No. 750,598. PATENTED JAN. 26, 1904.

W. H. CARR.

HAME.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

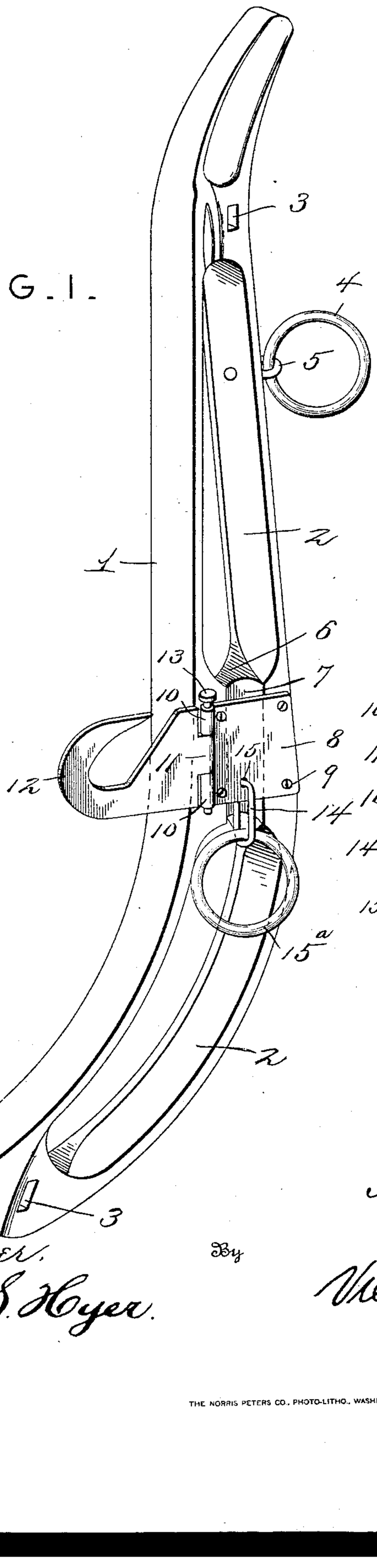
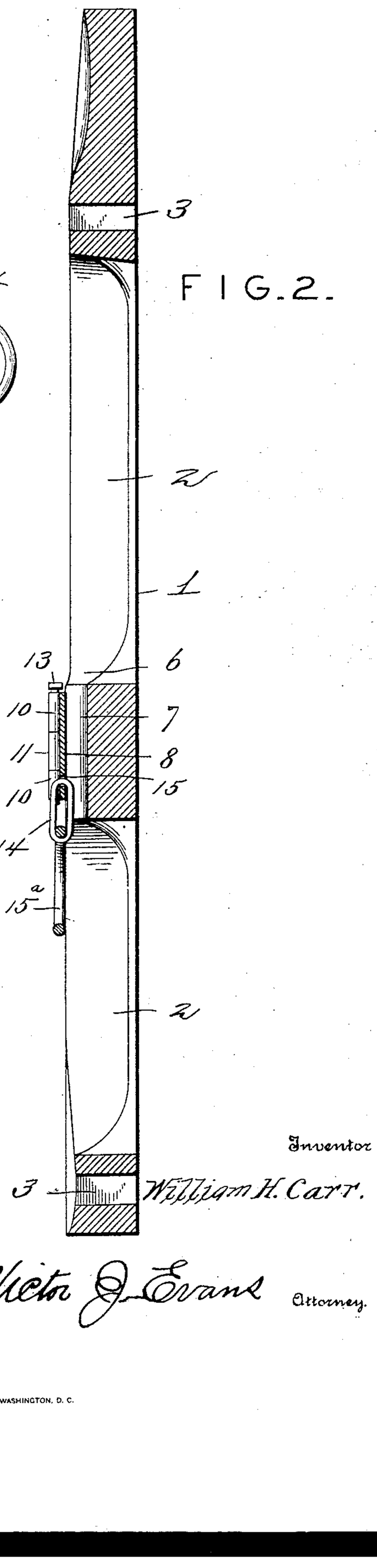


FIG. 2.



