

W. G. Bunker,

Buckle.

No. 82,489.

Patented Sep. 29. 1868.

Fig. 1.

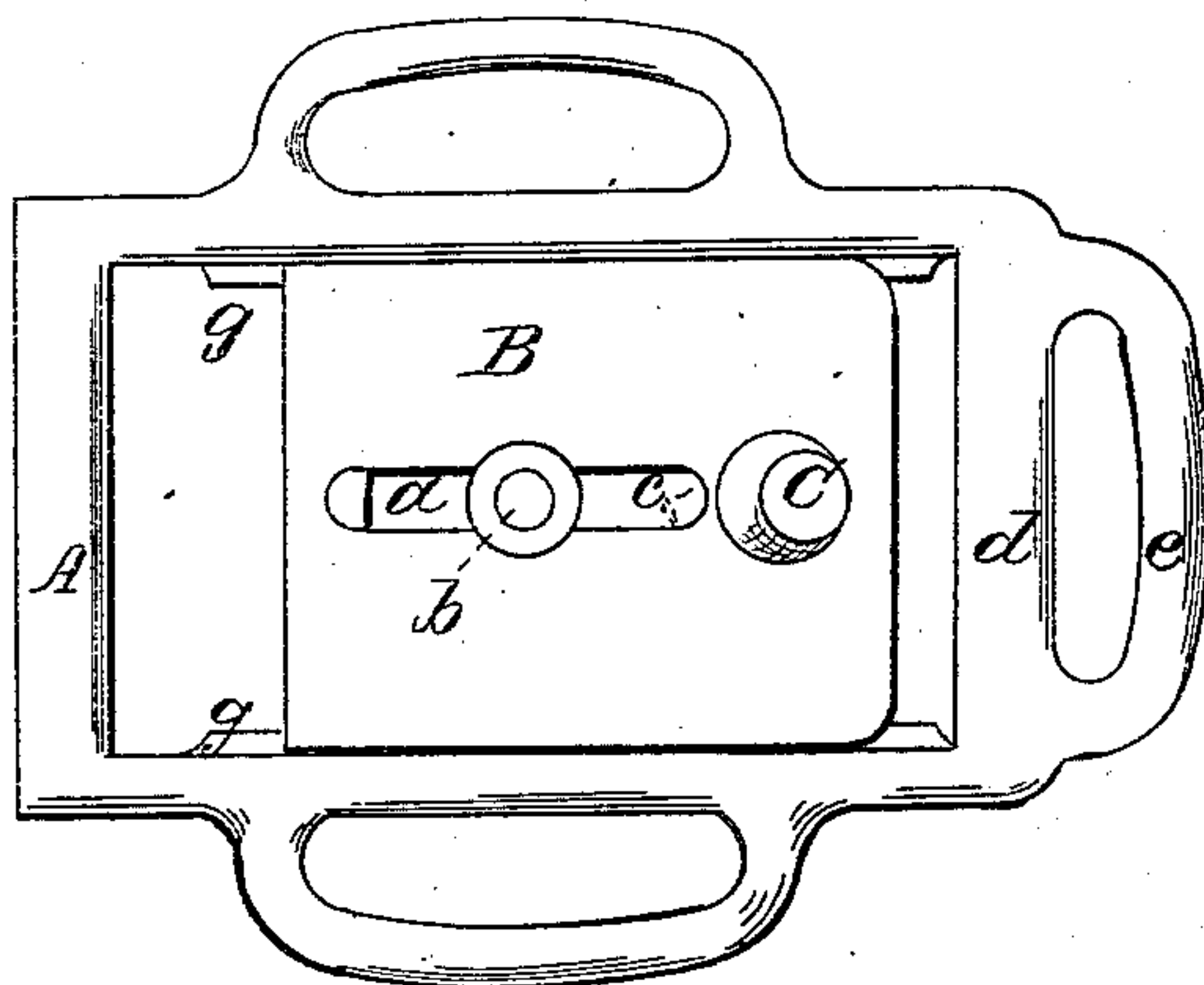
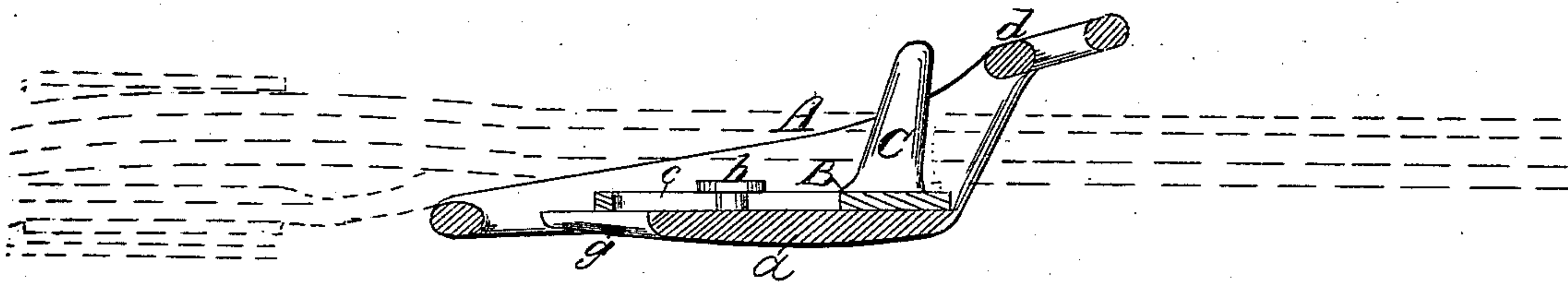


