

No. 734,074.

PATENTED JULY 21, 1903.

W. C. LAWSON.
HAME AND TRACE CONNECTION.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

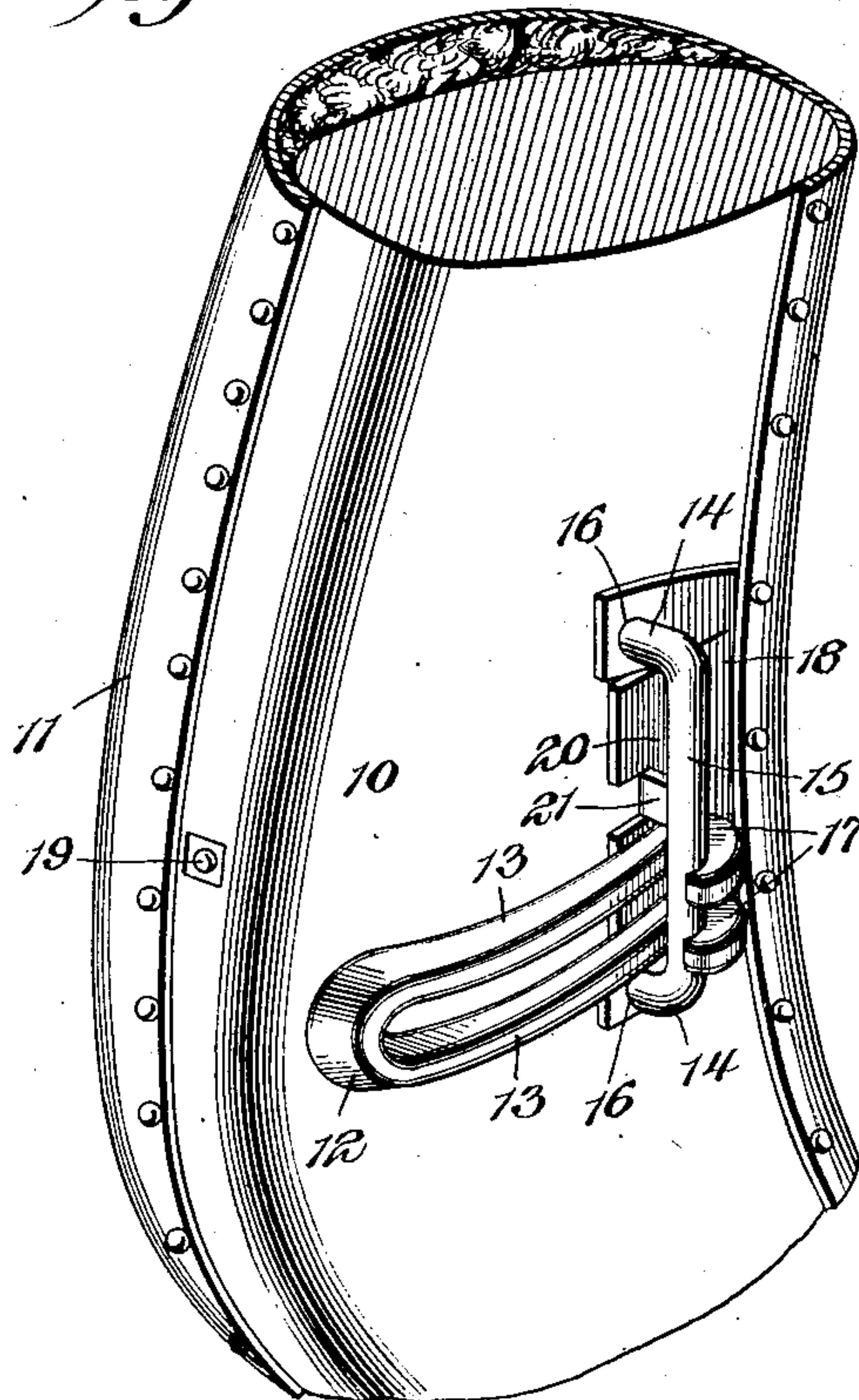


Fig. 2.