Witnesses
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No. 750,598. Patented January 26, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HAWKINS CARR, OF ROCHELLE, GEORGIA.

HAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,598, dated January 26, 1904.

Application filed May 9, 1903. Serial No. 156,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HAWKINS CARR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochelle, in the county of Wilcox and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hames, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hames; and the purpose of the same is to provide a strong and durable hame so shaped as to be easily applicable to different-sized collars and avoid injuring the shoulders of the animal on which it is used and embodies a particular construction for the reception of a tug-hook support and tug-hook whereby a pole-strap ring may be movably attached to the said support without binding and be capable of arrangement in different positions relatively to the hame.

The improved hame will be constructed of malleable or wrought iron or steel and is adapted for general use, such as in plowing, wagoning, or other heavy draft purposes. The improved hame in the main is constructed of a single piece of material, and the attachments, which will be hereinafter specified, are removably secured thereto, so that they may be detached when worn and replaced by other similar devices, and thereby prolong the life of the hame at a minimum expense.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hame embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the views.

The numeral 1 designates a hame, which is preferably formed of malleable or wrought iron or steel and is rendered light in structure by the formation of elongated openings 2 therein without in the least detracting from the necessary strength. The hame is given a skeleton formation by means of the openings 2, and at the upper and lower ends of the hame, which are solid, are transverse openings 3 for the usual connecting devices. Projecting from the upper portion of one edge of the hame is a rein-ring or terret 4, held attached by an eye-bolt 5, adapted to be removed from the hame and replaced by another similar device carrying a ring in the event of wear or breakage. The openings 2 are separated at an intermediate point by a web 6, and extending longitudinally over the full length of the outer side of said web is a concave groove or channel 7, and on the outer side of the hame over the groove or channel 7 a tug-supporting plate 8 is removably secured by screws 9 or analogous devices. The tug-supporting plate 8 has at one end upper and lower knuckles 10, with an intermediate space between them to receive a knuckle 11 on one end of a tug-hook 12, the knuckles 10 and 11 being connected by a pintle-bolt 13, which can be removed to detach the tug-hook for replacement thereof by another in the event of wear or breakage. Through the connection set forth the tug 12 is also permitted to freely move inwardly and outwardly to conform to a similar movement of the part of harness connected thereto. The tug-supporting plate 8 is not as great in vertical extent as the web 6, and hence the groove or channel 7 is not completely covered thereby, and this is particularly advantageous in holding the plate while applying the same to the hame, as one finger of the hand can be partially inserted in the groove behind the plate to facilitate the retention of the same in proper position while the removable fastening devices 9, such as screws or bolts, are being inserted through the plate into the hame. Another advantage arising from the formation of the groove or channel 7 is that a pole-strap ring may be loosely suspended from the supporting-plate through the medium of a link 14, loosely passing through and working in an opening 15 in the lower part of said plate 8 immediately over the lower portion of the groove or channel 7. The groove or channel 7 allows the link 14 to have a clearance, so that it may not only move forwardly, and rearwardly, but outwardly and inwardly and in the said link a ring 15^a is held.

By the formation of the groove or channel 7 the wear on the link 14 is materially reduced and it is less liable to break or separate and at the same time, as just indicated, the ring 15 is permitted to have universal movement.

One size of the improved hame can be applied to different-sized horse-collars, and, if found desirable, changes in the proportions of the several parts of the hame may be made, and owing to the shape of the hame it will properly fit shoulders of different animals without rubbing, and, furthermore, choking of the animal will be prevented. The improved hame is also cheap in construction and can be easily manufactured, and it is obvious that the form of the tug-hook can be varied at will.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A skeleton hame formed of metal shaped to fit against the shoulders of an animal and having a groove at an intermediate point in the outer face thereof, a supporting-plate removably secured to the outer face over the groove and having a tug-hook, and a pole-strap ring connected to the supporting-plate by a link, the latter being disposed to move in the lower portion of the groove.

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

WILLIAM HAWKINS CARR.

Witnesses:

WRIGHT MIXON,

J. R. ROWE.