

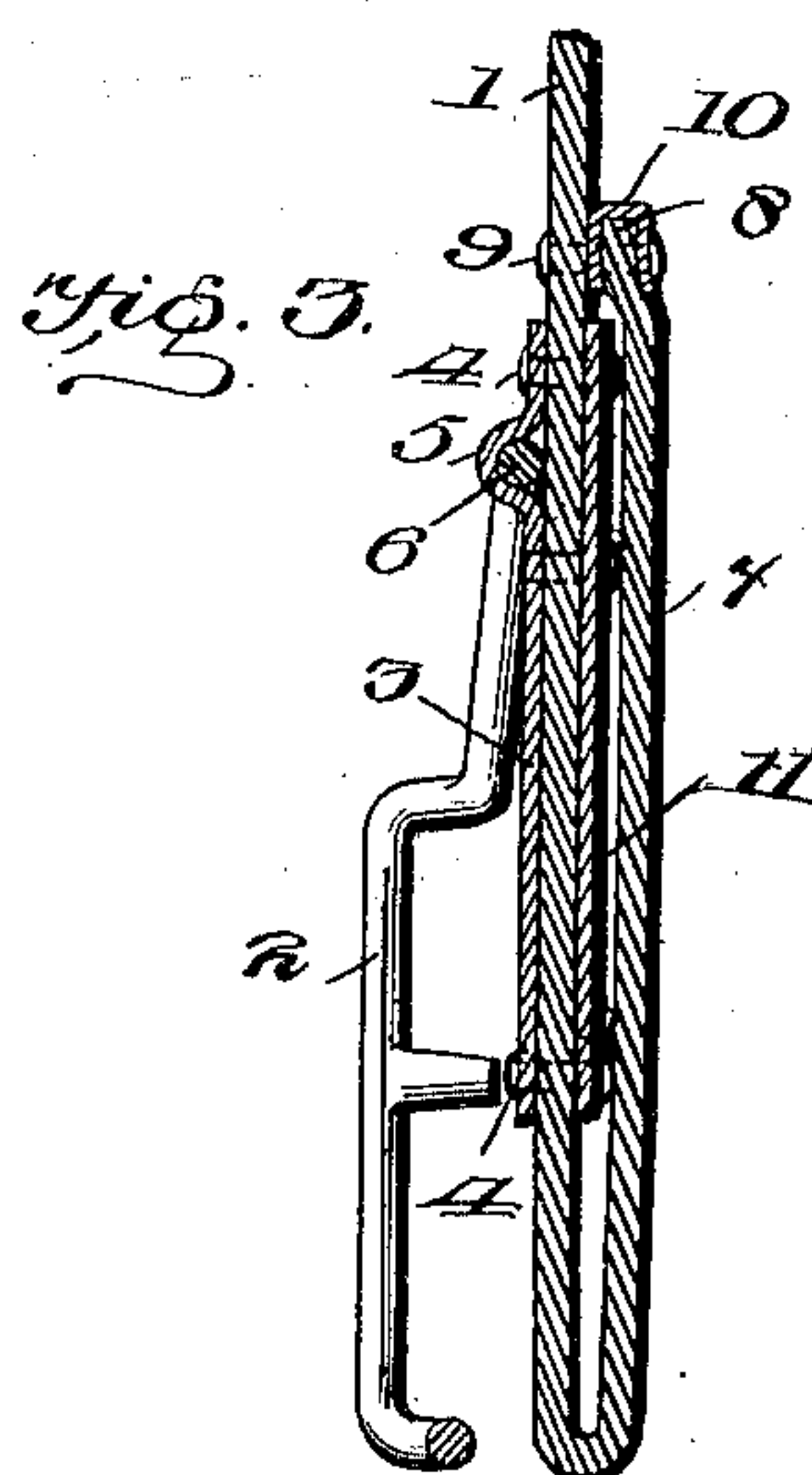
