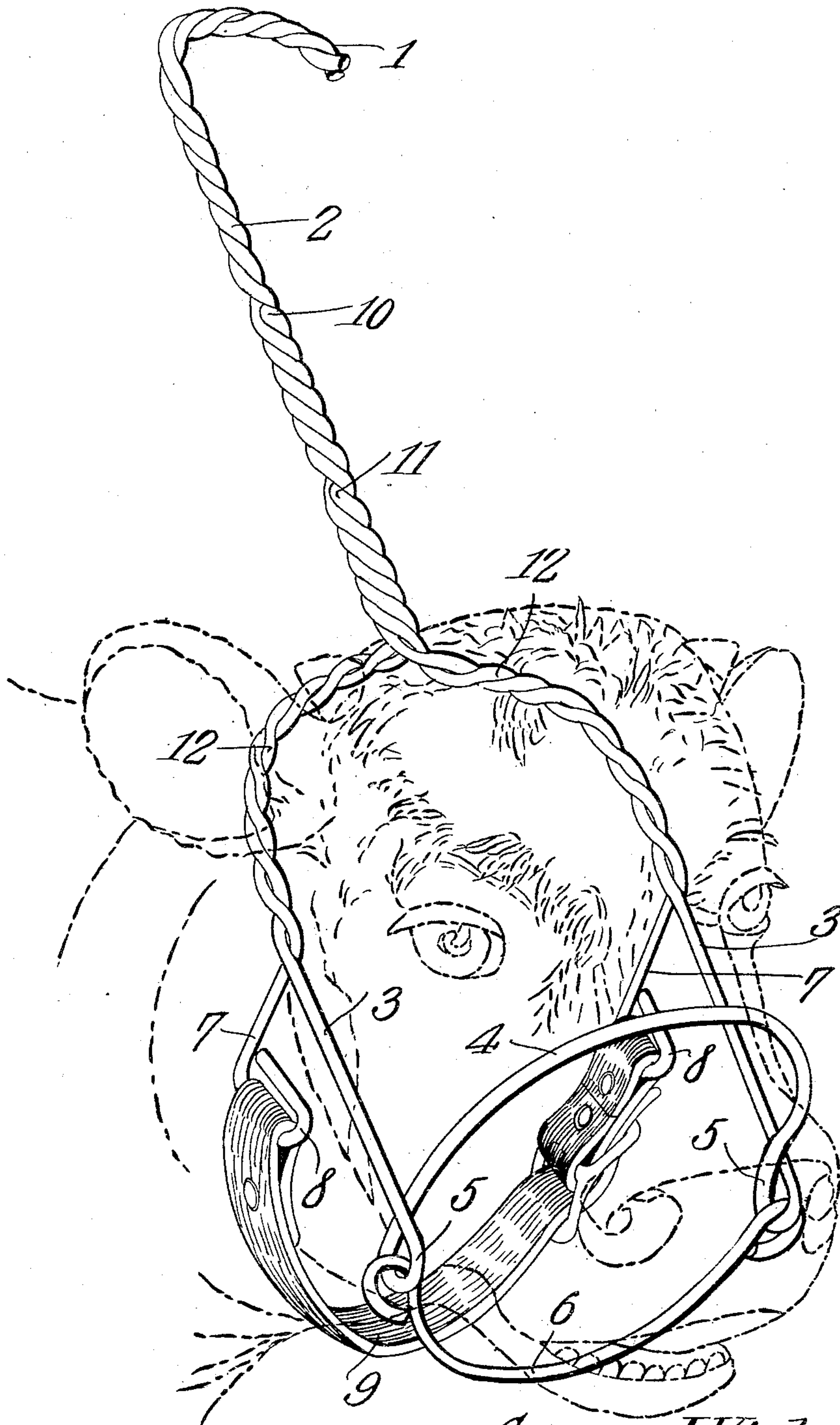


G. J. VIEHMEYER.
CALF AND SHEEP YOKE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1908.

929,903.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.



Witnesses

E. J. Hunt
Mason B. Lawton.

Inventor

George J. Viehmeyer.

By

C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. VIEHMEYER, OF GANDY, NEBRASKA.

