(No Model.)

T. H. MEHRING.

TRACE BUCKLE.

No. 505,473. Patented Sept. 26, 1893.

FIG. 1.

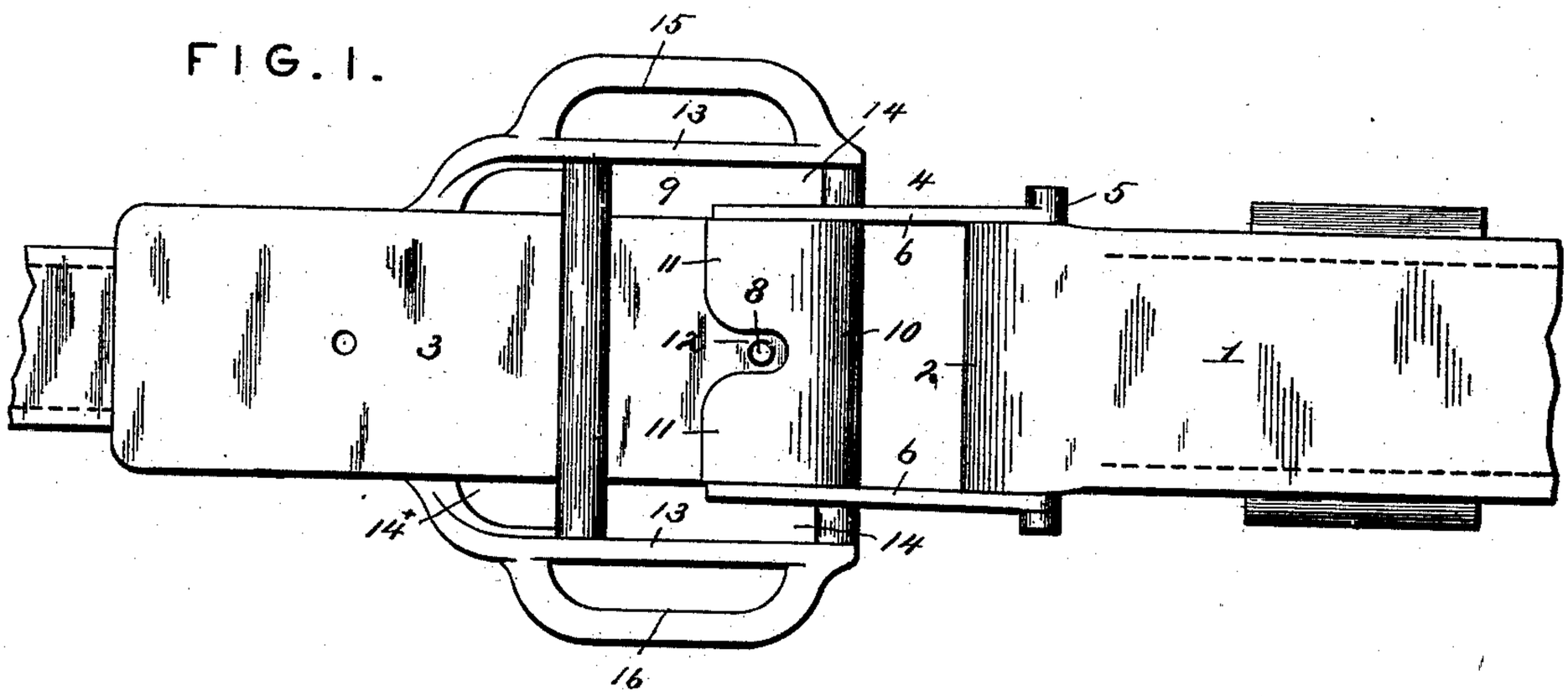


FIG. 2.

