

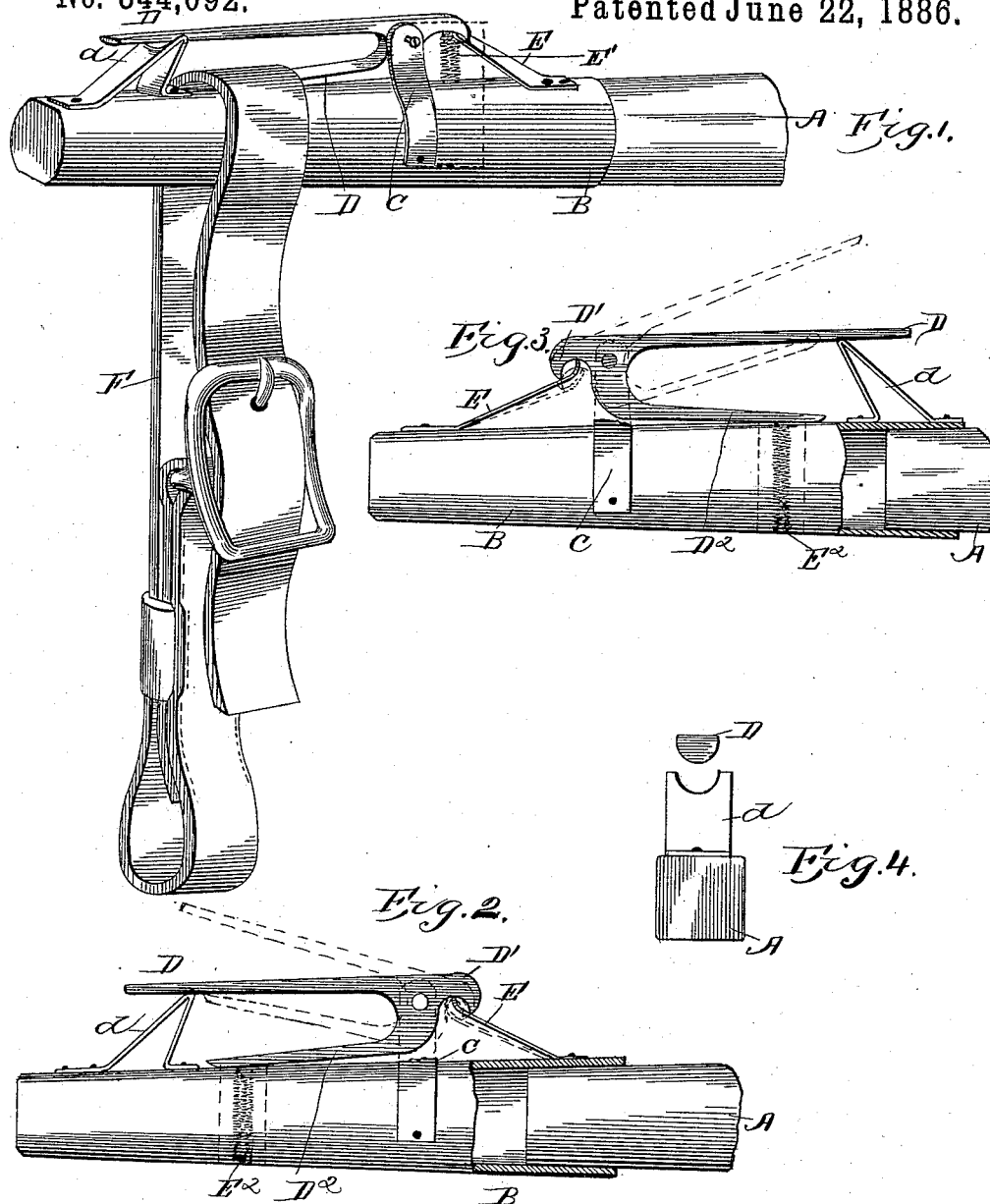
(No Model.)

J. G. ELLIOTT.

NECK YOKE.

No. 344,092.

Patented June 22, 1886.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. ELLIOTT, OF FLUSHING, OHIO.

## NECK-YOKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,092, dated June 22, 1886.

Application filed April 29, 1886. Serial No. 200,608. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN G. ELLIOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Flushing, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neck-Yokes; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to neck-yokes, and has for its object to simplify and improve the construction of this class of devices, to devise a construction, in short, which will be simple, easy to manage, and not liable to get out of repair.

