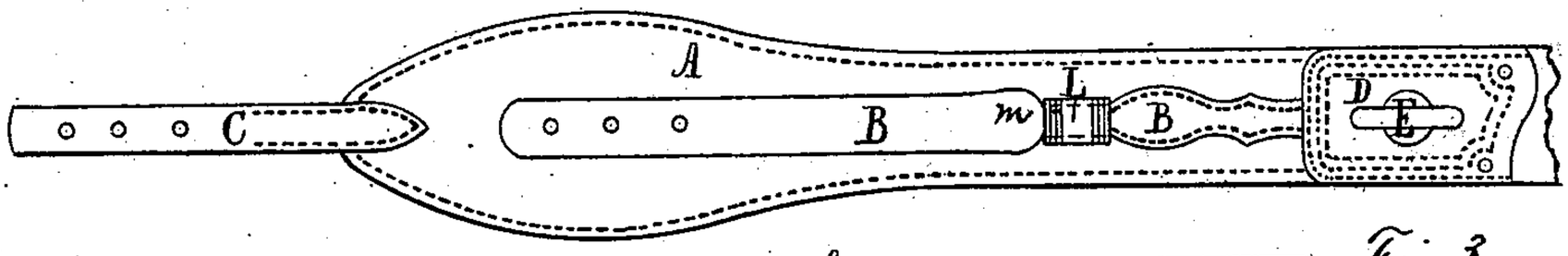
R. M. SELLECK.

Back-Band Loop for Harness.

No. 226,631. Patented April 20, 1880.

Fig. 1.



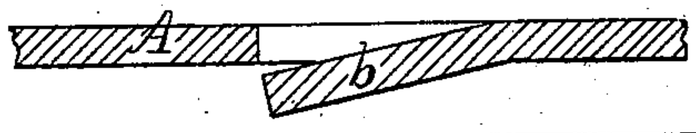
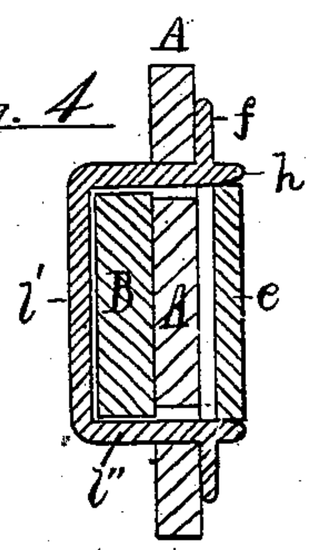


Fig 3.