CALF AND SHEEP YOKE.

No. 929,903.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

Application filed July 25, 1908. Serial No. 445,364.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. VIEHMEYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gandy, in the county of Logan and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Calf and Sheep Yoke, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of the invention are the provision in a merchantable form of a device of the class specified which shall be inexpensive to manufacture, facile in application to and removal from the head of the animal, devoid of complicated parts and efficient in operation.

With these objects in view, together with others which a perusal of this specification will reveal to those skilled in the art, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, delineated in the accompanying drawing and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportions, size and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

The accompanying drawing shows my device in perspective, the head of the animal being shown in broken line.

In the manufacture of my invention, I prefer to take a metal rod and bend it into V-shape. The arms of this V-shaped piece are then twisted together and the extremity of the twisted portion forwardly bent to form a hook 1. As thus formed the device consists of a hook 1, and a shank 2, the shank branching to form a loop with parallel sides or cheek pieces 3. This loop is then bent downwardly, rearwardly and upwardly within itself, the extremity 4, of the loop forming a nose piece lying in a plane normal to the plane of the cheek pieces 3. The bending process above described causes the rings 5, to be formed between the cheek pieces 3, and the nose piece 4. In the rings 5 thus formed, is terminally mounted the lip piece 6, which may be a piece of wire or metal rod downwardly curved to conform to the lower jaw of the animal to which the yoke is to be attached.

The side pieces 7, are formed by twisting a pair of metal rods about the shank 2, and carrying the twist downward upon the cheek pieces 3, the terminals of the twisted members being bent downward at an angle to the

cheek pieces 3, and terminated in the rings 8. A strap 9 may be passed through the rings 8. The hook, and its shank 2 form the check member, the office of which is to deter the animal from introducing its body between the members of wire fences and the like; and the side pieces 7 and the strap 9 are herein referred to as the throat latch. The side pieces 7 are arranged to serve as reinforcing elements for the shank 2 and in twisting the upper ends of the side pieces 7 about the shank 2, I prefer to start the twist, higher up upon the shank 2 in the case of one of the side pieces, than in the other, as shown at 10 and 11. This construction causes the shank 2 in its completed form to assume a taper, giving reinforcement at its base and lowering the center of gravity of the member.

It will be seen that the construction of my device results in a peculiarly strong and efficient yoke. When the strain is applied at or near the hook 1, the reinforced upper portion 12 will be fulcrumed upon the back of the neck of the animal, the nose piece 4, and the lip piece 6 firmly holding the lower end of the yoke.

Having thus described my invention, my claims are as follows:

1. In an animal yoke, a hooked shaped check member, the shank of the hook bifurcated to form a loop with parallel sides and a curved end, the extremity of the loop bent downwardly, rearwardly and upwardly within itself to form rings, the curved end occupying a plane normal to the plane of the parallel sides; a lip piece terminally suspended in the rings; a throat latch terminally connected with the parallel sides.

2. In an animal yoke, a nose piece; a lip piece; terminally attached to the nose piece; parallel cheek pieces integral with the nose piece and in a plane normal thereto, the ends of the cheek pieces being brought together in the plane of the cheek pieces, twisted, and bent at the end to form a hook; a throat latch terminally connected with the cheek pieces.

3. In an animal yoke, a hook-shaped check member, the shank of the hook bifurcated to form parallel cheek-pieces integral with the shank, the said shank and cheek-pieces being disposed in a common plane; a pair of side pieces having their members twisted about the shank of the hook and a portion of the cheek-pieces, the terminals of the said side pieces being flexed downward at an angle to

the cheek-pieces; loops integral with the terminals of the side-pieces.

4. In a device of the class described, a check member comprising a hook and a shank
5 integrally formed, the shank being bifurcated to form cheek pieces; reinforcing elements twisted about the shank proper and its bifurcated portions, one of said reinforcing elements being upwardly extended upon
10 the shank proper beyond the terminal of the

other reinforcing element; and means for attaching the device to the head of an animal.

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

GEORGE J. VIEHMEYER.

Witnesses:

FRED H. UPHOFF,
OTIS L. NEWKIRK.