

No. 618,745.

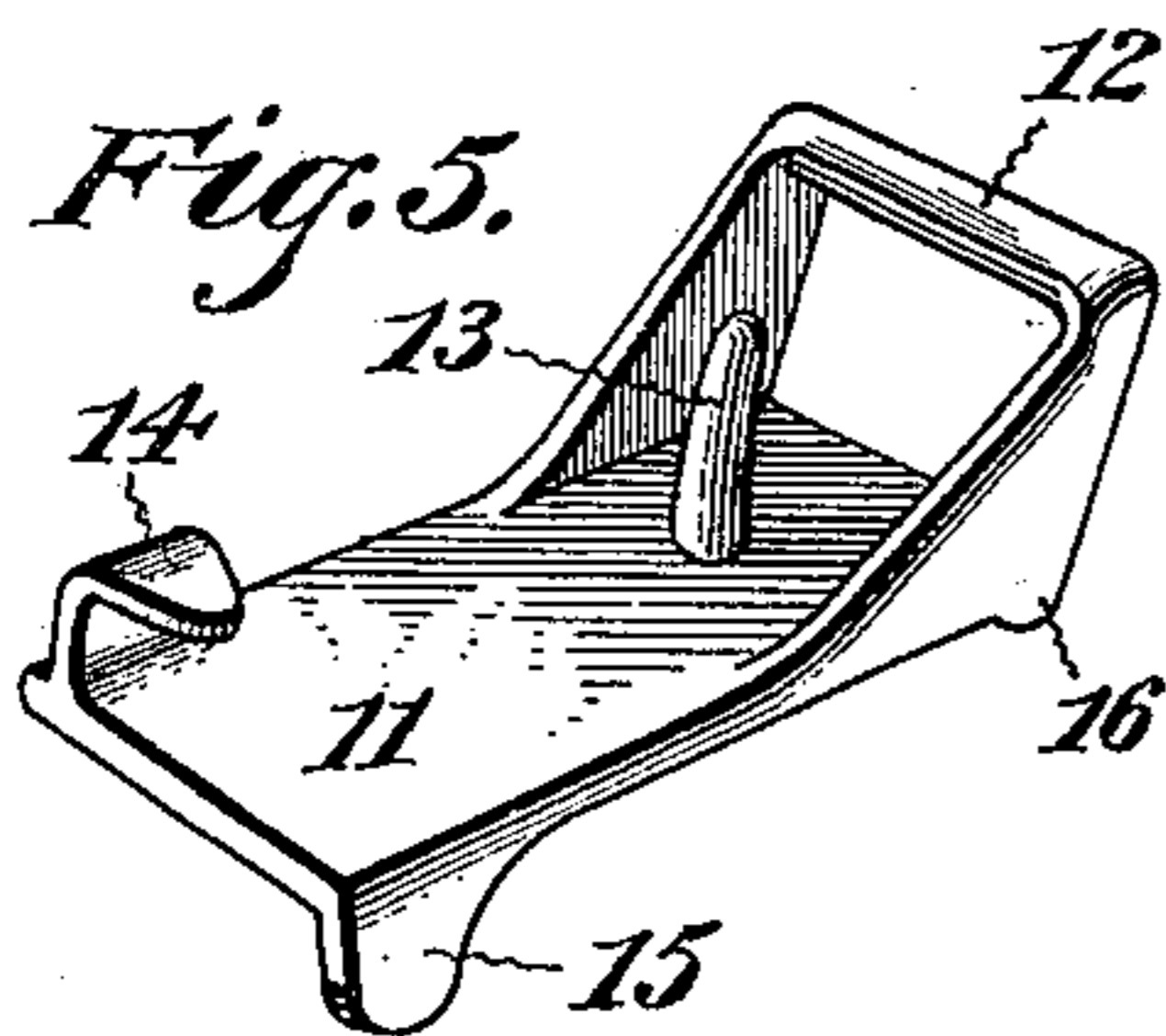
