(No Model.)

W. J. DANKWORTH.

TRACE IRON.

No. 473,299. Patented Apr. 19, 1892.

Fig. 1.

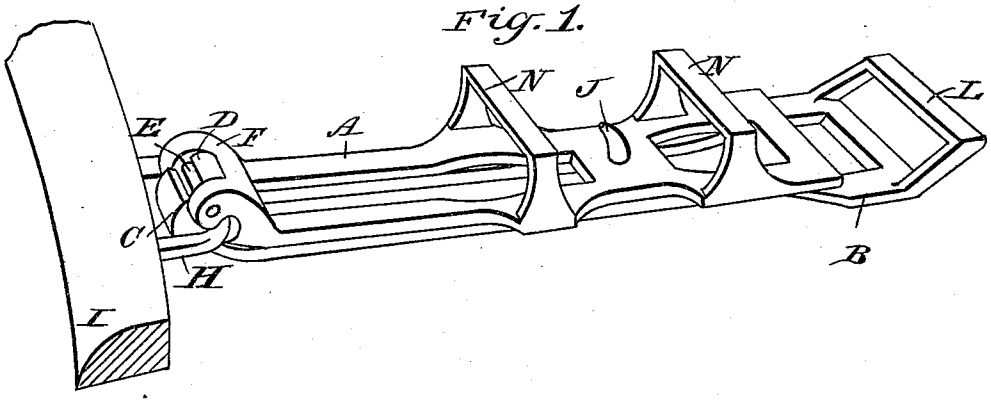


Fig. 2.

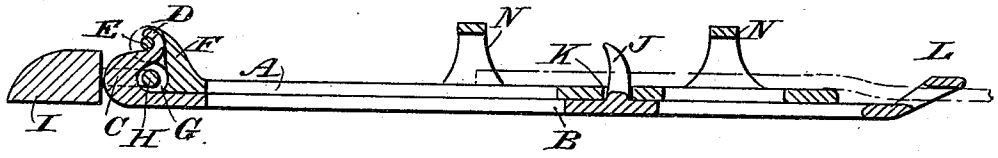


Fig. 3.

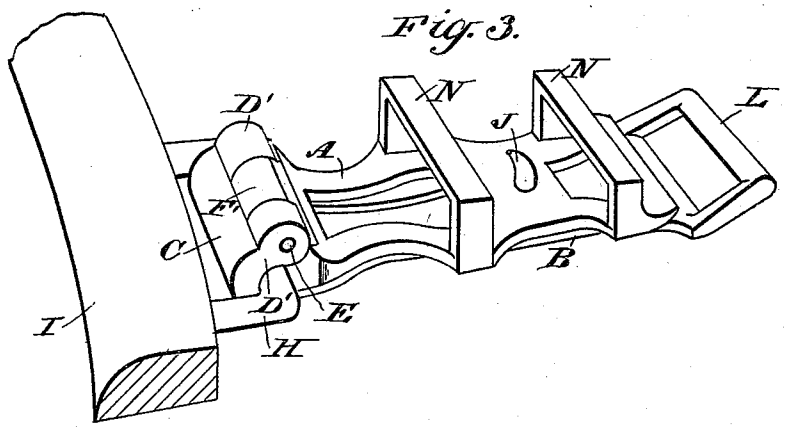
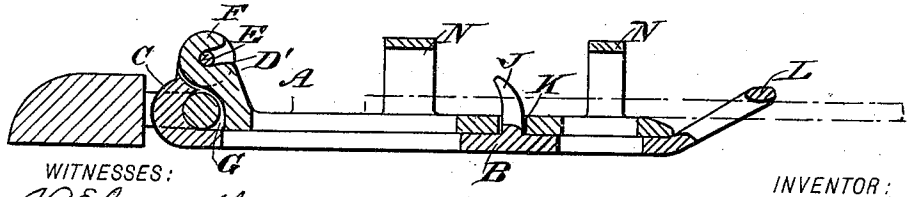


Fig. 4.



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TRACE-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,299, dated April 19, 1892.

Application filed June 29, 1891. Serial No. 397,793. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. DANKWORTH, of Gatesville, in the county of Coryell and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Trace-Iron, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved trace-iron which is simple and durable in construction and arranged to readily connect with the end of the trace without the employment of rivets and which can be readily attached to or detached from the hame.

