

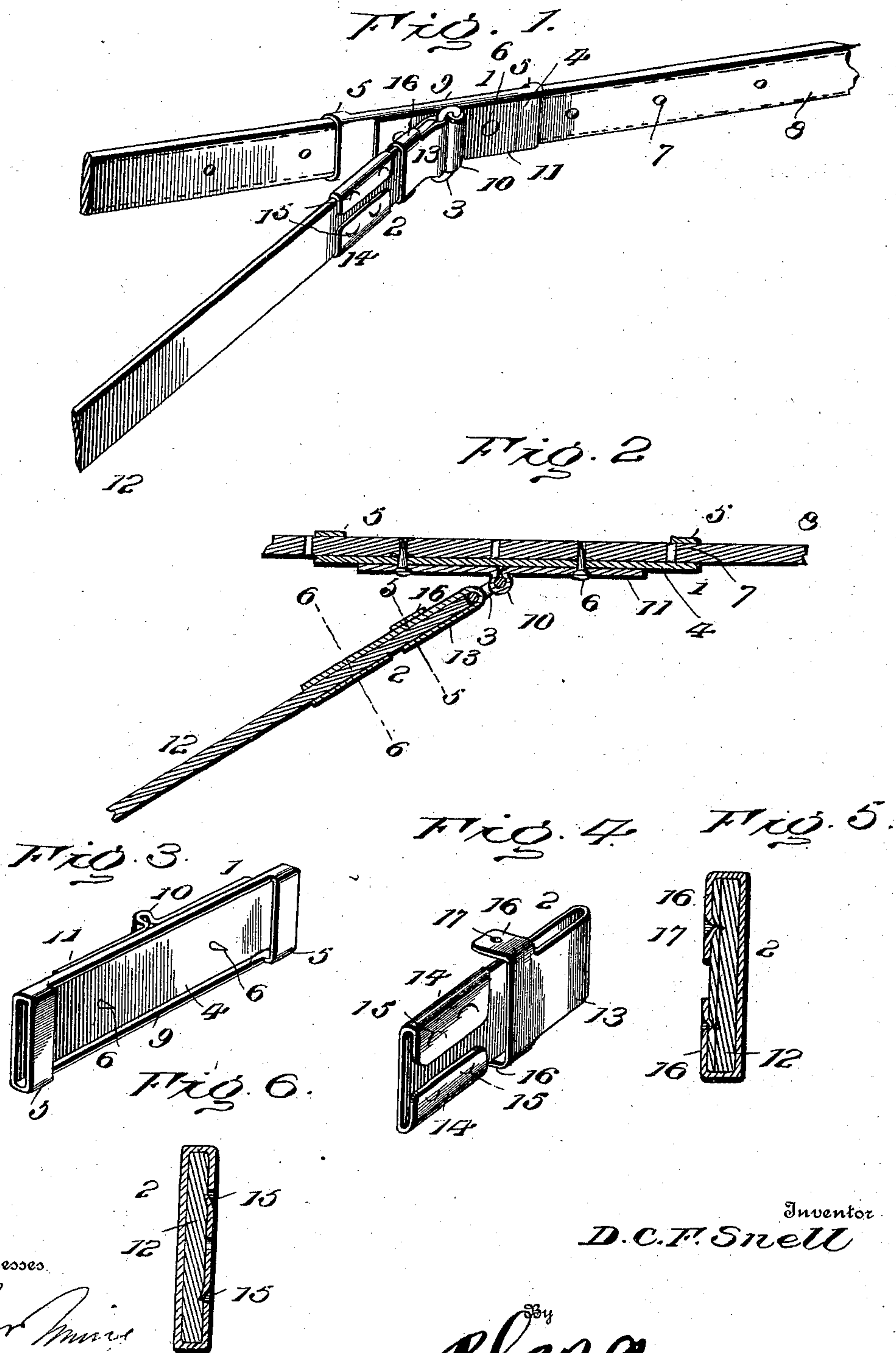
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Patented Apr. 22, 1902.

