(No Model.)

D. H. GOTSHALL & H. PETIT.

NECK YOKE.

No. 457,269. Patented Aug. 4, 1891.

Fig. 1

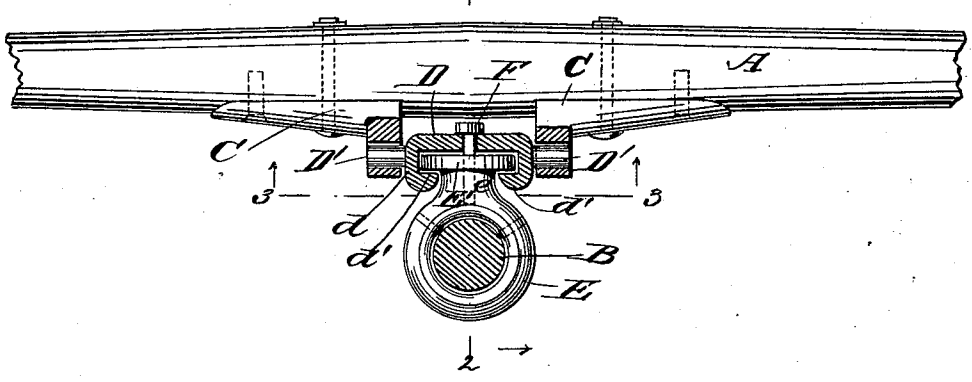


Fig. 2

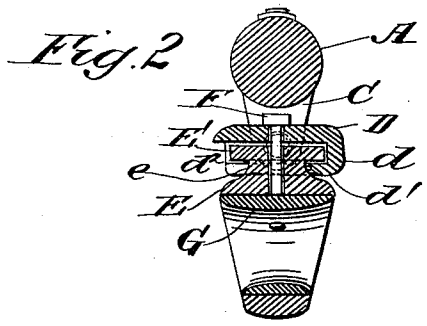
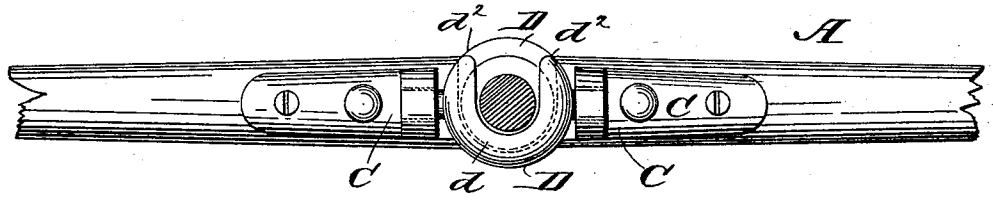


Fig. 3



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NECK-YOKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,269, dated August 4, 1891.

Application filed February 3, 1891. Serial No. 380,031. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID H. GOTSHALL and HERBERT PETIT, both of Astoria, in the county of Clatsop and State of Oregon, have invented a new and Improved Neck-Yoke, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to improvements in neck-yokes, and especially in that class of yoke-centers which are used to connect the neck-yoke with the poles of a vehicle; and the object of our invention is to produce a device which is simple, durable, safe, and cheap, which possesses the necessary strength, and which moves freely in relation to the pole, so that it will not encumber the horses and will not permit the yoke to pound upon the pole.

To this end our invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a broken sectional view showing a neck-yoke provided with the center embodying our invention and coupled to a pole. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, with the pole removed; and Fig. 3 is an inverted sectional plan of the device on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The neck-yoke A is of the usual construction, and is adapted to connect with the pole B of the vehicle, and on the under side of the yoke are secured the elbow-lugs C, the lugs being attached to the yoke by suitable bolts and screws, and journaled in the depending portions of the lugs are the trunnions D′ of the plate D. The plate D is generally of a circular shape, and is provided with a depending flange *d*, which extends around all but the front side of the plate, and which is doubled under, as shown at *d′*, thus forming a recess to receive the flat head E′ of the pole-ring E. The flange of the plate terminates in front, as shown at d^2 in Fig. 3, so that the flat head of the pole-ring may be easily slipped into the recess of the plate, and the pole-ring is provided with a neck *e* between the body of the ring and the head, which neck comes opposite the bent portion *d′* of the flange on the plate D, so that the ring E may be easily inserted in place, and may have all necessary movement. The ring E is prevented from being accidentally removed by a pin F, which extends downward through the plate D, and into the head of the ring; but there will be but little strain upon the pin, as the lateral strain from the flat head will come upon the flange of the plate D, the pin merely serving to prevent the accidental removal of the pole-ring. The pole-ring is lined with leather G, or other suitable material, to prevent wear and to prevent the ring from rattling on the pole. The yoke cannot tip back upon the pole and pound thereon; but may rest upon the rear portion of the plate D. The flat head E of the pole-ring, and the recess of the plate D in which it is held, are annular, so that the head and plate practically form a swivel and permit the yoke to be turned freely upon the pole, and as the trunnions of the plate D are journaled in the lugs on the yoke, it will be seen that the yoke may have the necessary rolling movement, and, in fact, that it may be freely moved in any necessary direction.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the neck-yoke having lugs on the under side, the plate D, having trunnions pivoted in the lugs, and a depending recessed flange with a side opening therein, the pole-ring G, having a flat circular head on one side to fit in the flange of the plate, and the pin F, extending downward through the plate D and into the head of the ring, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:
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