

No. 730,846.

PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

E. M. TURNER.
BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.

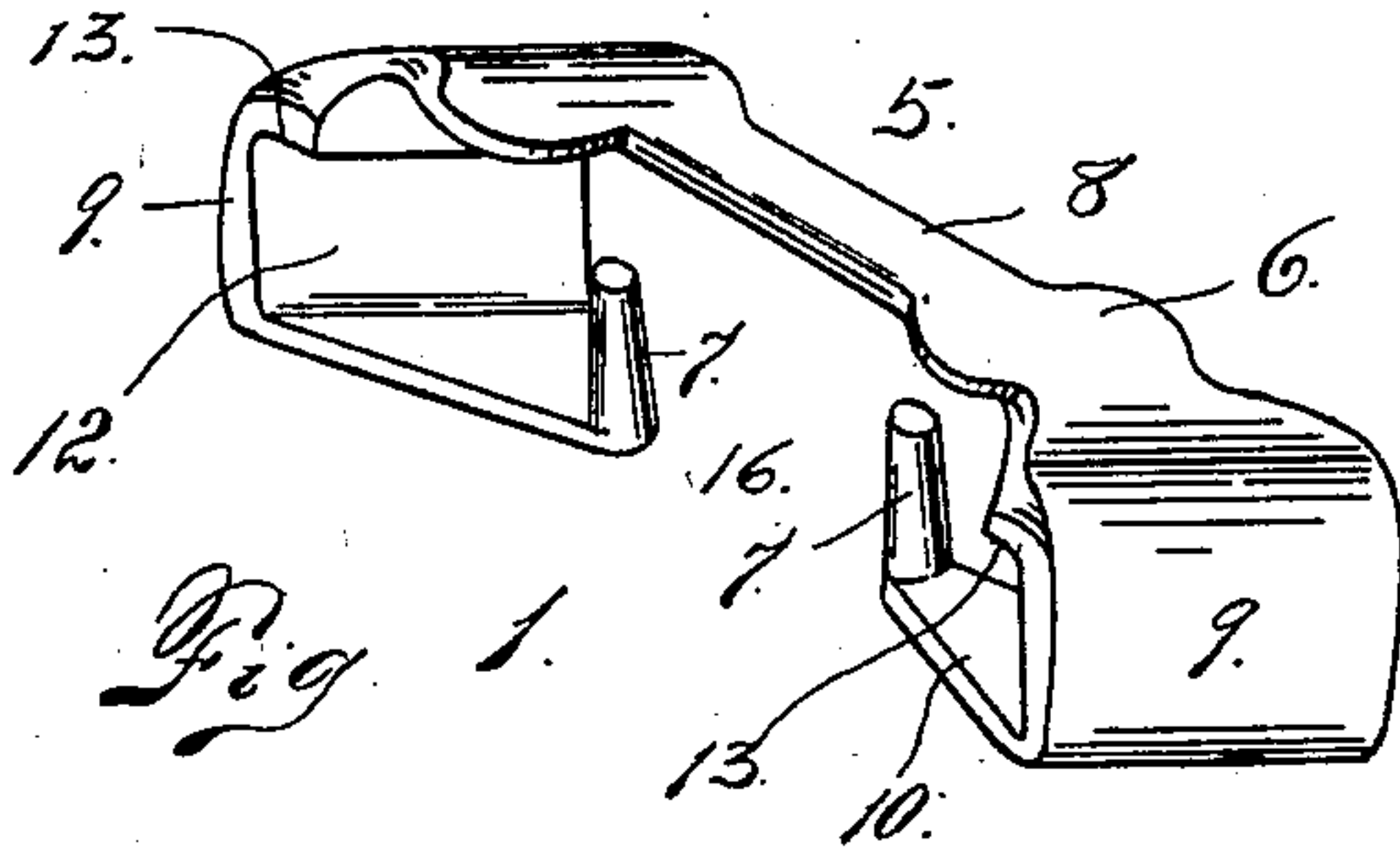


Fig. 1.