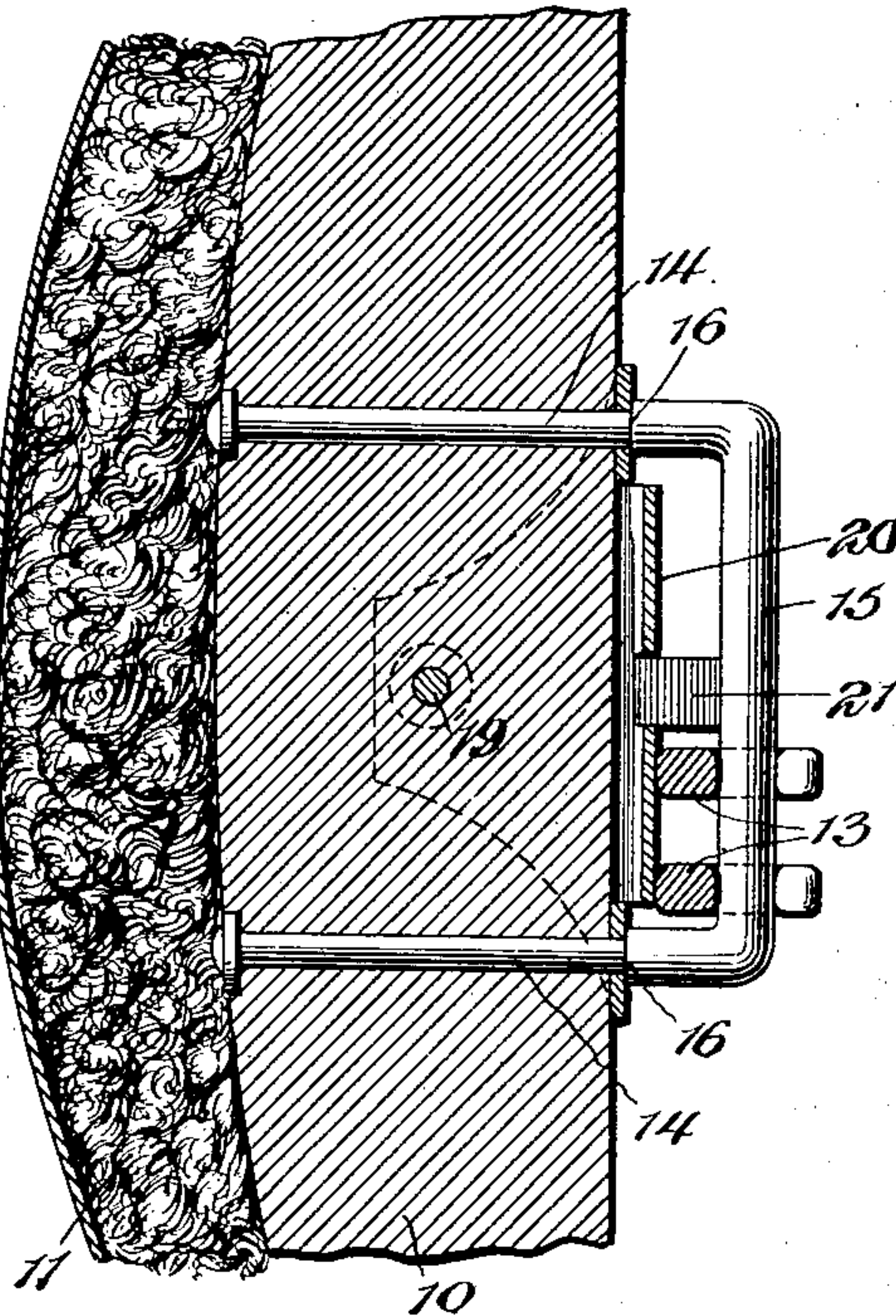
