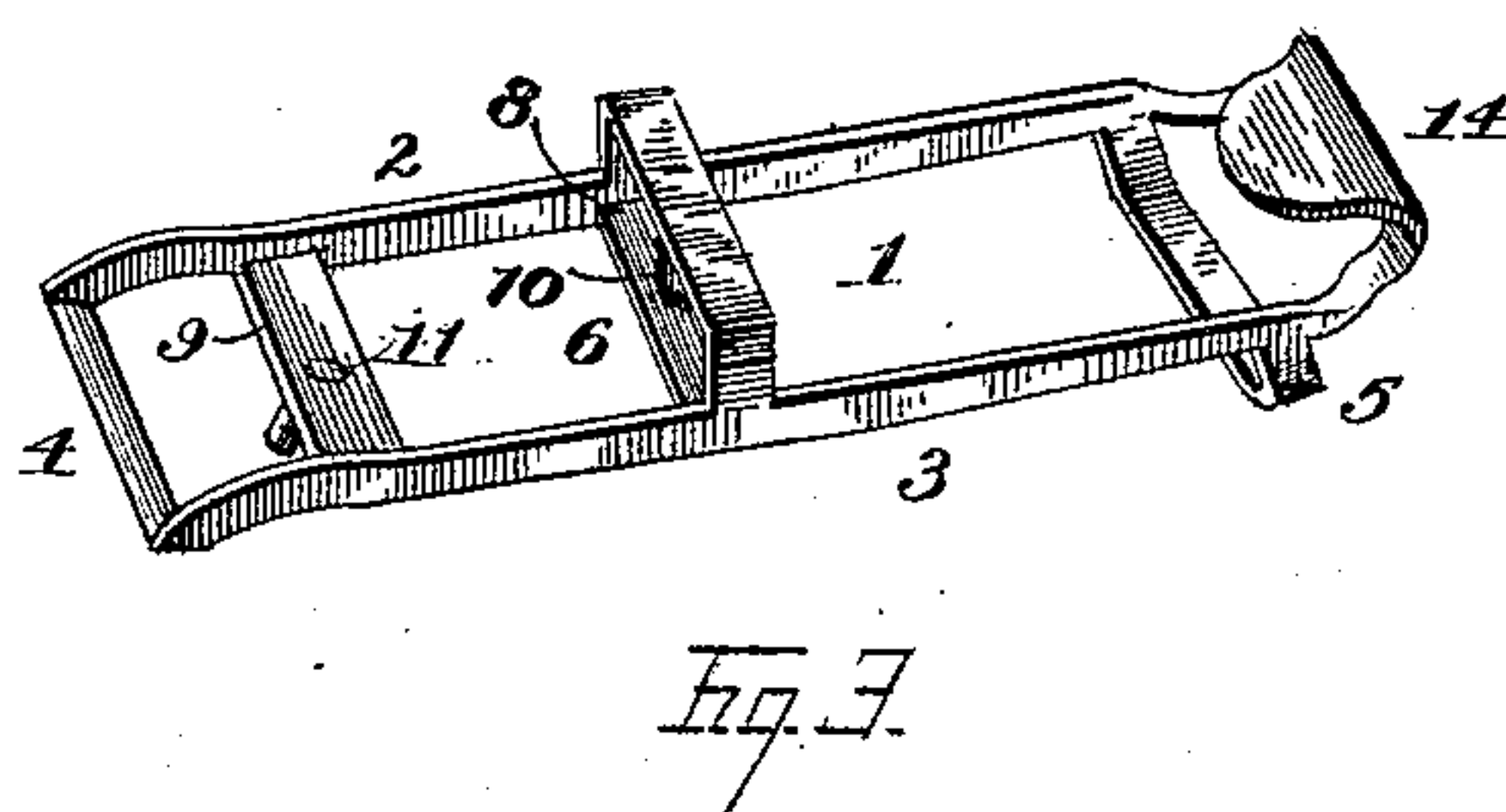
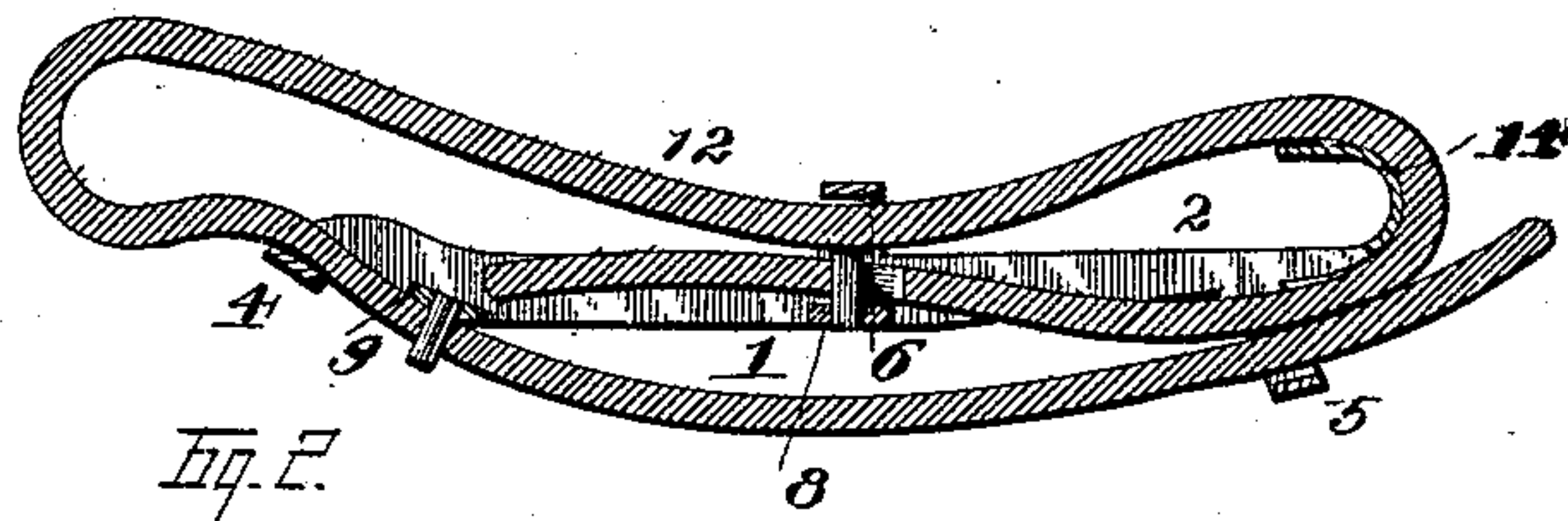
