

(No Model.)

H. H. BAKER, Jr.
HARNESS LOOP STICK.

No. 300,298.

Patented June 10, 1884.

Fig. 1.

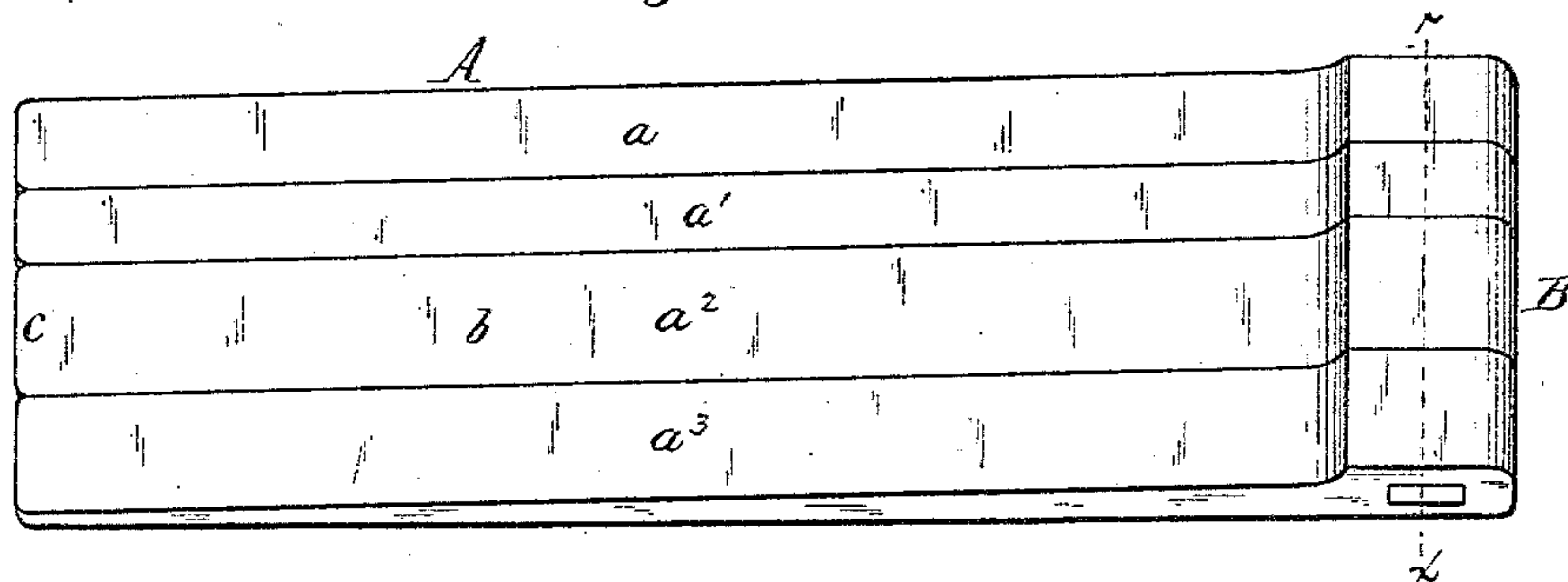


Fig. 2.