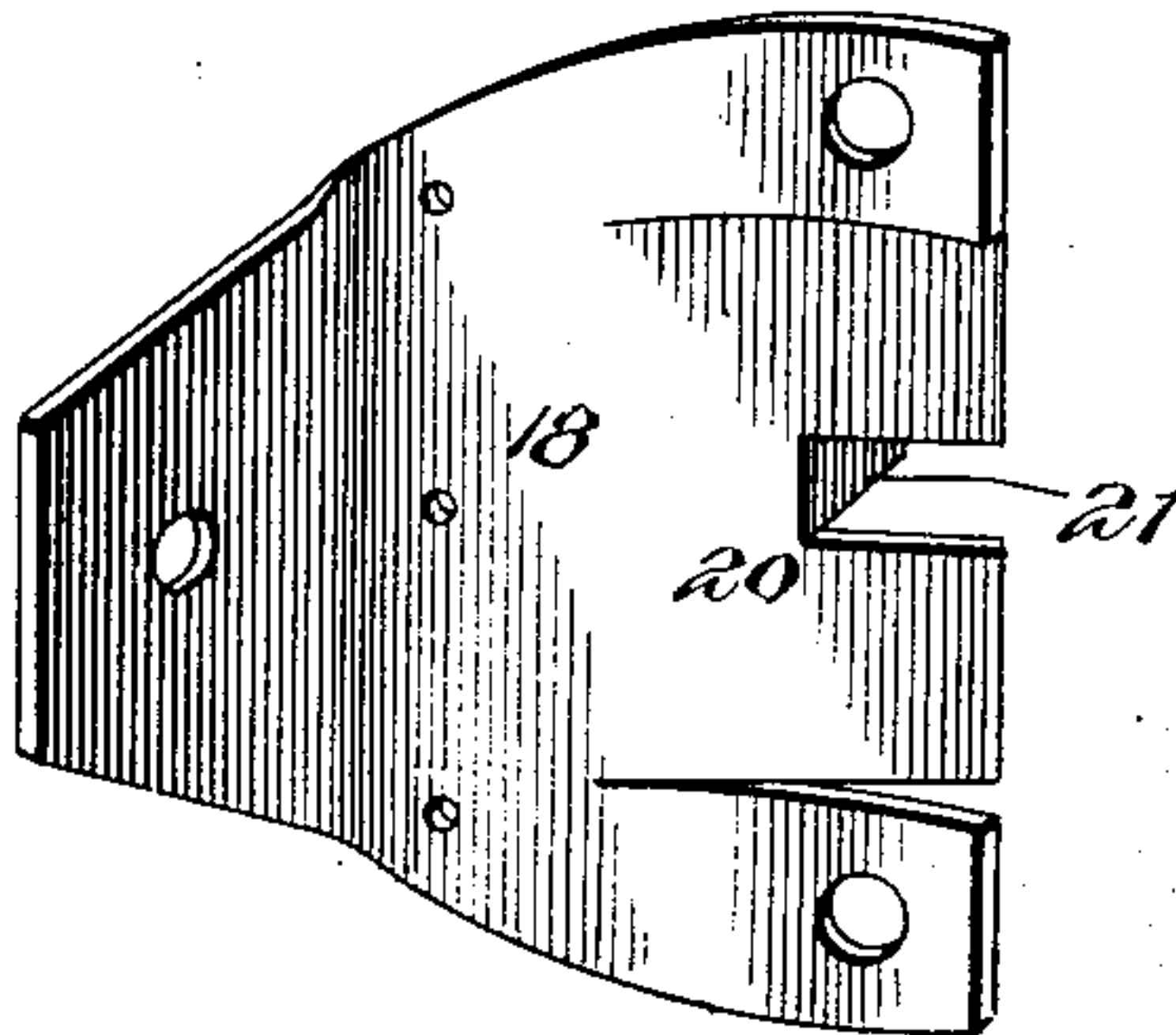