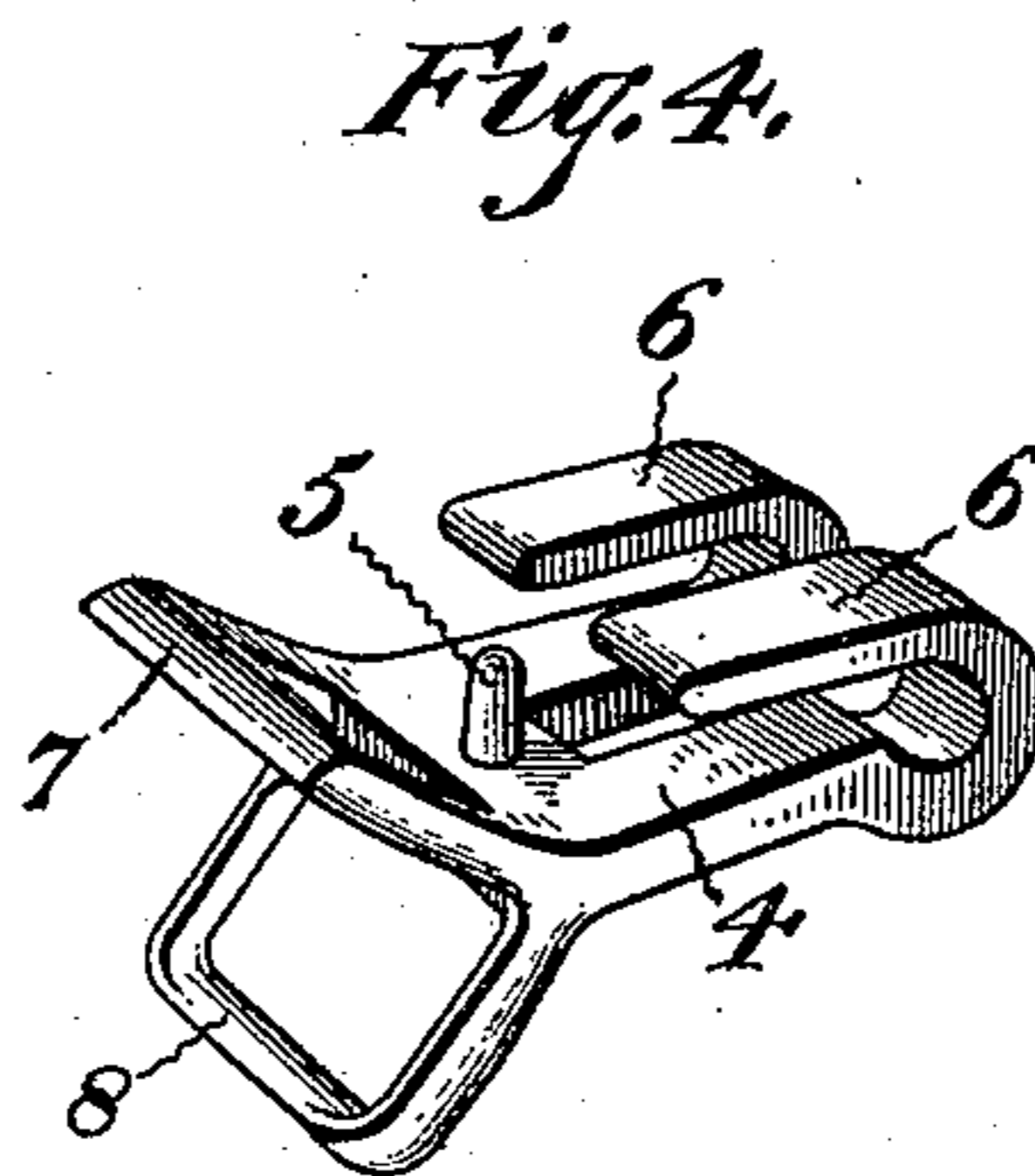
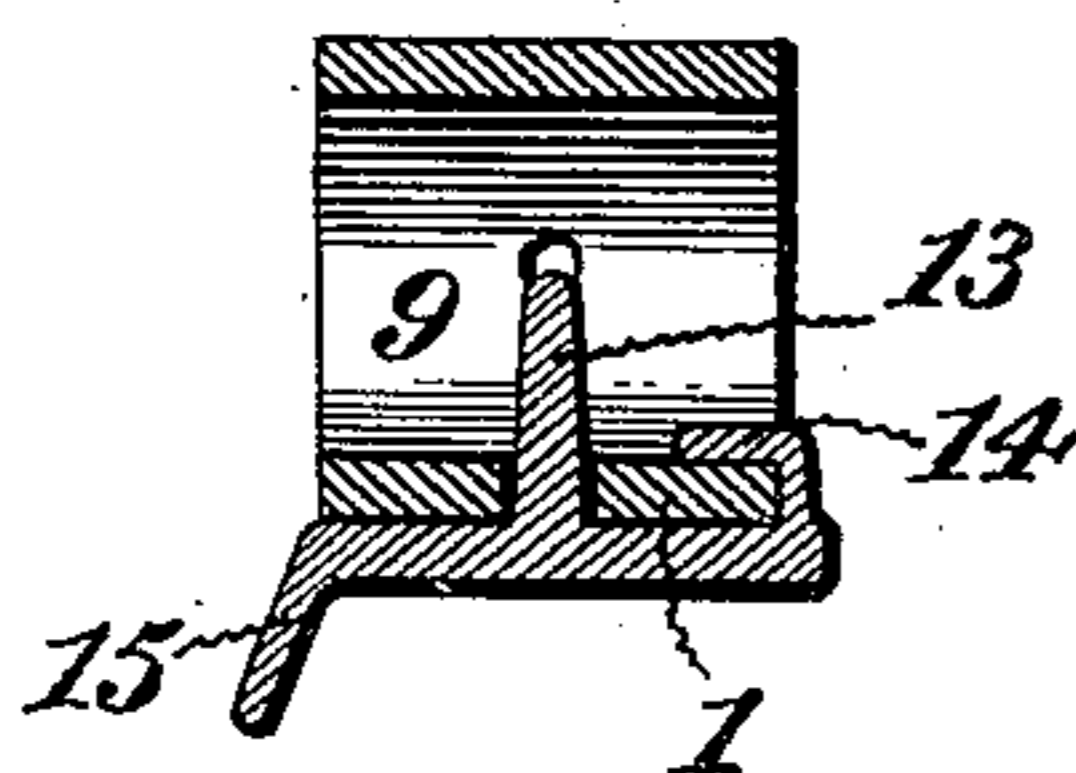