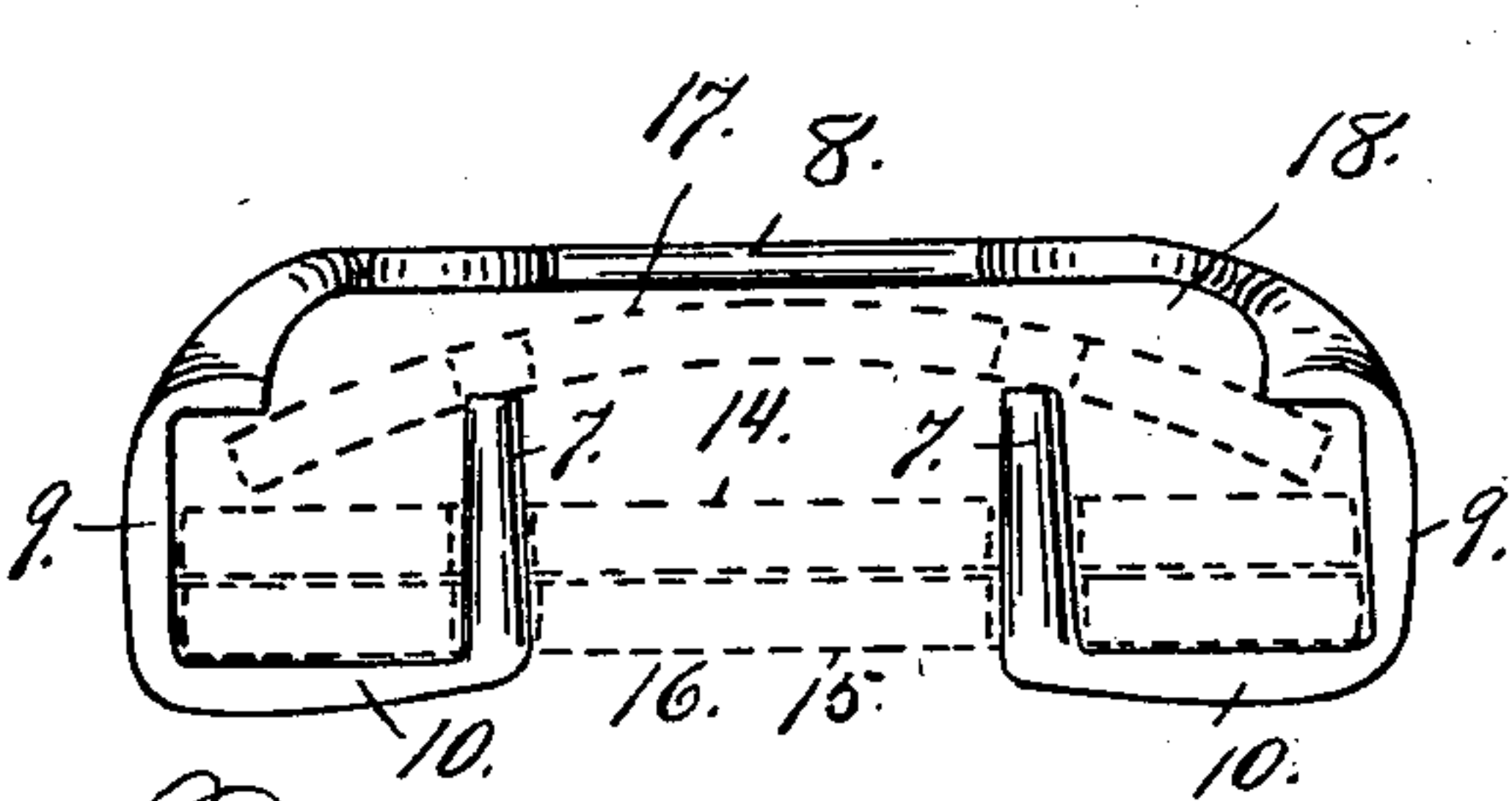


Fig. 2.