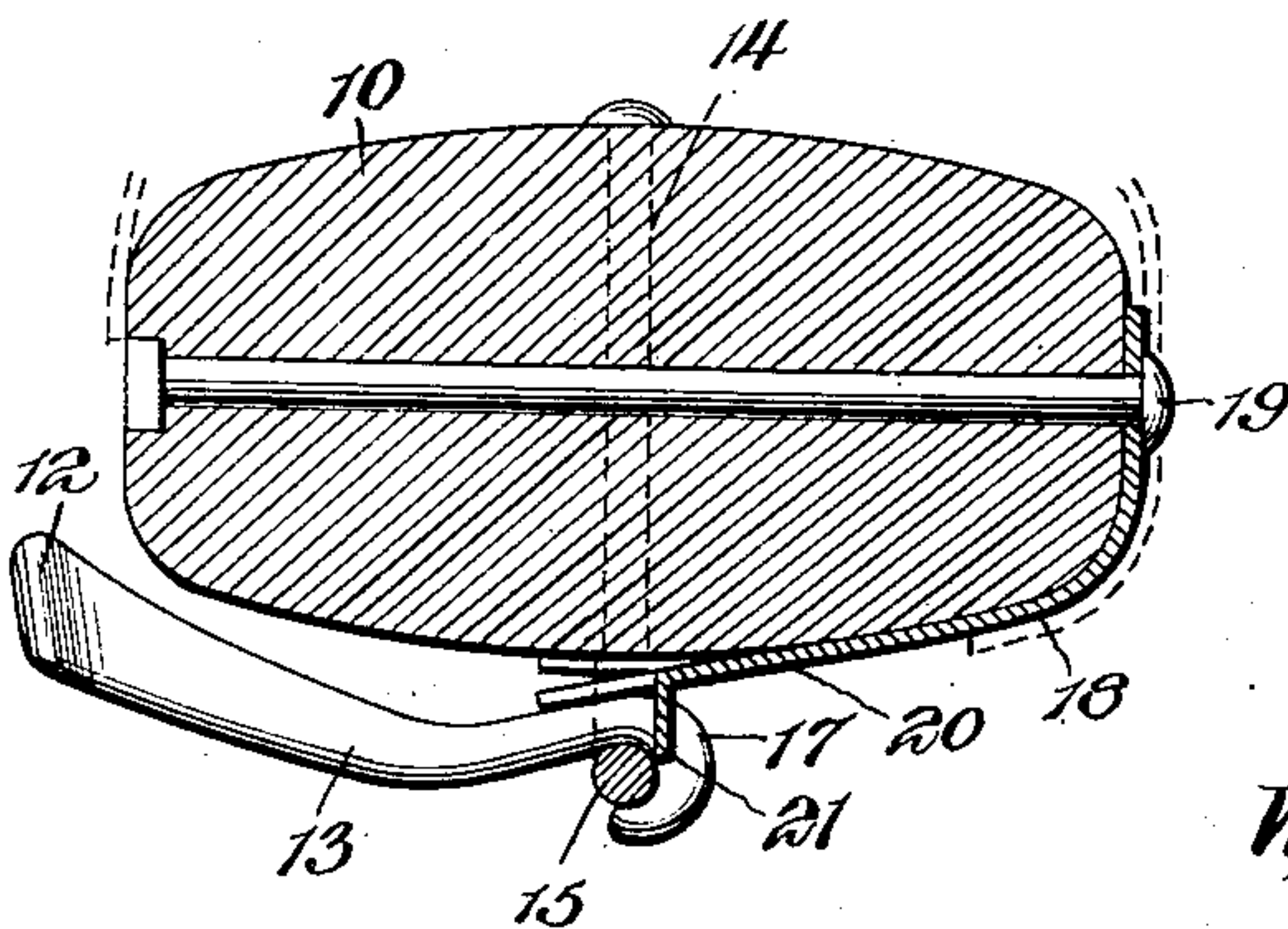


