

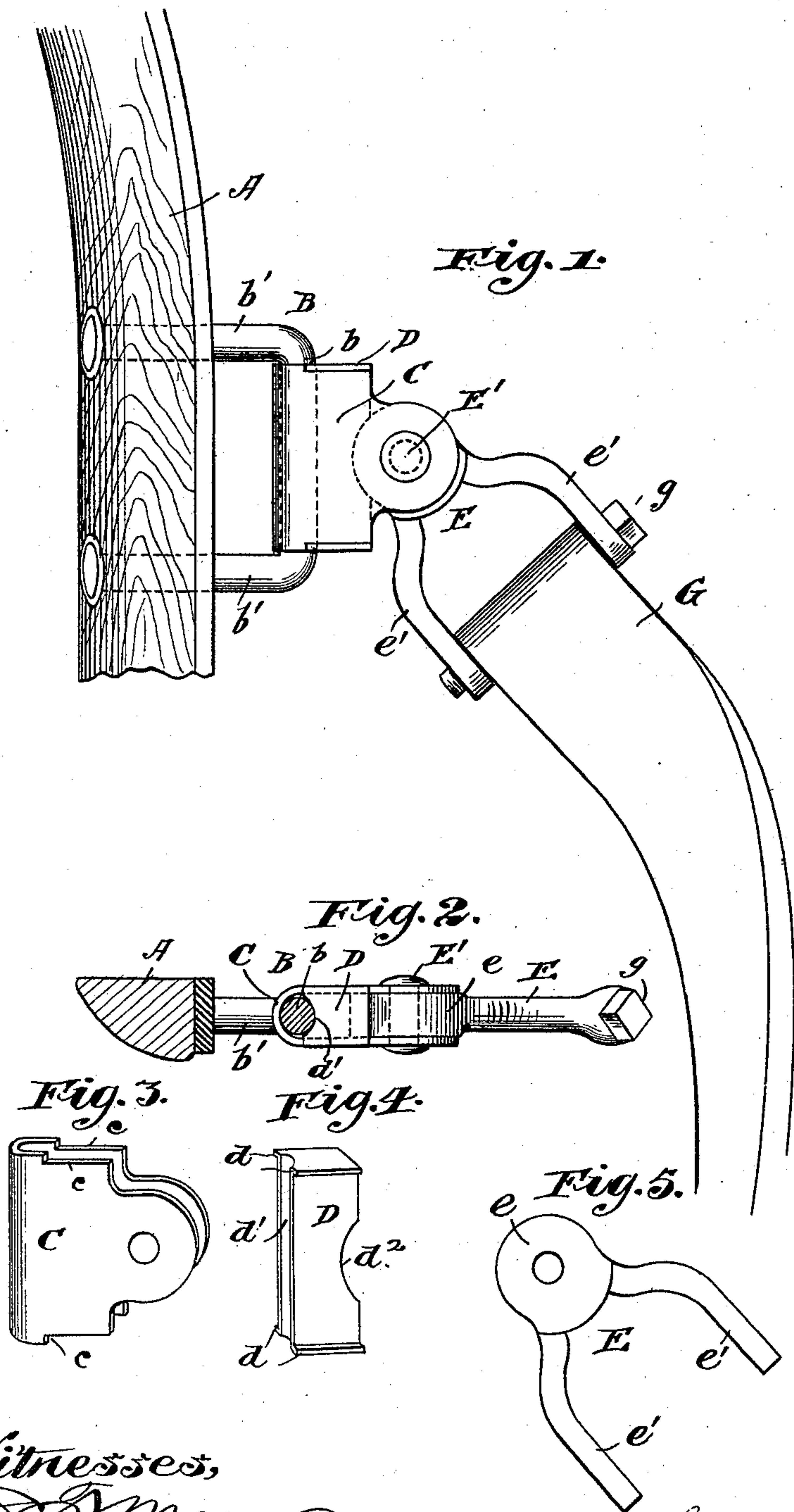
No. 617,498.

Patented Jan. 10, 1899.

J. J. CREEDON.  
HAME AND TRACE CONNECTION.

(Application filed June 18, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses,  
*J. J. Mann*  
*Frederick Goodwin*

Inventor,  
*John J. Creedon*  
*By* *Offield, Towle & Lutherman*  
*Attys.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. CREEDON, OF MOLINE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
HERBERT W. COOPER, OF SAME PLACE.

