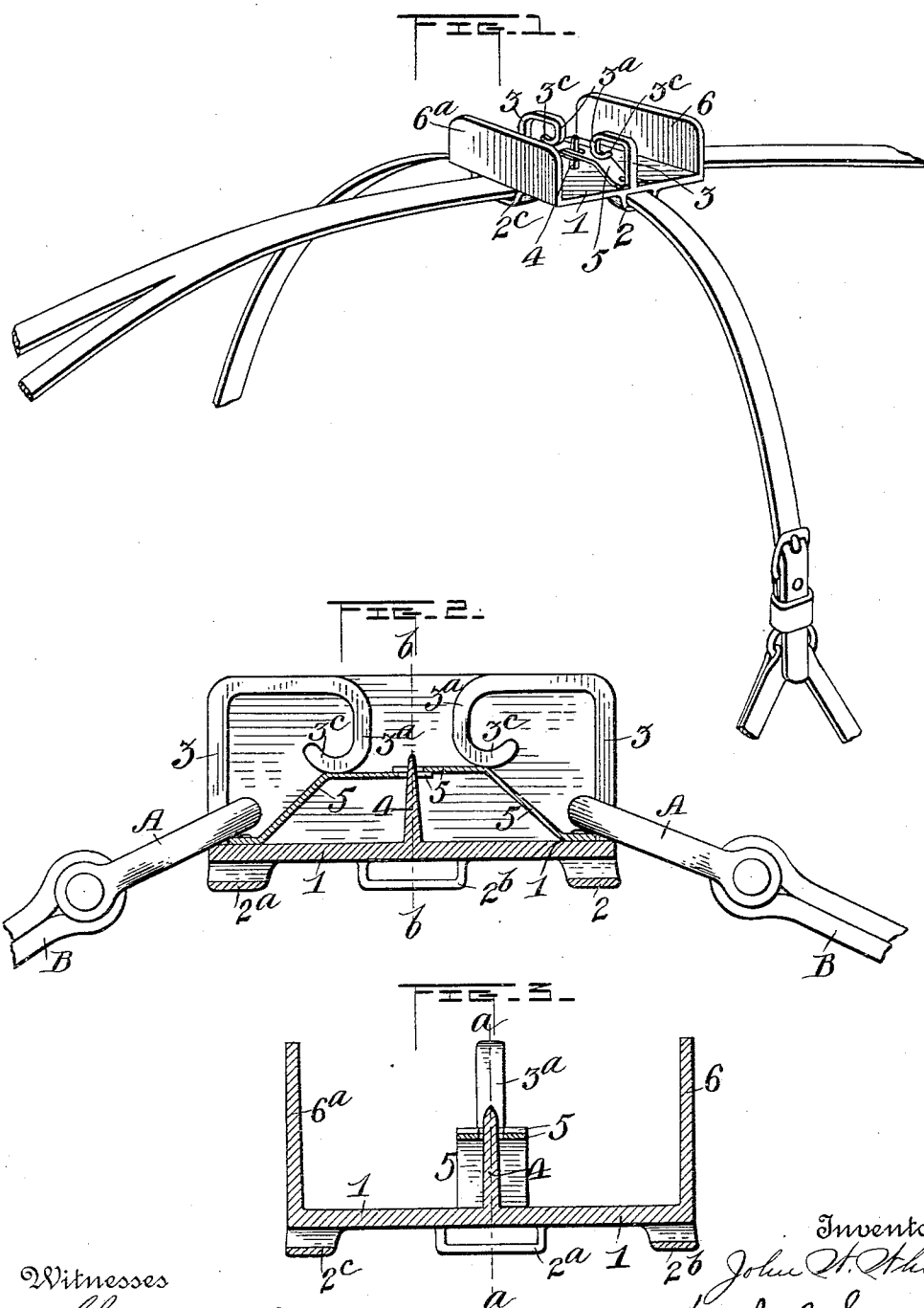


(No Model.)

J. W. WHITE.
TRACE CARRIER.

No. 476,344.

Patented June 7, 1892.



Witnesses

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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. WHITE, OF BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

TRACE-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,344, dated June 7, 1892.

Application filed February 13, 1892. Serial No. 421,458. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Coffey and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace-Carriers; 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 figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has for its object to provide means whereby traces of harness may be readily caught up and their ends hung from an elevated portion of the harness, thereby preventing the said ends from dragging and becoming engaged with fixed objects and striking the legs of the horse; and for these purposes my invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts of which it is composed, substantially as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which corresponding parts are designated by similar numbers, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a trace-carrier constructed in accordance with this invention and shown as applied to harness. Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the carrier and showing traces supported thereon on line *a a* of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the carrier on line *b b* of Fig. 2.

The carrier consists of a rectangular base-plate 1, and is supported on the back of the horse by means of the back-strap, hip-strap, and crupper. In order to provide means for engaging the said parts of the harness, eyes 2, 2^a, 2^b, and 2^c are formed on the rear surface of the plate, one of the said eyes being formed in the center of each edge of the plate, the hip-straps passing through the eyes 2^a, which are located near the side edges of the plate, while the back-strap and crupper pass through the eyes 2^b and 2^c, respectively, which are located at the front and rear edges of the plate. A tooth 3 projects upwardly from the center of each side edge of the plate, preferably being formed integral therewith, each of the teeth being bent inwardly toward each other at a suitable distance from the face of

the plate. The inwardly-projecting ends of the teeth, however, do not touch, but are bent downwardly, as at 3^a, and backwardly, as at 3^c. A pin 4 projects upwardly from the center of the base-plate between the downwardly-turned ends 3^a of the teeth 3. Spring-plates 5 have one of their ends secured to the face of the base-plate, one of the springs being secured beneath the overlying ends of each of the teeth 3, the free ends of the spring-plates being apertured and overlapping each other and the central pin 4 projecting through the apertures therein. A flange 6 is formed integral with the base-plate at its forward edge, while a corresponding flange 6^a is formed at the rear edge, the said flanges projecting upwardly and serving as guards to prevent the reins becoming entangled with the teeth.

From the above description it will be readily seen that the ring A on the end of the trace B may be placed between the downwardly-turned ends of the teeth and pressed downward, depressing the spring 5, the ring being thus permitted to slip over the end of one of the teeth to the position shown in Fig. 2, the pressure of the spring upon the lower surface of the upwardly and outwardly bent portion 3 of the tooth preventing the parts from becoming accidentally disengaged, and it will also be understood that the opposite trace may be caught on the opposite tooth.

What I claim as my invention is—

In a trace-carrier, the combination, with a plate having eyes formed upon its lower surface and having upwardly-projecting guard-flanges on two of its opposite edges, of teeth projecting upwardly from the two remaining edges of the plate and bent inwardly toward each other to near the center of the plate and then downwardly and then outwardly, a pin projecting upwardly from the center of the plate, and spring-plates secured to the upper surface of the said plate and having their free ends moving on the said pin, the said spring-plates bearing on the outwardly-projecting ends of the said teeth, as described.

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

JOHN W. WHITE.

Witnesses:

C. A. JAPHET,
S. L. WHITE.