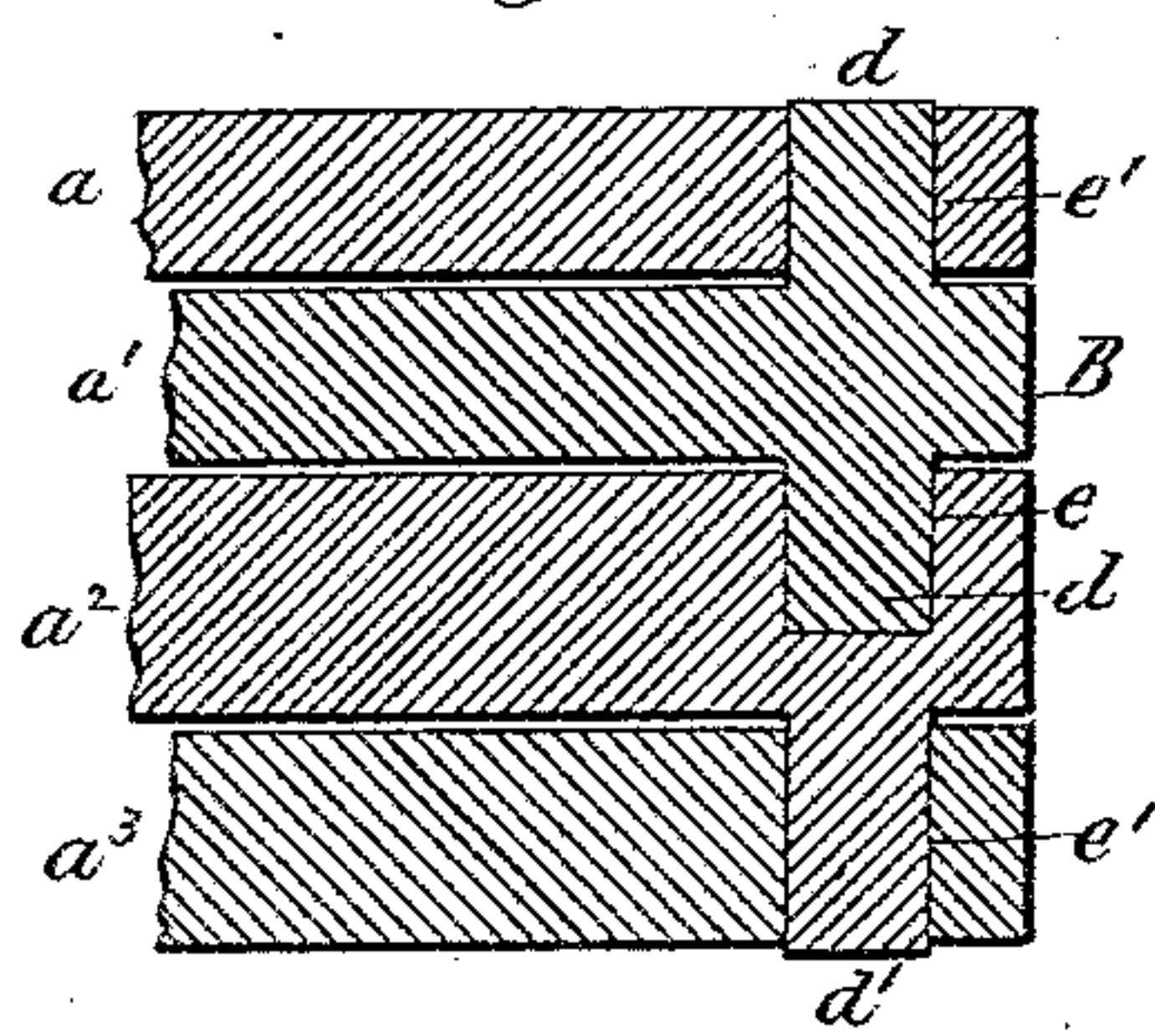


Fig. 3.

