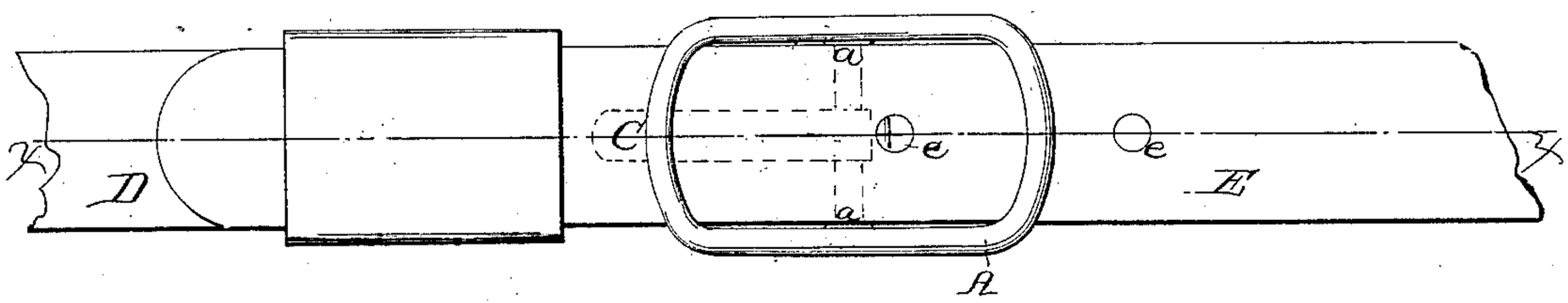
O. W. Morley,

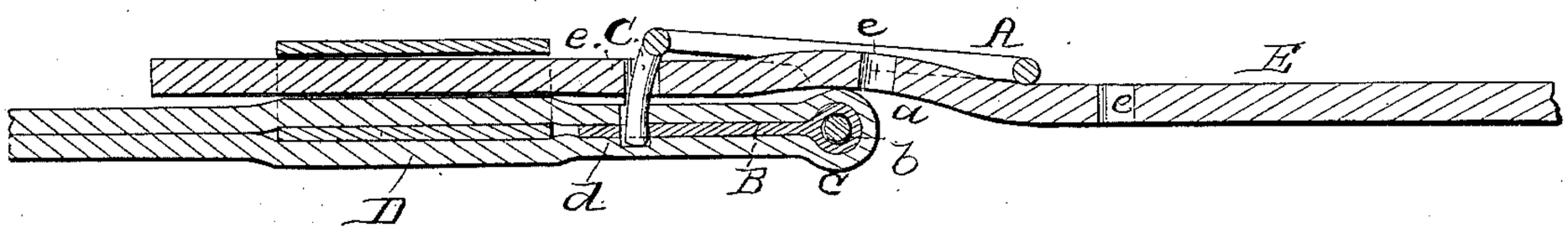
Buckle.

No. 37,105. Patented Dec. 9, 1862.

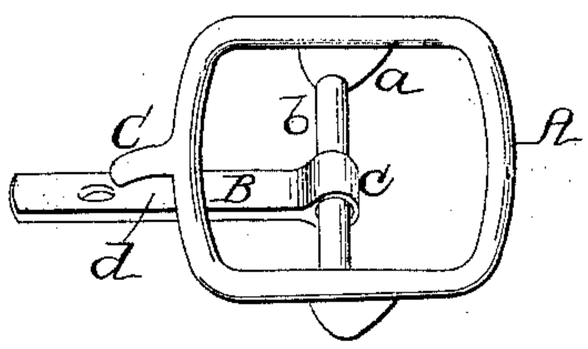
Fig; 1.



Fig; 2.



Fig; 3.



Witnesses;
James Laird
Richard Gantly

Inventor;
Oliver W. Morley

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER W. MORLEY, OF ELLISBURG, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED BUCKLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **37,105**, dated December 9, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER WM. MORLEY, of Ellisburg, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Buckle designed chiefly for harnesses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an outer or face view of my invention, shown applied to a hame-tug and connecting a trace thereto; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section of the same, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a detached perspective view of the buckle.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents the bow or frame of the buckle, which may be of any proper size and of oval or square form. This bow has a lug or ear, *a*, at each side of it and at corresponding points, and the ends of these lugs or ears are connected by a cross bar or rod, *b*, to the center of which a plate, B, is attached by means of an eye, *c*, at its end, through which the rod or bar *b* passes loosely. At one end of the bow or frame A there is a pin, C, which projects from the bow in the same direction as the lugs *a*. These parts constitute the buckle, and they may be formed of cast or wrought metal. The plate B has a hole, *d*, made in it, to receive the end of the pin C, and the strap D, which is permanently attached to the buckle, passes around the rod *b*, the plate B being in the loop or fold of the strap, which in this instance is a hame-tug. The tug D is perforated at its outer side in line with hole *d* of plate B, to admit the pin C to pass therein. (See Fig. 2.)

E represents the trace, which is connected to the tug D by the buckle. The trace is perforated with holes *e* at equal distances apart, through any of which the pin *c* passes. The trace passes over the rod *b* and under or behind the ends of the bow or frame A, and the pin C, after passing through the hole in the trace E, enters the hole *d* of plate B, as shown in Fig. 2. The pin C, it will be seen, is thus supported at both ends—at one end by the bow or frame A, to which it is attached, and at the opposite end by the plate B, into which the end of the pin C passes. The trace E therefore will be firmly attached to the tug, and the trace will not be injured by the buckle in consequence of any "pull" upon the former, as the trace does not make any quick turns in passing through the bow or frame A, as is the case in passing through the ordinary buckle-frame, and the bow or frame A cannot there ore be forced or pressed into the trace, so as to cut or injure it. The trace E, however, presses against the back end of the bow or frame A sufficiently hard to keep the pin C in proper position—or, in other words, to prevent it from withdrawing from the plate B and the hole in the trace. By this arrangement it will be seen that the weakening of the strap, to which the buckle is attached by having a tongue pass through it, as heretofore, is entirely avoided, and a very simple, cheap, and efficient buckle is obtained.

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

The combination of the hinged plate B and cross-bar *b* with the frame A and pin C, in the manner herein shown and described.

OLIVER WM. MORLEY.

Witnesses:

RICHARDSON GAWLEY,

JAMES LAIRD.