

No. 706,912.

Patented Aug. 12, 1902.

N. P. ERICKSON.
HAME FASTENER.

(Application filed Dec. 16, 1901.)

(No Model.)

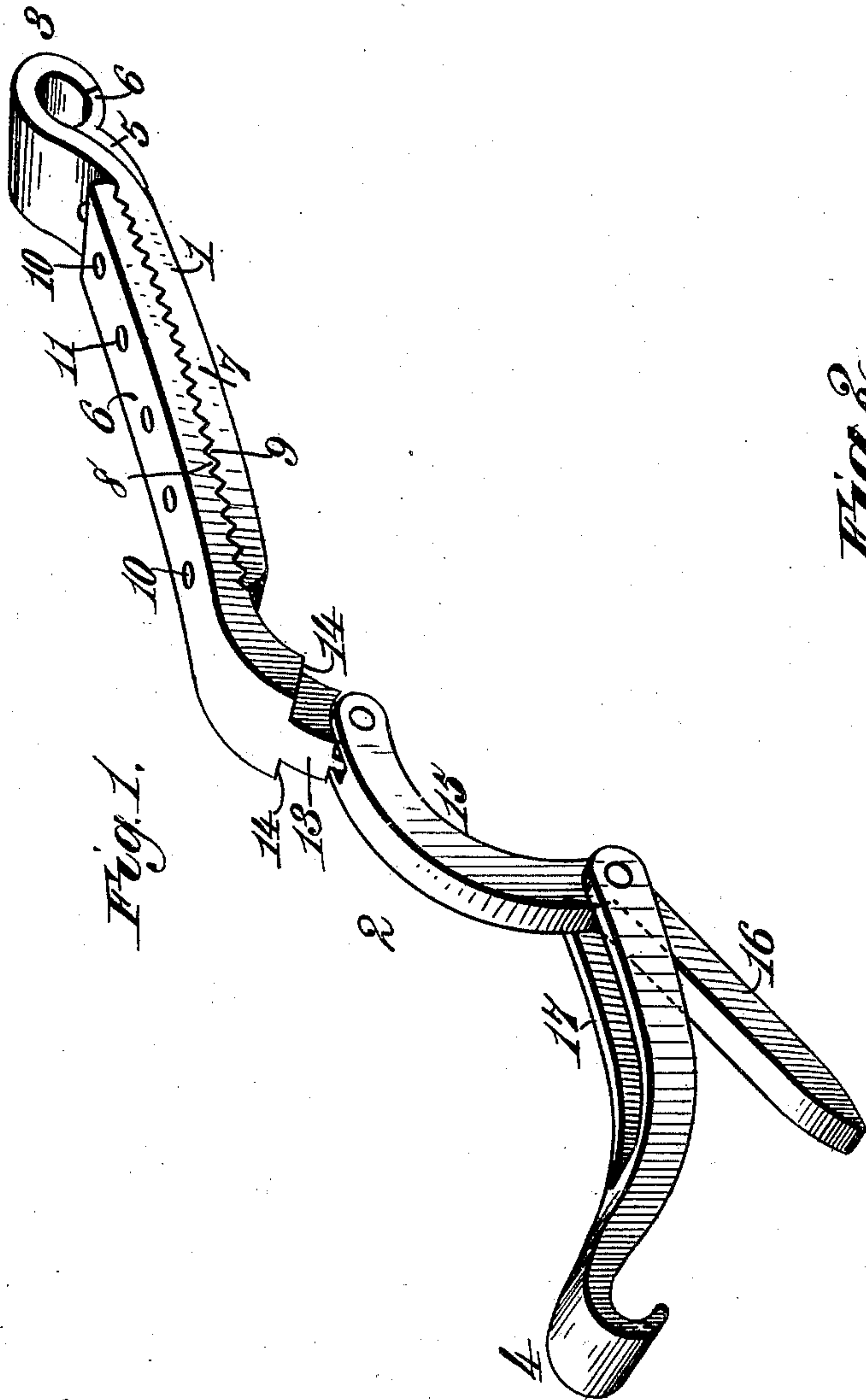


Fig. 1.