## HAME AND TRACE CONNECTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,498, dated January 10, 1899.

Application filed June 18, 1897. Serial No. 641,254. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN J. CREEDON, of Moline, Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Hame and Trace Connections, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hame-tug sections, and has for its object to provide a construction whereby the wear of the parts may be distributed and reduced and the durability of the device thereby increased.

To this end the invention consists, essentially, in the combination, with the clip and the staple or bolt which it embraces, of a movable follower or filling-piece between the jaws of the clip suitably held against the staple or bolt and giving an extended and even bearing between the clip and staple or bolt, preventing endwise rocking of the clip and preventing the wearing through of the clip at its ends and the cutting of the bolt or staple.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a hame-tug section embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the clip detached. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the filling-piece, and Fig. 5 is a view of the swivel-yoke detached.

In said drawings, let A represent the hame, only a portion of which is shown. In the present instance I have shown a staple-hame having the usual staple B, comprising a cross-bar *b* and legs *b'*, whereby it is secured to the hame. It will be understood, of course, that my invention is equally applicable to a bolt-hame wherein a bolt takes the place of the cross-bar *b* of the staple B.

C indicates the clip which embraces the bar *b* or the bolt and has parallel jaws to receive the follower or filling-block D, which fits between said jaws. The follower or filling-block is provided at its sides, at both top and bottom, with flanges *d* to fit over the jaws of the clip, and said jaws are rabbeted or cut away, as shown at *c*, to receive said flanges, so that when the clip and block are assembled they present a smooth flush outer surface without projecting parts. The block D is grooved as to its front face, as shown at *d'*, to provide a bearing-surface conforming to

the bar *b* of the staple and is desirably recessed at its rear, as shown at *d<sup>2</sup>*, to receive the head *e* of the swivel-yoke E. This yoke has its head inserted between the jaws of the clip C, back of the follower or filling-block D, and there pivoted by means of a rivet E' or the like.

G indicates the tug, which is secured between the arms *e'* of the yoke E by means of a bolt *g* or other suitable device for the purpose. The terminal portion of the head *e* is concentric with the pivot E' and bears against the block D, so as to hold the same snugly against the bar *b*, so as to prevent endwise rocking of the clip relatively to the bar, but without preventing the clip from turning freely on the bar or the yoke from turning on its pivot. By reason of this construction an extended and continuous bearing upon the bar is obtained while the device is in use and the wear so distributed and equalized that cutting of the bar and wearing through of the clip at its ends while the harness is in use are prevented. A great deal of wear and the severest cutting strain, however, come upon this portion of the harness when it is hung up and not in use, for with the hame in the vertical position shown in Fig. 1, which it assumes when hung up, the strain of the clip in the device as usually constructed is not direct and at right angles to the bar, as when in use, but torsional, tending to force the upper edge of the clip against the bar and the lower edge away from it, causing undue cutting and wear. This difficulty is obviated by the construction which I have devised, whereby when the device is out of use and hung up the weight of the tug turns the yoke into such a position that the non-concentric part of the head *e* comes to bear upon the block D and forcing the same firmly against the bar *b* prevents in an obvious manner the cutting and wear described.

I claim—

1. In a hame-tug section, the combination, with the hame and its staple or bolt, of a clip embracing said staple or bolt, the tug connected with said clip, and a movable follower or filling-piece located between the jaws of the clip intermediate the tug and staple or bolt and adapted to be held against the lat-

ter to provide an extended bearing, substantially as set forth.

2. In a hame-tug section, the combination, with the hame and its staple or bolt, of a clip  
5 embracing said staple or bolt, a movable follower or filling-piece located and filling the space between the jaws of the clip, a tug, and a swivel-yoke connected with the tug, pivoted  
10 between the jaws of the clip and bearing upon the movable follower or filling-piece, substantially as set forth.

3. In a hame-tug section, the combination,

with the hame and its staple or bolt, of a clip embracing said staple or bolt, a filling-piece  
movable between the jaws of the clip, a tug, 15 and a swivel-yoke connected with the tug, pivoted between the jaws of the clip and having a head with concentric and eccentric portions to bear upon the filling-piece, substantially as set forth.

J. J. CREEDON.

Witnesses:

EVA STANTON,  
SARAH T. STODDARD.