

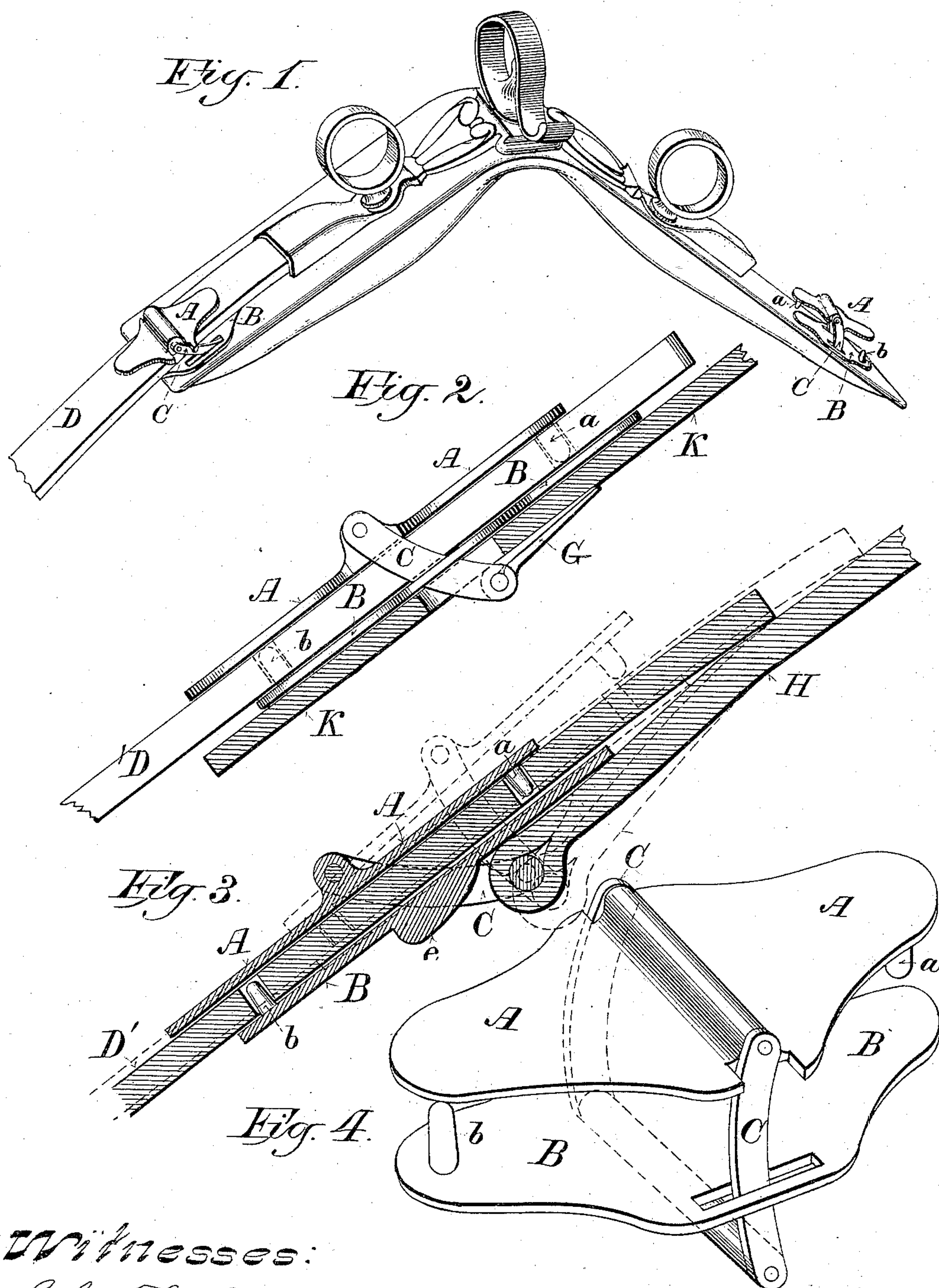
(No Model.)

C. W. WHEELER.

BUCKLE.

No. 313,142.

Patented Mar. 3, 1885.