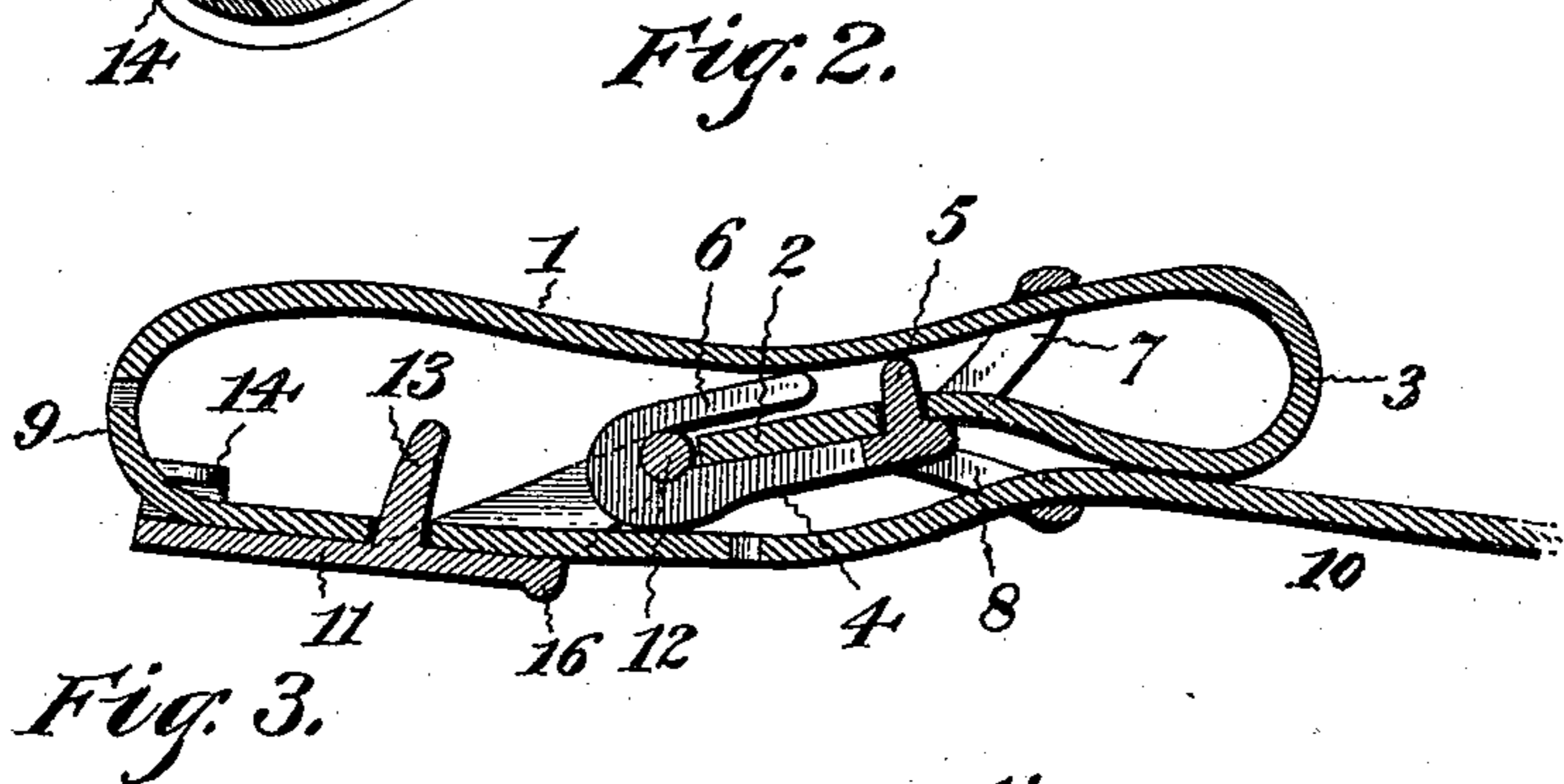
