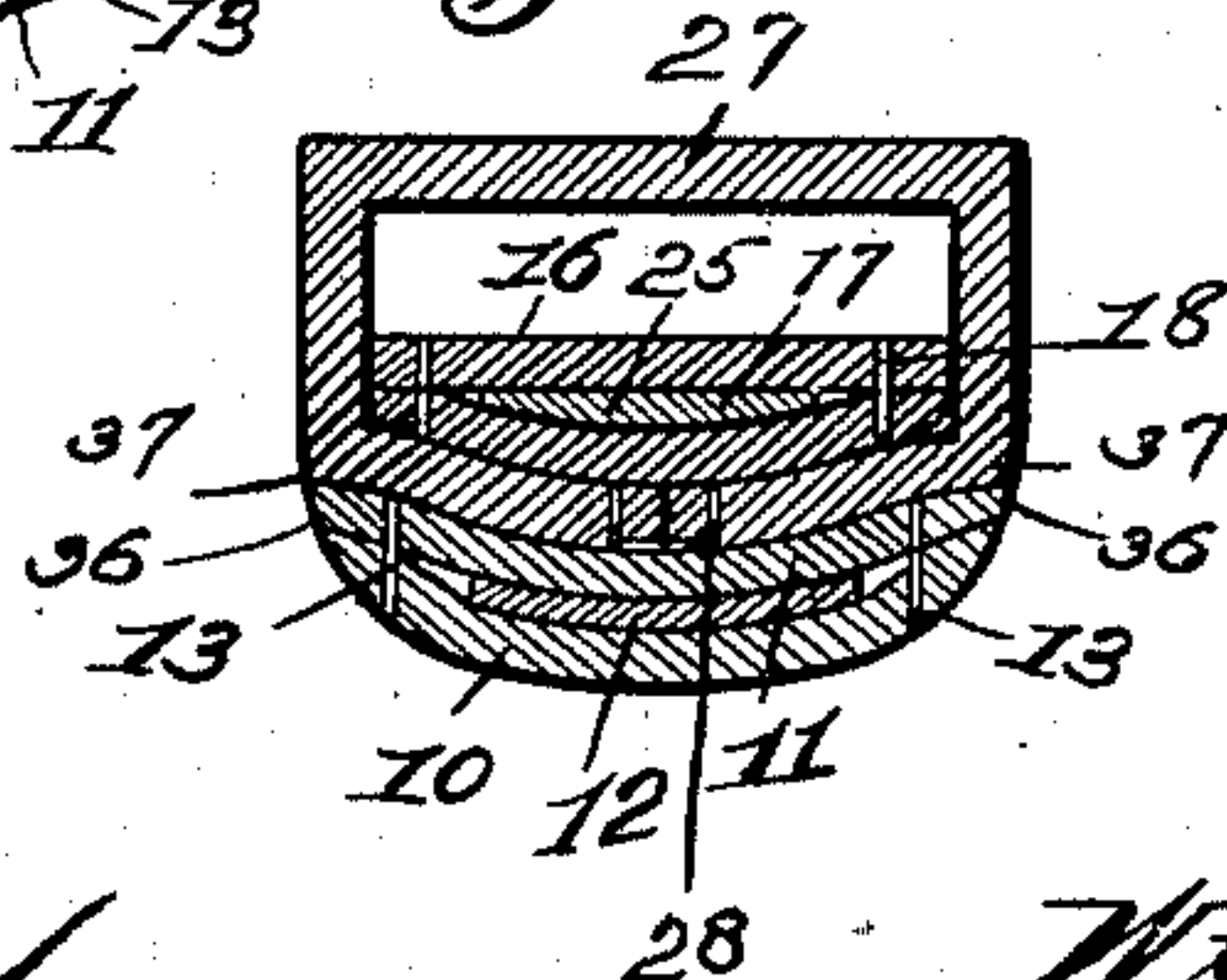


Fig. 6.



Attest
W. Smith
S. G. Wells.

Inventor:-
William D. Jackson
By Higdon, Logan & Higdon
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. JACKSON, OF BENTON, ILLINOIS.

HAME-TUG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 590,065, dated September 14, 1897.

Application filed December 7, 1896. Serial No. 614,714. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. JACKSON, of the city of Benton, Franklin county, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hame-Tugs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to hame-tugs; and it consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved hame-tug, taken from the outside. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken longitudinally and approximately through the center of my improved hame-tug and upon the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation similar to the view shown in Fig. 1, with the buckle, box-loop, and other parts removed. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken approximately on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken approximately on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view taken approximately on the line 6 6 of Fig. 1.

