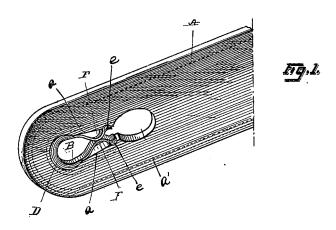
No. 646,095.

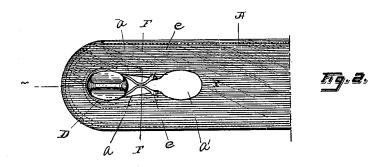
Patented Mar. 27, 1900.

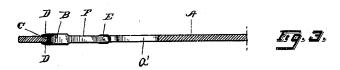
W. P. MURPHY. TRACE EYE GUARD.

(Application filed Apr. 10, 1899.)

(Na Model.)







Witnesses MA/D/army. Ges Polbert. William O. Merphy.

By his Ottorneys.

Filliam O. Marphy.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM P. MURPHY, OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

TRACE-EYE GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,095, dated March 27, 1900.

Application filed April 10, 1899. Serial No. 712,536. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. MURPHY, a citizen of the United States, residing at San José, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace-Eye Guards; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, such as will enable others skilled in to the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

This invention relates to improvements in harness, and more particularly to trace-eye guards; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the parts, whereby the leather of the trace is prevented from tearing and whereby the tug-hooks, bars, or the ends of singletrees are prevented from accidental dislodgment from the eye.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the end portion of a trace provided

with this invention. Fig. 2 is a side view showing the trace connected with a single-tree. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of this invention taken on the lines V. V. in Fig. 2.

25 tion, taken on the lines X X in Fig. 2.

To facilitate the description of the invention with reference to the drawings, the letter A will designate the trace. In the end the trace is provided with an eye, after the man-30 ner usual in the manufacture of harness, and said eye communicates by obliquely-approaching walls a with an opening a'. It is into this eye that the guard constructed in accordance with this invention is forced. The guard 35 consists of the rigid body portion B, which is formed in the shape of an outwardly-open channel in cross-section. This channel C, which is formed by the two sides D D, is preferably constructed of a width to neatly fit 40 upon the leather constituting the trace. Extending from the ends of the body portion and preferably formed integrally therewith are the spring-tongues E E. These tongues are constructed in the form shown in the drawings, 45 having the shoulders or "humps" F. It is designed that these humps come closely together when the guard is placed in the eye of the trace, the ends of the tongues E E resting in the forward portion of the eye of the trace, 50 against the side of the same, and having flanges e, which overlie the walls a and serve to retain said tongues in position. The free ends of said tongues thus have longitudinal movement along the said walls, whereby when the tongues are separated the action tends to 55 force the body portion against the rear end of the eye. Furthermore, said obliquely-approaching walls assist in retaining the guard in position.

When the body portion B of the guard has 60 been forced into the eye of the trace, the sides D D, as mentioned, overhang the leather portion to either side of the opening of the eye. If the fit is not neat or if for other reasons it be desired, the outer edges of the sides D D 65 are compressed on the leather, so that the guard body portion is retained rigidly in position. In this position, as shown in the drawings, the spring-tongues E E are contained within the eye of the trace and extend for- 70 ward from the rear end or the wearing end of the same. The opening a' is larger than is the singletree-receiving opening of the eye, said opening of the eye being reduced by reason of the thickness of the material of the 75 guard.

In inserting the end of the singletree into the trace it will now be observed that it is inserted in the opening a' and by spreading the humps F F is then drawn backward to-80 ward the body portion B. In passing the humps F F the spring-tongues E E yield and afterward close in front of the singletree. The singletree is now engaged by the trace-eye in such a manner that in order to be with-85 drawn therefrom it is necessary to spread the humps F F in leaving the eye. This it is unable to do without the necessary force being applied to draw it forward. This could not be applied by accident.

In the drawings I have shown a trace, when provided with this invention, as applied to the end of a singletree. In this usage it will be observed that the ordinary pin or retaining device which is usually applied to the 95 end of a singletree after placing the trace over the hook or knob on the end of the singletree is dispensed with.

Having thus described this invention, I

001

1. The combination with a trace provided with an eye which communicates by means of obliquely-approaching walls with an opening of larger size than is the singletree-receiving

opening of said eye, of a trace-eye guard comprising a body portion secured in and protecting the rear or wearing end of the eye, and spring-tongues extending from opposite ends of the said body portion toward the said opening, said tongues being each provided with a shoulder extending toward the shoulder of the opposite spring-tongue and serving to prevent accidental displacement of the singletree, the said obliquely-approaching walls and having longitudinal movement thereon; substan-

2. The combination with a trace provided with an eye which communicates by means of obliquely-approaching walls with an opening of larger size than is the singletree-receiving opening of said eye, of a trace-eye guard com-

prising a body portion secured in and protect-

tially as described.

ing the rear or wearing end of the eye, and spring-tongues extending from opposite ends of the said body portion toward the said opening, said tongues being each provided with a shoulder extending toward the shoulder of the opposite spring-tongue and serving to prevent 25 accidental displacement of the singletree, each of said tongues having flanges which overlie the edges of the said obliquely-approaching walls and serve to retain said tongues in position; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. MURPHY.

Witnesses:

W. KENNEDY, H. A. BLANCHARD.