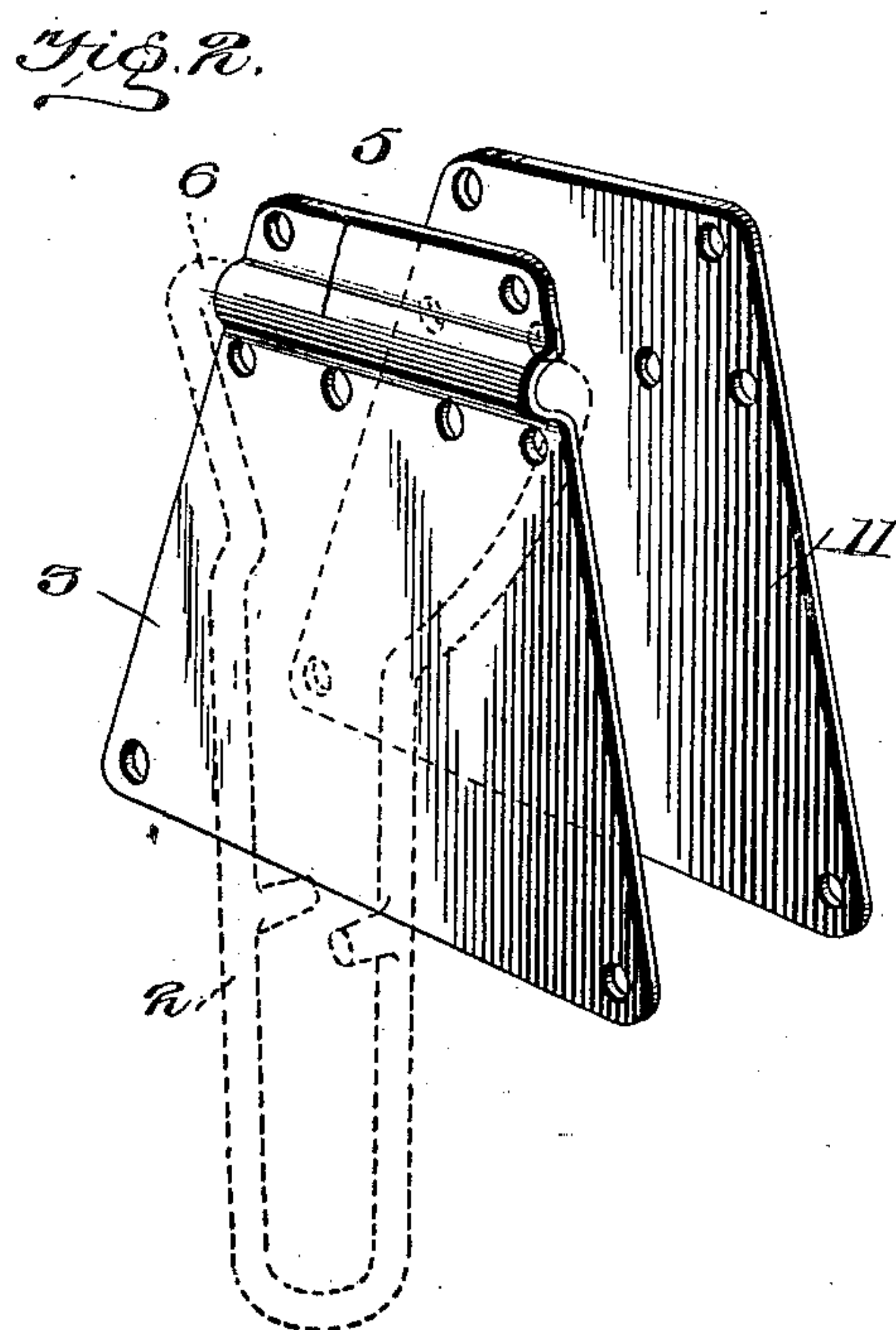