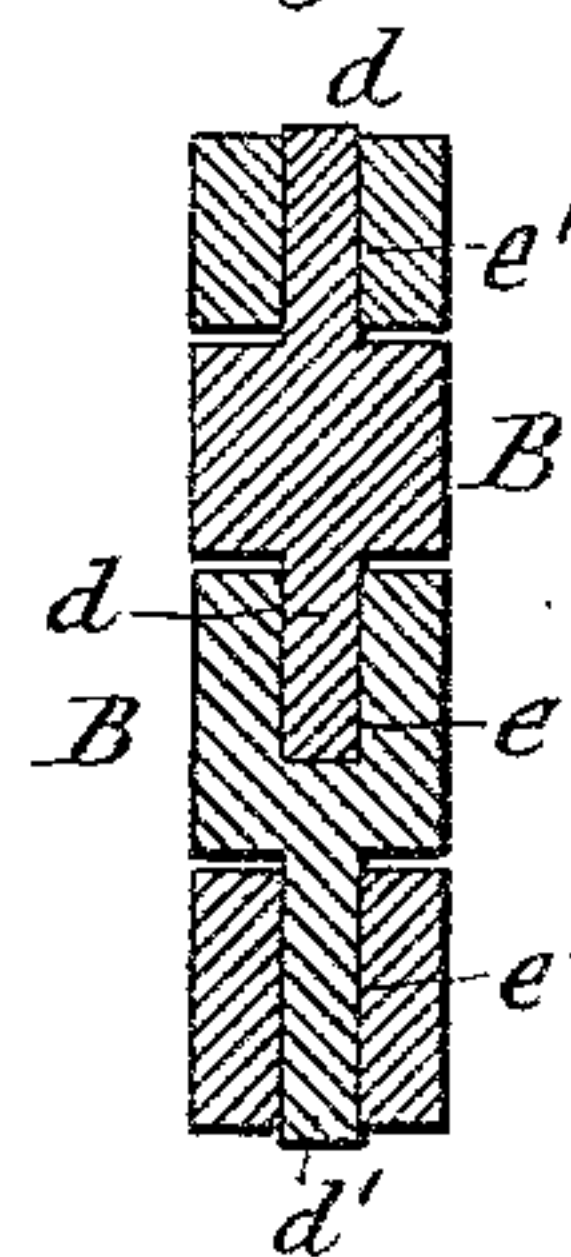
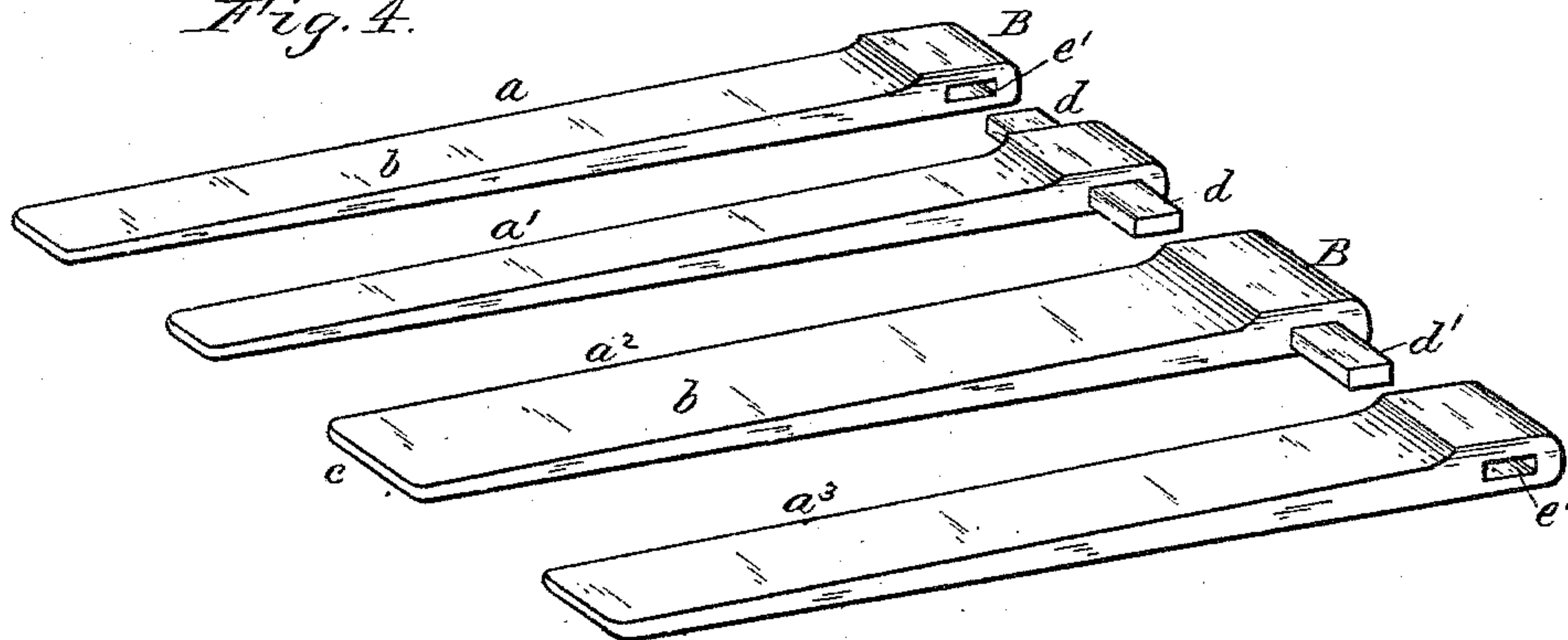


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. BAKER, JR., OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH
TO PRATT & LETCHWORTH, OF SAME PLACE.