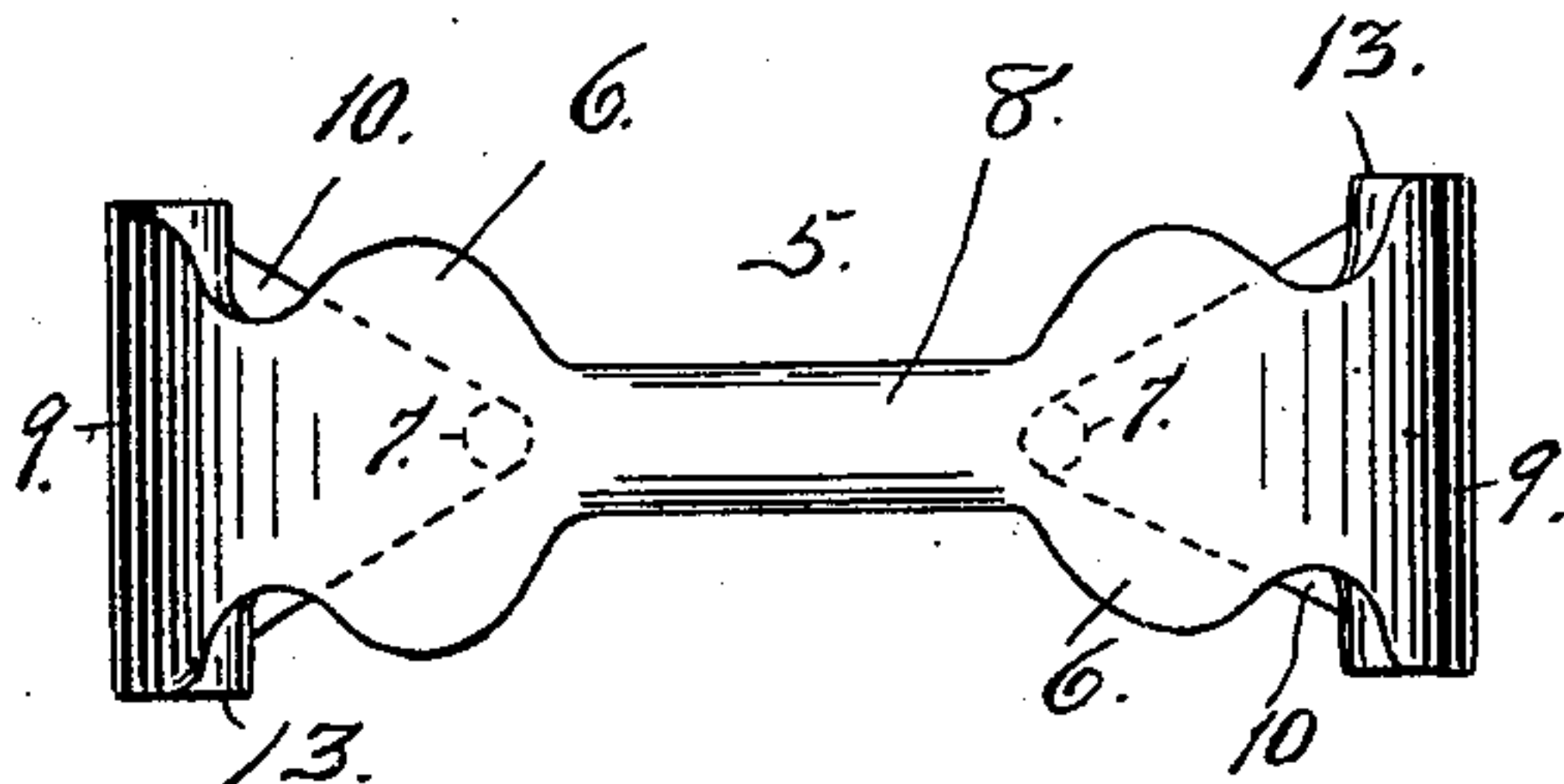


Fig. 3.