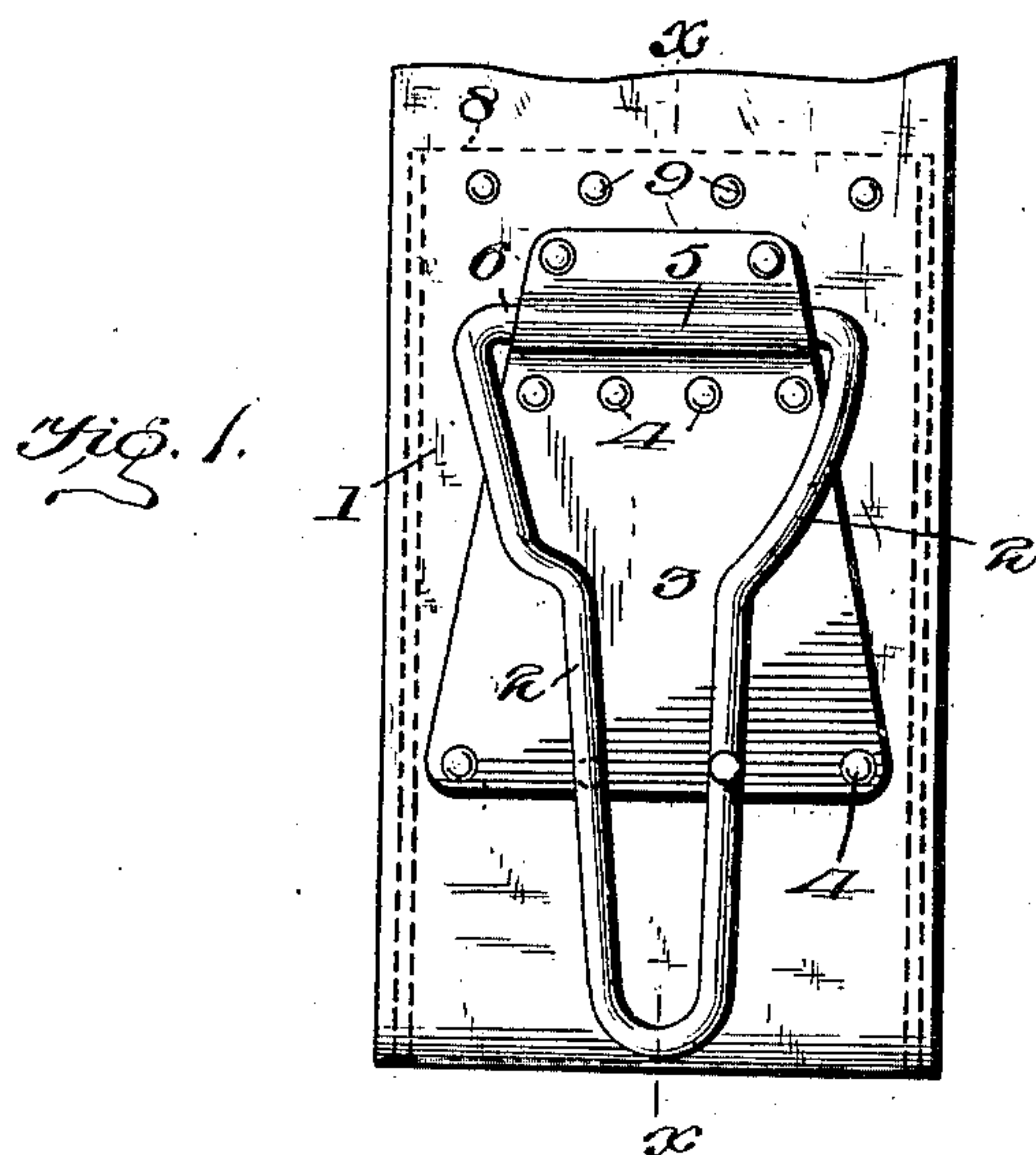
No. 675,095.

