

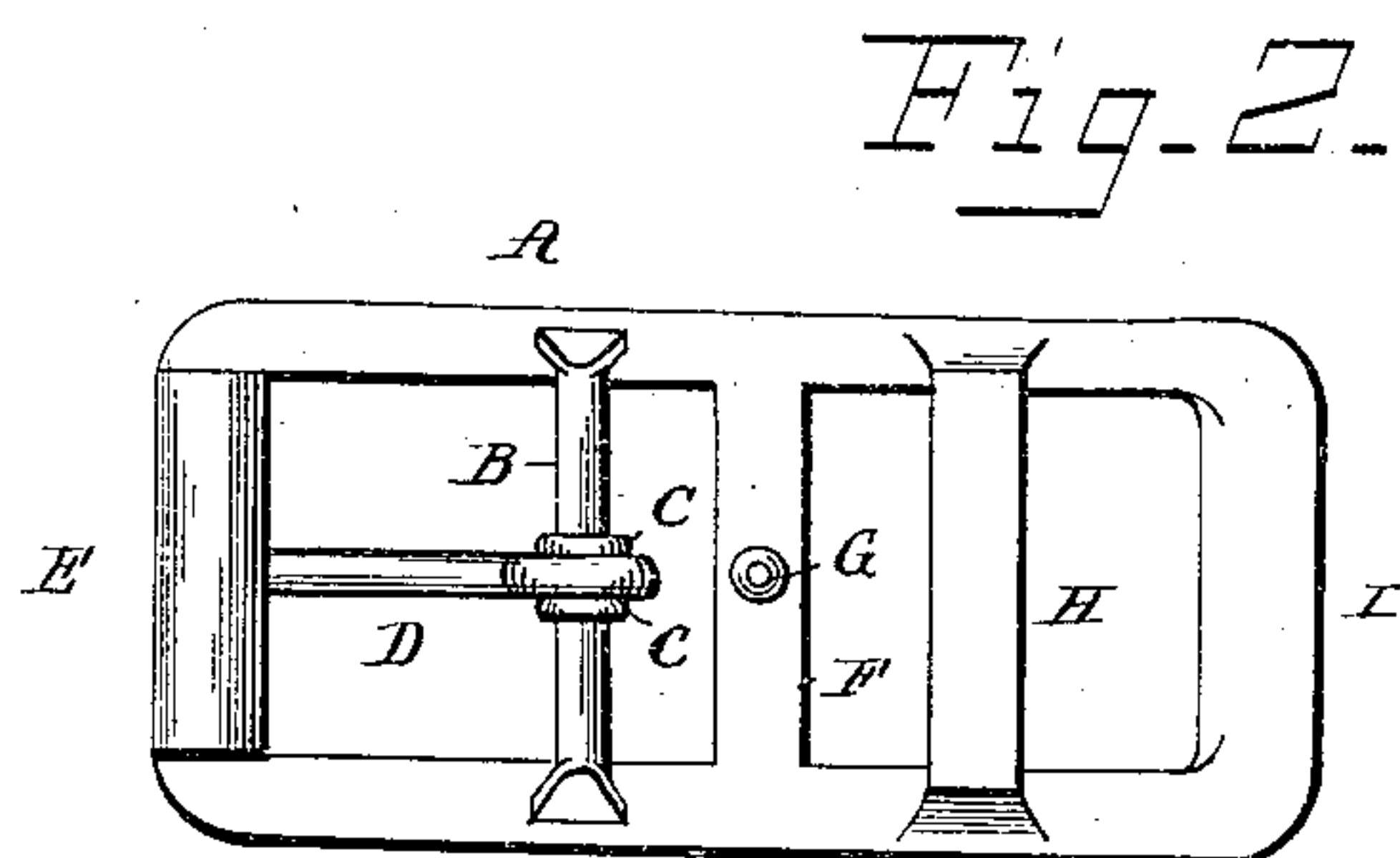
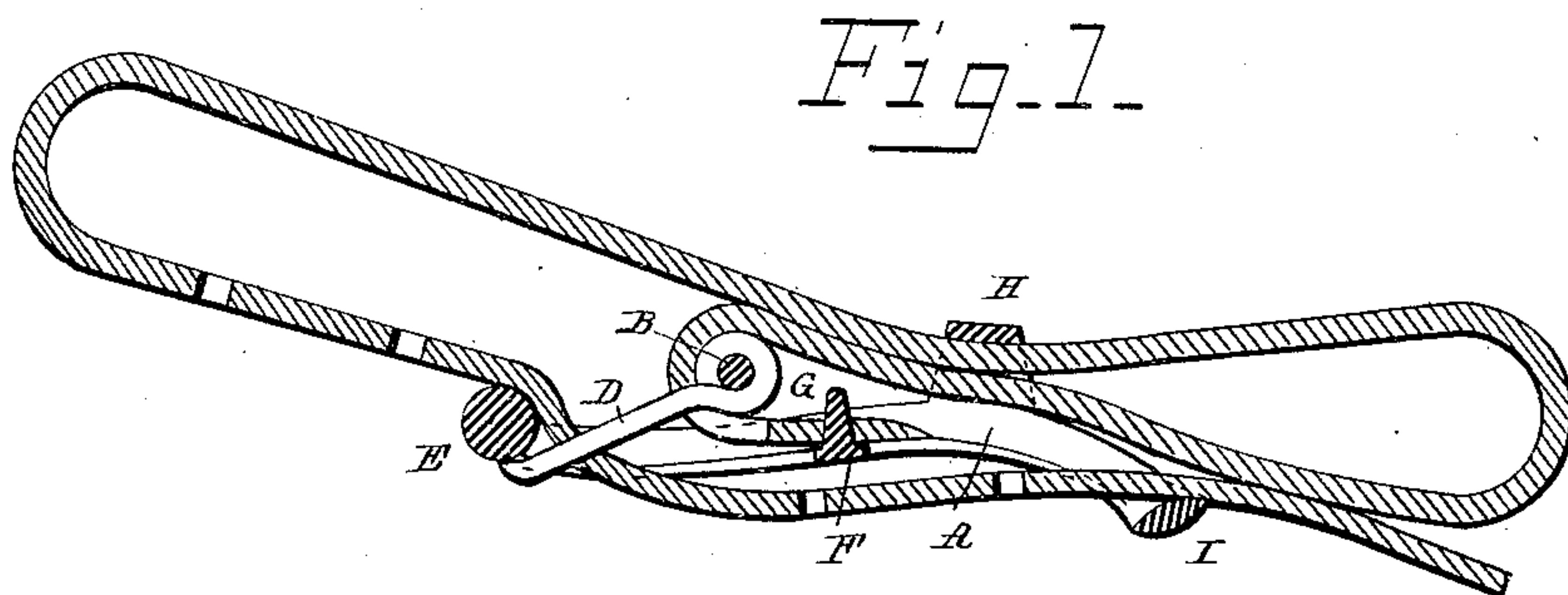
(No Model.)