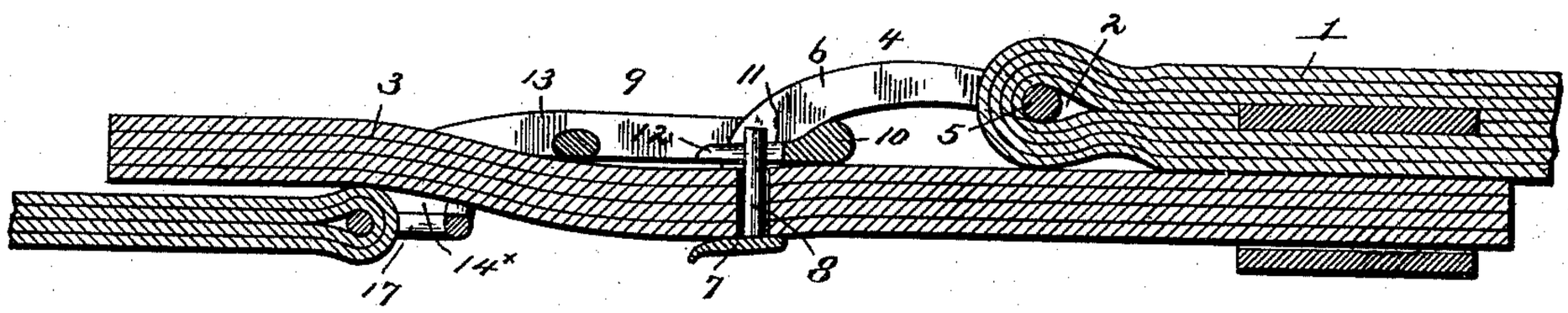
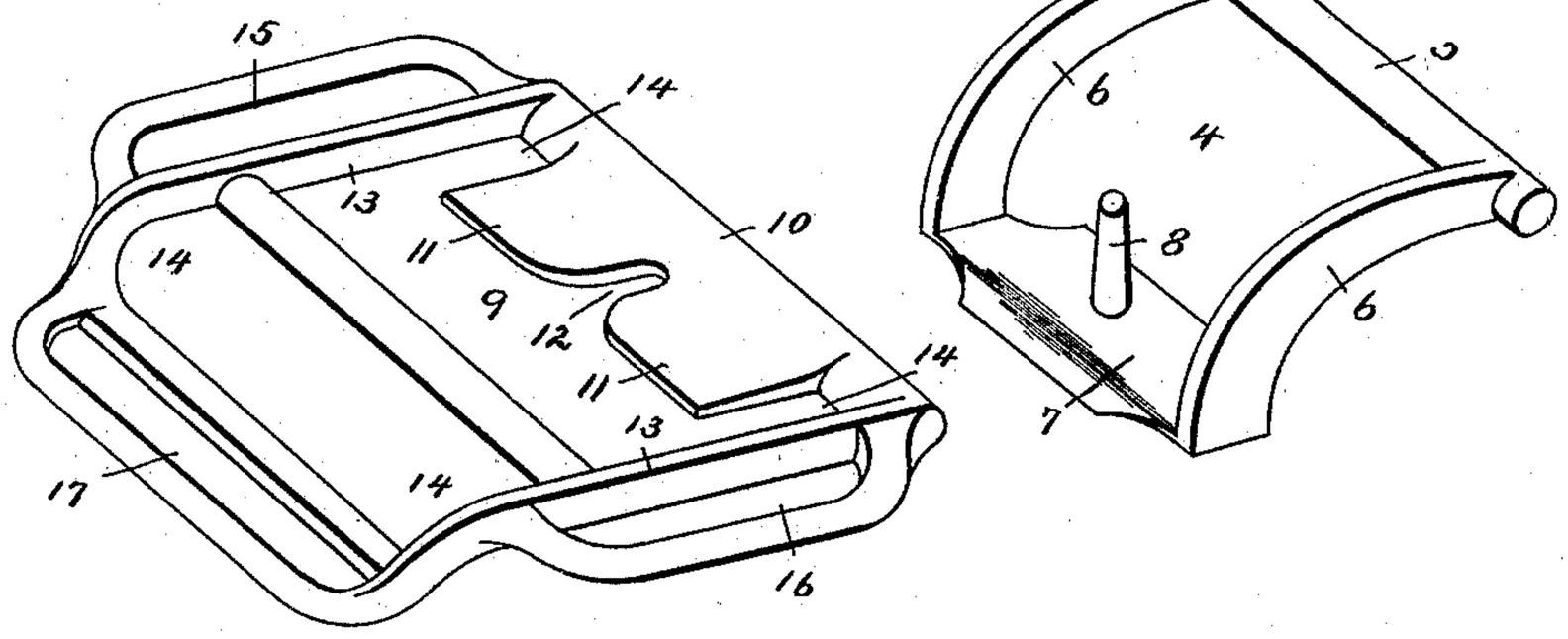


FIG. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE H. MEHRING, OF YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

TRACE-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,473, dated September 26, 1893.