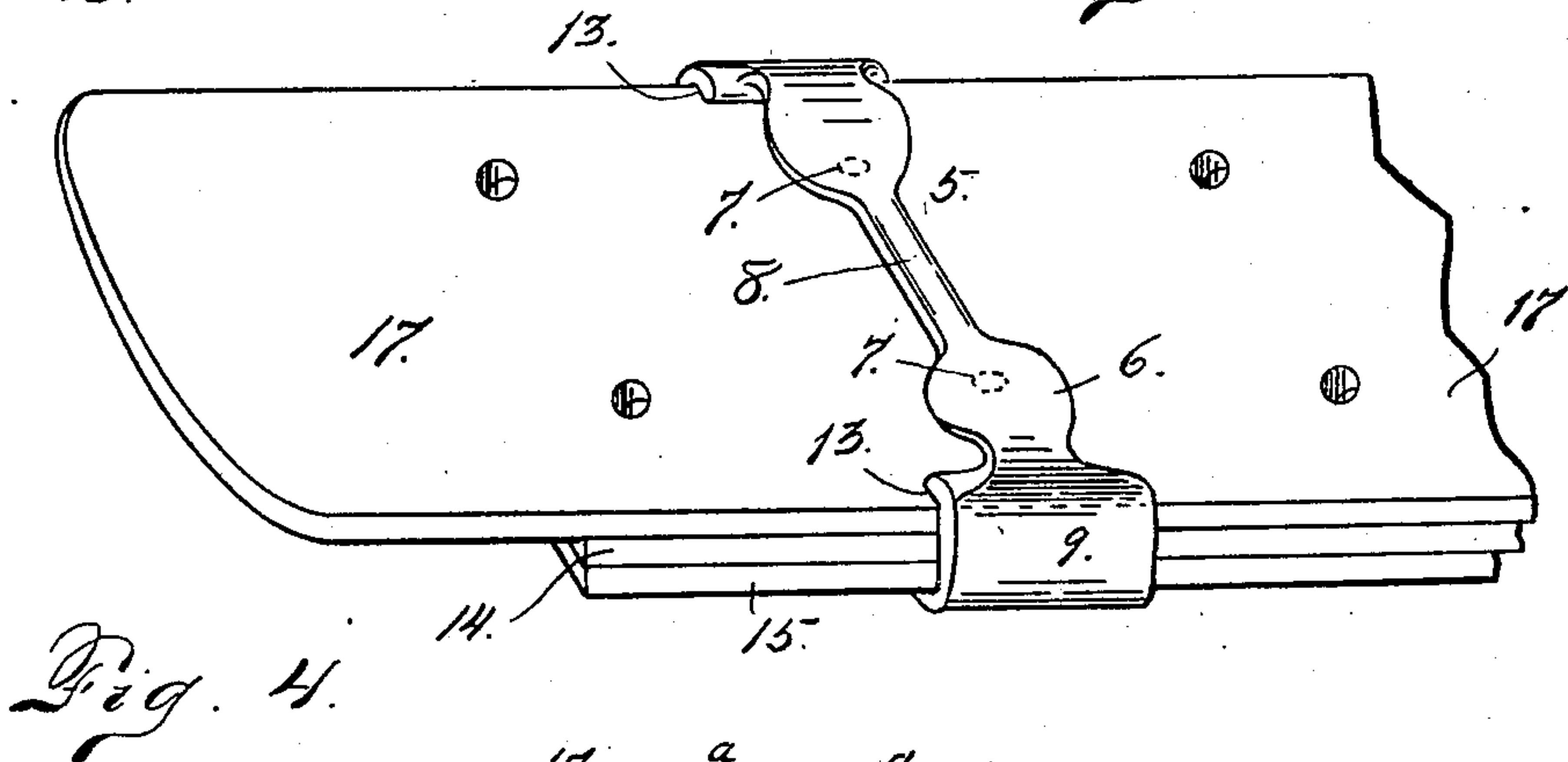


Fig. 4.