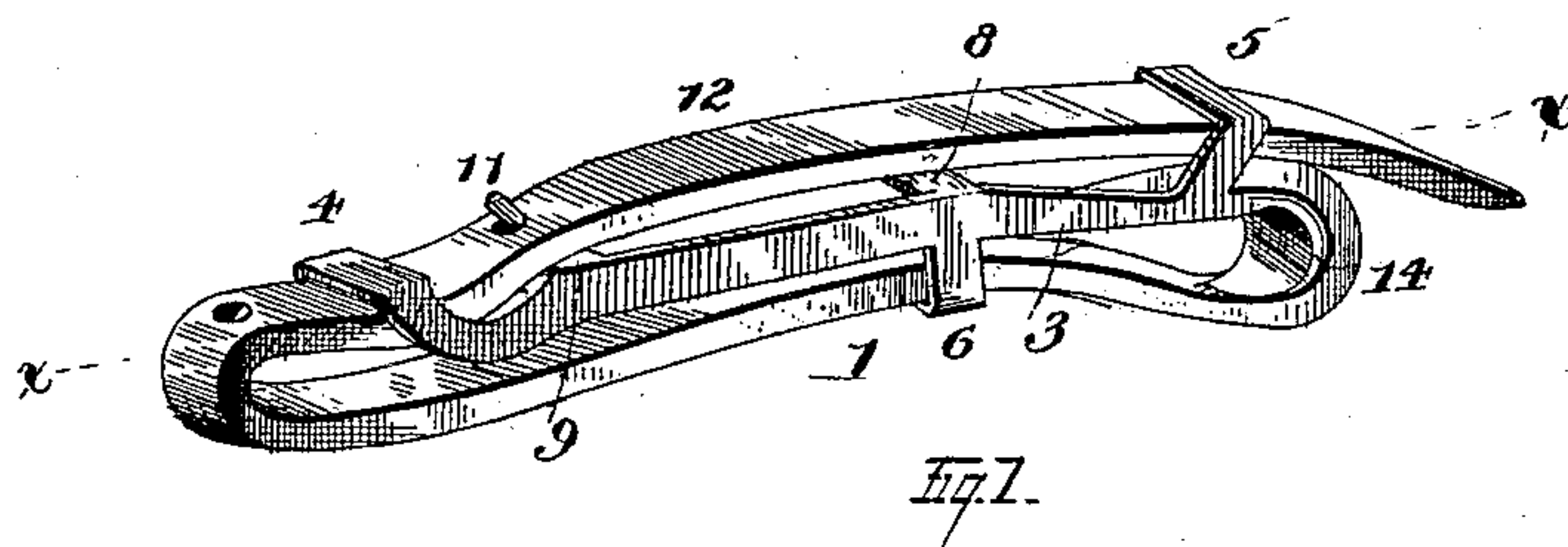


