

T. Duncan,

Buckle.

No. 104,564.

Patented June 21. 1870.

Fig. 1

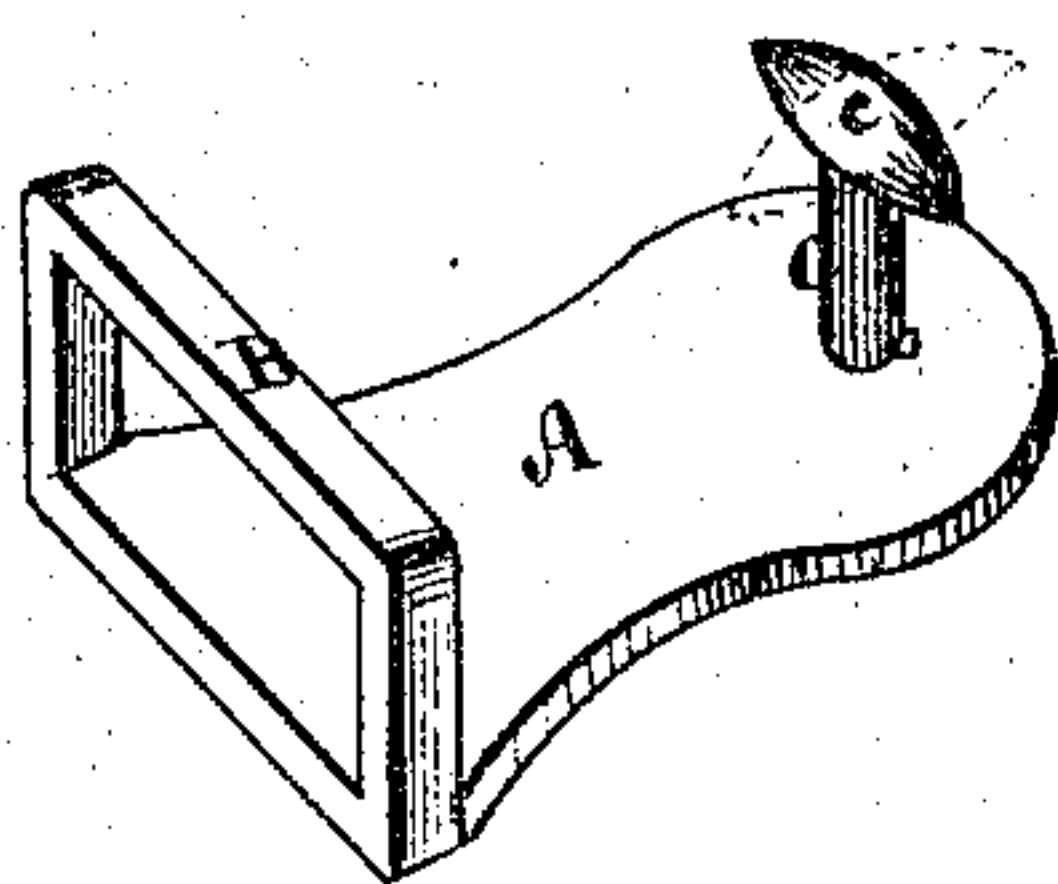


Fig. 2

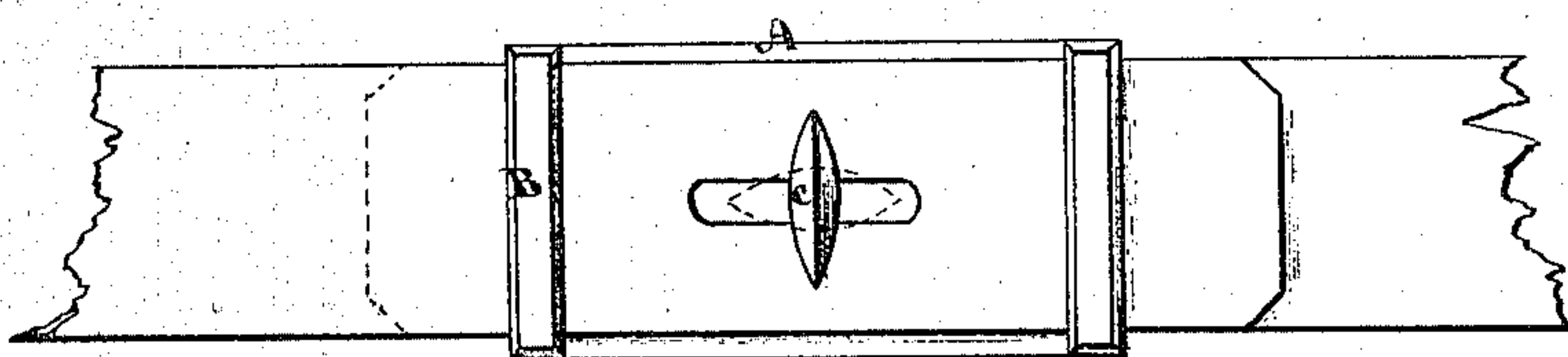
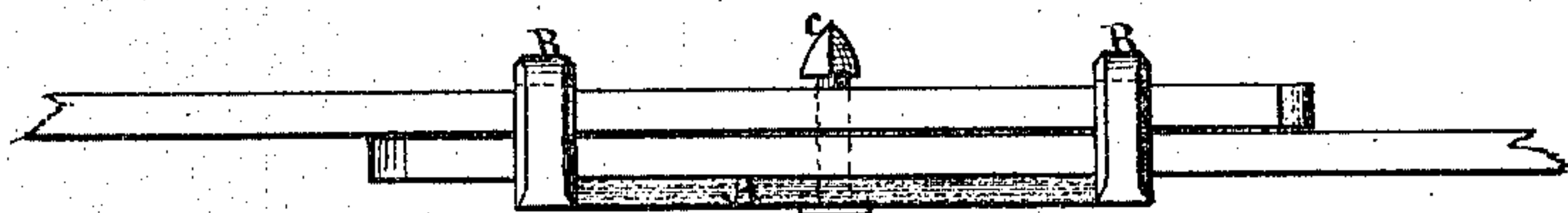


Fig. 3



Witnesses:-
Wm. H. Rome
Joel Peyton,

Inventor:-
Thomas Duncan
by his attorney
Wm. L. Baldwin

United States Patent Office.

THOMAS DUNCAN, OF BROOKVILLE, MARYLAND.

Letters Patent No. 104,564, dated June 21, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN 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, THOMAS DUNCAN, of Brookville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of my improved buckle;

Figure 2, a plan of a modification thereof; and

Figure 3, a side elevation of the same,

My invention consists of the combination of the plate or frame of the buckle, the loop at one end thereof, and a long-headed stud or tongue, having both a swiveling and an endwise movement through a hole in the plate, these parts being so constructed that the buckle can be applied to any part of a bridle or harness by cutting a slit in the two adjacent ends of the leather and slipping them through the loop and over the stud, which will hold them securely.

In the accompanying drawing—

A represents the frame of the buckle, and B the loop.

The stud C is made with a head, *c*, longer in one direction than in the other. The stud moves freely endwise, and also turns freely in a hole in the plate.

In applying this buckle a long hole is cut in the two adjacent ends of the parts to be united, the stud is turned with the longer axis of its head parallel with the length of the strap; the lower strap is then passed through the loop and over the stud, and the upper one over the stud and through the loop, and the head of the stud then turned round about one-fourth of a revolution, when the parts will be securely locked together.

I also propose to prevent any possibility of the turning of the stud by making its lower end polygonal for a short distance, and making the hole of a corresponding form; or the same end might be obtained by a pin on the stud taking into a notch in the under side of the plate. By this mode of construction the stud could be pressed inward until the pin or polygonal part escaped from its recess, when it could turn freely; but when locked on the straps the strain upon them would force the pin or polygonal part of the stud into its notch, and thus keep the stud from turning.

In figs 2 and 3 I have shown a plate with a loop at each end and a turning-stud in the middle. In applying this form of buckle it is better to pass the ends of both straps through both loops and then press them down upon the stud, especially if the leather be stiff.

I thus secure a strong, simple fastening, which can be applied to unite the various parts of a harness or to unite broken traces or reins, without rivets or other fastenings.

I do not claim the combination of a loop and a fixed stud.

I claim as my invention—

1. The buckle, consisting of the plate, the loop, and the endwise-moving turning-stud, all these parts being constructed, as set forth, for joint operation.

2. The construction, as set forth, of the endwise-moving turning-stud, with a locking-stop on its shank fitting a corresponding recess on the plate.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

THOS. DUNCAN.

Witnesses:

JOE I. PEYTON,
BATTIS DE LONG.