D. C. F. SNELL.
CHECK LINE BUCKLE.

(Application filed Jan. 24, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID C. F. SNELL, OF LOVELADY, TEXAS.

CHECK-LINE BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,068, dated April 22, 1902.

Application filed January 24, 1902. Serial No. 91,112. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID C. F. SNELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lovelady, in the county of Houston and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Line Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention provides a novel means for connecting a check-line to the main line, so as to admit of relative movement of the check-line to adjust its connection or point of attachment to the main line.

While the invention is particularly designed for driving-reins, it may be applied to branching straps or lines in any location and for any purpose.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction, and combinations of the parts, which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated, and finally claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the buckle or connector, showing it in operative relation. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the buckle-frame. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the clip. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a transverse section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 2.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The attachment comprises, essentially, three parts—a buckle-frame 1, a clip 2, and a link 3.

The buckle-frame comprises a plate 4 and end loops 5. Spurs 6 project from the inner side of the plate 4 a short distance from the loops 5 and are adapted to enter selected openings 7 of the main line 8, upon which the buckle is adjustably mounted. The plate is stiffened longitudinally by side flanges 9, which also extend along the edges of the line 8, located between the terminal loops 5. An eye 10 is provided upon the back of the plate 4, preferably at an intermediate point. This

eye is formed by a crimp or bend of the plate 11, which is attached to the back of the plate 4 either by being soldered or riveted thereto. In this connection advantage is taken to utilize the spurs 6 as securing means between the plates 4 and 11, said spurs being projecting ends of rivets employed for securing said plates, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2.

The clip 2 is secured to the end of the check-line 12 and consists of a strap-iron having a pole 13 at one end and side poles 14 at the opposite end, the pole 13 embracing the end portion of the check-line 12 and the poles 14 embracing side portions of the said line a short distance from the extremity. The poles 14 are formed by side wings of the blank bent inwardly toward the same side of the body of the strip, so as to confine the line 12, the folded portions being secured by tongues 15, pressed inward therefrom, so as to become embedded in the check-line 12, as shown most clearly in Fig. 6. The tongues 15 are formed by semicircular cuts, as shown most clearly in Fig. 4. The end portion of the folded part 13 is provided with side wings 16, which are bent so as to lie against the rear side of the body of the clip, as shown most clearly in Fig. 5, a portion of each wing being pressed inward, as shown at 17, to secure the wings 16 and assist materially in holding the clip upon the check-line 12 by pressing a part of the clip therein, as shown most clearly in Fig. 5. The folded end of the clip projects beyond the end of the check-line 12 and receives a portion of the link 3, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2, the other portion of the link being fitted into the eye 10.

After the buckle has been placed in position it may be adjusted upon the main line by gripping the same at a point between the loops 5 and drawing it away from the plate 4 to effect disengagement from the spurs 6, when the buckle may be moved along the strap in either direction. After the buckle has been moved to the desired position the main line 8 is straightened and the spurs 6, entering corresponding openings 7, fix the position of the said buckle.

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

1. In a connector for branching lines, a buckle comprising a plate, loops at the ends

of the plate and projected from one side thereof, spurs projected from the same side of the plate as the loops and set inward therefrom, and an eye midway of the ends of the plate
5 and projected from the opposite side thereof, and a clip pivotally connected to a side of the buckle by means of the said eye and adapted to swing from one end to the other of the buckle and toward and from the said buckle
10 in either of its positions, substantially as specified.

2. In a connector for branching lines, a buckle comprising a plate and end loops, a second plate having an intermediate portion

crimped to provide an eye, spurs connecting 15 the two plates and projected from the same side of the buckle as the end loops and located inward therefrom a short distance, a clip, and a link pivotally connecting the clip with the eye of the buckle, substantially as 20 set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID C. F. SNELL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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