Fig. 4



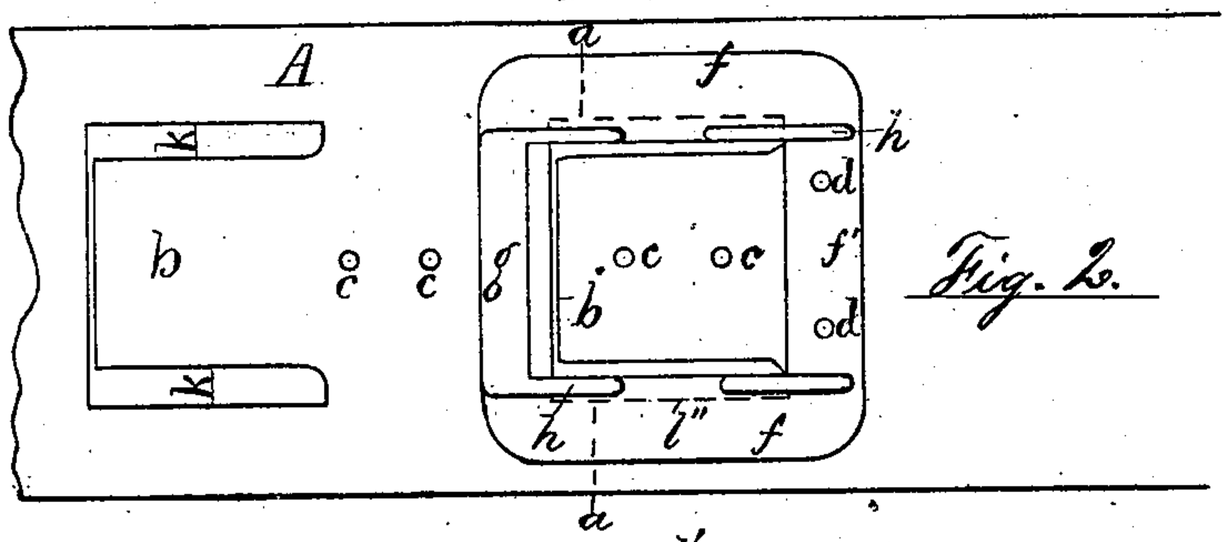


Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

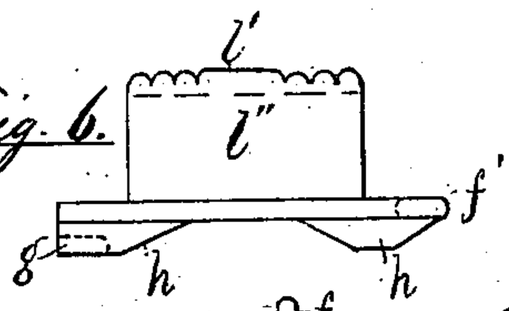


Fig. 5.

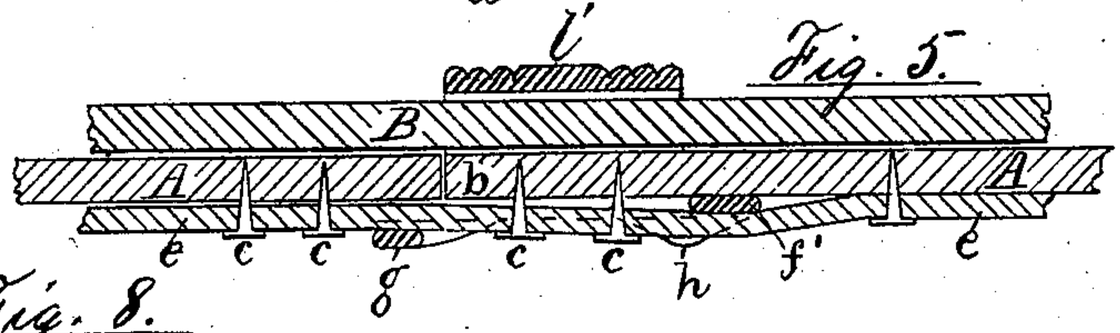
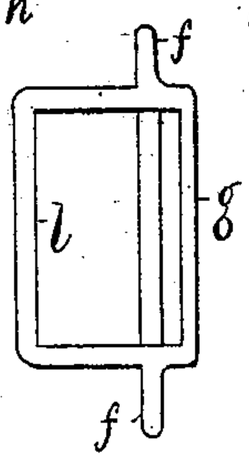


Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.



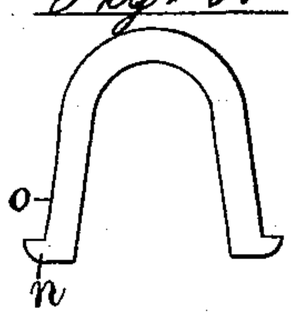


Fig. 9.

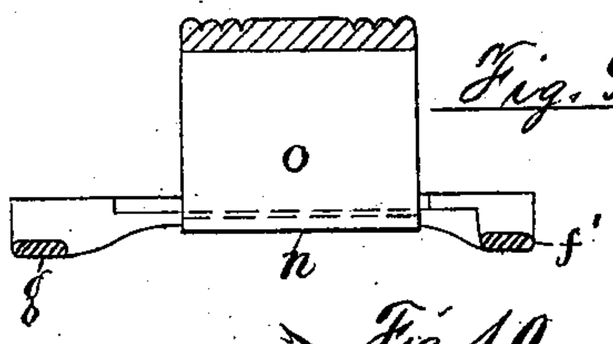
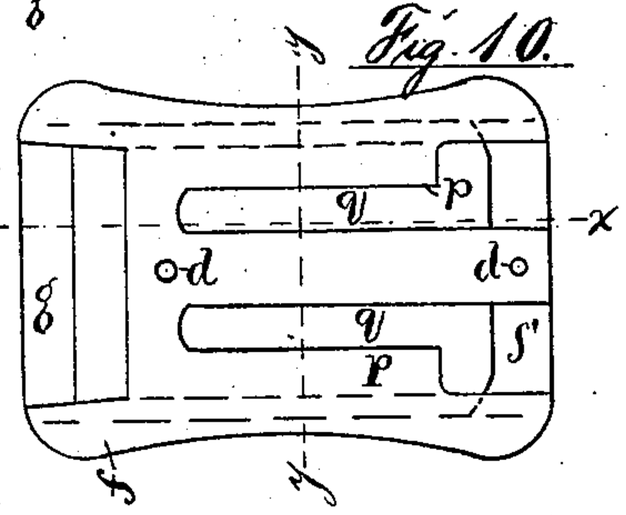


Fig. 10.



