

(No Model.)

W. T. SCHENCK.
BUCKLE.

No. 458,239.

Patented Aug. 25, 1891.

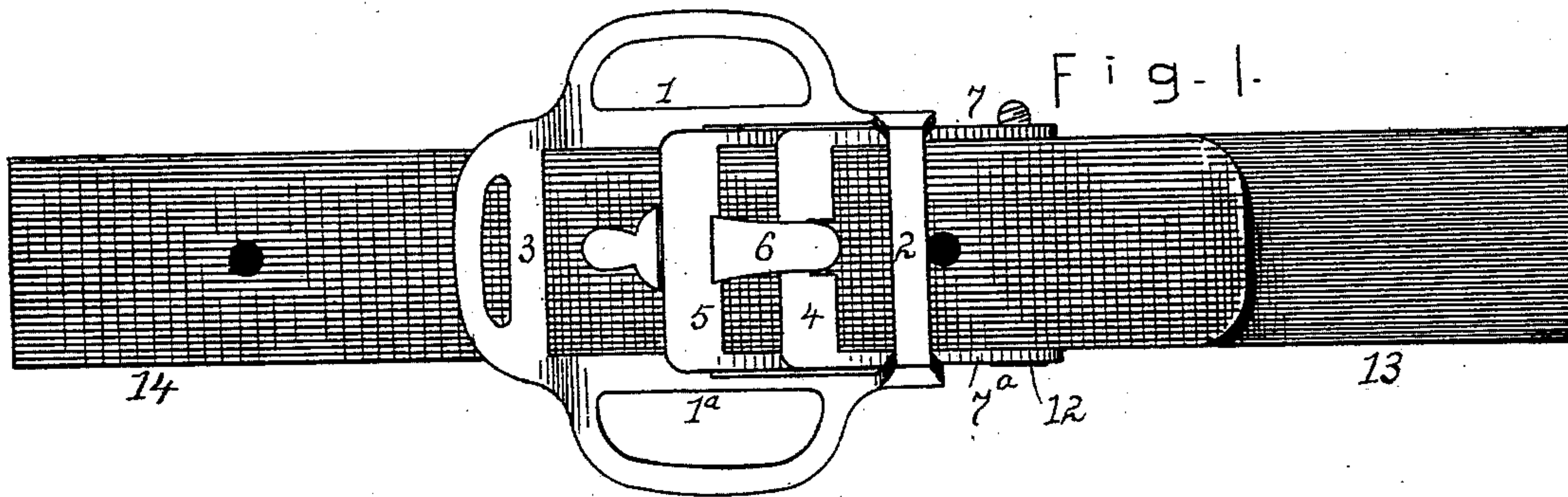


Fig. 2.