J. SIMPSON, I. M. HATCHER & H. E. WILDERMUTH.

BUCKLE.

No. 329,860.

Patented Nov. 3, 1885.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SIMPSON, ISAAC M. HATCHER, AND HILORIUS E. WILDERMUTH, OF
COLUMBUS, OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO THE ECONOMY HALTER AND BRIDLE
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BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,860, dated November 3, 1885.

Application filed May 28, 1884. Serial No. 133,032. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH SIMPSON, ISAAC M. HATCHER, and HILORIUS E. WILDERMUTH, citizens of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles for Hame-Straps, &c., of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in buckles, which buckles are designed to be used more particularly for hame-straps, though their use is not necessarily confined to such, but may be applied wherever their peculiar construction will warrant. The object of the buckle is to so hold the strap that the ends may be securely confined in the said buckle, the unconfined portions forming loops. The buckle is made of such shape as to firmly hold the strap without any sharp bends, which would tend to wear and crack the leather.

The improvement consists, essentially, in connection with the various parts, of a cross-bar on the surface of the buckle, with a teat or lug projecting therefrom toward the other side or back of the said cross-bar, being placed to the rear of the tongue.

In describing the said buckle and its attachments, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section taken centrally through the buckle and a hame-strap secured in the same, and Fig. 2 a plan view of the buckle detached from the strap.

A represents the frame of the buckle, rectangular in general shape, the said frame being so bent as to form a compound curve, one end being more abrupt than the other. Near one end of the buckle is raised a loop, B, on the cross-piece of which are, on each side of the center, the annular shoulders C, between which is secured the pivoted tongue D, of usual construction, which passes through the frame and rests on an end piece, E, which may be round in cross-section, as shown, or have on it a loose cylinder, as is sometimes used in buckles, or the shape may be different as is desired. To

the rear of the tongue is a cross-piece, F, on the surface of the frame, having a lug or rigid tongue, G, projecting toward the back of the buckle. The location of this lug G is one of the principal features of the invention, as will be hereinafter set forth.

On the same side of the frame as the loop B is a loop, H, having a flat cross-piece, as shown, or the said cross-piece may have a convex bearing-surface. The loop H is situated about midway between the cross-piece F and the end I, which has considerable curve from the said loop and is provided with a double convex cross-piece.

Fig. 1 shows the buckle used for a hame-strap. The end of the strap is provided with a hole, through which the lug G is passed, the back of the strap being toward the surface of the buckle. It is then passed around the tongue-bar, where a slot is provided for the tongue, and within the loop H and beyond the bar I. Returning, it is passed between the loop H and the strap already in position and continued beyond the other end of the buckle. Returning, the tongue passes through one of a series of perforations and the free end confined under the bar I. It will be readily seen that while the lug G projects through and beyond the strap, and thus prevents all possibility of its slipping off, it in no wise interferes with or engages against the return fold of the said strap after it passes around the tongue-bar. This is not the fact when the lug projects from the rear or back toward the surface, as in all cases the tongue must be on the surface to give the proper finish.

The above is for a hame-strap; but to adapt it to a hip-strap, martingale, choke-strap, double rein, or any part of a harness where a loop is used, the strap is first placed over the lug with its finished side or surface toward the surface of the buckle; then around the tongue-bar and beyond, passing within the loop H. Instead of passing under the loop H in return, it is passed under the bar I, over the bar F—that is, across the surface of the buckle—engaging with the tongue and under the bar E, the free end passing beyond the buckle. Thus a loop

is formed at one end and the free end left, by which the said loop may be attached to the harness. Such an arrangement is not possible except when the teat or lug projects from the surface toward the back of the buckle.

5 Having described the invention, what we claim is—

10 The buckle herein described, consisting of the rectangular frame reversely curved longitudinally, said frame having a tongue-bar projecting from the back near one end, and carrying a pivoted tongue, the projecting loop H on the back near the other end, and the cross-

bar F, between the tongue-bar and the loop and on the surface or front of the frame, said bar carrying a lug or rigid tongue projecting from said bar toward the back of the buckle, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 15

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

ISAAC M. HATCHER.

HILORIUS E. WILDERMUTH.

Witnesses:

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D. L. FLICKINGER.