

No. 648,806.

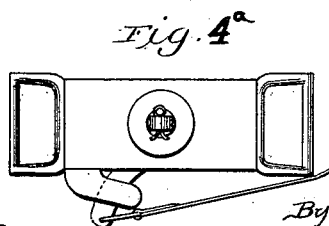
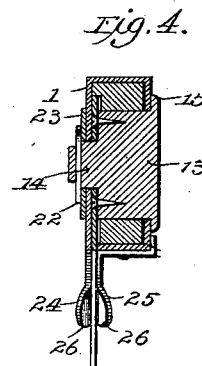
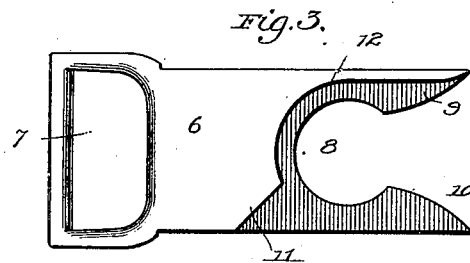
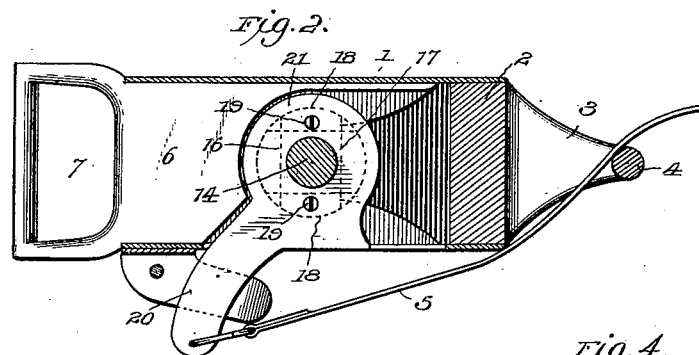
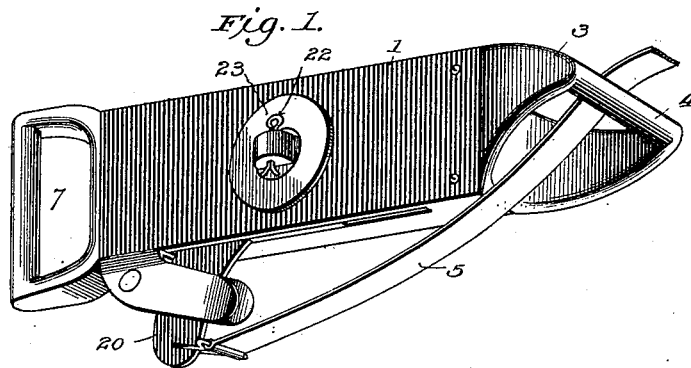
Patented May 1, 1900.

O. SJOGREN.
HORSE DETACHER.

(Application filed Jan. 8, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:
Harry S. Robinson
Louis D. Hennrichs

Inventor:
Otto Sjogren.
By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 5.

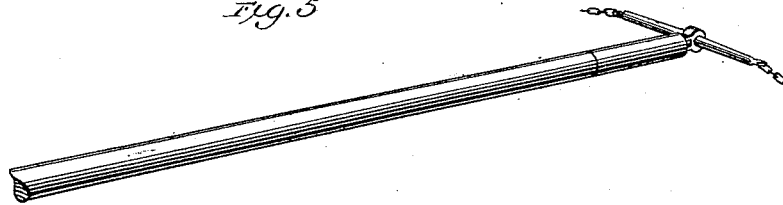


Fig. 6.

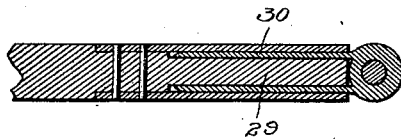


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

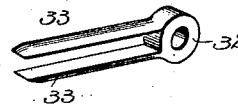


Fig. 9.

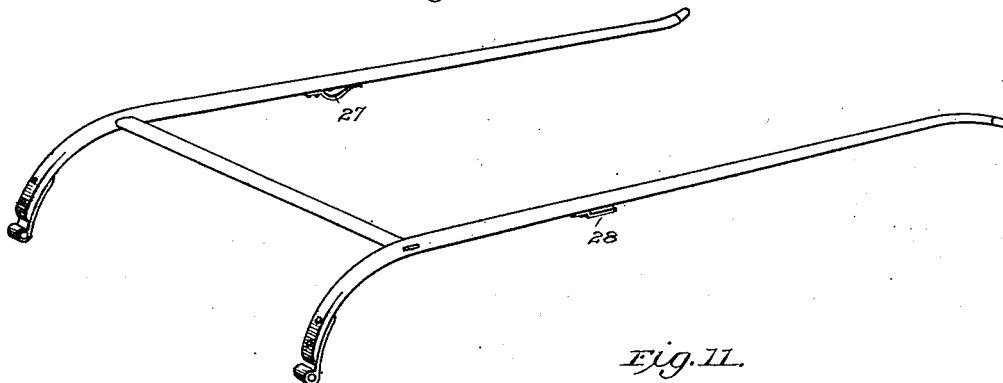


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Witnesses
Harry S. Rohrer.
Louis D. Hennrichs

Inventor:
Otto Sjogren.
By Victor J. Evans.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO SJOGREN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HORSE-DETACHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,806, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed January 8, 1900. Serial No. 723. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO SJOGREN, a citizen of Sweden, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Detachers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to horse-detachers, the object being to provide improved means for quickly unhitching a horse or horses from a vehicle in case of a runaway or when the horse becomes unmanageable.

