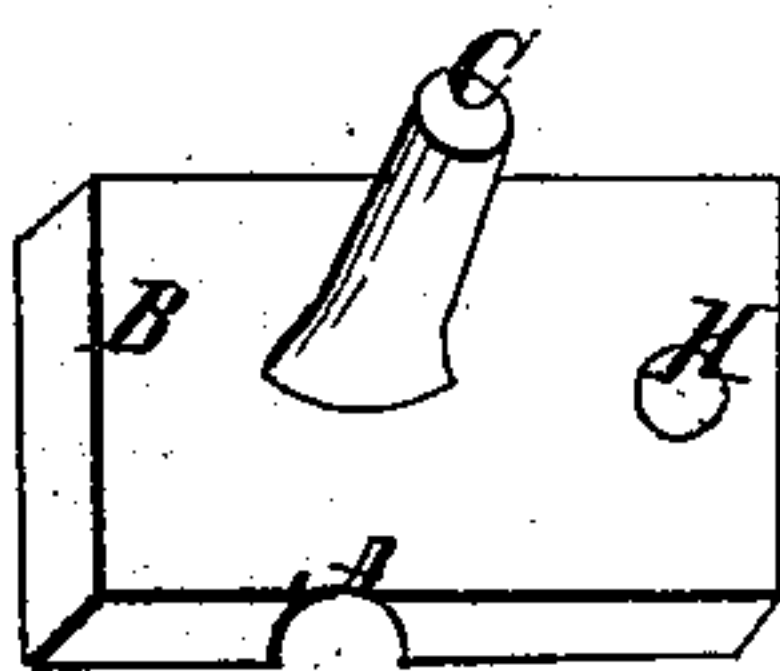
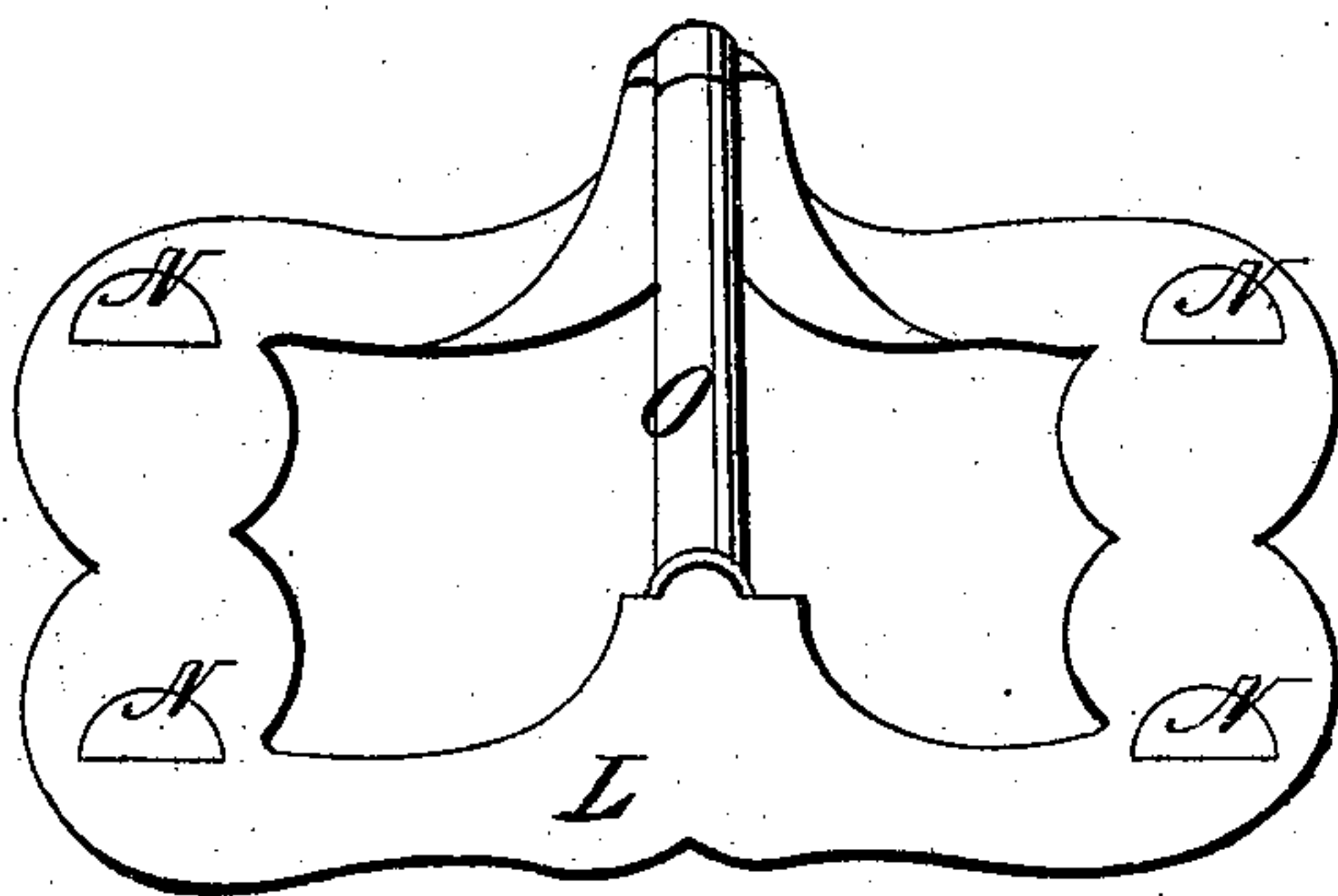


N. Post,

Buckle.