(No Model.)

R. M. DILLARD.
HAME STRAP FASTENER.

No. 407,893.

Patented July 30, 1889.



Witnesses
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W. H. Berghard

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT M. DILLARD, OF GOODLAND, KANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
CALVIN P. RUSSELL, OF SAME PLACE.

HAME-STRAP FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,893, dated July 30, 1889.

Application filed April 12, 1889. Serial No. 306,926. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT M. DILLARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Goodland, in the county of Sherman and State of Kansas, have invented a certain new and useful Hame-Strap Fastener; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to hame-strap fasteners; and it consists of the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In my present invention I aim to provide a hame-strap fastener in which the ends of the strap are connected to rigid studs or spurs located in a peculiar manner with relation to the buckle-frame, whereby the ends of the straps can be very readily and quickly disconnected from the studs without effort, and, in fact, in my device the end of the hame-strap can be easily disconnected by the teamster without removing the "mittens" or gloves from the hands.

To enable others to understand my invention, I will now proceed to a detailed description thereof in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my fastener in an inverted position and with the hame-strap in position therein. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the fastener with the hame-strap detached.

Like numerals of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings, in which—

1 designates the buckle-frame, which consists of the parallel side bars 2 3 and a series of three cross or "keeper" bars 4, 5, and 6, all of which are cast or formed of a single piece of metal for strength, simplicity, and cheapness. This buckle-frame is provided with two other cross-bars 8 9, located as hereinafter described, and each having a rigid post or stud 10 11, respectively, to which are fastened the ends of the hame-strap 12.

The cross keeper-bars 4 5 are arranged on

the lower side of the longitudinal bars of the buckle-frame, at opposite ends thereof, and these bars are located at different distances from said frame on different horizontal planes to properly receive the doubled ends of the hame-strap and confine the latter in place.

The remaining keeper-bar 6 is located on the opposite side of the buckle-frame from the bars 4 5, at or near the middle of said frame and nearly opposite to the central bar 8 thereof, to confine the strap (or double thickness of the latter) between said bars 6 8, as shown in Fig. 2.