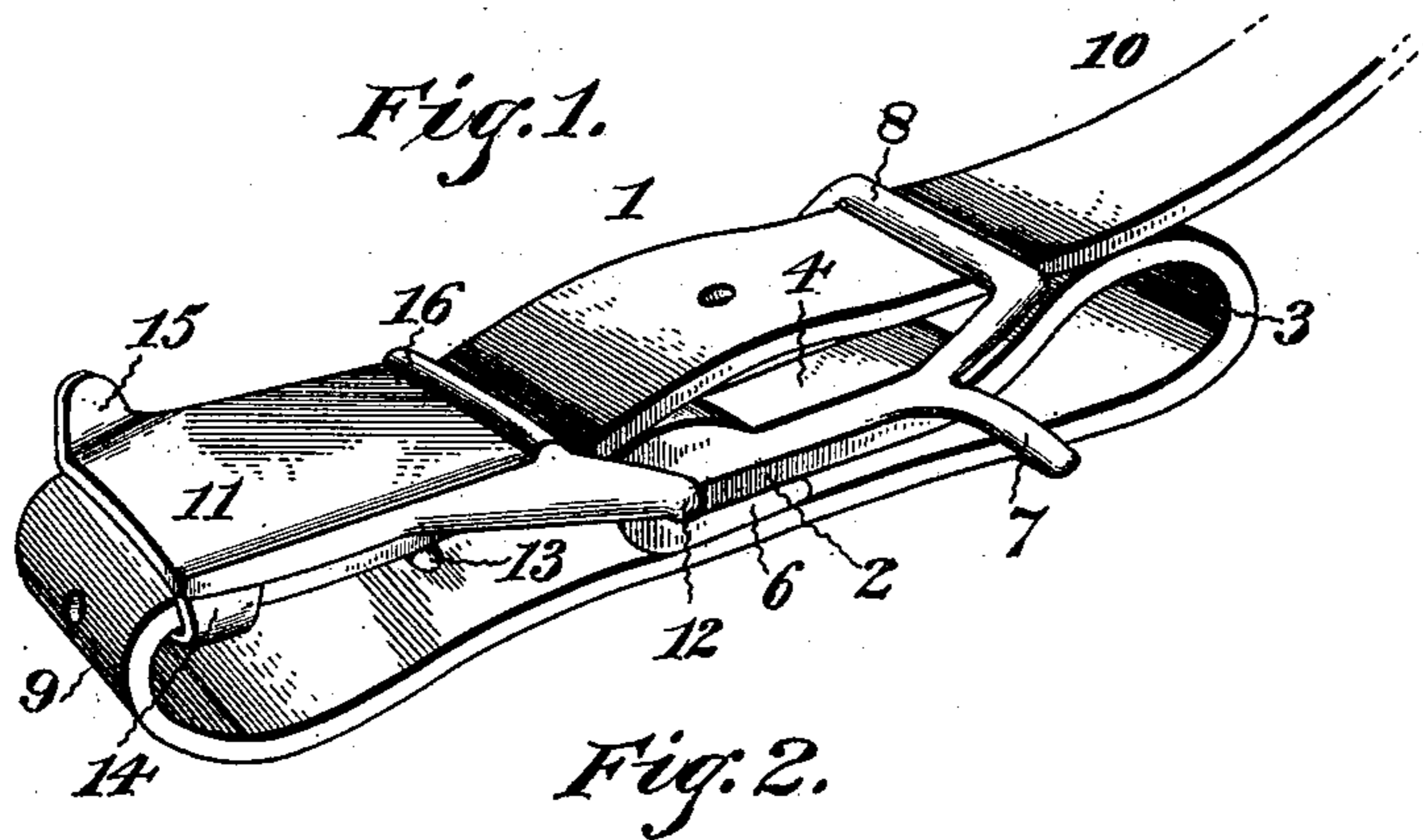
Patented Jan. 31, 1899.

