

THOMAS CRAKES.

Harness Buckles.

No. 116,028.

Patented June 20, 1871.

Fig. 1

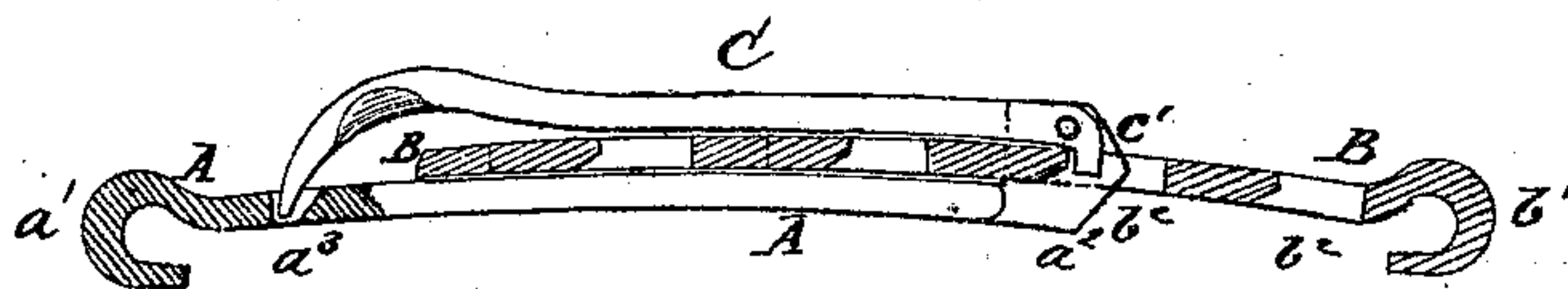


Fig. 2

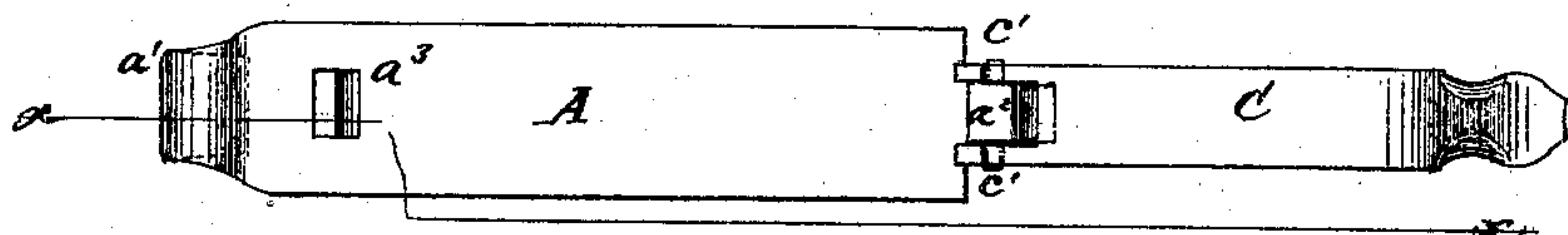
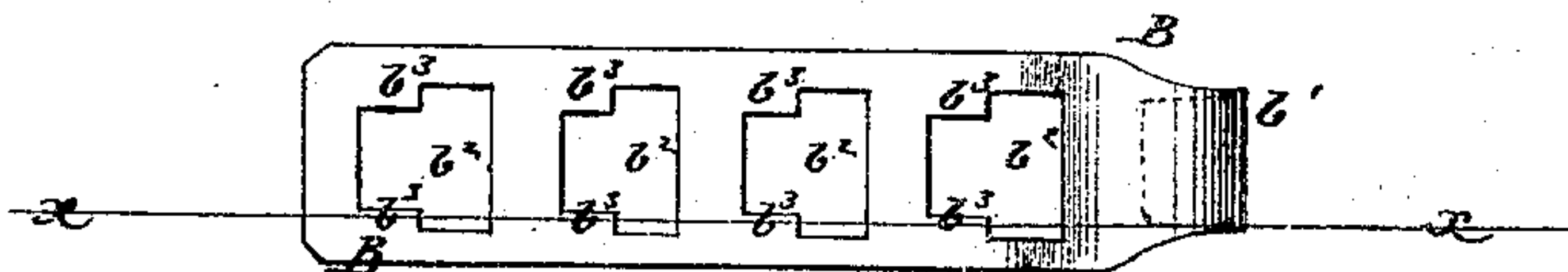


Fig. 3



Witnesses:

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PER

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CRAKES, OF MISHAWAKA, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN HARNESS-BUCKLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,028, dated June 20, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CRAKES, of Mishawaka, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Harness-Buckle; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved harness-buckle closed, partly in section, through the line $x\ x$, Figs. 2 and 3. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views of the various parts of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object improvement in buckles or fastenings for various parts of harness for horses, &c., but more especially designed for coupling the hames; and the invention consists in the construction of parts as hereinafter described and specifically stated in the claim.

A and B are the end parts of the buckle, which are made with hooks or eyes $a^1\ b^2$ upon their outer ends to hook into eyes or rings attached to the straps or hames to be connected. Upon the other end of the part A is formed a head, a^2 , made somewhat beveled upon the upper and lower edges of its outer end, and to which are pivoted the forks or arms formed by notching the end of the lever C to receive the said head a^2 . The other or free end of the lever C is bent slightly outward and curved inward to enter a hole, a^3 , in the part A near its pivoted end, so that it may be conveniently taken hold of to unfasten the buckle, and so that its end cannot catch upon anything and become unfastened accidentally. In the part

B is formed a number of square holes, b^2 , which are notched upon their forward sides to form shoulders b^3 , against which rest shoulders c' formed upon the ends of the arms of the notched and pivoted end of the lever C.

By this construction, when the buckle is fastened the shoulders b^3 of the holes in the part B rest against the shoulders c' of the lever C, so that the buckle cannot be unfastened when there is a strain upon it. Should the parts connected by the buckle become slack, the free ends of the lever C and part B will drop down together, and will still be held securely in place. The buckle cannot be unfastened without turning the lever C outward to at least a right angle, while the part B remains parallel with the part A. When the parts are in this position the part B can be readily slipped from the lever C, unfastening the buckle. The peculiar form of the free end of the lever C enables it to be readily passed into and through the holes in the part B.

I am aware of the buckles patented to Thompson and Love September 8, 1868, and A. M. Dorman August 24, 1869, but claim nothing therein shown or described.

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

The lever C, provided with the shoulder c' , pivoted to the piece A at its end a^2 , and curved at its free or outer end to enter the hole a^3 in the part A, in connection with the plate B provided with square holes b^2 and shoulders b^3 , all as herein shown and described, whereby said parts are adapted to operate as set forth.

THOMAS CRAKES.

Witnesses:

JOHN HOPKINS,
AARON DIXON.