(No Model.)

R. C. & C. W. UECKE.

HAME FASTENING.

No. 347,076. Patented Aug. 10, 1886.

Fig. 1.

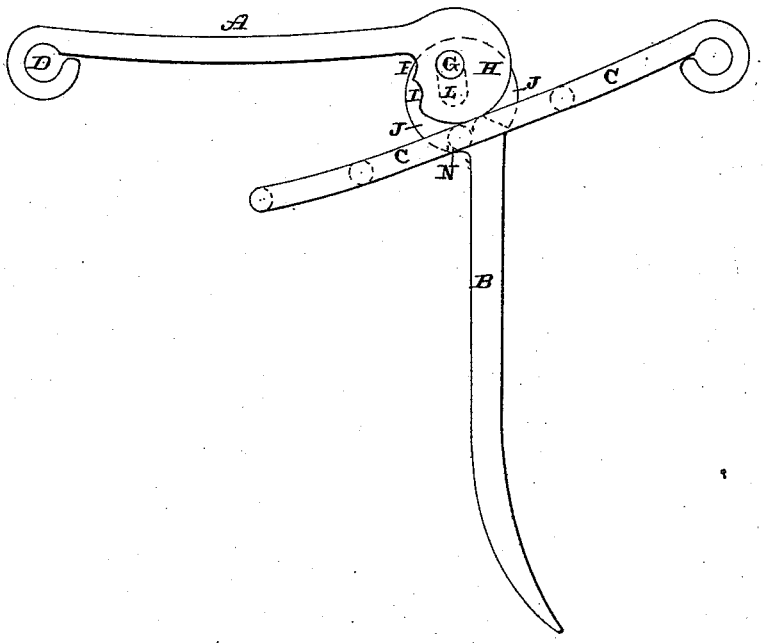


Fig. 2.

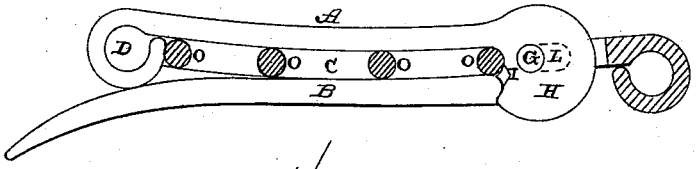
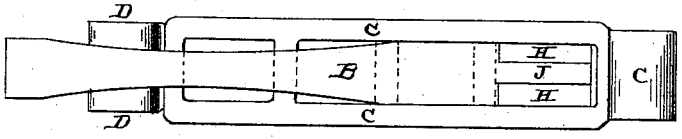


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT C. UECKE AND CHARLES W. UECKE, OF SEYMOUR, WISCONSIN.

HAME-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,076, dated August 10, 1886.

Application filed May 6, 1886. Serial No. 201,312. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT C. UECKE and CHARLES W. UECKE, of Seymour, in the county of Outagamie and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hame-Fastenings; and we do hereby 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in hame-fasteners; and it consists in the combination of the main bar, which is secured to the end of one of the hames, and which has a bifurcated head, and is provided with a shoulder for one of the cross-bars of the link to bear against, the link, which is connected to the lower end of the other hame, and is provided with a series of cross-bars, and the lever provided with a slot in its inner end, so as to allow it a movement upon the bar A, and which is provided with a recess for catching over one of the cross-bars of the coupling-link, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of our invention is to construct a hame-fastener which is composed of only three parts, the operating-lever of which is slotted, so as to allow it an endwise movement, to cause the pivotal pin to move to one side of the center of its end, and thus cause it to automatically lock itself in position when any strain is applied to the coupling-link.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a hame-fastener embodying our invention, showing the parts ready to be closed together. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, showing the parts closed together. Fig. 3 is an inverted view.

A represents the main bar of the fastener, which is loosely connected to the lower end of one of the hames by means of the ring D, which is formed upon one end. The other end of this bar is made bifurcated, and through it is passed a pivotal pin, G, upon which the lever B turns. In the inner edge of the head H of this bar A are formed two recesses, I, in which the cross-bar of the coupling-link is made to catch.

The inner end, J, of the bar B is flat, so as to fit between the bifurcated ends of the bar A, and the lever is pivoted upon the bolt G, which passes through the slot L, which is made in this head J; also formed in the edge of the head is a recess, N, which catches over one of the cross-bars of the coupling-link C, for the purpose of drawing the parts of the fastener together. The slot L in the head J allows the lever B an endwise movement upon the pivotal pin G, so that the pivotal point upon which the bolt turns can be shifted from one end of the slot to the other, and thus cause the head J to act like a cam.

The coupling-link C is connected to the lower end of the opposite hame from the one to which the bar A is fastened, and this link is provided with series of cross-bars O, for the purpose of regulating the distance between the lower ends of the two hames. The distance between the cross-bars is sufficiently great to allow the curved free end of the lever-bar to be fastened between them, and to allow the heads H J to fit between them, as shown in Fig. 2.

In order to draw the lower ends of the hames together, the end of the lever B is passed between two of the cross bars, as shown in Fig. 1, until the cross-bar O catches in the recess N, which is made in the head J, and then as the lever B is turned upon its pivot so as to assume the position shown in Fig. 2 the pull of the link C upon the lever causes the head J to move endwise upon the pin G, and thus the bearing-point for the lever B is shifted from one side of the head to the other, so as to give the head J a cam-like movement. When the pull of the coupling-link C is brought to bear upon the head, it is in a direct line with the pivot, and hence the greater the pull the more securely the lever B is held in position.

We are aware that a hame-fastening has heretofore been formed of three pieces of somewhat the same form as here shown; but in no case have any of them been provided with a slot, so as to cause the lever to be locked in place by the pressure which is applied to it.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

In a hame-fastener, the combination of the bar A, provided with the hook at one end and the bifurcated head H at the other, which head is provided with a recess, I, the pivot G, the coupling-link C, provided with cross-bars, and the lever B, provided with the elongated slot L and the recess N, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT C. UECKE.
CHARLES W. UECKE.

Witnesses:
B. F. STRONG,
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