The invention consists of two leaves pivotally connected with each other and adapted to fold one on the other, one leaf being provided with a hook passing through an aperture in the other leaf and adapted to engage the trace.

The invention further consists of loops arranged in line with each other on the said leaf for the passage of the trace.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described, and then pointed out in the claims.

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 perspective view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of the improvement, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the same.

The improved trace-iron is composed of two members or leaves A and B, of which the leaf A is arranged in the front and adapted to fold snugly onto the rear leaf B. The latter is provided at its front end with an offset C, formed at its upper end with a rearwardly-extending open eye D, having the slot in front and adapted to be engaged by a pivot-din E, secured in the forked front end F of the front leaf A. Thus a joint is formed between the two leaves A and B, so that the same can be opened or closed and detached one from the other whenever desired. The offset C forms with the forked front end F a transversely-extending opening G, into which fits the middle part of a staple H, secured in any suitable manner on the hame I. When the leaf A is swung open and detached by its pivot-pin E from the other leaf B, then the latter can be readily removed or unhooked from the staple H. In a like manner the trace-iron is attached to the staple H of the hame at the time the two leaves A and B are disconnected. The offset C is first hooked onto the staple H, and then the pivot-pin E is engaged with the recess in the open eye D, after which the front leaf A is swung downward upon the rear leaf B, as plainly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Thus the trace-iron can be readily attached to or detached from the staple H of the hame, and the trace-iron is securely locked in place as long as the two members are folded one upon the other. On the rear leaf B is formed a prong or hook J, extending forward through an opening K in the front leaf A. This hook J is adapted to engage an opening in the trace end, so that the trace is connected to the trace-iron. (See dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 4.)

In order to hold the trace in position, at the same time locking the two leaves A and B in place, the leaf B is provided at its rear end with an upwardly-extending and rearwardly-extending loop L, through which the trace end is passed to pass over the leaf A and through the loops N, arranged on the leaf A at the opposite sides of the hook J.

It is understood that the leaf A is not quite as long as the leaf B, so that the end of the leaf A does not quite reach the beginning of the loop L. It will be seen that by passing the trace end through the several loops L and N and hooking the trace onto the prong or hook J the trace is fastened to the iron, and at the same time the leaves of the iron are prevented from opening, and a consequent detaching of the iron from the hame is impossible.

As illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, the pivot-pin E is carried by lugs D′, formed on the offset C, and the open eye F is formed on the leaf A instead of on the offset C, as described in reference to Figs 1 and 2. Otherwise the construction is the same, the operation being similar to the one above described for attaching and detaching the irons to the hame and locking the leaves A and B in place by means of attaching the hame end to the hook J after passing the hame end through the loops L and N.

It will be seen that the trace can be readily lengthened and shortened by hooking the end at the desired point onto the hook or prong J. The leaves A are preferably made of a metal in the shape of plates, either solid or broken out, as illustrated in the drawings, to combine lightness with strength and durability, at the same time giving an ornamental appearance to the iron.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A trace-iron consisting of two leaves pivoted together at their forward ends, the inner leaf being longer than the outer leaf and provided at its rear extremity with a loop and between its ends with a prong extending through an aperture in the outer leaf, and the outer leaf having two loops at opposite sides of the prong-aperture, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A trace-iron consisting of two leaves separably pivoted at their outer ends and having a transverse aperture G between said ends, a loop L on the rear extremity of the inner leaf beyond the rear end of the outer leaf, a prong on the inner leaf between its ends, projecting through an aperture K in the outer leaf, and the outer leaf having transverse loops N at opposite sides of aperture K, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. A trace-iron consisting of the longer inner leaf B, having an outward-projecting transverse loop L at the rear end and outward-projecting offset C at its front end, provided with a rearward-extended eye D, open on its forward side, a prong J, projecting from between the end of said leaf and the outer shorter leaf A, having its front end F forked and provided with a transverse pin E to receive the eye D, an aperture G being formed between the adjacent parts of the offset C and end F, transverse loops N N on the outer leaf, and an intermediate aperture K, through which the prong J projects, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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