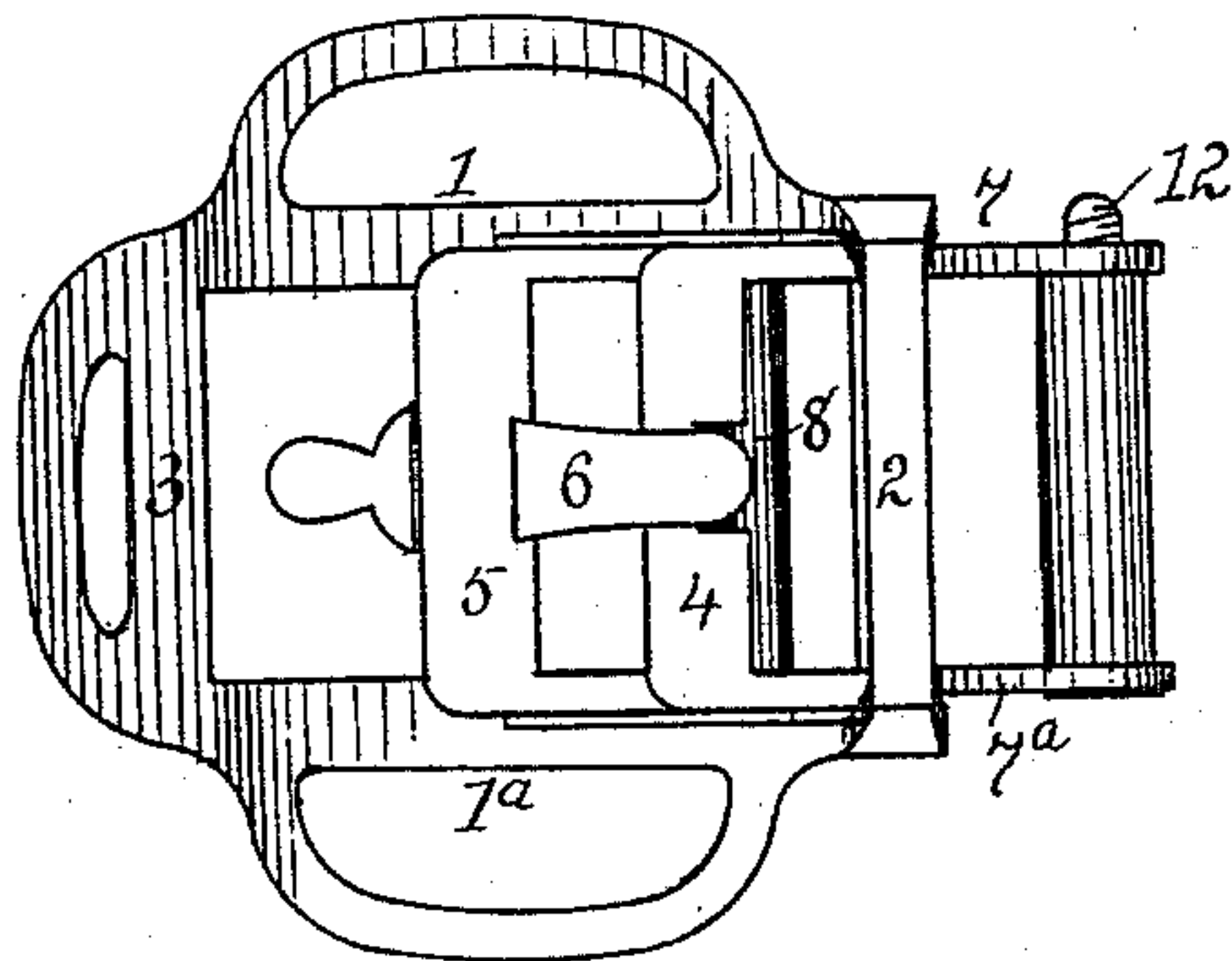


Fig. 4.

