

No. 613,121.

Patented Oct. 25, 1898.

J. T. CONDON.
HARNESS LOOP.

(Application filed Feb. 3, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

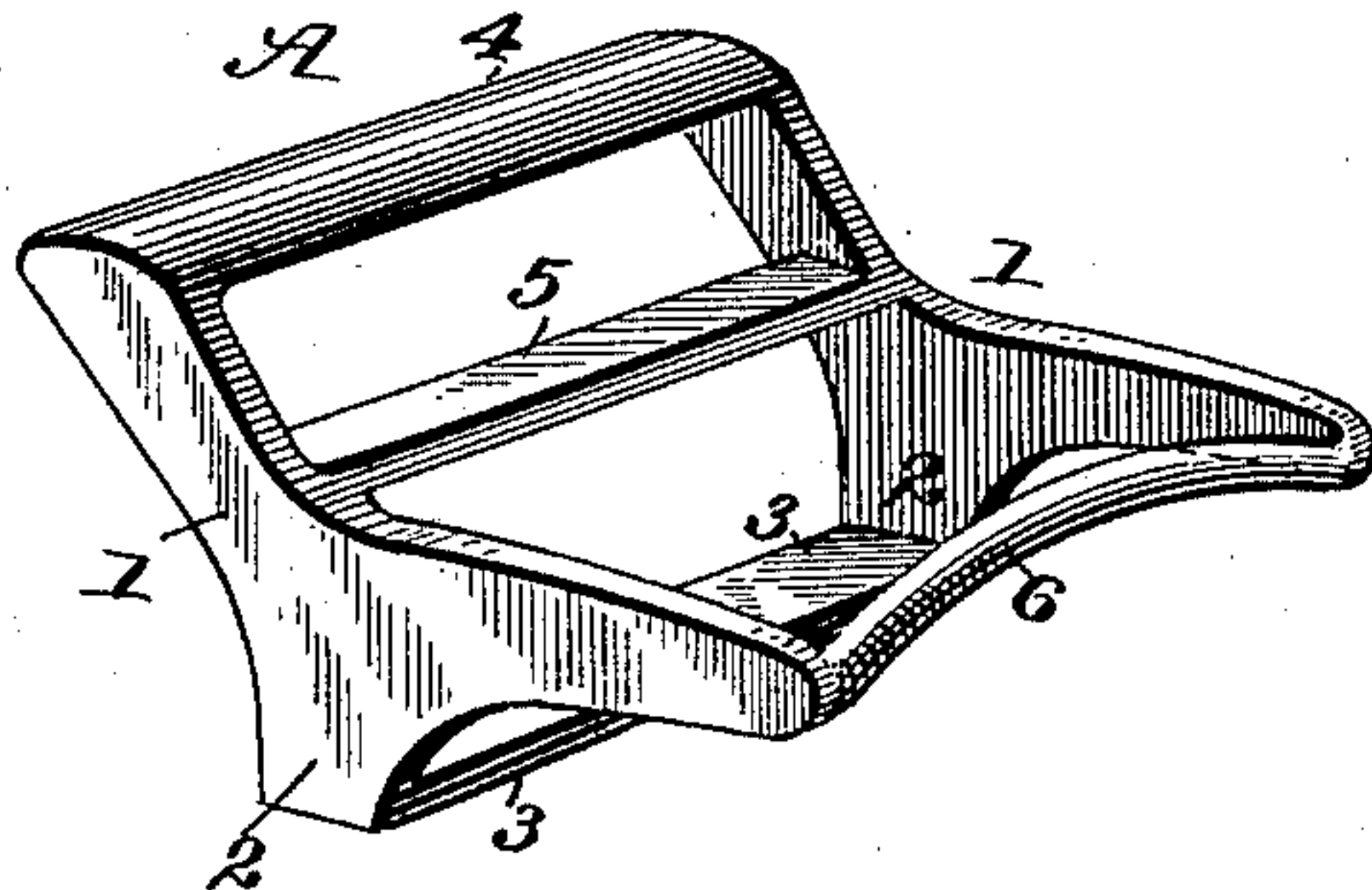


Fig. 2.