N^o 14,469.

Patented Mar. 18, 1856.



Witnesses:

David D. Duty
Nathan L. Post

Inventor:

Nathan Post

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN POST, OF EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HARNESS-BUCKLE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,469, dated March 18, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN POST, of East Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Constructing Buckles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Letter B is a block, or foundation, on which a tongue stands, known by letter C. H, is a rivet hole in said foundation B.

A, is a slot in the underside of the foundation B, and is directly under the tongue C.

O, is a roller or tube which is placed upon the middle bar of a three barred buckle L, which has upon the under side, four flanges or projections, known as N, N, N, N.

In order to make a buckle of the above arrangements, they are to be put together with a strap. To do which, a hole is to be punched in the strap, through which the tongue C, is put. Then the foundation B, on which said tongue C stands, is placed upon the roller C, which receives it in the slot A, which stations the tongue C, directly on the top of the middle bar of the three barred buckle L. When thus arranged the strap is sewed or sewed and riveted around the whole, which makes the tongue C, stationary in the strap upon the roller O, which is formed loose upon the third bar of the three barred buckle, and leaves the middle bar free to move when required and this must be done in order to introduce a trace or any strap which is to be buckled fast, the tongue C, and foundation B, being stationary in the strap upon the roller O. The buckle L, must be turned around at a right angle to the strap to which it is attached which motion leaves the tongue C, standing on a parallel line with the buckle L, and the trace or strap is then introduced at a right angle to the strap on which the foundation is sewed; then by drawing on the strap or trace it comes in contact with the hindmost part of the buckle L, and acts as a lever upon said buckle L, lifting the hindmost part up and pressing the forward part down. The result is the trace or strap is pressed down on to the tongue C, and it enters into the first hole which is presented to its location and the lever purchase which is con-

stantly felt upon said buckle L, while in use, keeps the tongue in the hole in the trace or strap and it is sure to enter the first hole that is presented from the fact that the trace or strap is kept to the center of the buckle by the flanges N, N, N, N, and thus I produce a lever buckle which has a stationary tongue C, and a tube O.

This buckle differs from Frazer's patent buckle very materially in my opinion and has advantages over it. In the first place Frazer's has a swinging tongue which is kept in its place by a spring and is allowed to move around the bar upon two prongs and the trace or strap cannot be put into the buckle without the tongue is carried about a quarter of a circle around. This tongue or rather the spring to it being acted upon by the rain and the perspiration of the horse soon fails and the buckle becomes useless and in fact the failure of the spring has spoiled the sale of them entirely and they are not manufactured at all now. Frazer's buckle being from its construction a heavy clumsy thing it could not and never was made for anything but for trace purposes and not having any roller it wears off the strap where it is attached to the buckle. My lever buckle, stationary tongue and roller being a fixture in the strap are not liable to get out of order.

My lever stationary-tongued buckle can be made for any and every size common or fancy as required, and the roller O, on the bar around which the strap passes has never before been used on any buckle yet in use and is a very important improvement as it keeps the leather from wearing and from the rust of the bar which hardens and kills the life of the leather even before it is worn thin, and many serious accidents have occurred thus by holdback straps giving way when to all appearance they were good but the rust had killed the life of the leather. Frazer's buckle is a four barred buckle and in fact it is impossible to use his right-angular spring tongue on a three barred buckle. The fourth bar prevents it from clear around an entire circle and would be useless without the fourth bar. Therefore the difference to my mind stands thus: 1st, Frazer (I think) has a patent on a four barred buckle. I claim no patent on the buckle except the flanges or guides N, N,

N, N. 2nd, Frazer's patent claims a right angular spring tongue said tongue standing out one or more inches from the third bar of his buckle, the upper end of the tongue
5 resting upon the center of the fourth bar, while the two prongs on which said tongue rests are firmly attached to the third bar. The tongue to my arrangement stands stationary on the third bar or upon the tube
10 in which the third bar vacillates. Frazer's buckle has no tube or roller; mine has. Frazer's buckle does not act upon the lever principle in its use, the tongue being kept in its location in the trace by the spring and
15 fourth bar. Mine acts upon the lever principle which leverage alone keeps my tongue to its place.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. Attaching to a three barred buckle 1st, 20 the flanges N, N, N, N, which keep the trace or strap in the center of the buckle.

2. The tube, O, on the center bar made loose so as to revolve thereon for the purposes described. 25

3. The block or foundation, B, with its stationary tongue, C, made constructed and applied to the buckle in the manner above set forth and described.

NATHAN POST.

Witnesses:

NATHAN L. POST,
DANL. DUTY.