

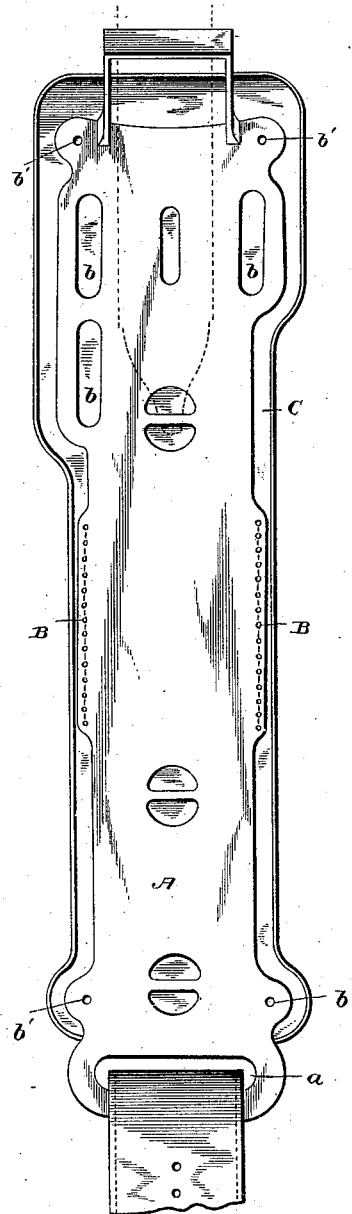
(Model.)

J. S. SCHOTT.

HAME TUG.

No. 382,058.

Patented May 1, 1888.



WITNESSES.

J. Schott
J. Turpin

Jos. S. Schott.
INVENTOR.

By James J. Sheehy.
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. SCHOTT, OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

HAME-TUG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,058, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed July 11, 1887. Serial No. 244,038. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. SCHOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hame-Tugs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to hame-tugs in which a plate having a loop upon one end connecting it with the hames, and loops upon the other end to connect it with the harness saddle and girth, is provided on each side, preferably near the middle, with a flange having a series of perforations; and the object of my invention is to provide a simple and convenient mode of fastening this plate to a leather backing underneath said plate. I accomplish this by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which the figure represents a face view of my invention.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawing, A represents a plate for a hame-tug, being provided at one end with the loop *a* for connecting it with the hame, and having at its other end the loops *b* for connecting it with the harness pad and girth. This plate A is on each side thereof and preferably near the middle provided with the flanges B, each of which has a series of perforations, as illustrated in the drawing. The plate A is further provided at each end with the perforated ears *b'* *b'*.

C is a leather backing in a hame-tug underneath the said plate A. The plate A is fastened to this leather backing by means of rivets through the perforations in ears *b'* *b'*. In order to secure the plate A more securely to the leather backing C, the said backing is sewed to the flanges B of the plate A through the perforations in said flanges.

I am aware that plates have been used heretofore in hame-tugs, yet I know of none in which perforated flanges were ever used. In

making use of perforated flanges attached to the plates, as heretofore described, I do away with the necessity of having a top layer of leather for my plate, which is a great saving both in material and labor, and in appearance it is neater and simpler. The material used for sewing the plate to the leather backing may be either waxed thread, soft wire, or any other suitable material.

By the construction illustrated it will be observed that I dispense with the objectionable use of rivets in uniting the leather and metal. This is particularly advantageous when the leather has become worn or injured and it is desirable to remove the leather and use metallic plates again. When rivets are used, it requires time and labor and also great care to extract the rivets without injuring the metal plates, while when thread or cord is employed, as I have shown, it is only necessary to rip the stitches by a knife or other cutting device.

Another important advantage of stitching instead of riveting is that a flexible and not a rigid connection is had between the two materials.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a hame-tug consisting of a metallic plate having a loop, *a*, formed on its forward ends, and lateral loops *b*, formed near its opposite ends, lateral flanges B, formed about midway of its length and having a series of perforations, the said plate also having lugs with perforations *b'* at its corners, and the leather backing C, riveted thereto at the corners of the plate and united by rows of stitches through the perforations, substantially as specified.

JOSEPH S. SCHOTT.

Witnesses:

C. MARBLE,

W. E. WOODWARD.