HARNESS-LOOP STICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,298, dated June 10, 1884.

Application filed April 1, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. BAKER, Jr., of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Harness-Loop Sticks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in loop-sticks which are used by harness-makers in forming or squaring up and finishing leather loops. The loop-sticks now employed for this purpose consist of a strip or bar of metal having straight parallel sides and edges, and of the desired width and height in cross-section to fit a loop of the required size, a suitable number of such bars or sticks being necessary to correspond with the different sizes of loops that are usually made. In the manufacture of harnesses a variety of sizes of leather loops are employed, each varying in width about an eighth of an inch larger than the other, the smallest size being about three-eighths of an inch in width, while the largest sizes average an inch and three-quarters in width, thus requiring a correspondingly large number of loop-sticks to be kept on hand, which is objectionable, as they frequently become lost, and they are otherwise undesirable.

The object of my invention is to produce a loop-stick which can be readily increased or decreased in width to accommodate the various sizes of harness-loops that are usually made; and it consists of the peculiar construction of the loop-stick, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved loop-stick. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section in line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view with the parts of which my improved loop-stick is composed, detached.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents my improved loop-stick, which consists of four longitudinal bars or sticks, *a a' a'' a'''*, each bar being of a different width than the other, but otherwise similar in form. Each bar is provided at one end with an en-

largement or head, B, and the face or front side, *b*, of each bar tapers gradually from the head B lengthwise to the opposite end, *c*, forming a tapering or wedge-shaped stick. The edges or sides of each bar are parallel and fit closely against each other when the bars are arranged side by side, as shown in Fig. 1. The head B of the bar *a'* is provided with a laterally-projecting stud or lug, *d*, extending from opposite sides of the head B, and the bar *a''* is provided with a similar stud, *d'*, extending laterally from one side of the head B of the bar *a''*. The opposite side of the head B of the bar *a''* is provided with a recess or slot, *e*, and the heads B of the remaining bars *a* and *a'''* are provided with similar transverse slots *e'*, which extend through the heads B, the slots *e e'* being formed in a line with the studs *d* and *d'*. The studs *d d'* are preferably made square or rectangular in cross-section, and the slots *e e'* are similar in form and of the proper size to receive the studs *d d'*. When the studs or projections *d d'* are inserted in the slots *e e'* and the adjacent edges of the bars *a a' a''* and *a'''* are brought together, a loop-stick is formed which is equal in width to the largest size of a loop usually made. The rectangular form of the slots *e e'* and the studs *d d'* retain the sticks in the same plane with each other when connected together, and form, as it were, a complete loop-stick. The bars or sticks *a a' a''* and *a'''* are each made of the proper width to correspond with the smaller sizes of loops, the smallest stick being preferably three-eighths of an inch in width, and the remaining sticks increasing each one-eighth of an inch in width larger than the other, so that each bar can be used separately as a loop-stick when a loop corresponding in size with the size of any one of the bars is desired to be formed. In forming a loop which is larger than any one of the sticks separately, the desired width in size can be readily obtained by connecting together any two or three of the bars by means of the studs *d* and slots *e*, thus forming a loop-stick of the size that is required.

I claim as my invention—

1. A loop-stick composed of two or more bars, substantially as described, of unequal

widths, and provided with a suitable connecting device, whereby said bars are secured together, substantially as set forth.

2. A loop-stick composed of two or more
5 tapered or wedge-shaped bars having parallel edges, and provided with heads B and a connecting device, whereby said bars are secured together with their parallel edges in contact, substantially as set forth.
- 10 3. The combination, in a loop-stick, of two or more bars, one of said bars being provided

with a laterally-projecting stud, *d*, and the other of said bars provided with a transverse slot, *e*, whereby said bars are secured together, substantially as set forth. 15

Witness my hand this 19th day of February, 1884.

HENRY H. BAKER, JR.

Witnesses:

CARL F. GEYER,
JNO. J. BONNER.