H. G. SPRAKER.

HAME STRAP.

(Application filed July 12, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Inventor.

Henry G. Spraker,

Witnesses

Harold H. Simms. By his Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. SPRAKER, OF RICH HILL, MISSOURI.

HAME-STRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,745, dated January 31, 1899.

Application filed July 12, 1897. Serial No. 644,294. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. SPRAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rich Hill, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Hame-Strap, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in hame-straps.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of hame-straps, more especially the means for forming the loops which are connected with the hames and the means for fastening the end of the strap.

A further object of the invention is to enable the hame-strap to be attached to the fastening devices or buckles without riveting it or stitching it to the same, and to provide simple and efficient means for enabling the hame-strap to be readily fastened and unfastened.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hame-strap constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the inner buckle. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the outer buckle.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 designates a hame-strap having one end 2 doubled on itself to provide an end loop 3 to receive the ring or loop of one of a pair of hames in the usual manner, and the said end 2 is detachably connected to an inner buckle 4, provided on its upper face with a stud 5, which engages a perforation of the end 2 of a hame-strap. The buckle 4 is provided at its inner end with a pair of hooks 6, having their terminals arranged parallel with the adjacent face of the body portion of the buckle and forming a recess to receive the end 2 of the hame-strap. When there is any strain on the hame-strap, as is the case when it is in use, the end 2 cannot possibly become disengaged from the stud 5, but may be readily detached from the inner buckle when the strap is loose.

