

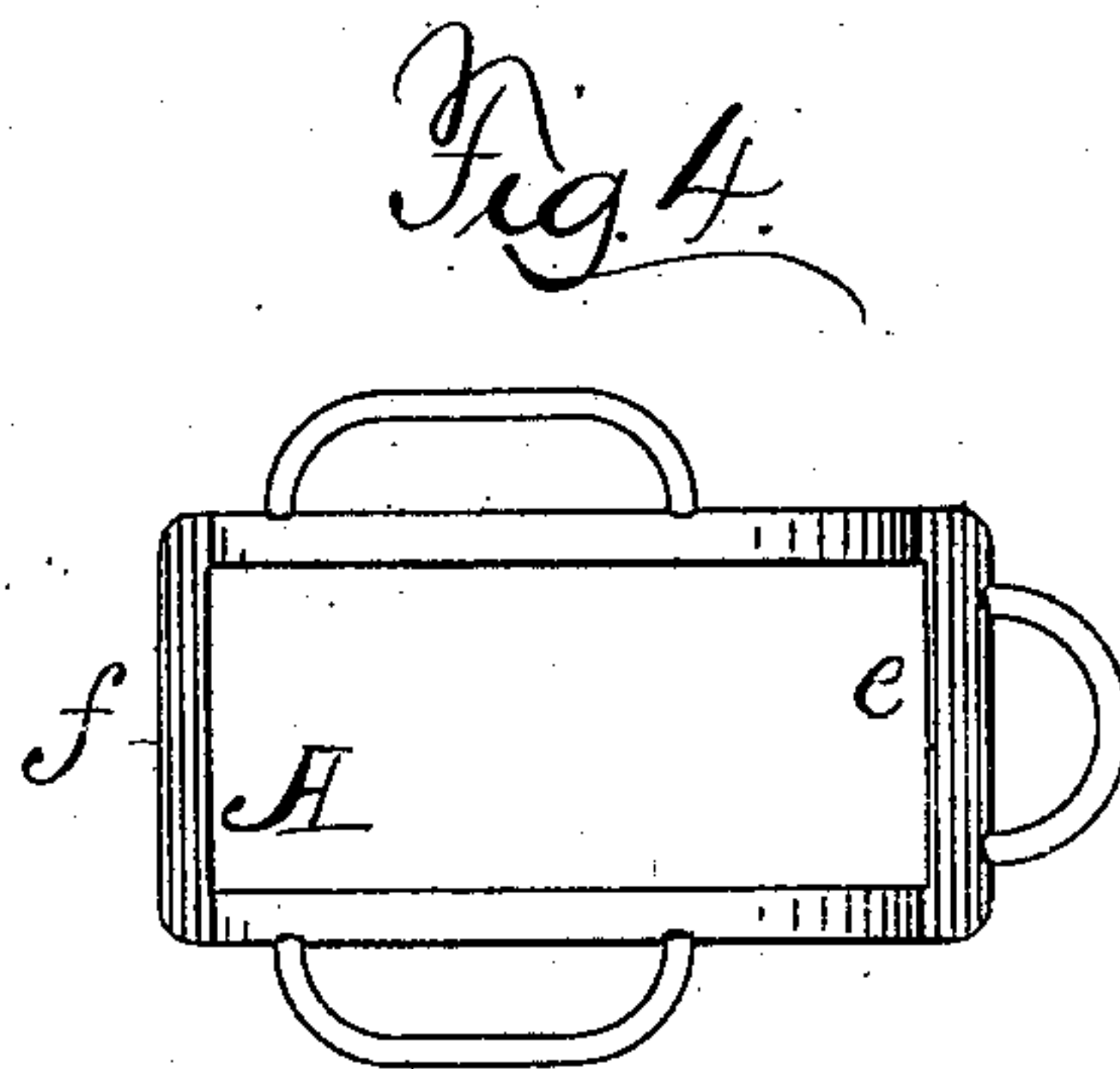
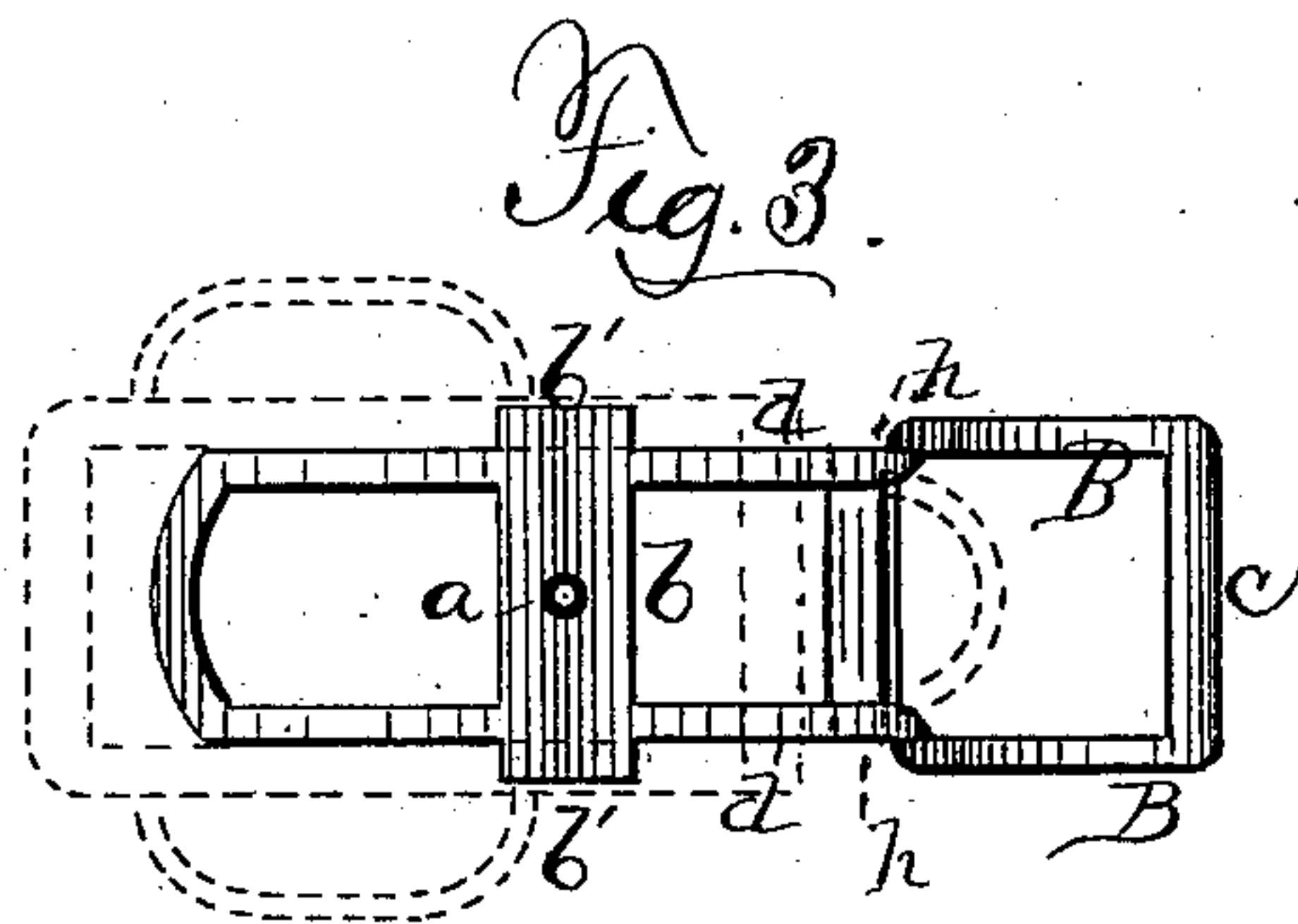