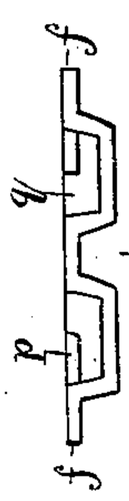


Fig 11.

Fig. 13.

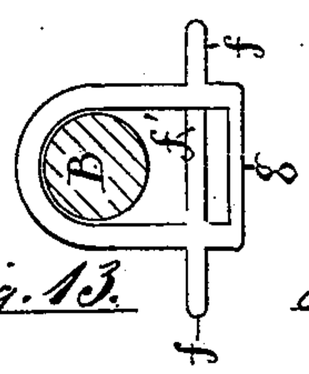
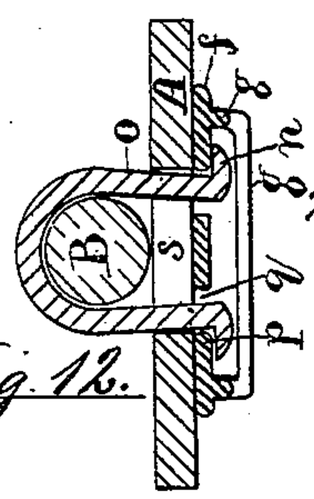


Fig. 12.

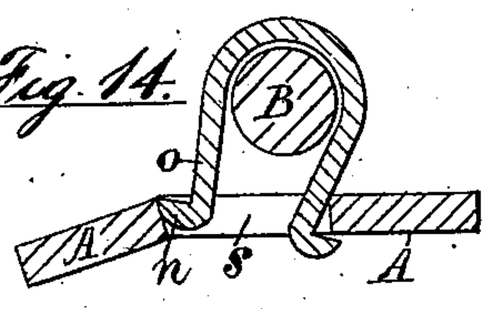


Attest:

W. F. Howe.

Wm L. Fish.

Fig. 14.



Inventor.

Robert M. Selleck, per

Thos. S. Crane Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT M. SELLECK, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE SARGEANT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BACK-BAND LOOP FOR HARNESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,631, dated April 20, 1880.

Application filed December 31, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT M. SELLECK, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Back-Band Loops for Harness, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in metallic loops for the back-band of a gig-saddle; and it consists in the method of constructing and applying the same, which is herein described.

The method of construction will be seen to consist chiefly in forming the metallic loop with a locking-plate to bear against the back or inner side of the saddle-flap, and the mode of applying the same to consist in extending the body of the loop through the flap from the back, so that the loop is held in place independently of other fastenings by the bearing of the locking plate upon the back of the flap and the insertion of the back-band into the loop upon the front of the flap.

The construction is shown in the annexed drawings, in which Figure 1 is a plan of one side or half of a gig-saddle. Fig. 2 is a plan of the flap at the insertion of the loop. Fig. 3 is an edge view, in section, of the flap bent to receive the loop. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a loop and flap on line *a a*, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of a loop and flap on the center line of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a side view of the loop for a flat back-band, shown in Figs. 2, 4, 5, and 7. Fig. 7 is an end view of the same, showing the guard *g* for the stiffener. Fig. 8 is a view of a round loop shaped as first cast. Fig. 9 is a side view, in section, of the round loop and its locking-plate attached, taken on line *x x*, Fig. 10. Fig. 10 is a plan of the upper side of the locking-plate detached from the round loop. Fig. 12 is a section of the loop and locking-plate, taken transversely across the flap at line *y y*, Fig. 10. Fig. 11 is an end view of the detached locking-plate, showing the tongues employed to engage the ribs on the loop shown in Figs. 8, 9, 10, and 12. Fig. 13 is an end view of a round loop, showing the guard for the stiffener; and Fig. 14 is a section across a flap, showing the method of introducing the round loop from the front side of ap.

In Fig. 1, A represents the flap; B, the back-band; C, the point-strap; D, the jockey; E, the terret, and L the loop, shown as applied to a round back-band.

In Figs. 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 is shown the construction of the square loop for a flat back-band, having its locking-plate cast in one piece with it, *l'* being the loop, *f* the side flanges, *f'* the end flange, *g* the guard for the stiffener, and *h* strengthening-ribs beneath the side flanges, to support the end flanges, *f'* and *g*, which have no hold upon the metal body of the loop L, as the plate forming the flanges is cut away beneath the loop to form a rectangular opening, as shown in Fig. 2, to permit the insertion of the loop into the flap without removing a piece of the flap as large as the outside of the loop. The use of this opening is indicated in Fig. 3, where the tongue of leather (shown at *b* in Fig. 2 as cut loose from the flap at three sides where the loop is to be inserted) is shown bent downward to permit the top of the loop *l'* to be slipped through the flap from the back, which being accomplished, the sides *l''* are readily forced up through the side slits, *k*, formed in the flap for the purpose. When thus introduced into its place and the back-band B inserted in the loop, the flanges *f f'* bear against the back of the flap all around the loop, and fully compensate by their stiffness for the cuts made in the flap.