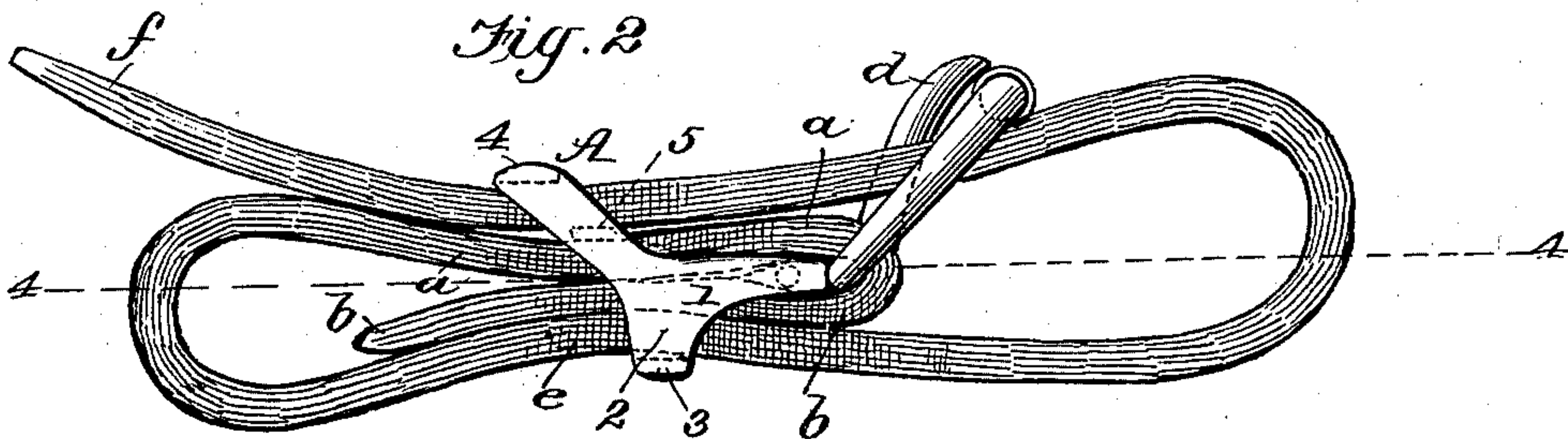


Fig. 3.

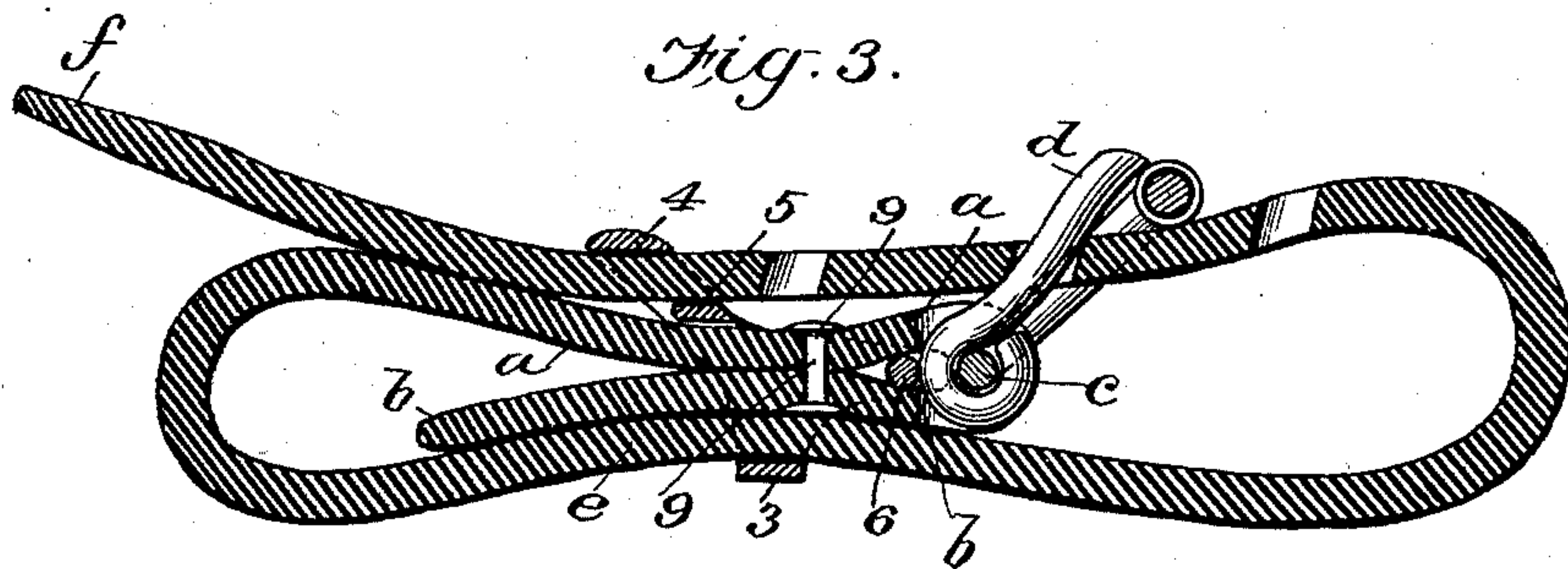
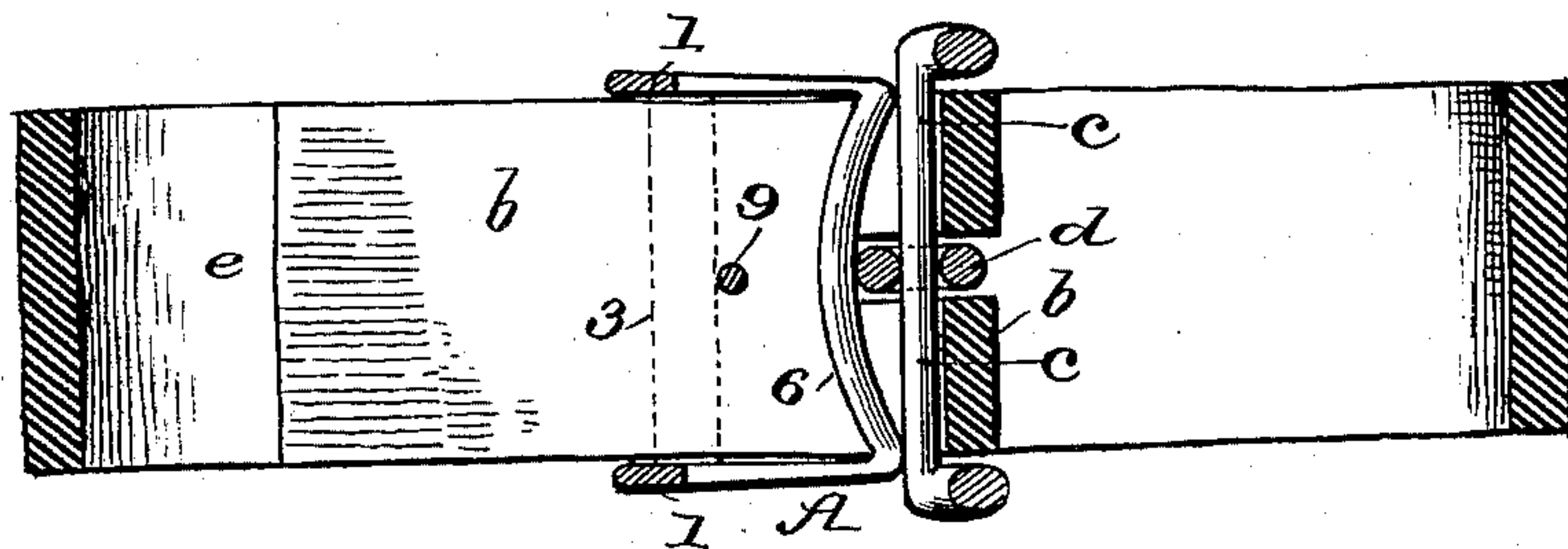