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. LAWSON, OF RURAL RETREAT, VIRGINIA.

HAME AND TRACE CONNECTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,074, dated July 21, 1903.

Application filed February 14, 1903. Serial No. 143,370. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. LAWSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rural Retreat, in the county of Wythe and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Hame and Trace Connection, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for connecting the draft-trace of a harness to the hames thereof; and the object is to provide means of this character which is very strong and constitutes a secure fastening for the trace, at the same time being made up of simple parts that can be manufactured and put together at small cost.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings and is described in the following specification.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a hame, showing the improved structure applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view, and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view, of the retaining device.

Similar reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The hame may be of any desired or well-known construction and is designated by the reference-numeral 10, being shown in the present instance as having a suitable padding 11, secured to one side thereof.

The trace-hook is shown at 12 and comprises spaced hook members 13, connected at their rear ends and arranged to be passed through the link of a trace-chain, as will be readily understood. The holding device for this hook is in the form of a staple having spaced legs 14, connected by a cross-bar 15. This staple is preferably, though not necessarily, constructed of wire and the lugs are reduced, whereby shoulders 16 are formed.

The trace-hook 12 is arranged to be engaged about the cross-bar 15 of the holding-staple, and said bar is considerably greater in length than the width of the hook, for the reason hereinafter set forth. The bills of said hook

are provided with enlarged portions 17.

In connection with the elements above described a retaining device is employed which

is in the form of a plate 18, bent about two sides of the hame and resting flat against the same. One end of the plate is secured by a bolt 19, passing through from edge to edge of the hame, while the other end of the plate is fastened by the holding-staple, the legs of which pass through the corners of said plate, the shoulders 16 thereof abutting against the same, as shown in Fig. 2. The plate thus extends within the staple, and the portion thereof so arranged is slit to provide a swinging spring-tongue 20, which is offset and is located within the staple. A lug 21 is cut from the free end of the tongue and is bent outwardly, bridging the space between the tongue and the cross-bar 15, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

In use the trace-hook is engaged about the cross-bar, and as the enlarged portions 17 of the bills are passed beneath the same the tongue will first be depressed and afterward springing outwardly will maintain the hook in operative engagement with the staple. Three vertical adjustments of this hook may be obtained. The lowermost is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the hook being located beneath the lug 21. A second position can be obtained by placing the hook members 13 astride the lug, and the uppermost position is secured by arranging the entire hook above the lug.

There are distinct advantages for the structure herein set forth. In the first place the retaining-plate is secured in place by the staple, and it strengthens this staple against the draft strains imparted thereto, as it passes about the inner edge or face of the hame, being fastened at its inner end. The parts, moreover, are of the simplest nature. The staple can be formed of wire, and the retaining device may be constructed of sheet metal stamped to proper form. The cost, therefore, of manufacturing the improved connector is a minimum one, though strength and efficiency are not in any manner sacrificed.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein-described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from

the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. In a structure of the class described, the combination with a hame, of a retaining device comprising a plate arranged against the hame and having intermediate spaced slits forming an outstanding tongue between them that is spaced from the hame, and a staple extending over the tongue and having spaced legs that pass through the plate on opposite sides of said tongue, said legs constituting means for attaching the plate to the hame.

2. In a structure of the class described, the combination with a hame having angularly-disposed sides, of a retaining device comprising a plate resting against the sides and having an intermediate tongue that is spaced from one side, means for securing the plate to the other side, and a staple attached to the first-mentioned side, said staple passing

through the plate on opposite sides of the tongue and extending over said tongue.

3. In a structure of the class described, the combination with the hame, of a holding-staple secured thereto, a retaining-plate fastened to the hame by the staple and having an offset spring-tongue arranged within the staple, and an outstanding lug carried by the tongue.

4. In a structure of the class described, the combination with the hame, of a holding-staple secured thereto, a retaining-plate fastened to the hame by the staple and having an offset spring-tongue arranged within the staple, and a lug cut from the tongue and bent outwardly, said lug being located contiguous to the staple.

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

WILLIAM C. LAWSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SIGGERS,
FLORENCE E. WALTER.