Witnesses:

Chas. L. Goss,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARK W. WHEELER, OF KENOSHA, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN
KRESSIN, OF SAME PLACE.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 313,142, dated March 3, 1885.

Application filed August 2, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARK W. WHEELER, of Kenosha, in the county of Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates, particularly, to harness-buckles; and it consists, essentially, of two plates, each provided at opposite ends with a pin arranged to engage with adjacent holes in the strap to be buckled, and of a bail connecting said plates.

The objects of my invention are, first, a neat, compact, strong buckle; second, one that shall distribute the strain between two adjacent holes in the strap to be buckled; and, third, one that can be easily unclashed or released when used with stiff heavy straps, such as the traces of work-harnesses.

In the accompanying drawings like letters refer to the same parts in each figure.

Figure 1 represents a harness-pad with two of my improved buckles applied thereto for fastening the skirts. Fig. 2 is a side view of one of the buckles enlarged, showing the method of fastening the same to the pad. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the buckle and a section of a hame-tug and trace, and Fig. 4 is a general perspective view of a buckle on an enlarged scale.

A is the upper plate, made of any suitable material, preferably of metal, and of any desired configuration. It is provided near its upper front end on the under side with the stud or pin *a*.

C is a bail or link pivoted transversely to the plate A at or near its center, and at its opposite end pivoted also to that part to which the buckle is to be permanently fixed.

B is the lower plate, longitudinally slotted at the sides to receive and permit the swinging of the side sections or arms of the link C. It is, like plate A, made of any suitable material and of any desired configuration, and is in like manner provided on its upper face near its lower or rear end with a stud or pin, *b*.

Where used as a trace-buckle, I provide the lower face of plate B, as seen in Fig. 3, with a wedge-shaped boss, *e*, which, when the trace *D'* is slack and is thrust forward, as shown by the dotted lines in the same figure, presses against the rear end of the hame-tug, where it is looped about the link C, and holds said plate B snugly up against the trace, thereby preventing its pin *b* from becoming disengaged from said trace.

When it is desired to change or unbuckle the trace *D'*, the trace and upper plate are thrust forward, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 3, the front end of plate A is raised, and the pin *a* disengaged from the trace. The under plate is then drawn back till the boss *e* clears the hame-tug H, when said lower plate, B, may be thrown down at its lower end and the pin *b* also disengaged from the trace *D'*, which can then be easily withdrawn from the buckle.

When used to fasten the skirts of a pad, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the buckle does not require the boss *e*, and in such applications I may rivet the lower plate, B, to the back of the pad, so as to form a loop for the fastening of the link C, instead of using the separate loop G, shown in Fig. 2. In either case the housing or covering K of the pad is cut to admit the lower end of link C and permit of its free movement when it is desired to release or adjust the skirt D.

The operation of my improved buckle may be explained as follows: When used as shown in Fig. 3, for instance, the draft upon the trace *D'* first comes upon the pin *b* and is transmitted through plate B, the front ends of the slots in which bear against the side arms of the link C, which in turn draws upon the pin *a* through the upper plate, A, thus distributing the strain equally, or nearly so, between these two pins, the draft upon the trace having a tendency also to draw the plates together and firmly clamp the same between them.

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

1. A buckle composed of the upper plate, A, provided at one end with the pin or stud *a*, the lower plate, B, provided at its opposite end with the stud *b*, and the link or bail C, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A buckle composed of the upper plate, A, provided with a stud, *a*, the lower plate, B, provided at its opposite end with the stud *b*, and having near each side a slot through which an arm of link C passes, and link C, pivoted transversely to the middle of plate A, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A buckle composed of the two metallic plates A and B, provided at opposite ends upon their adjacent faces with the studs *a* and *b*, the bail or link C, and the boss *e* upon the lower face of plate B, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. A buckle composed of the two metallic plates A and B, provided upon their adjacent faces with the studs *a* and *b*, and the bail or link C, pivoted transversely to the upper plate, A, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CLARK W. WHEELER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES D. SMITH,
GEORGE C. LIMPERT.