

(No Model.)

J. A. PARK.  
LOOP BUCKLE FOR HARNESS

No. 295,044.

Patented Mar. 11, 1884.

Fig. 1.

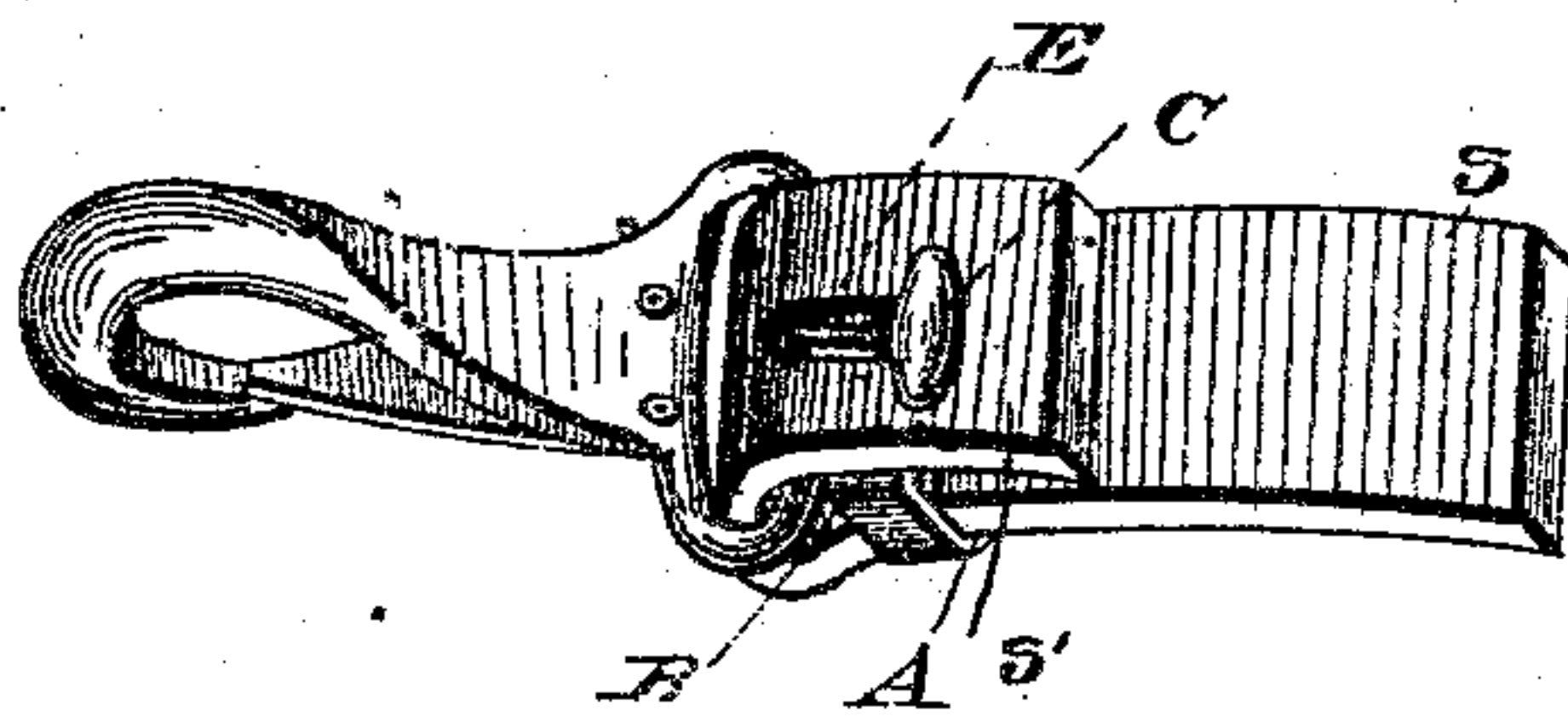


Fig. 2.

