

(No Model.)

R. McCLOSKEY & D. J. COLEMAN.

BUCKLE.

No. 280,319.

Patented June 26, 1883.

Fig. 1.

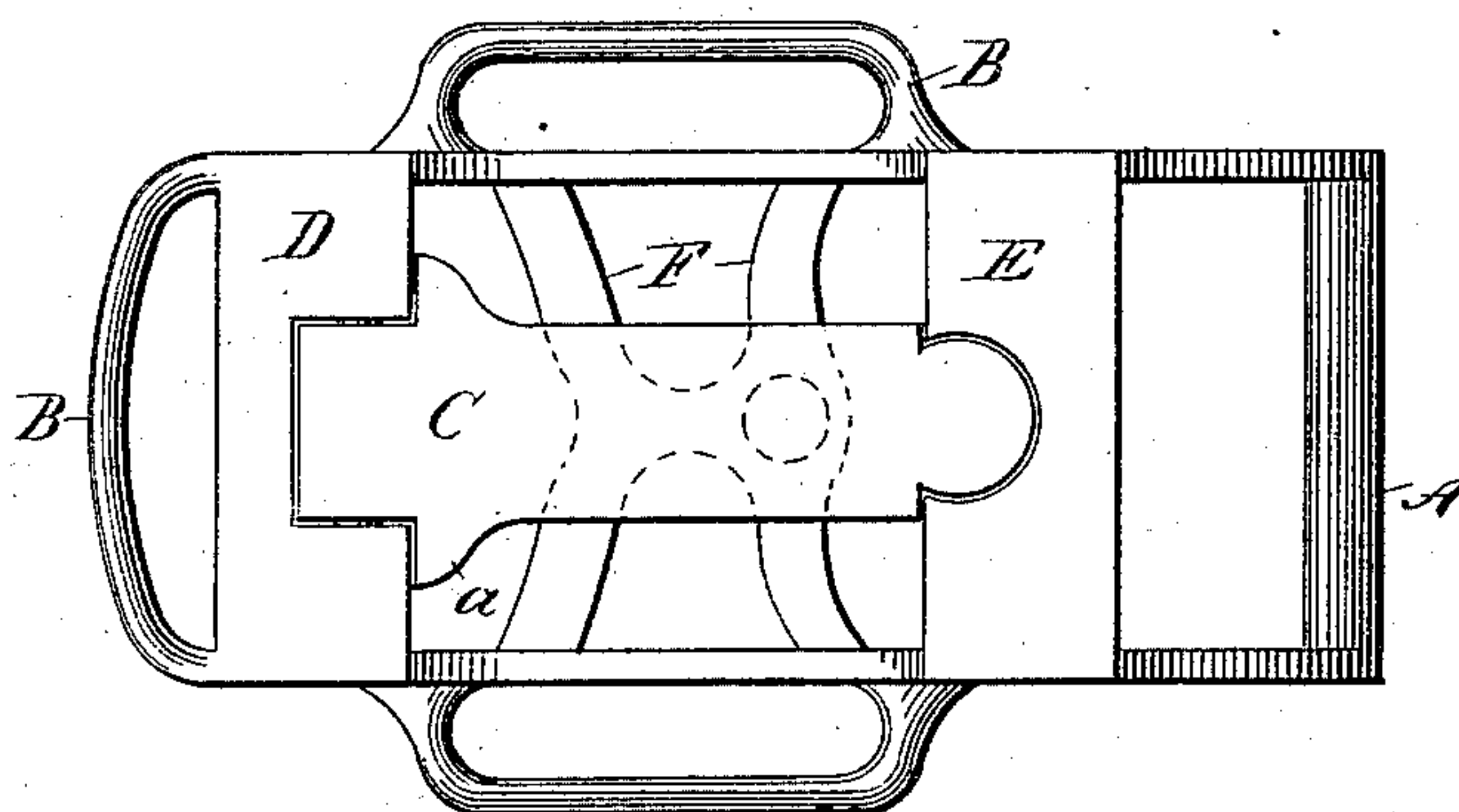


Fig. 2.

