A. H. CRESAP, Jr.

Harness-Hames.

No. 165,067. Patented June 29, 1875.

FIG I

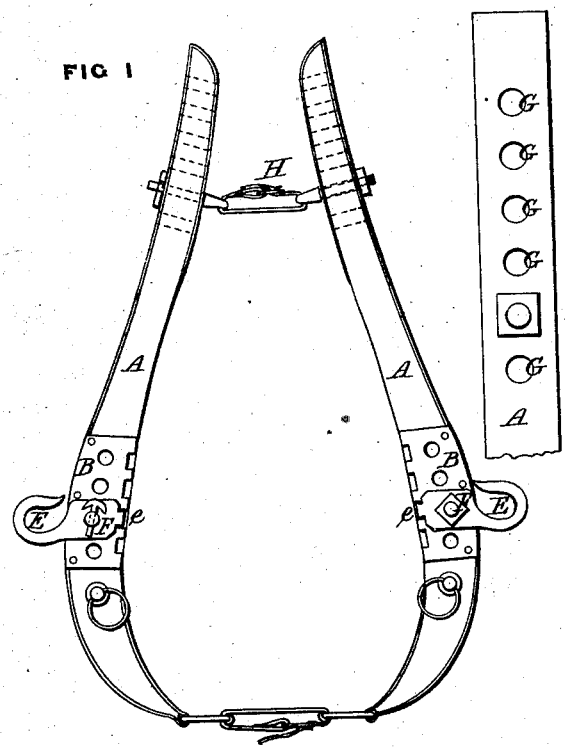


FIG II

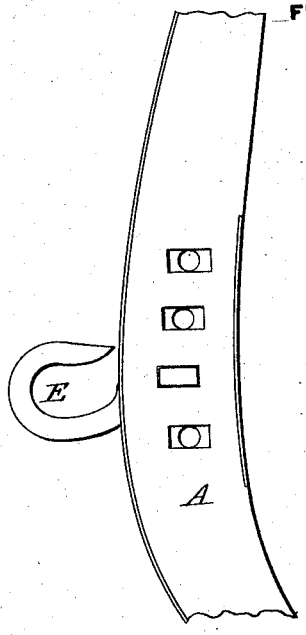
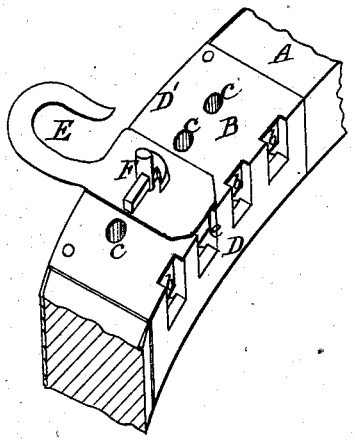


FIG III



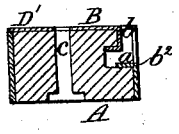


FIG IV

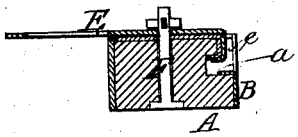
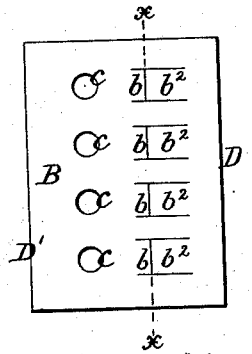


FIG V



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER H. CRESAP, JR., OF TRENTON, TENNESSEE.

IMPROVEMENT IN HARNESS-HAMES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,067**, dated June 29, 1875; application filed May 15, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER H. CRESAP, Jr., of Trenton, in the county of Gibson and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness-Hames; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has for its object to furnish improved harness-hames, which shall be so constructed that the hame tug-hook may be adjusted to shift the draft-pressure upon the horse's shoulders as may be required, and which shall, at the same time, be simple in construction and easily adjusted and held in place; and it consists in the construction and combination of the various parts, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of a pair of hames, embracing my invention; Fig. 2, a view of the rear side of a part of one of the hames; Fig. 3, a view, in perspective, of one of the notched tug-plates and the part of the hame to which it is attached, with the tug-hook in place; and Fig. 4, a cross-section of the tug-hook and its plate.

The hame A proper, is formed of wood or metal, and is recessed at its lower part to receive upon its front and inner sides an angular metal plate, B, which is secured thereto.

The hame also has a series of recesses, *a*, on its inner sides, into which are turned double metal lips *b* b^2, of the plate B. The plate B is made from a flat piece of metal, as shown in Fig. 5, and has the lips *b* b^2 formed nearer one edge than the other in any suitable way, and while it is in the flat condition shown, the lips, rivet-holes, and securing bolt-holes *c* are formed. The plate is then bent to a right angle upon the line *x x*, indicated by dotted lines *x x*, with the lips cut in the middle and then applied to the hame; the part D forming the inner edge, and a part, D′, the outer side, as shown in Fig. 3. When this plate is properly secured to the hame, and the lips *b* b^2 turned under and into the recesses *a* against their opposite walls, a bearing is made of metal for the bent end of the tug-hook at several different vertical points upon each hame, and the lips serve as additional hold-fasts for the plate. The tug-hook E is of metal, and has at one end the usual hook, and at the other a small hook, *e*, which, when the tug-hook is laid against the plate B takes into the notches formed by the lips *b*, and into the recesses in the hame, the sides of which recesses form shoulders on each side of the hook *e*. These lips form three sides of the recesses *a*, and consequently the hook *e* finds a metal bearing at every point or surface with which it comes in contact, thus making a firm drawing bearing for the tug-hook E. This hook, when adjusted to place into one of the notches formed by the bent lips *b* b^2, is securely held in such position by a bolt, F, the head of which is rectangular and sets in a countersink or mortise upon the rear side of the hame, while its shank projects through the hame and through the hook E, where, upon its outer end a nut or securing-pin is fixed to hold the hook E firmly in place and against the wing D′ of the plate B, and also the hook *e* in its notch. A row of holes, *c*, is formed in the plate B, and also in the hames for this bolt F, and they are each arranged directly opposite the lips so that the tug-hook E can be readily adjusted to different points as to height with ease and convenience, thus enabling the point of draft to be shifted upon the horse's shoulders in a moment, and avoiding the danger of the parts becoming detached by accident and injuring the animal. The upper ends of the hames have a row of holes, G, arranged vertically for the adjustment of the hame-strap loops H, in which to secure the strap from the inner sides of the hames across the center of the collar, to hold the hames in proper position.

I am aware that hame tug-hooks have been made adjustable vertically, and have been provided with small hooks fitting into a row of vertically-arranged notches, but I am not aware that with such notches and angular-lipped tug-plates as I have shown and described, a securing-bolt has been used to hold the hook in a firm and fixed position at each

oint of adjustment; nor am I aware that a late for this purpose has been so cheaply nd simply made and provided with double- earing lips, and applied as shown and described.

I claim—

1. The hame angular plate B, as shown, rovided with the recesses *a*, holes *c*, and the louble-bearing lips *b*, constructed as described, nd applied for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the hame A having the recesses *a*, and row of bolt-holes *c*, the plate B, constructed and applied as described, and the bolt F, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

ALEXR. H. CRESAP, JR.

Witnesses:

T. E. HARWOOD,

WM. B. HIGHT.