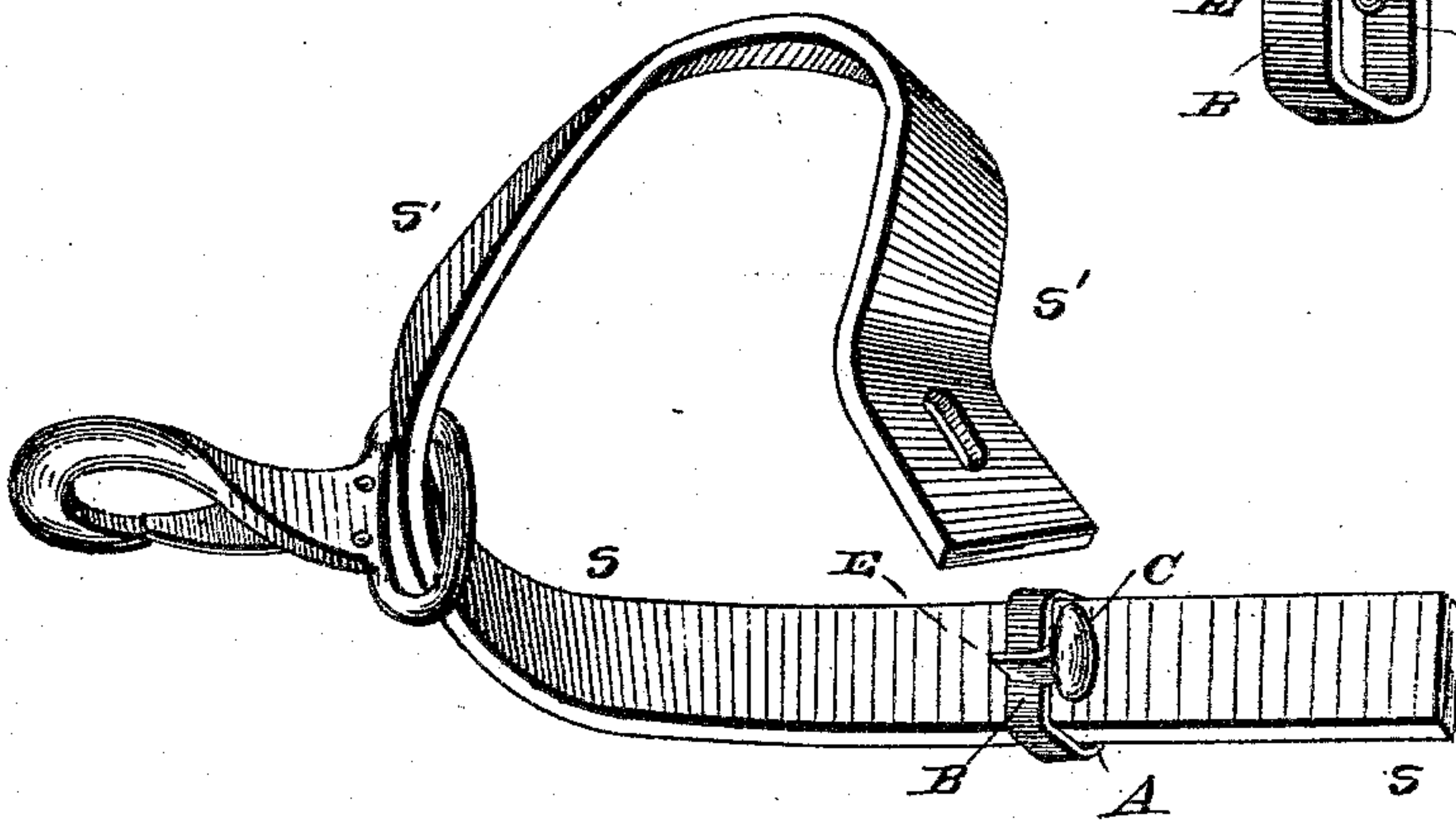


Fig. 3.