Application filed January 21, 1893. Serial No. 459,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE H. MEHRING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yankton, in the county of Yankton and State of South Dakota, have invented a new and useful Trace-Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to trace buckles, and it has for its object to construct a device of the character set forth in such manner that it may be readily attached and detached in case of an accident to release the harness or tighten the same up, and to avoid tearing or breaking away of the leather in the several straps that engage the same.

With this object in view, the invention consists of the construction and arrangement of the parts as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a portion of a tug and trace, showing the improved buckle applied in connection therewith and illustrating the parts of the buckle drawn taut against each other to their fullest extent. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the device as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the parts of the buckle detached.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the tug, the end of which is doubled as usual to form a transverse eye 2, and 3 is the trace. The tug-section 4 of the buckle is formed with a forward cross-bar 5, that is movably secured in the eye 2 of the tug, and from said cross-bar extend two outwardly-curved arms 6, 6, that are connected by an outer plate 7, at the rear ends, that has an inwardly projecting lug or pin 8. The locking portion 9 of the buckle consists of a substantially rectangular frame, with a front cross-bar 10, from the central portion of which rearwardly project a pair of flat lugs 11, with an intervening opening or recess 12 between the same that is adapted to allow the inwardly-projecting portion of the pin or lug aforesaid to enter between the said flat lugs without touching at any point, and to permit the parts of the buckle to be properly adjusted when strain or tension is applied thereto. Extending rearwardly from the opposite ends of the bar 10 are a pair of side-bars 13, between which and the outer terminations of the said flat lugs 11 recesses 14 are formed that extend entirely to the said bar 10, and are wider than the width of the outwardly-curved side-bars or arms 6, 6, of the tug-section of the buckle, the said recesses 14 having angular sides, and the bars or arms 6, 6, are caused to bear directly against the cross-bar 10 and away from contact with the outer terminations of the flat lugs 11, to thereby obviate any lateral pressure being brought to bear against the said flat lugs and prevent pressure on the inwardly-projecting portion of the projecting lug or pin 8. The side-bars 13 are formed with loops 15 and 16, for the attachment of the backband and girth, and another loop $14^{\times}$ projects from the end of the locking portion of the buckle and is curved slightly outward, thus allowing the billet of the trace to pass through it. The termination of the said loop $14^{\times}$ is further provided with a smaller loop 17, to which a suitable strap may be attached if found desirable.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the pin or lug 8 produces no strain whatsoever on the part through which it passes; and further, that the front cross-bar 10, of the locking portion 9, of the buckle receives the direct strain transmitted through the curved arms 6, 6, the latter having bearing against the said cross-bar and not against any portion of the flat lugs 11, whose recess 12 surrounds the inwardly-projecting portion of the lug or pin 8. It will be observed further that the front cross-bar 10, of the locking portion 9, of the buckle is flush with the side-bars 13 thereof, and when the several straps or parts are arranged in connected position the curved arms 6, 6, engage the cross-bar 10 in such manner that it will be impossible for the inwardly-projecting portion of the lug or pin 8 to in anywise be engaged by the flat lugs 11.

This form of buckle will be found very useful in quickly detaching fallen animals and allowing them to rise to their feet, when the several parts may be again quickly connected without delay and inconvenience. It will

also be understood that the buckle may be made of suitable material and in varying sizes.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

In a buckle of the character set forth, the combination of a tug-section having outwardly-curved side-bars extending from an inner straight cross-bar, and an outer end-plate having an inwardly-projecting pin or lug, and a locking-section having a front cross-bar flush with side-bars extending rearwardly therefrom and terminating in loops, a pair of flat lugs being extended rearward from the said cross-bar and flush with the upper surface of the latter, and having a recess between the same at the center, and recesses 14 between the outer terminations thereof whose front walls terminate in rounded exposed portions of the front cross-bar of the locking-section, the curved side-bars of the tug-section being flattened and engaging the said rounded exposed portions of the front cross-bar of the locking-section, substantially as described.

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

THEODORE H. MEHRING.

Witnesses:
CHRISTIAN HAMEISTER,
AUGUST GOETZ.