Patented May 28, 1901.

J. T. HOLLAND.  
BACK BAND BUCKLE.

(Application filed Feb. 7, 1901.)

(No Model.)



James T. Holland, Inventor

By

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Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES THOS. HOLLAND, OF STANTON DEPOT, TENNESSEE.

## BACK-BAND BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,095, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed February 7, 1901. Serial No. 46,365. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES THOS. HOLLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stanton Depot, in the county of Haywood and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Back-Band Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to back-band-loop supports for harness, and has for its object to provide a means for securely connecting the back-band loop to the back-band in a position not only to render its operation easy and effective, but also to prevent the presence of the loop or its means of attachment from affecting the horse, and also to so construct the attachment as to avoid undue wear upon the part of the back-band to which it is attached.

The invention further consists in certain novel features and details of construction, as hereinafter described and shown, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the device complete. Fig. 2 is a disassociated perspective view of the two supporting plates. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 1.

This invention is intended to be applied to the depending ends of the back-bands of harness, more particularly to heavy draft or farm harness, and in the drawings, 1 represents a section of this back-band portion of the harness. This may be of any suitable material, such as leather or webbing, but is particularly applicable to back-bands formed of the latter material, and for the purpose of illustration I have indicated the invention applied to such material in the drawings.

2 represents the trace-supporting loop of an approved form, although the invention may be applied to any required form of loop, or any well-known or equivalent trace-supporting element may be used in place of the particular form illustrated, which form was patented by me November 14, 1899.

3 is a flat metal plate attached, as by rivets 4, to the back-band 2 and formed with an upset portion 5 near one end to form a support for the upper member 6 of the loop 2, the upper series of rivets 4 being placed close to the upset portion 5 on each side to afford the requisite support for the loop. The loop is thus

firmly supported and held between the plate 3 and the band 2, while at the same time left free to swing beneath the upset 5, as a hinge. The plate 3 extends below the point of possible contact of the band by the depending portion of the loop to serve as a means of protection to the band from the friction of the loop. The extended plate also serves another important function in distributing the strains over a much larger surface of the band, and thereby reducing the tendency of the rivets to pull through the band. The lower portion 1 of the band will be folded under upon itself or the portion of the band beneath the plate 3 and the end 8 secured to the body of the band above the plate 3, as by rivets 9.

The end 8 will preferably be protected and strengthened, as by a binding 10, through the two parts of which and the end 8 and the body of the band 3 the rivets 9 will be passed. This forms a very substantial means of fastening. The folded-under portion 7 thus effectually covers the heads of the rivets 4 and prevents them from coming in contact with the body of the horse. This is an important consideration, as the folded portion 7 of the band 1 rests in constant contact with the body of the horse, and any roughness of surface or protruding metallic parts would be very objectionable.

To furnish a stiffened backing for the webbing and prevent the rivets pulling out, a supplemental plate 11 is employed, as shown, with the rivets 4 passing through both the plates 3 and 11 and also through the webbing between them. This forms a very strong support for the loop and distributes the strains over so large an area of the webbing that no danger exists of tearing it loose or disintegrating it when subjected to the action of the constant motion imparted to the traces resting in the loop by the action of the team or the strains of the load drawn by them. The employment of the two plates 3 and 11 also provides that both the rivet-heads shall be supported by the metal instead of one set of rivet-heads being supported entirely by the webbing or leather when no supplemental plate is employed. The folded-under portion 7 is also a very important feature when the two plates 3 and 11 are employed. In fact,



it is more important when the supplemental plate is employed than when only one plate is employed, as the plate 11 presents so much larger metallic surface to come in contact  
5 with the body of the horse.

The back-bands may be of any shape or material, and the loops 2 may likewise be of any form or construction, as the invention is not limited to any particular form of loop or  
10 any particular form of back-band.

In operation the trace is passed through the loop 2 and supported thereby and exerts a constant inward pressure against the back-band and causes a constant friction against  
15 the side of the horse and if not resisted would soon wear the back-band through. With my arrangement of the plates 3 and 11, however, this wear and friction are successfully resisted and a device produced which not only firmly  
20 supports the loop, but also prevents the presence of the loop becoming a source of weakness or means of deterioration of the harness.

What I claim is—

In a back-band-loop support, the combination of a back-band, a plate 3 having an upset portion near one end and placed on the outside of the band, a trace-loop engaging said upset portion, a supplemental plate 11 arranged on the inner side of said band opposite the plate 3, rivets passing through the back-band and engaging and connecting rigidly both plates, a series of the rivets being on opposite sides of the upset portion, the lower portion of the back-band being up-  
25 turned upon itself beneath the lower end of the band and secured thereto over the supplemental plate above the attachment of the latter.  
30  
35

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

JAMES THOS. HOLLAND.

Witnesses:

E. TAYLOR,  
W. H. CLAXTON.