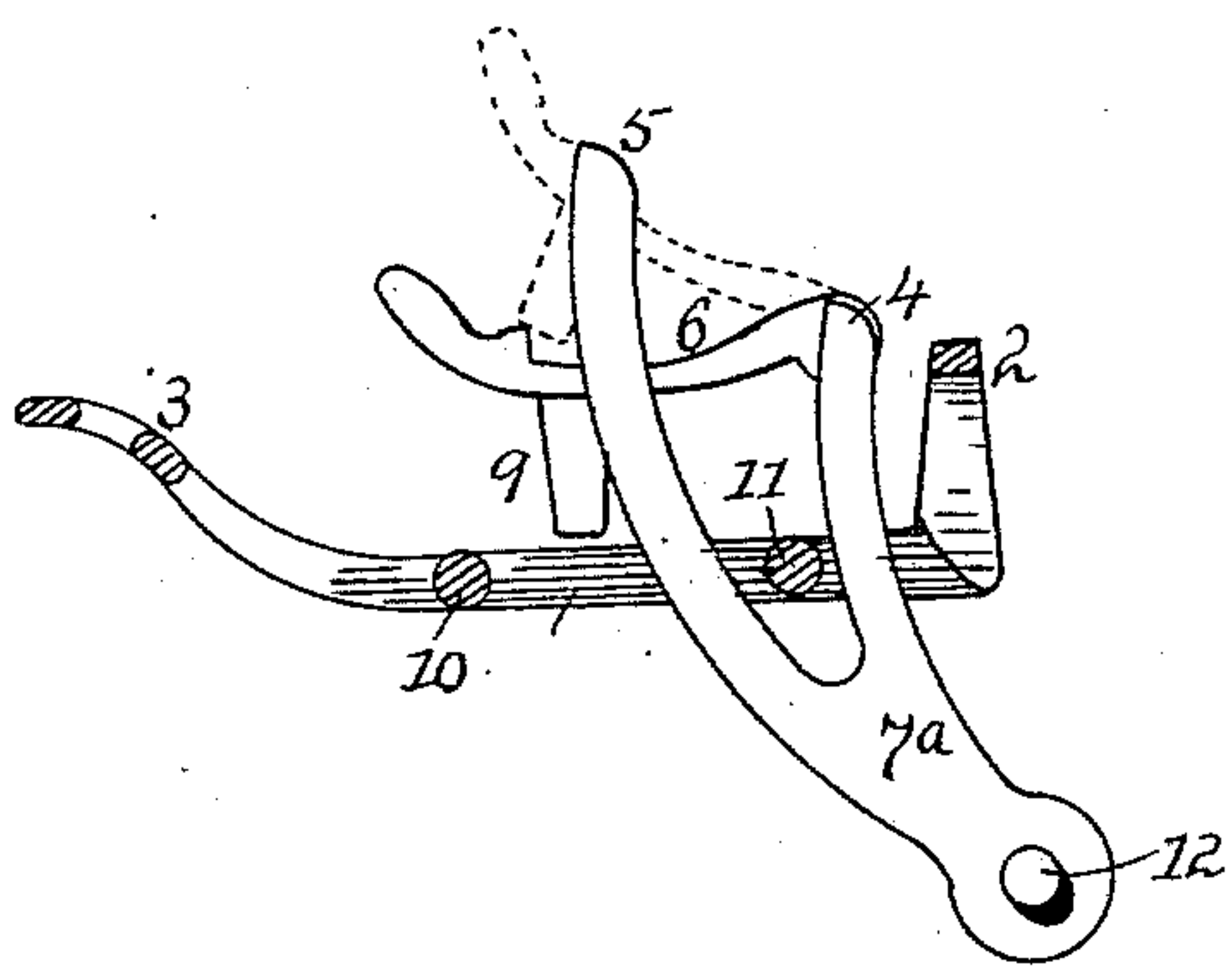
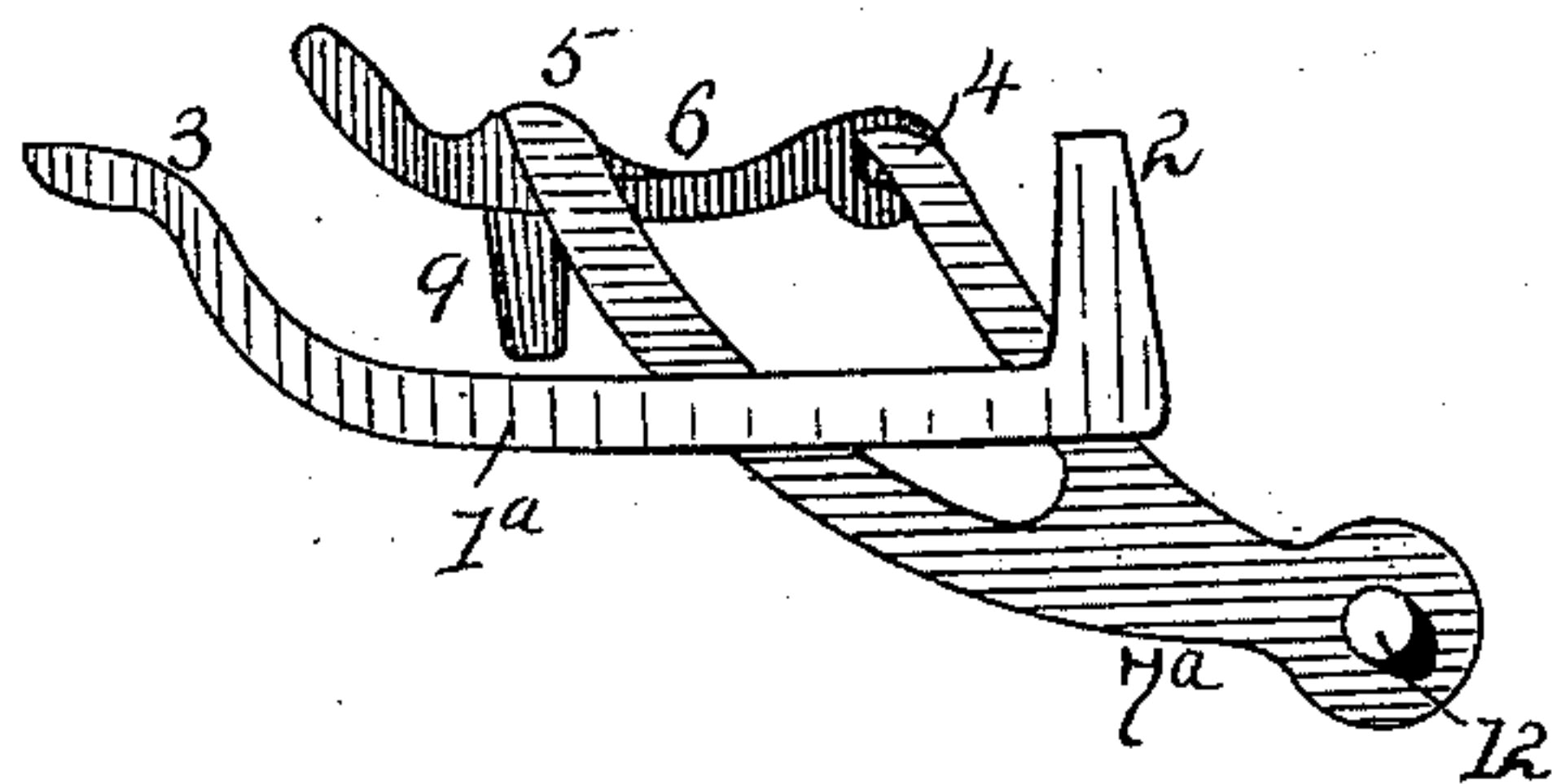