The construction of the improvement will be fully described hereinafter and defined in the appended claims in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the improved detaching device. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the detachable forward section of the device. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section. Fig. 4^a is a plan view. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of a portion of a vehicle-tongue and neck-yoke connected by a detachable connection adapted for use with my improved detaching device. Figs. 6 and 7 are respectively a longitudinal section and a transverse section of the detachable neck-yoke connection. Fig. 8 is a view in perspective of a portion of the neck-yoke connection. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a pair of shafts having open holdback-clips of slightly-different form secured thereto, and Figs. 10 and 11 are respectively perspective views of the different forms of clips.

The reference-numeral 1 designates a casing of rectangular form, the rear end of which is closed by a block 2, secured within the casing by screws and provided at its rear side with diverging arms 3, connected by a cross-bar 4, said arms and cross-bar constituting a guide-loop for the detaching-strap 5 of the device.

6 designates the detachable member of the device, consisting of a bar provided at its forward end with a loop 7 and slotted at its rear end to form a circular opening 8 and diverging jaws 9 and 10. The bar 6 is recessed at one side to form an inclined shoulder 11 and a rounded offset 12.

The sides of the casing 1 are formed with

bearings for an oscillating key 13, one side of which is formed with a journal 14, while the opposite side is formed with an annular flange 15, which overlaps the adjacent side of the casing. The opposite sides 16 and 17 of the key are flattened, as shown, and the ends 18 of said key are rounded, forming arcs of the same circle. To one side of the oscillating key 13 is secured by screws 19 a lever 20, having a circular head 21, formed centrally, with a circular opening through which the journal 14 of the key extends. The key is supported in position by a spring locking-pin 22, passing through an opening in the projecting end of the journal 14, a washer 23 being interposed between the pin and casing. To the depending end of the lever 20 is secured the forward end of the detaching-strap 5, and said depending end is adapted to be engaged by parallel spring clamping-arms 24 and 25, secured to one side of the casing 1 and having their free ends 26 turned outwardly to form a flaring entrance for the lever.

In connection with the device above described I employ a trace (not shown) made in two sections; the rear section of the trace being secured to the cross-bar 4 of the detacher and the front section to the cross-bar 7 of the detachable bar 6, it being understood that each trace is provided with one of the devices.

As long as the rounded surfaces 18 of the key rest against the rounded walls of the opening 8 the bar 6 is held firmly in place; but when it becomes necessary to detach the horse or horses the straps 5 are pulled to draw back the levers 20, thus turning the key to the horizontal position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 and releasing the bar 6 to detach the horse, leaving the vehicle, the rear sections of the traces, and the casing 1 and its attached parts behind.

To permit the holdback-straps to slip off the shafts, I provide open clips, as 27 or 28, Figs. 9, 10, and 11, on the under sides thereof.

When the improved detaching devices are employed with a pair of horses, means must be provided for allowing the neck-yoke to slip off of the tongue, and for this purpose I employ the devices shown in Figs. 5 to 8, inclusive. The end 29 of the tongue is reduced and a sleeve 30 is secured over the end, as

shown in Figs. 5 and 6, leaving sockets 31 between the tongue and sleeve. 32 designates the neck-yoke holder, having parallel arms 33 projecting rearward therefrom to fit within the sockets 31. It will be obvious that forward strain upon the neck-yoke will cause the arms 33 to slip out of their sockets, causing the neck-yoke and holder to be carried away with the horses when the latter are detached.

I claim—

1. A horse-detaching device comprising a casing provided at its rear end with a loop; an oscillating key within the casing; a lever secured to said key and depending below the casing; a detachable bar formed with a circular opening and diverging jaws; clamps for engaging the depending end of the lever and a detaching strap or connection secured to the lever and passing rearward through the loop of the casing.

2. A horse-detaching device comprising a casing provided at its rear end with a loop; an oscillating key pivotally secured within the casing; a lever secured to said key and depending below the casing; a detachable bar adapted to fit within the front end of the casing and having a loop at its front end and diverging jaws at its inner end, one side of said bar being recessed to conform to the shape of the lever; clamps projecting from below the casing to engage the lever; and a strap secured to the lower end of the lever and passing rearward over the cross-bar of the loop of the casing.

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

OTTO SJOGREN.

Witnesses:

BRUEN JOSEPHSON,
MORRIS MARKS.