(No Model.)

A. W. DALTON.

BUCKLE.

No. 427,839. Patented May 13, 1890.

Fig. 1

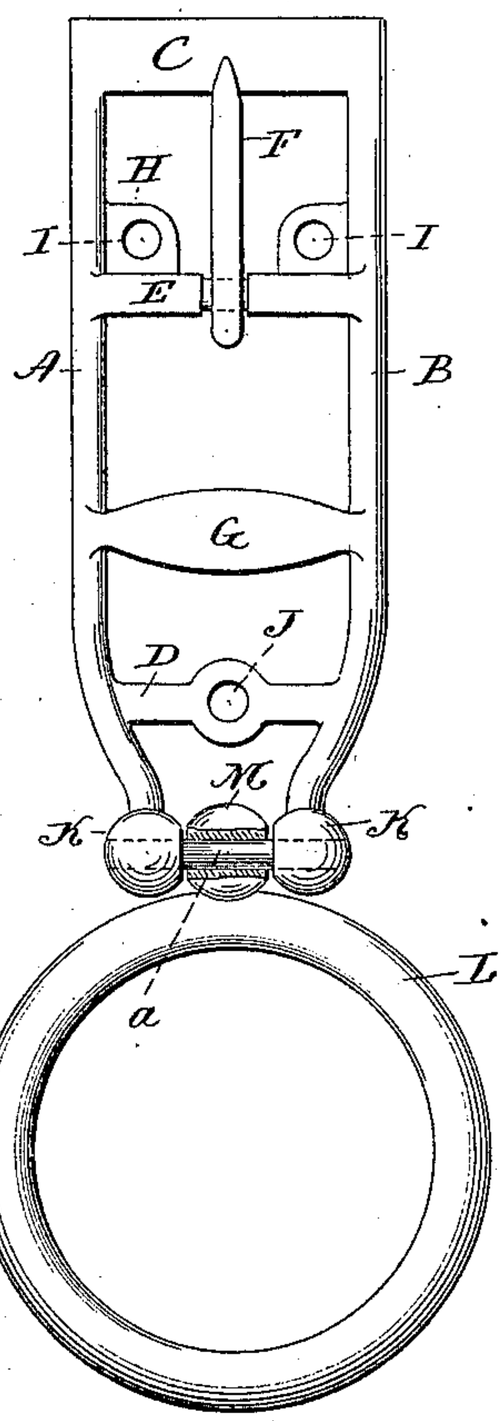
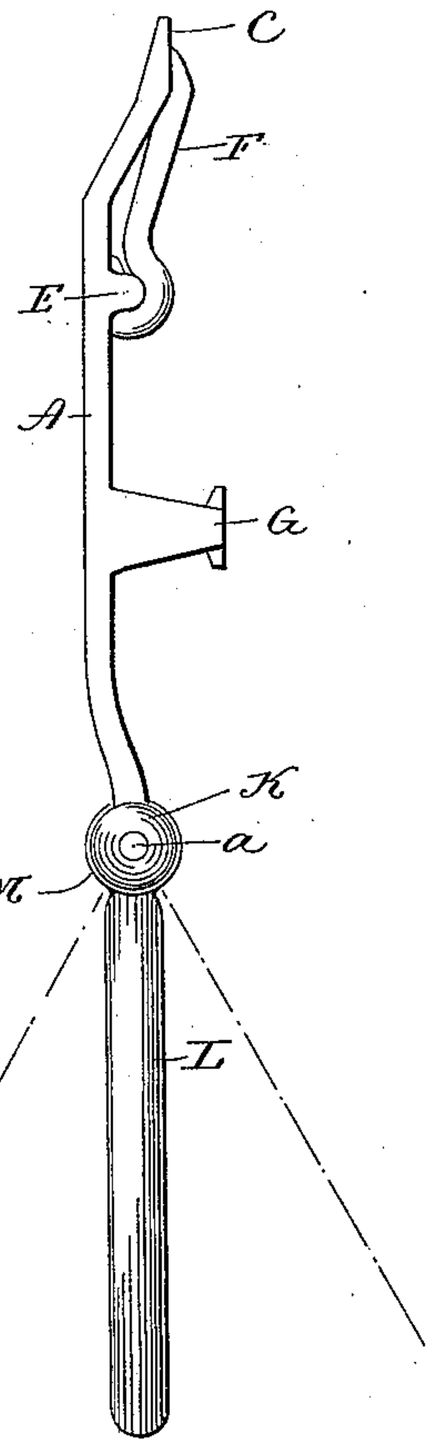


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW W. DALTON, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 427,839, dated May 13, 1890.

Application filed March 5, 1890. Serial No. 342,683. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW W. DALTON, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Harness-Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the buckle and loop complete, showing the parts of the loop in longitudinal section; Fig. 2, a side view of the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in harness-buckles, with special reference to the buckles employed at the ends of the back-strap to support the breeching.

In the more general construction of harness the lower end of the back-strap is turned back upon itself and buckled, forming a double end, within which a ring or loop is introduced, and to which the upper ends of the brace-straps are attached. In some cases a buckle has been constructed with a loop formed as a part of it, from which the breeching is supported; but in such case the loop has been a rigid part of the buckle. This rigidity makes this construction objectionable.

The object of my invention is the construction of a combined buckle and loop for back-strap, in which the loop shall be loose and free, substantially the same as when hung in the doubled strap, as before mentioned, and so that the same flexibility of connection between the buckle and the breeching will be attained; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The buckle-frame is composed of two sides A B, connected at the upper end by a bar C, and near the other end the two sides are connected by a bar D. Near the upper end is a transverse bar E, upon which the tongue F is hung, so as to swing freely, and so that its point may take a bearing on the bar C to engage the strap, which is passed from the back side of the bar C forward and over the tongue-bar, so that the tongue may pass through a hole in the strap. Below the bar E is a raised transverse bar G, which forms a tuck-loop for the strap.

The buckle is adapted to be attached to a pad formed on or attached to the lower end of the back-strap, and for such attachment lugs H are formed on the frame, through which holes I are made for the introduction of rivets, and the bar D is constructed with a like hole J, through which a rivet may pass, these rivets serving to attach the buckle to the pad. Below the bar D the two sides are turned inward toward each other, and between the ends K K of the respective sides of the frame a pintle *a* is introduced, forming an axis upon which the loop may swing.

L represents the loop, which is here represented as of the usual ring shape. It is constructed with a boss M corresponding to the distance between the two ends K K of the frame, and with a hole through it in the plane of the loop corresponding to the pintle *a* in the frame, as seen in Fig. 1. The boss M fills the space between the two ends K K, and thus the loop may swing on the pintle *a*, as an axis, outward and inward—that is, in a plane at right angles to the plane of the buckle. By this construction the buckle and loop are made as parts of a single structure, and the loop possesses the same freedom as if hung to the strap independent of the buckle.

I claim—

A buckle the frame of which is composed of two sides A B, with a bar C, connecting the two sides at one end, a tongue-bar E, connecting said two sides near said bar C, the tongue F, hinged upon said tongue-bar, the two sides extending from said tongue-bar and terminating in supports K K, and a pintle *a*, connecting said supports and in a plane parallel with the plane of the buckle, combined with a loop L, having a projection therefrom corresponding to the space between the two supports K K, the said pintle passing through the said projection and forming a hinge upon which the said loop L may swing, and so that the said loop will swing in a plane at right angles to the plane of the buckle-frame, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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