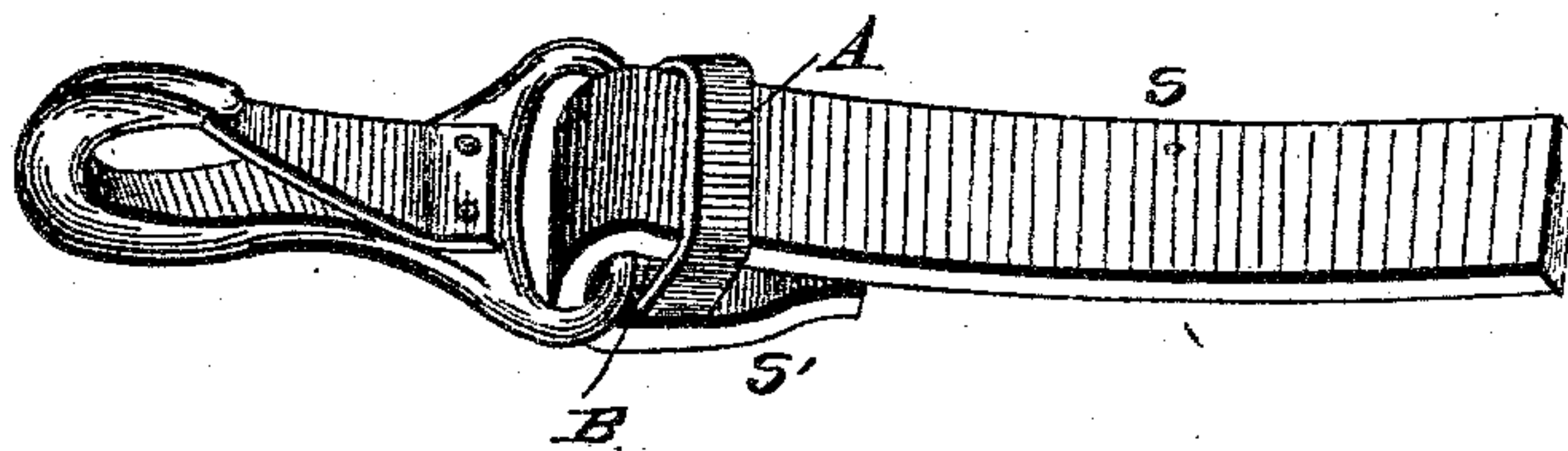


Fig. 4.

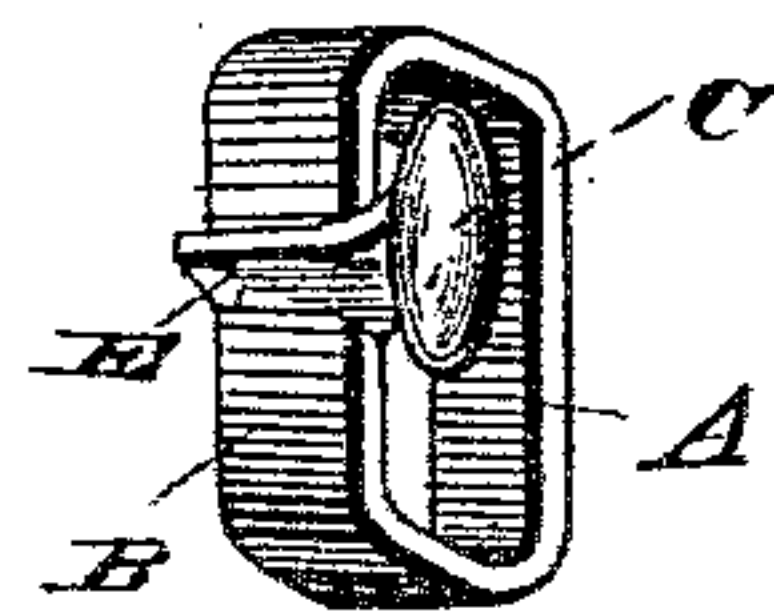
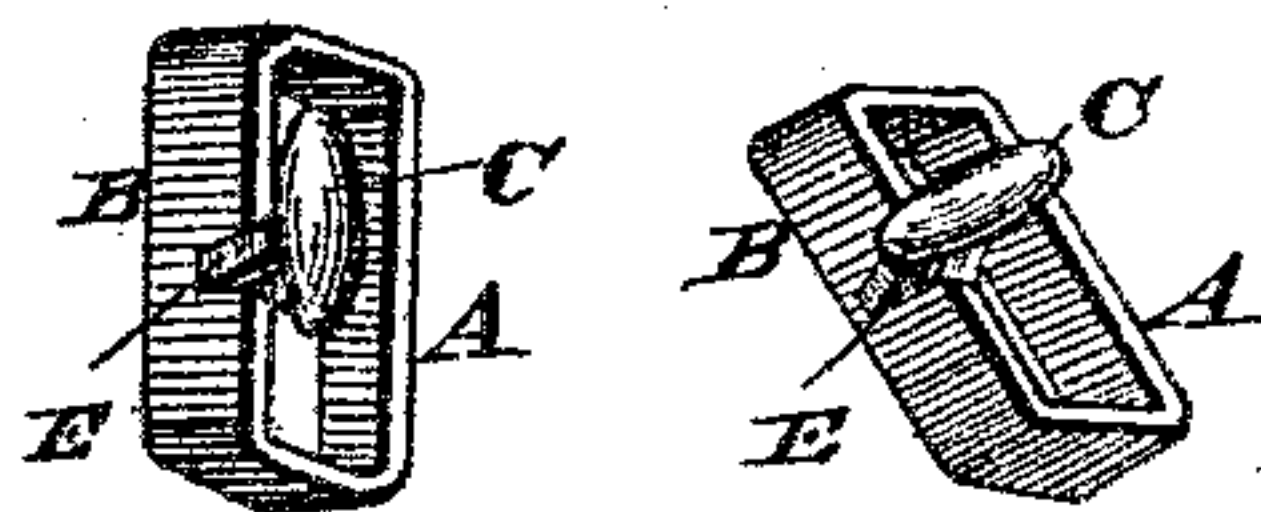