Fig. 3.



ATTEST

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. SCHENCK, OF MAROA, ILLINOIS.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,239, dated August 25, 1891.

Application filed April 8, 1891. Serial No. 388,075. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. SCHENCK, of Maroa, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Hame-Tug Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is designed to provide a hame-tug buckle which will combine with other desirable features the function of main-
10 taining its connection with the long tug under all circumstances, unless manipulated, and which may be easily manipulated.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a
15 representation of the buckle connected with the tugs. Fig. 2 shows the same disconnected from the tugs. Fig. 3 is a side view of the buckle as it appears when the tug is under strain. Fig. 4 shows in solid lines the man-
20 ner in which the buckle is affected by undue slackness in the tug, and also indicates by dotted lines the manner of detaching the tongue by hand.

The buckle is composed of two parts, one
25 secured to the hame-tug and the other coacting loosely with the part first named in the customary manner. The side bars 1 and 1^a and the end bar 3 have no particular distinguishing features. The loop 2 connects the
30 side bars, as do also cross-bars 10 and 11. (Seen in section in Fig. 4.) The side bars 7 and 7^a are bifurcated. The bifurcations em-

brace cross-bar 11, and the loops 4 and 5 connect respective opposite bifurcations. The tongue-bar 6 is pivotally connected with
35 cross-bar 4, is adapted to receive pressure from bar 5, and is provided with tongue 9. Bolt 12 connects side bars 7 and 7^a and provides a point of connection for the hame-tug 13.

The operation is obvious from an inspection of Figs. 3 and 4, and is as follows: When the tug is under strain, the tongue-bar is drawn by the bifurcated side bars into close
40 contact with the tongue-bar. When the tug is slackened, the bifurcated bars may assume the position shown in Fig. 4 without affecting the tongue-bar, and such bar may be easily raised, when desired, to shift the long
45 tug 14 from one hole to another.

I claim—

In hame-tug buckles, the combination of the frame consisting of side bars 1 and 1^a, loop 2, cross-bars 10 and 11, bifurcated side
50 bars 7 7^a, embracing cross-bar 11 and having loops 4 and 5, and tongue-bar 6, pivotally connected with loop 4, extended under loop 5, and provided with tongue 9, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM T. SCHENCK.

Attest:

I. D. WALKER,
L. P. GRAHAM.