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

Jos. A. Ryan
Amos W. Hart

INVENTOR

John T. Condon.

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN THOMAS CONDON, OF LEMARS, IOWA, ASSIGNOR TO MARY A. CONDON,
OF SAME PLACE.

HARNESS-LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,121, dated October 25, 1898.

Application filed February 3, 1898. Serial No. 668,925. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN THOMAS CONDON, of Lemars, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Harness-Loop, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in the class of skeleton metal loops which are applied to various portions of harness, more especially to neck-yoke, breast, hame, and breeching straps, for the purpose of securing the ends of the same at points contiguous to the buckles.

My improvement is embodied in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter described, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved loop. Fig. 2 is a side view of the loop and strap combined as in practical use. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of the loop and strap. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

My loop A (see Fig. 1) is constructed integrally of parallel obtuse-angled side bars 1, having pendent ears 2, and four transverse bars 3 4 5 6. The lower bar 3 joins the bases of the aforesaid ears 2, while the top bar 4 connects the extremities of the shorter arms of the side bars 1. The straight bar 5 is between the bars 3 and 4 and arranged parallel thereto. The front ends of the side bars 1 are connected by the bar 6, which is curved inward for the purpose hereinafter stated.

In the practical application of the loop A (illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3) the bight or loop *a b* of the strap, which is permanently attached to the buckle, passes twice or is doubled between the lower and middle bars 3 and 5 of loop A, and its lengths *a b* are per-

manently secured together by means of a rivet 9 at a point between the bars 3 and 6. In this attachment the front loop-bar 6 lies in contact with the tongue pivot-bar *c* of the buckle, and its curvature adapts it to accommodate the loop of the buckle-tongue *d*, as shown in Fig. 4. Thus undue movement or “play” of the buckle in the strap-loops *a b* is prevented.

The middle bar 5, together with cross-bar 3, confines adjacent portions *a b* of the strap or holds them and the body *e* of the strap in loose contact with each other and also separates the free point *f* of said strap from part *a*, so that it is loosely held by or beneath the top bar 4. It will be observed also that the middle bar 5, being located in rear of the lower bar 3, provides ample space for the rivet 9 and for manipulation of tools for upsetting the same. My loop A is thus adapted for use along with a buckle proper for securing the strap at a point adjacent to the latter, whereby stitching is dispensed with.

What I claim is—

The combination with the strap and buckle of the metallic loop, comprising obtuse-angled side bars, having pendent ears, the four connecting-bars, one being curved inward, and the middle of the three rear bars being located in rear of the bottom one and confining the loop of the strap and the front bar being curved to accommodate the buckle-tongue, but its ends being in contact with the buckle-frame, as shown and described.

JOHN THOMAS CONDON.

Witnesses:

MATIE C. CLARKE,
G. A. SAMMIS.