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,

P. J. Dodge.
L. Hailer.

Inventor,

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United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM G. BUNKER, OF PORTAGE, WISCONSIN.

Letters Patent No. 82,489, dated September 29, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRACE-BUCKLES.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. BUNKER, of Portage, in the county of Columbia, and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace-Buckles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts wherever they occur.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

This invention relates to an improved trace-buckle, and consists in substituting, for the ordinary pivoted tongue, one which is secured rigidly to a sliding plate, and in so arranging the different parts that the trace may be quickly and easily adjusted, and in which the trace is not bent, as in the ordinary buckle, and therefore not so liable to crack or break.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the buckle detached.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same, in position on a trace.

The body, A, of the buckle, is made of the ordinary shape, and provided with loops, for the attachment of the belly-band, breast-strap, &c., and is formed with a broad, flat strip or bar, *a*, connecting the two sides of the buckle-frame, as shown in figs. 1 and 2.

In this frame A, I place a metal plate, B, the full width of the frame, and secure it in position by the lug or pin *b*, attached to the cross-bar *a* of the frame A, the plate B having a slot, *c*, in which the pin *b* plays, thus allowing the plate B to slide back and forth.

Near one end of this plate B is a solid stud or projection, C, which serves as a tongue to hold the trace.

When the trace is to be attached, the plate B is pushed as far back from the bar *d* as the slot *c* will allow; the trace is inserted through, under the bar *d*, a hole brought opposite pin C, and the trace pushed down over it. The plate is then drawn or carried back until the outer end of pin C strikes against the bar *d*, thus holding the trace securely, and preventing it from pulling through, while the bar *d* prevents it from slipping or working up off from the pin or tongue.

When the trace is to be unbuckled, the plate B is slid forward from bar *d* as far as the slot will permit, when the trace may be lifted off from the stud or tongue, and adjusted as required.

The plate is guided in its movements by the side-bars of the buckle, between which it slides, and by the ribs *g*, on the inside of the frame, as shown in figs. 1 and 2.

A buckle of this construction holds the trace very securely, does not bend it, as in the old style, where, every time the trace was adjusted, a disfiguring mark was left on it, and the trace often cracked or broken by the strain brought upon it while in a bent position.

I am aware that buckles have been made with a sliding stud, but arranged in a different manner, with the stud extending partially through the trace, and supported at one end only; but they will not operate well. In my buckle, both ends of the lug are supported, and it is not therefore so liable to be broken off when great strain is brought upon it.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, is—

The buckle, consisting of the frame A, having the cross-plate *a*, with the sliding plate B, secured thereto by the slot and pin *b*, and having the rigid tongue C, all constructed and arranged as herein described.

WILLIAM G. BUNKER.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. SMITH,
NOAH J. CURRIER.