The buckle 4 is provided with a pair of divergent loops 7 and 8, having their apex arranged at the outer end of the body portion of the buckle, and the doubled end 2 of the hame-strap extends through the upper loop 7. The loops 8 are of equal dimensions and extend outward from the body portion equal distances, and their outer terminals are arranged in the same transverse plane.

The hame-strap extends from the inner buckle 4 and is doubled to form a loop 9 for engaging the other hame, and the free end 10 of the strap is engaged by an outer buckle 11 and is received in the lower loop 8 of the inner buckle, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings. The buckle 11 is provided at its inner end with an angularly-disposed loop 12, which is linked into the hooks 6 of the inner buckle 4 and which is interposed between the bend of the same and the end 2 of the hame-strap, the outer portion of the loop 12 being rounded to form a pintle, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings, so that the inner and outer buckles are hinged together. The body portion of the buckle 11 consists of a plate, and it is provided at its inner face with a stud 13, which engages one of a series of perforations of the free end of the strap, and the stud 13 is held in engagement with the strap by a hook 14, located at one of the side edges of the buckle at the outer end thereof and engaging the adjacent edge of the strap.

The stud 13 is slightly canted and extends toward the inner end of the buckle, whereby the strain on the strap draws the latter tightly against the plate or body portion of the buckle.

A lip 15 is preferably arranged at the opposite edge of the strap and is adapted to be readily pressed by the thumb of the operator to disengage the hook 14 from the hame-strap to release the same when it is desired to unfasten the hames. The hame-strap is quickly fastened by inserting the stud 13 in one of the perforations of its free end and engaging the hook 14 with the adjacent edge of it. When the hook is disengaged from the hame-strap, the outer buckle swings downward and the said strap may be readily withdrawn from the loops 8 and 12.

If preferred, a roller may be mounted at the inner end of the plate or body portion of the

buckle 11 instead of the heavy roll edge 16; also, the shape of the body portion of the outer buckle may be made to conform to the strap to which it is to be applied. The inner buckle
5 can be used in connection with the ordinary buckle, and the end 2 of the strap detachably secures such a buckle in the hooks 6.

It will be seen that the hame-strap is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that is adapted to be readily attached to and unfastened from a hame, and that the buckles can be used together or separately.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. A device of the class described comprising
20 ing a strap doubled at its ends to form loops, an inner buckle composed of a straight body portion provided between its ends with a stud, a pair of diverging loops having their apex formed by one end of the body portion,
25 and a hook formed by the other end of the body portion and located at the same side as the said stud and receiving one end of the strap, the latter being engaged by the stud, and an outer buckle consisting of an outer
30 portion extending longitudinally of the strap on the exterior of the same, a stud projecting from the inner face of the body portion of the outer buckle and engaging the strap, the rigid loop located at one end of such body portion,
35 receiving the strap and linked into the hook of the inner buckle, whereby the outer buckle is adapted to swing outward to release the

strap, and a short hook 14 arranged at one edge of the outer buckle and detachably engaging one side of the strap, said hook 14 being adapted to be readily disengaged from the strap to permit the outer buckle to swing away from the same, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination of a strap doubled on itself to form loops, an inner buckle connected with one end of the strap and receiving the adjacent loop, and an outer buckle hinged to the inner buckle and arranged longitudinally of the other end of the strap, on the exterior thereof and provided with a stud engaging the same, said outer buckle being adapted to swing outward to release the strap, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a strap, of a buckle hingedly connected at one end with the strap and provided between its ends with a stud engaging the strap, said buckle being provided at its other end with a hook detachably engaging one edge of the strap and adapted to be readily sprung out of such engagement, whereby the buckle is permitted to swing outward to carry its stud out of engagement with the strap to permit the latter to be adjusted, 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.

HENRY G. SPRAKER.

Witnesses:

D. B. HICKEY,
G. S. HAMMACK.