The cross-bars 8 9 are also made or cast integral with the side longitudinal bars of the buckle-frame, and the cross-bar 8 is located at the middle of the buckle-frame, while the other bar 9 is located near one end thereof, close to the smaller keeper-bar 4. The studs 10 and 11 on these cross-bars 8 9 project or extend therefrom in opposite directions, and are thus located on different horizontal planes, the stud 10 of the central bar 8 projecting upward therefrom toward the keeper-bar 6 and terminating in close juxtaposition thereto, while the corresponding stud 11 of the bar 9 projects downward from its bar and terminates at a point below the lower face of the shorter keeper-bar 4.

At the end of the frame adjoining the lower keeper-bar 5 is provided a hook-shaped plate 14, which is made integral with the buckle-frame and forms a continuation of the side longitudinal bars of said frame, this hook-shaped or curved plate being extended from the buckle-frame in one direction, while the lower keeper-bar 5, at the same end of the frame, extends therefrom in an opposite direction. This plate is adapted to fit around the metallic loop on the lower or upper extremity of one of the hames, and it serves to prevent the hame-fastener from becoming displaced or sliding on the hames while adjusting the latter to the collar, and to take up the wear between the hame-strap and hames. One end of the hame-strap is first connected to the stud 10 on the bar 8 of the buckle-frame, and the curved or hook-shaped plate 14 is fitted around the metallic loop on the lower or upper end of one of the hames.

Said strap is then passed around the curved plate 14 to the upper side of the buckle-frame, beneath the upper keeper-bar 6 thereof, thence around the bar 9, between the latter 5 and the intermediate keeper-bar 4, at which point the end of the hame-strap is connected to the buckle-frame by means of the stud 11, fitting in an aperture in the strap, after which the free end of the strap is passed through 10 the lower keeper-bar 5, at the opposite end of the frame from the bar 9, to which said strap is rigidly connected. By arranging the fastening-bars 8 9 at the middle and near one end of the frame and locating the keeper-bars 4 5 15 6 in relation to said fastening-bars, as explained, the ends of the strap are securely connected to the buckle-frame, and they are confined in place, so that they cannot become accidentally disengaged under ordinary use.

20 It is obvious that the free end of the strap can be easily and expeditiously disconnected from the frame by merely pulling or moving the strap laterally of the bar 9 so as to withdraw the stud 11 from the strap. In fact this 25 adjustment of the strap can be readily performed without removing the gloves from the hands, which is highly desirable in extremely cold weather.

In practice I prefer to arrange the studs 10 30 11 at right angles to the line of the strap; but the stud 11 may be inclined slightly and the cross or keeper bar 4 may be located farther from cross-bar 9 when the buckle is to be used in connection with straps of greater 35 thickness than the one herein shown as an embodiment of my invention.

My fastener is extremely simple in construction, efficient and reliable in service, can be 40 easily and quickly adjusted and detached, and cheap of manufacture.

Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hame-strap fastener consisting of the frame having the longitudinal side bars and 45 the cross keeper-bars located at both ends of said longitudinal bars and at the middle thereof, the cross-bar 8, located close to the middle keeper-bar of the frame and having a stud which projects therefrom at right an- 50 gles to the longitudinal axis of the frame, another cross-bar 9, arranged near one of the end keeper-bars of the frame and having a stud which projects therefrom at right angles to the axis of the frame and in an opposite 55 direction from the stud on the other cross-bar 8, and a curved plate at the opposite end of the frame from the cross-bar 9, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A hame-strap fastener consisting of the 60 longitudinal side bars having a curved plate at one end, the keeper-bars located at opposite ends and the middle of said side bars on different horizontal planes with respect to each other and the curved plate, a cross-bar 8, lo- 65 cated at the middle of the side bars and having a stud which projects toward the upper keeper-bar 6, at the middle of the frame, and another cross-bar 9, located near one end of the side bars and the keeper-bar 4, and hav- 70 ing a fixed stud which projects in the reverse direction from its bar 9 to that of the stud on the bar 8, all of said parts being cast in a single piece, substantially as and for the purpose described. 75

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT M. DILLARD.

Witnesses:

J. C. F. MCKESSON,
FRANK M. DAVIS.