In the construction of a hame-tug in accordance with the principles of my invention I employ the inner leather section 10 and the corresponding intermediate leather section 11 and I place between said sections 10 and 11 the metallic stiffening-strip 12. The metallic stiffening-strip 12 is a thin strip of steel or other suitable metal cut to the desired length and somewhat narrower than the leather sections 10 and 11. The stiffening-strip 12 is curved in cross-section throughout its entire length and is placed in position between said sections 10 and 11 with its convex side in engagement with said section 10 and its concave side against said section 11. The leather sections 10 and 11 are substantially alike and their edges are secured together by the stitching 13.

In the rear ends of the sections 10 and 11 an oval opening 14 is formed horizontally through both of said sections, and the stitching 15 encircles said opening and secures said sections 10 and 11 together at the points around said opening. I also employ the outer leather section 16 and the corresponding in-

intermediate leather section 17, the side edges of which sections are secured together by the stitching 18. The rear portion 19 of the sections 16 and 17 are cut narrower than the forward portion 20 of said sections, thus forming the shoulders 21. The edges of said portion 20 of the sections 16 and 17 are secured to the sections 10 and 11 by the stitching 13, which passes not only through said sections 10 and 11 but through said edges of the portion 20. The parallel line of stitching 22 passes only through the outer section 16, and the portions 23 of the stitching 13 and 18, which extend across the front end of the hame-tug, only pass through said outer section 16.

The clip 24, which engages the hame, consists of the body portion 25 of half-round iron and a cold-shut ring 26, formed upon the forward end of said body 25 and designed to form a link connection with the hame. The body portion 25 of the clip is inserted from the forward end between the sections 16 and 17, with its convex side against the section 17 and its flat side against the section 16 in order that said convex side may press the leather sections 17 and 11 into the concavity of the metallic strip 12.

The box-loop 27 is formed independently of the balance of the hame-tug and has its longitudinal edges secured together by the stitching 28, as indicated in Fig. 6. After the loop 27 is thus completed it is placed in position with its forward end against the shoulders 21, and the lines of stitching 28 against the outer surface of the section 11 and against the inner surface of the section 17, as shown in Fig. 2.

The portion 19 of the sections 16 and 17 are of such a length as to extend approximately half-way through the loop 27 from the shoulders 21. The leather strap 29 has a longitudinal elongated aperture 30 formed in its center, and said strap is placed through the buckle 31, with the tongue 32 of the buckle passing through said opening 30. Then said strap is doubled upon itself and has its edges secured together by the stitching 33. The strap 29 is then placed in the rear end of the loop 27, with the rear end of the portion 25 inserted between the ends of the strap and

the end edges of said strap abutting the end edges of the sections 16 and 17, as shown in Fig. 2. The strap 29 is of such a length as will allow the buckle 31 to operate adjacent to the opening 14. The rivet 34 is inserted through the section 10, then through the metallic strap 12, and then through the sections 11, then through the aperture 35 in the end of the portion 25, and finally through the strap 29, and the bur is put on the rivet above the strap 29 and is securely headed down, thus drawing the parts firmly together. This brings the head of the rivet on the inside, and the trace, when buckled in position, covers the bur.

It will be noticed that the loop 27 is not stitched in position, but that it is held in position by the tension of the rivet 34 and the strength of the stiffening-strip 12 and the portion 25. The stiffening-strip 12 being nearly as wide as the sections 10 and 11 and the edges of said strip being turned toward the loop 27, the tension of said strip will hold the edges 36 of the leather sections 10 and 11 firmly against the corners 37 of the loop 27, thus making a nicer and better job than could be made by stitching said edges 36 to said loop 27.

A hame-tug constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention, as herein set

forth, is very neat in appearance and at the same time is economical and durable.

I claim—

In a hame-tug, the leather sections 10 and 11 placed together side by side, the stiffening-strip 12, curved in cross-section, placed between said leather sections, suitable means of connecting said leather sections together whereby said stiffening-strip is entirely inclosed, the outer leather section 16 and the inner leather section 17 attached to said sections 10 and 11, the clip 24 having its shank inserted between said sections 16 and 17, a box-loop placed in position with said shank extending through said loop, the buckle 31, the strap 29 placed through said buckle and doubled upon itself and placed in position with the end of the shank of said clip 24 between the ends of said strap, and a rivet passing through said strap, through said shank and through said leather sections 10 and 11, substantially as specified.

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

WILLIAM D. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

EDWARD E. LONGAN,
MAUD GRIFFIN.