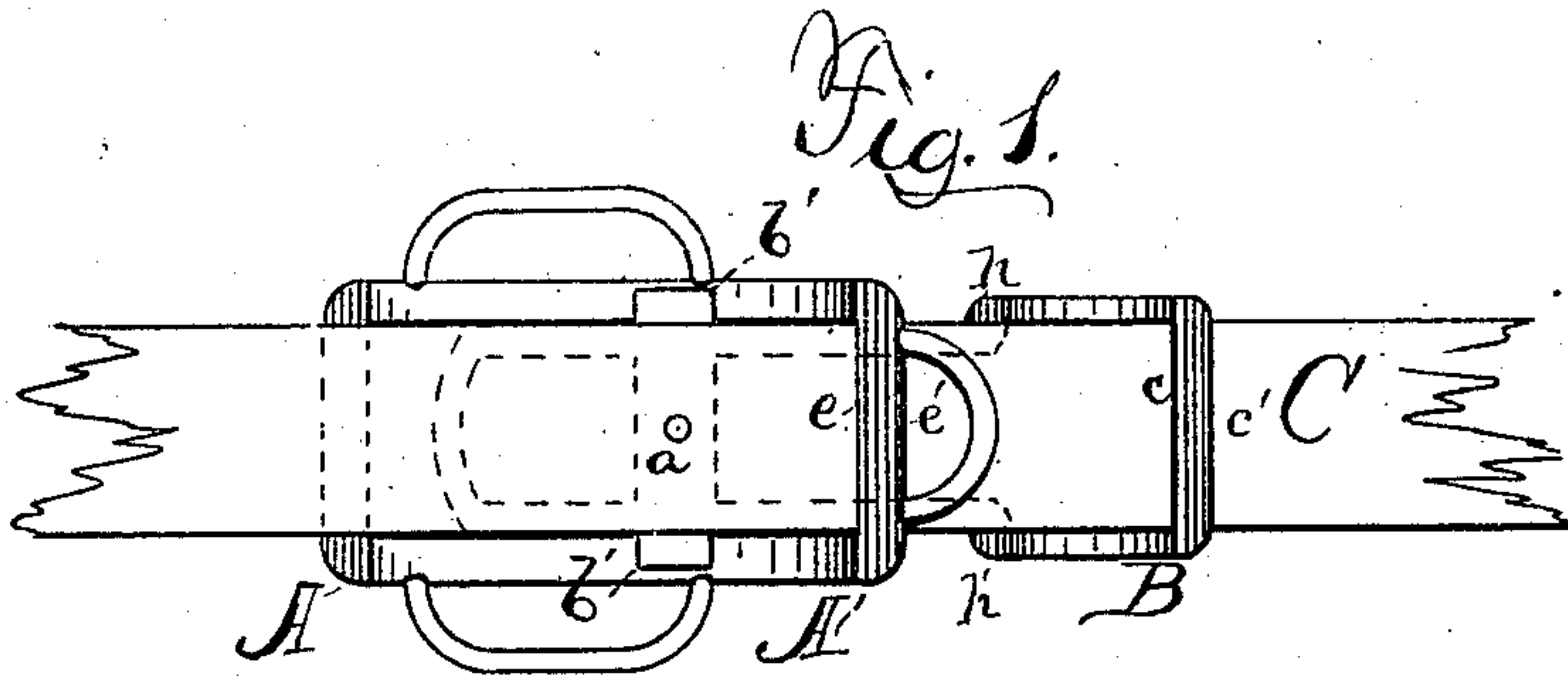
(No Model.)

