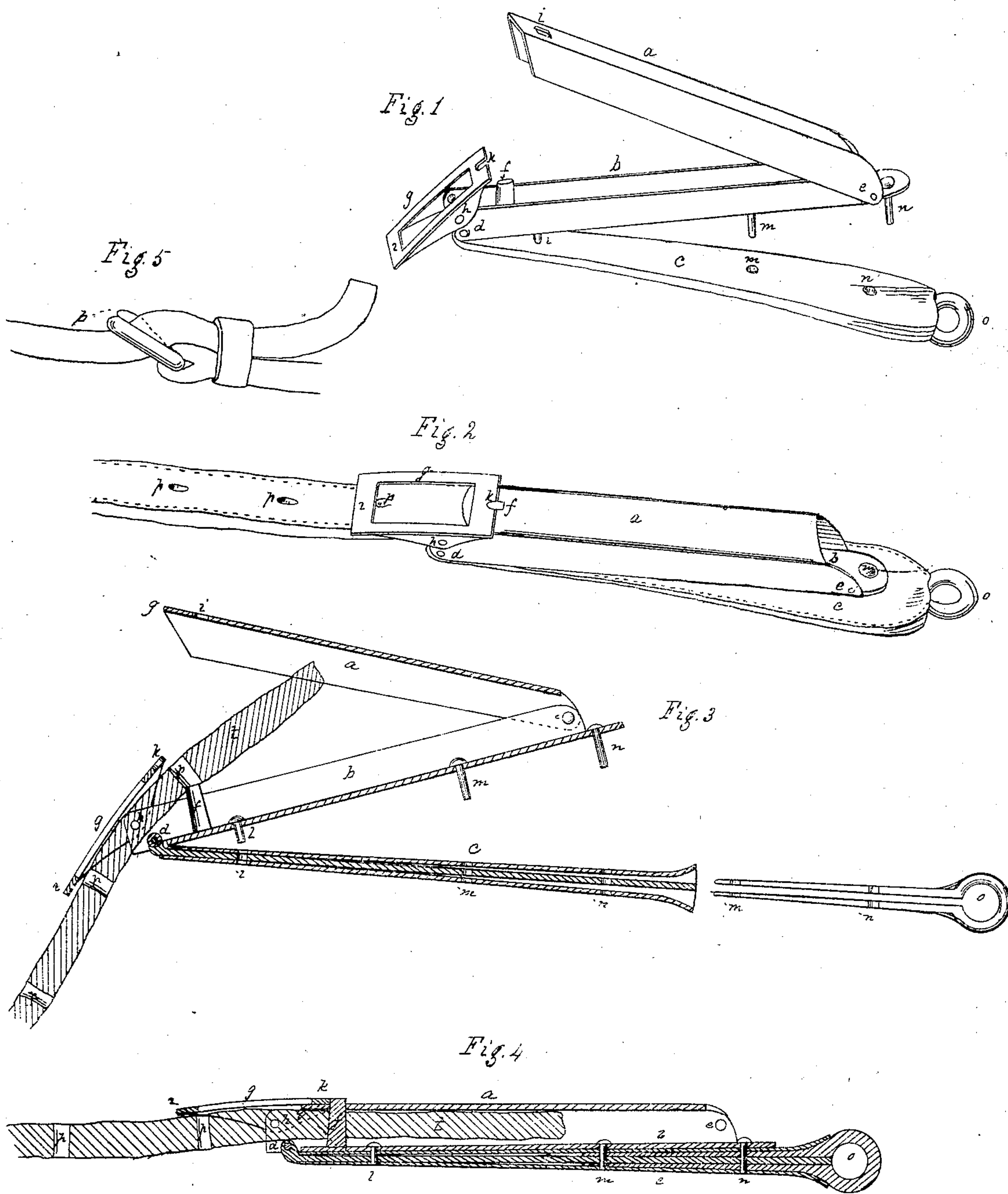


L. Wetzell.

Hames-Tug Buckle.

N^o 73148

Patented Jan. 7, 1868.



Witnesses

Charles Walter

W. v. Hammerhuber

Inventor

Ludwig Wetzell

United States Patent Office.

LUDWIG WETZELL, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Letters Patent No. 73,148, dated January 7, 1868.

IMPROVED HAMES-TUG BUCKLE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

Be it known that I, LUDWIG WETZELL, of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Hames-Tug Buckle with loop; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hames-tug buckle, the loop being opened to receive the trace.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the hames-tug with inserted trace.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section of the hames-tug, the parts being in the position represented in fig. 1, showing the manner of inserting the trace.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section of the hames-tug, with trace inserted, the parts being in the position represented in fig. 2, showing the manner of fastening the traces.

Figure 5 is to illustrate the defects of the old mode of fastening traces with common buckles.

My hames-tug consists of the parts *a, b, c*, joined or hinged together at *d* and *e*. The parts *a* and *b*, forming the loop, are to receive the end of the trace. The pin *f*, projecting from the bottom of part *b*, serves as tongue of buckle *g*, which turns around the points *h h*. The upper part *a* of the loop is provided with an opening, *i*, to receive and hold the top of pin *f*, and the lower part *b* of the loop is provided with rivets *l, m, n*, which, by passing through the holes *l', m', n'*, firmly connect the loop with the part *c* of the hames-tug, and secure the clip *o* to the same.

The manner of fastening the traces to and within this hames-tug is as follows: The buckle *g* is turned around the points *h h*, to allow part *a* to pass from beneath part *k* of the buckle, and free the top of pin *f*. The end of the trace is inserted between the buckle *g* and pivot *d*, as shown in red lines in fig. 3, until one of the buckle-holes, *p p*, is above the pin *f*. The pin *f* having passed the desired buckle-hole of the trace, the part *a* of the loop is turned down until the top of pin *f* passes into the opening *i*, then the rim *k* of the buckle *g* is laid upon the end *q* of the loop-cover *a*, as shown in fig. 4.

It will be seen that by the peculiar construction of my hames-tug buckle with loop, the ends of the traces never will be bent to an extent injurious to their tenacity or strength while undergoing the operation of fastening to the hames-tug, and that the same will be protected from injuries by the loop-cover *a*. It further will be seen that the traces, when strained, will press the rim *k* of the buckle upon part *q* of the loop-cover *a* by the reaction upon rim *r* of the said buckle, and therefore prevent the self-opening of the loop. And it further will be seen that the traces, when strained, will be bent or curved at no point contrary to the old mode of fastening with common buckles, illustrated in fig. 5, where the traces are soon worn out at point *s*.

The advantages of my invention are, firstly, a secure and easy mode of fastening the traces to the hames-tugs; secondly, protecting the ends of traces from injuries by avoiding sharp bends, and by covering the same, therefore increasing their durability.

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

The hames-tug buckle *g*, with loop-cover *a* and pin *f*, when the parts are constructed, connected, and fitted to produce the result, substantially as described within.

LUDWIG WETZELL.

Witnesses:

CHARLES WALTER,
W. V. KAMMERHUEBER.