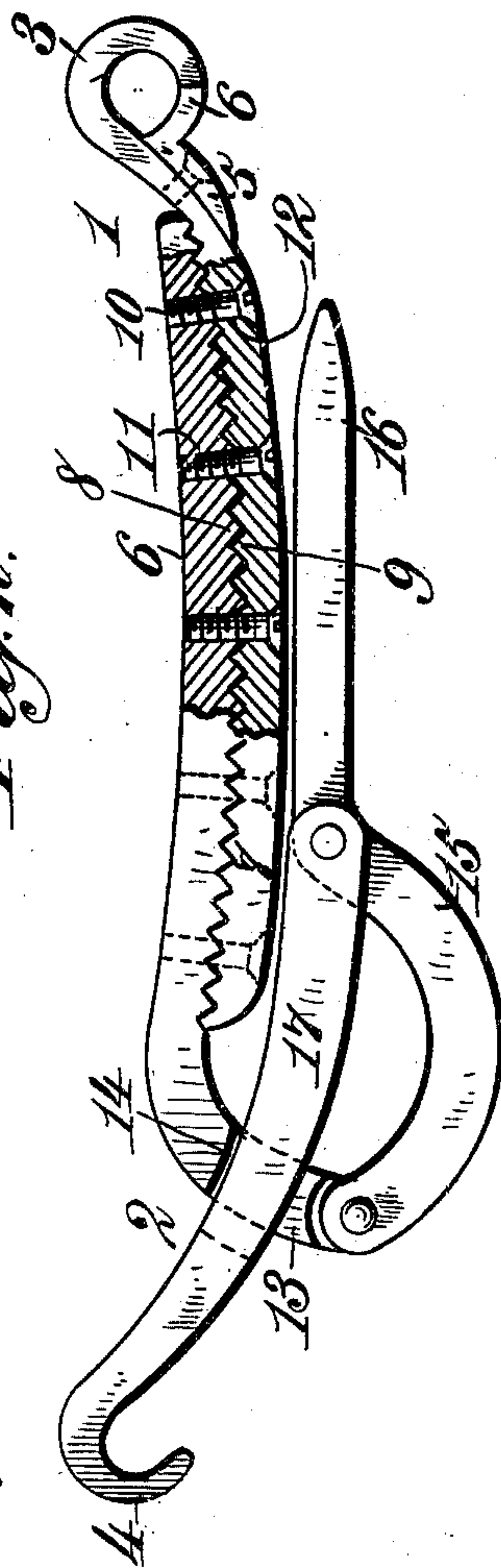


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAME-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,912, dated August 12, 1902.

Application filed December 16, 1901. Serial No. 86,152. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELS P. ERICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Red Wing, in the county of Goodhue and State of Minnesota, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hame-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to hame-fasteners, the object of the same being to provide a novel, simple, and effective device of this character whereby the hames may be readily, quickly, and conveniently locked to the collar without danger of rubbing or abrading action thereon.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be set forth in the claim.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved fastener shown in its open position; and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section, shown in its closed position.

Like reference-numerals indicate like parts in the different views.

My improved hame-fastener is made up of the two sections 1 and 2, the section 1 being provided with a hook 3 at one end for connection with a ring or loop on the lower end of one of the hames, and the section 2 being provided with a corresponding hook 4 for connection with a ring or loop upon the lower end of the other of the hames. As the device is to be a permanent fixture upon the hames, the hook 3 is closed by a plate 5, screwed or otherwise secured to the section 1 and having a curved lip or projection 6, which cuts off the passage leading into the hook 3.

The section 1 of the fastener is made up of two members 6 and 7, the member 6 having teeth, corrugations, or other projections 8 on the lower face thereof, and the member 7 having corresponding teeth, corrugations, or projections 9 on the upper surface thereof. The projections 8 and 9 are adapted to interlock with each other, the same being held in locking engagement by means of the screws 10, which pass through corresponding openings 11 and 12 in the respective members 6 and 7. Each of said members is provided with a series of openings, such as described, so that when it is desired to adjust the relative positions of the two members 6 and 7 it is merely necessary to remove the screws 10 and intro-

duce the same through different openings 11 and 12. The hook 3 is formed on the end of the member 7. The end of the member 6 opposite the hook 3 is reduced in size to form a tang 13 and shoulders 14. Pivoted to the tang 13 and of substantially the same thickness as the same is a curved operating-lever 15, having a handle 16 thereon.

The section 2 of the fastening device is formed with bifurcated ends opposite the hook 4 thereon, the members 17 of which straddle or embrace the tang 13 on the section 1 and are pivoted to the lever 15, as shown.

In operation the fastening device is opened by moving the handle 16 of the lever 15 downwardly and outwardly away from the section 1. This throws the hook 4 on the section 2 outwardly or away from the hook 3 on the section 1 and enables said hook 4 to be connected with the ring or loop on the lower end of one of the hames. When thus connected, it is merely necessary in order to fasten the hames in place and to produce a tight connection between the same and the collar to reverse the movement of the lever 15—that is, to throw the handle 16 back into close relation with the section 1. When thus in place, the section 2 of the fastener is prevented from outward movement, as the outward pressure on the same is along a line above the point of pivotal connection between the lever 15 and the tang 13. It is also prevented from upward movement by the engagement of the branches 17 of its bifurcated end with the shoulders 14 on the section 1. When fastened, therefore, it is an absolute impossibility for the device to become accidentally unlocked. When it is desired to increase or decrease the distance between the hooks 3 and 4 when the device is in its locked position, it is merely necessary to remove the screws 10 from the openings in the two members 6 and 7 of the section 1, separate said members one from the other, and cause the interlocking of different teeth or projections 8 and 9 on said members with each other. When this is done, the screws 10 are reinserted through the openings 11 and 12, when the device is ready for further use.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A hame-fastener, comprising two sections

each having a hook at its outer end, one of said
sections having the end thereof opposite its
hook contracted to form a tang and shoulders
on opposite sides thereof, and the other of said
5 sections having the end thereof opposite its
hook bifurcated, the branches of which bifur-
cated end straddle said tang and engage said
shoulders when the device is in its locked po-
sition, and an operating-lever pivoted at one
10 end to said tang and at a point intermediate
its ends to the branches of said bifurcated end,
and the said lever being located between said
branches and of the same thickness as said

tang, whereby the pivotal point between said
branches and said lever may be moved inside 15
the line of strain between the hooks on the
outer ends of said sections, as and for the pur-
pose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in presence of two subscribing wit- 20
nesses.

NELS P. ERICKSON.

Witnesses:

CARL L. STROM,
C. A. ERICKSON.