F. CONWAY.

TRACE BUCKLE.

No. 299,624.

Patented June 3, 1884.



Witnesses:

D. H. Parsons.

J. R. Drake

Frederick Conway,

Inventor, by

J. R. Drake, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK CONWAY, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

TRACE-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,624, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed January 18, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK CONWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace-Buckles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to take off the strain on the tongue and prevent tearing out the tongue-holes in the trace, and divide the strain before it gets to the tongue by making three or more bearings; and the invention consists in making the buckle in two parts—a peculiarly-bent tongue-frame and an open buckle—and so constructing the former that a triple pressure is had on the trace, first, by the end of the tongue-frame; second, by the bearing of the bent part; and, third, by the end of the buckle-frame, all of which completely take off the strain on the tongue itself, as fully hereinafter explained.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan of the buckle, &c., with the trace in connection therewith; Fig. 2, side elevation of same; Fig. 3, top plan of tongue-frame, and Fig. 4 buckle-frame separate.

A represents the buckle-frame, and B the tongue-frame, the latter having an upright tongue, *a*, attached to the center of an arm or cross-piece, *b*, forming part of the frame, and with the ends *b' b'* projecting out beyond the frame proper, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. This frame has a loop or trace-confining bar or end, *c*, and from this the sides slant down to admit and hold the trace *C*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Then the frame is curved a little, as at *d*, into which hollow the trace *C* is pressed by the end bar, *e*, of the buckle-frame A at *e'*. In addition to this, a bar, *h*, of the tongue-frame presses up against the trace, giving an additional bearing. The bar *e* of frame A sets on the trace. Then the sides slant downward and

run under the side projections, *b' b'*, of tongue-frame B, and partly inclose the sides of said frame, as shown in Fig. 1, and in dotted lines, Fig. 2. The buckle-frame A has a back bar, *f*, bent down a little, as shown in Fig. 2, and receives the tug that goes to the hame, and is confined at rear of the bar *f* by a loop, *g*, the other end of the trace going to the whiffletree. The trace which is usually united at this point can be buckled and unbuckled without difficulty, as there is a space for play between the parts *e'* and *c'*, as at *d*, below, so as to facilitate unbuckling or taking up or letting out, and one part can be detached from the other by merely turning the tongue-frame edgewise in the buckle-frame A, the pin *a* slipping out of the trace-hole. In addition to the three bends—viz., *c' e' h*—the projections *b' b'* of the tongue-bar *b*, pressing against the sides of the buckle-frame A, also give considerable resistance against the straight draw of the tug, all the parts described thus uniting in keeping the strain off of the tongue or pin *a*, and also dividing the strain on the tug. By this simple construction and arrangement the draft or strain is taken off of the pin and from any one part of the frame or buckle, and is divided into at least four bearing points or parts.

I claim—

The trace-buckle consisting of the two parts A and B, the latter having the curved bottom *d* and tongue-bar *b*, and with its projections *b' b'* resting on the sides of frame A, all constructed and arranged substantially as specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK CONWAY.

Witnesses:

J. R. DRAKE,

T. H. PARSONS.