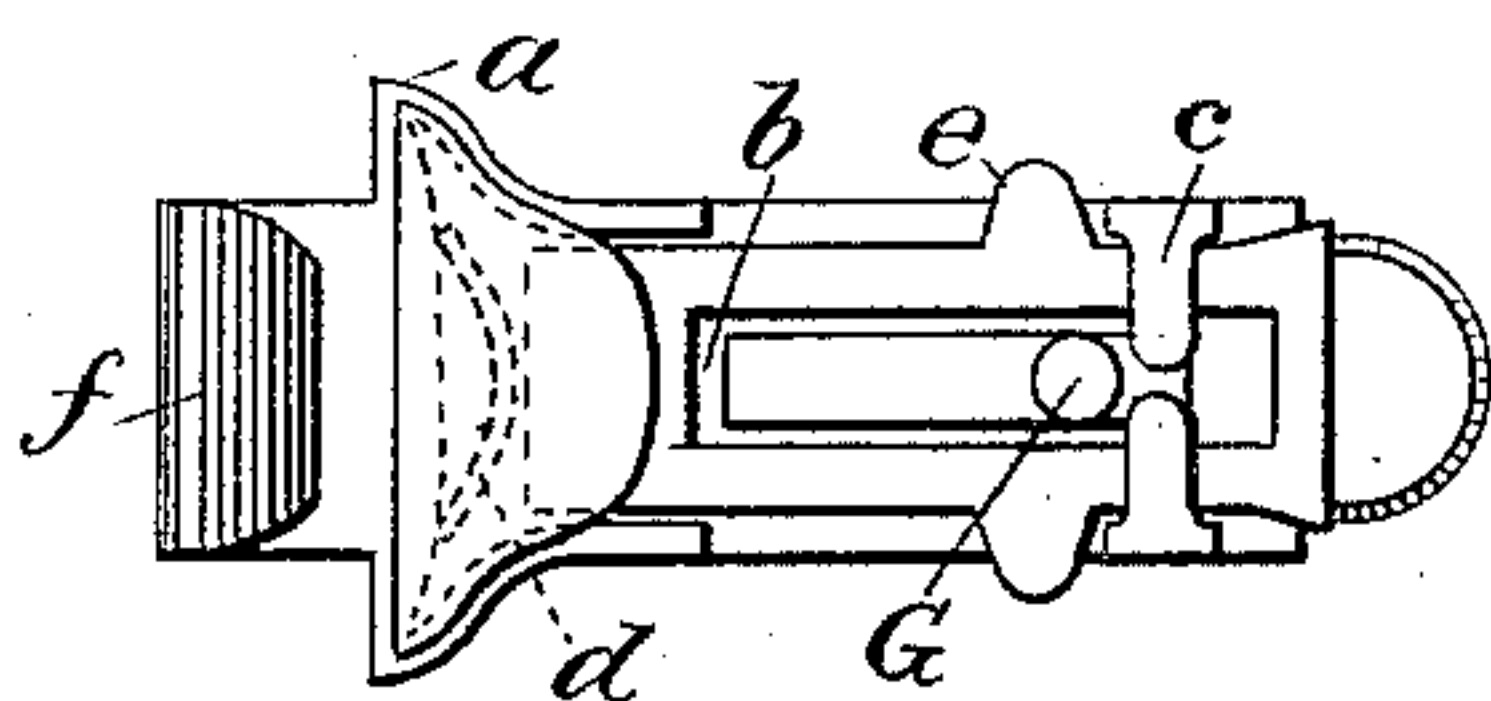
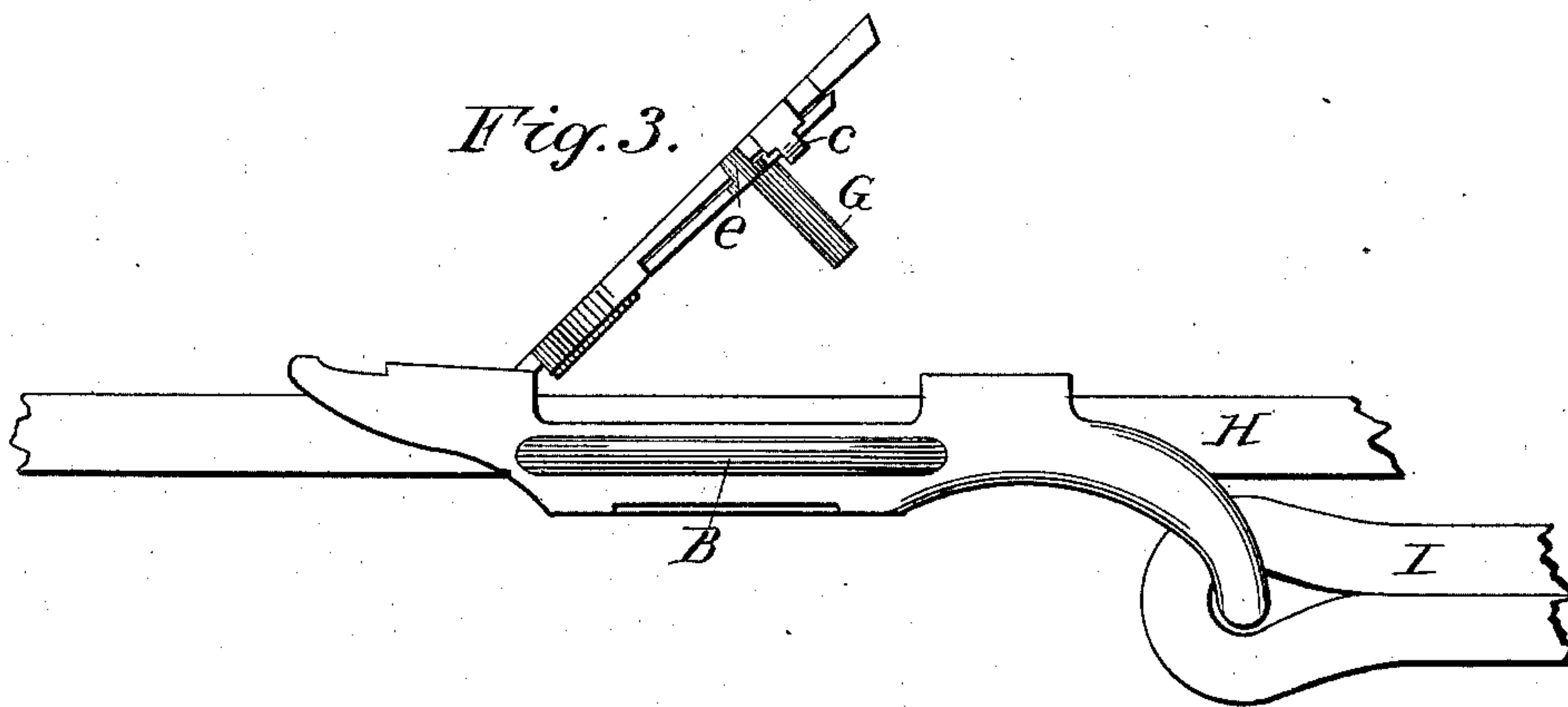