When a leather or metal stiffener, *e*, is used behind the flap, it would be passed under the guard *g*, formed in place of one of the end flanges, and thus lie against the flap at the point where it had been cut to admit the top of the loop. Being then tacked to the flap in the usual manner, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 5 at *c*, the loop becomes fixed more securely in the flap than can be done by screws or rivets, because its broad flanges are almost entirely clamped between the flap and stiffener.

When no stiffener is employed the flange *f'* may be tacked to the back of the flap through holes made at *d*, to keep the flange against the flap until the back-band is inserted; but when the back-band is in place it serves, with the

sides of the loop fitted to the slits in the flap and the flanges bearing against the back of the flap, to make the whole structure perfectly firm. This mode of constructing and applying my flanged loop may also be employed for a round back-band, as is shown in Fig. 13, when the same is of plain circular section above the loop; but when the back-band is shaped as shown at *m* in Fig. 1, with an ornamental expansion above the loop, it cannot be inserted into the loop endwise like a flat band, but requires a loop entirely open at the back, into which the band may be laid before it is secured in the flap.

To fit such back-bands I construct my round loops, as shown in Figs. 8, 9, 12, and 14, detached from their locking-plates and provided with ribs *n* at the ends of the sides *o*, which engage with ribs *p*, constructed at the sides of slots *q* in a loose locking-plate, when the loop is inserted in the flap.

To cast with facility, the loops are first made as shown in Fig. 8, with the sides of the loop sloped outward, and they are then bent with the sides sloping inward to permit the insertion of the loop, by its ribs *n*, through a suitable hole in the flap. This hole (indicated at *s* in the section in Fig. 14) must be of the same length and breadth as the body of the loop, to fit neatly around the same when in place, and the leather around the hole *s* therefore requires to be bent downward at the side of the hole, after the insertion of one side of the loop with the back-band B already laid in it, to crowd the other side, *o*, with its rib *n*, through the opening, to be secured therein by the flange.

The ribs *n* are made to extend through the flap sufficiently to admit the insertion of the ribs *p* between them and the flap, the locking-plate bearing the ribs *p* being slid upon the sides of the loop endwise, and secured by a tack to the flap when in position, or held by a stiffener, as described for the flat loops above. When thus locked in its place by the back-band bearing upon the front of the flap and the flange bearing against the back of the flap, the loop is immovably secured, and will never become loose when in use.

All the parts shown can be made of cast metal with great facility, and can be inserted in the flap with much more ease and quickness than those requiring to be riveted or screwed to the flap, and when inserted are much more firm and neat in appearance than any loop fastened upon the outer surface of the flap.

I am aware that a stiffener has been used to key a D loop into a flap, (as in Patent No. 193,749;) but my invention is designed to be sold and furnished complete for use in any flap, regardless of the stiffener or whether one be used or not; and the forming of my round loop with inclined sides enables me to insert the ribs *n* through a hole in the flap of just the size to make a good fit around the body of the loop, and thus to employ it for the back-band with round neck and ornamental wide end, as shown at *m* in Fig. 1, and I therefore claim the particular construction that gives me that advantage, the essential feature of my round loop being its construction to pass through the flap from the upper side, and thus to fit any style of back-band with round body at the loop.

The parts exposed may be japanned, plated, or covered with leather, as desired, and the loops, ready for insertion in the flap, are then adapted to be sold and used as required.

I claim—

1. The square loop *l'* for flat back-bands, constructed in one piece, with its locking-plate formed of flanges *f* and *f'*, and inserted and secured in the flap in the manner shown and described.

2. The combination of the round loop, formed with sides *o* inclined together to pass through the holes in the flap, and having ribs *n* at their extremities, with the locking-plate, formed with slots *q* and ribs *p*, for securing the loop in the flap.

3. In a gig-saddle, the combination of a flanged metallic loop inserted in the flap, as described, with a stiffener secured to the flap over the flange to clamp it to the flap, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereto set my hand this 20th day of December, 1879, in the presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT M. SELLECK.

Witnesses:
THOS. S. CRANE,
WM. L. FISH.