It consists in the means for readily attaching and detaching the tongue and collar straps, more fully hereinafter referred to, claimed, and shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one end of a neck-yoke provided with my improvements. Figs. 2 and 3 are side views, partly in section, of modified forms. Fig. 4 is an end view.

The neck-yoke A is provided with a metallic end or cap, B, on each end. Lugs or ends C, projecting from the cap, pivotally support a retainer or lever, D, the outer or free end of which rests upon a support, *d*. The inner or shorter end, D', of the lever, in contradistinction to the outer or longer end, is preferably hook-shaped to engage the free end of a flat spring, E, secured to the cap B, which spring, bearing upward on the under side of the hooked end, holds the outer or longer end of the lever down upon the stop *d*. Instead of the flat spring a coil-spring, E', may be interposed between the hooked end and the cap. In the latter case the lugs will be extended, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, to form a casing for the spring. The lever or retainer is pivoted between the lugs C in a plane at a distance from the surface of the yoke and cap, and an arm, D<sup>2</sup>, projecting from the lever and located between it and the cap, has a space

for the reception of the collar or tongue strap F. The arm or tongue D<sup>2</sup> is shorter than the lever, so as not to interfere with the stop *d*. It may be one with the lever or form a separate part and be secured thereto. The arm fits into a groove in the upper side of the cap, so that its upper edge may come flush with the cap and present a smooth unbroken surface.

In practice the retainer is open, as shown by dotted lines, Figs. 2 and 3, for the insertion or removal of the strap F, by either depressing the inner end or lifting up on the outer end of the lever. The tongue or arm D<sup>2</sup>, in this position, approaches close to the upper end of the strap and forms a guide for directing the strap over it. By elevating the lever the strap is simultaneously elevated, and may be removed by sliding the strap longitudinally toward the end of the yoke. When the pressure is removed from off the lever, it is forced to contact with the stop by either springs E E', before mentioned, or by a spring, E<sup>2</sup>, located in a bore in the yoke or cap beneath the tongue and connecting with the latter, as shown by dotted lines, Figs. 2 and 3.

The upper edge of the stop is recessed to receive the lever D, which is thereby prevented from having any lateral or sidewise movement. The lever may be further held in place on the stop by a catch.

The free end of the lever or retainer may extend in the direction of the free end of the yoke; or its position may be reversed, as shown in Fig. 3, in which case the pivoted end of the lever will be nearer the end of the yoke. The thimble or cap may be of a slant to correspond with the direction of the tongue or collar straps, so that the latter may work square on the outer end of the neck-yoke.

The support *d* is inclined on that side adjacent the fulcrum of the lever to give clearance of the end of the tongue when operating the lever, owing to the latter being pivoted at a distance from the surface of the yoke or thimble.

A spring may be located under the heel of the lever similar to a knife-blade spring and operate in the same manner to keep the lever down upon the stop.

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

1. The combination, with the yoke or thimble therefor, of a retaining-lever pivoted there-  
to in a plane at a distance from the surface of  
the thimble or yoke, an arm or tongue ex-  
tending from the pivotal support of the lever  
connected therewith and located between it  
and the yoke or thimble, leaving a space be-  
tween the outer ends of the lever and arm, a  
stop located in front of the arm and projecting  
across said space, and a spring for holding the  
lever in contact with the stop, substantially as  
set forth.

2. The combination, in a neck-yoke, of a  
retaining-lever pivoted in a plane at a dis-  
tance from the surface of the yoke, a short  
arm projecting from the pivotal support of  
the lever connected therewith and located be-  
tween it and the yoke, leaving a space between  
the free ends, a spring and an inclined stop  
located in front of the short arm, projecting  
across said space and forming a rest for the  
outer end of the lever, substantially as shown  
and described.

3. In a neck-yoke, the combination of a

pivoted lever, an arm projecting from the  
pivotal support in the direction of the lever,  
connected therewith at the end nearer the  
pivotal support, leaving the opposite end free,  
and terminating at a distance from the end of  
the lever located between the lever and yoke  
at a distance from the lever, and a stop located  
in front of the short arm and forming a rest  
for the lever, substantially as shown and de-  
scribed.

4. In a neck-yoke, the combination of a  
pivoted lever, an arm projecting from the  
pivotal support and terminating at a distance  
from a line touching the end of the lever lo-  
cated at a distance from the plane of the lever,  
a stop located in front of the short arm and  
forming a rest for the outer end of the lever,  
and a spring for holding the lever in contact  
with the stop, substantially as shown and de-  
scribed.

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

JOHN G. ELLIOTT.

Witnesses:

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EZRA MCCONNELL.