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

Chas. A. Ernelly.

Alex. Scott

Inventors

Riley McCloskey
Daniel J. Coleman

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RILEY McCLOSKEY AND DANIEL J. COLEMAN, OF WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY; SAID McCLOSKEY ASSIGNOR TO SAID COLEMAN.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,319, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed December 9, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RILEY McCLOSKEY and DANIEL J. COLEMAN, both of the city and county of Walla Walla, and Territory of Washington, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 shows a front view of the buckle. Fig. 2 represents the form of the tongue, with a detailed arrangement of the spring, &c., attached. Fig. 3 shows a side view of the buckle with the tongue raised.

In Fig. 1, A represents the bar, to which is fastened the hame-tug or any strap. Letters B represent the back-band, belly-band, and breeching-loops common to all heavy trace-buckles. C represents the tongue, hinged in the cross-bar D. The tongue has a pin just back of the bar E, which passes through the trace or strap and into the front part of the plate beneath, said plate represented by the letters F, against which also rests the trace or strap passing through the buckle. The front or round end of the tongue is dovetailed into the bar E in such a manner that, together with the shoulders *a* of the tongue, a most substantial support to the pin passing through the trace or strap is formed.

Fig. 2 shows the under side of the tongue, with the slide, spring, &c. *b* represents a sliding bar with the center taken out, so as to be placed around the pin G, and held to its place by projections formed on the under side of tongue, and with laps *c* (formed on the projections) bent down over the slide-bar, the ends of laps resting on a projection just in front of the pin G. The letter *d* represents a curved spring which throws the sliding bar *b* forward, and when the tongue is locked by pressing it to its place in bar E the end of the sliding bar *b* is thrown forward (by means of the spring *d*) under bar E, and thus holds the tongue to its place. There is also a larger lap just back of spring *d*, which is bent down over the spring and back end of the sliding bar, resting on the sides and center projections of tongue, and conforms, when bent down, to the dotted line, thus covering and holding the

spring to its place, and also protects it from all dirt. The letters *e* show the finger-points of sliding bar *b*, which fit snugly around to the sides of the tongue, by which the sliding bar is pulled back against the spring in order to unlock the tongue and raise it out of the trace or strap. There is also another lap, *f*, at the back end of the tongue, to be bent down over the tongue in the hinged bar D, as shown by dark line.

The letter G in Fig. 3 shows the location and position of the pin, which passes through the trace or strap and into bar F at the bottom, in the direction as traced by dotted lines, Fig. 1. The letter H represents the trace or strap passing through the buckle, while the letter I represents the hame tug or strap attached to bar A.

Our improvement makes a very showy buckle, as well as a good serviceable one, and is very easily finished, it being of a round smooth pattern.

Our buckle has a great advantage over some other buckles that have a bar directly under another bar, thus requiring the use of a core in molding. Ours is so constructed that the bottom bar, through which the pin passes and fits into, does not come under either bar D or E. One of the chief points accomplished by our construction is the dispensing with the use of a core in casting or molding, thus doing away with a great deal of labor, trouble, and expense.

Other points of economy, strength, and durability are accomplished in constructing the tongue. It is hinged on the back end of buckle, in order that when there is any pull or strain on the trace or strap it pulls the front end of the tongue down into the bar E, thereby assisting the pin, which also receives a support from the shoulders of the tongue against the bar D. It is easily buckled and unbuckled, even when there is a strain on the trace or strap, and may be made of any size, of the same design and pattern, by leaving off the loops B, and may be universally used where a buckle can be applied.

We are aware that wire spring-catches hav-

ing lateral motion have been used to secure the tongues of buckles, but such is not our invention.

Having thus fully described our invention,
5 what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a harness-buckle, the cross-bars D E and plate F, in combination with pivoted tongue C, provided with the pin G, a longitudinally-

slotted sliding plate, *b*, and spring *d*, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose described.

RILEY McCLOSKEY.
DANIEL J. COLEMAN.

Witnesses:

C. A. EVERHART,
O. P. LACY.