Fig. 5. Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## LOOP-BUCKLE FOR HARNESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,044, dated March 11, 1884.

Application filed October 20, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES A. PARK, of the city of Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loop-Buckles for Harness; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to produce inexpensively a loop-buckle to take the place of a leather loop, which latter being sewed upon one end of a strap, the other end may be drawn through the loop, to fasten the strap to a snap, bit, or halter-ring, &c.

My invention consists in combining with a substantially rectangular loop an inclined angular shank having a button-head, as herein-after described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view (right side down) of a strap fastened to a snap with my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a strap passed through my loop-buckle, and thence through a snap and brought around in position to be buttoned on the button-pin of the loop. Fig. 3 is a perspective view (right side up) of a strap fastened to a snap with my loop. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of my invention, (right side down.) Figs. 5 and 6 are modifications of the loop shown in Fig. 4.

As shown in Fig. 4, upon the bar B of my loop is a backwardly and upwardly projecting pin terminating in an elongated button-head, C. This pin has an elongated base extending across the bar B and terminating in an angular point, E. The side bars or ends of the loop extend downwardly and backwardly from the bar B to the bar A, and an opening is formed to correspond with the size of the strap used. The distance between the under side of the button and bar A equals two thicknesses of the strap used, while the distance from the under side of the button to the bar B corresponds to one thickness of the strap used. It will, however, appear, obviously, that the shape and distance may be modified. The main thing is to preserve the loop proper, and, projecting from one of its long sides, the button-headed pin. I construct this loop ordinarily

of malleable iron; but it may also be made of brass or composition.

My invention is applied and used as follows: Into one end S' of the strap S, I punch an oblong hole big enough to strain over the button E under circumstances as will appear. I first pass the S' end of the strap through my loop, thence through the snap, and bring the end around to a right-angled position with reference to the body of the strap where the loop is, as shown in Fig. 2, when I can easily pass the button E through the hole. I then draw the loop up to the snap to the position as shown in both Figs. 1 and 3. It will be seen by reference to Fig. 1 that the elongated base of the pin extends up through the oblong hole in the strap, and that the angular end of this base rests against the bar of the snap, sliding the latter up against the sides of the loop, and, as will be seen in Fig. 4, the button-pin inclined rearwardly from the bar B; hence when the strap is hooked upon it the tendency is for the said strap to pull on the pin and up closer to the strap which goes through the loop part. Thus I have a neat, safe, cheap, and compact fastening, and one having the advantage of being easily put on or taken off, even if the straps have but one free end.

Further advantages of my improved construction may be explained as follows: When strain is applied to the strap, the angular projection E strikes against the snap, thus drawing the base toward the snap, causing the snap to slide slightly upon the inclined projection E, to confine the strap against the upper bar, A, of the loop, and lessen the strain on the hole in the strap. Moreover, the end E being forced against the snap, the pull does not draw the button forward and downward, which would tend to draw the short end S' of the strap away from the body of the same.

Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate different forms of my improvement, all embodying the broad idea of forming a button-headed pin directly upon one of the long sides of a loop.

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

1. A loop-buckle consisting of a substantially rectangular loop provided on one of its bars with an inclined angular shank having a



button-head at its outer end, which projects beyond the body of the loop, as set forth.

2. A loop-buckle consisting of a rectangular loop having a shank projecting from one  
5 of its sides, and formed with an angular end,  
E, a button-head being formed at the outer end of said shank, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES A. PARK.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. FREEMAN,  
ED. E. ROW.