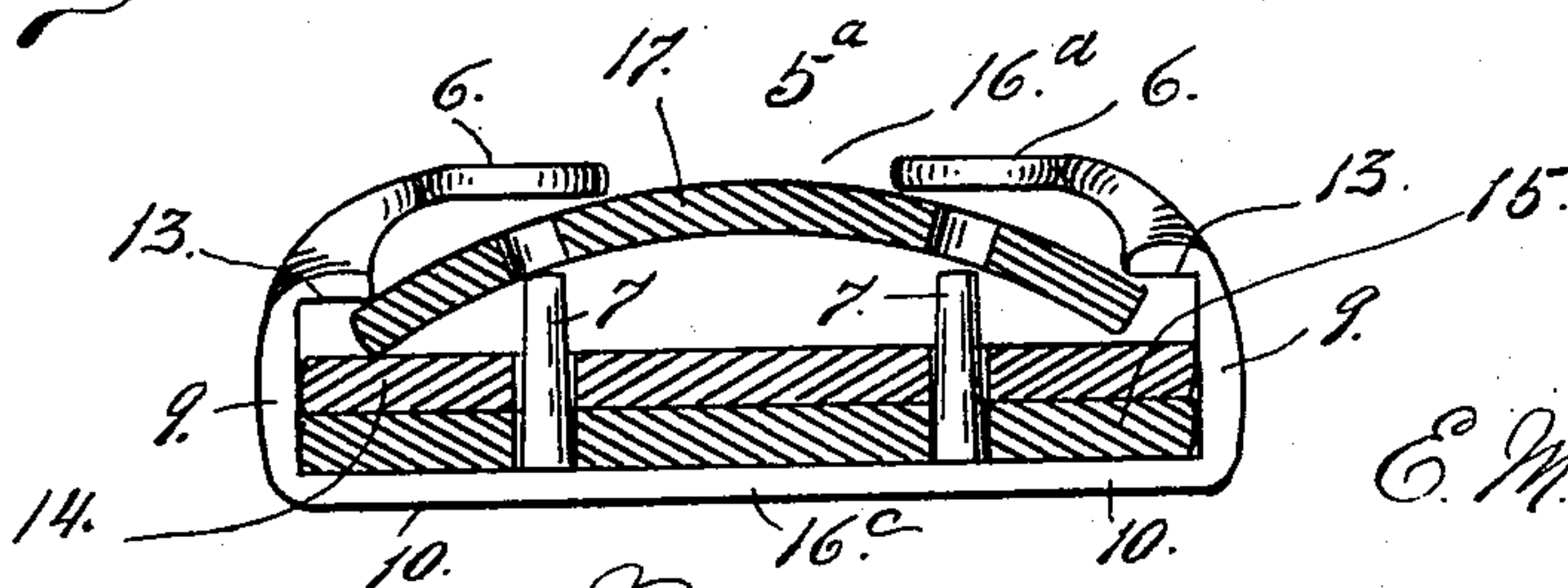


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EPHRAIM M. TURNER, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,846, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed March 11, 1903. Serial No. 147,353. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EPHRAIM M. TURNER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in buckles for use in connection with saddles, harness, and in all other relations where an article of this class can be advantageously employed. My object is to provide an article of this class which shall be simple in construction, economical in cost, reliable, durable, and efficient in use; and to these ends the invention consists of the features hereinafter described and claimed, all of which will be fully understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved buckle. Fig. 2 is a front end view of the same, showing the straps in place and indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a top or plan view of the buckle. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the same, showing the straps in place. Fig. 5 is a front view showing a modified form of construction, with the straps in place and sectionized, one of the straps being cupped or bent upwardly to release it from the buckle-pins.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, let the numeral 5 designate the buckle as a whole, comprising a top bar 6, forming a shield or cover for the points or upper extremities of the tongues or pins 7. The central portion of this bar is also reduced, as shown at 8, to facilitate its connection with a hitching-strap when the buckle is used on dog-collars or in any other relation where it may be desired to use a strap for hitching or leading animals. At its extremities the bar

6 is bent downwardly, as shown at 9, and inwardly, as shown at 10, forming channels 12 to receive the edges of the straps 17, 14, and 15. At the inner extremities of the parts 10 are formed the upwardly-projecting pins or tongues 7. Above the side walls of the channels 12 are formed horizontal shoulders 13, which occupy a lower plane than the bar 6, leaving a space 18 above, into which the top strap 17 may be bent or cupped (see Fig. 2) for the purpose of releasing it from the pins 7, whose tops preferably project slightly above the shoulders 13. The outer extremities of the parts 10 where they join the parts 9 are of the same width as the length of the shoulders to prevent the tendency of the buckle to turn by a pull or strain on the upper strap 17 in either direction. If the outer extremity of the part 10 were narrow, a strain or pull on the strap 17 acting on the upper extremities of the pins would have a tendency to cause the buckle to turn, whereby one extremity of each shoulder 13 would dig into or indent the strap, subjecting the same to undue wear; but by forming the part as described this rocking or turning tendency of the buckle under the circumstances stated is resisted and overcome.

The straps are placed in the buckle by coupling them transversely or by bending the center part upwardly, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, after which the straps may be moved freely until properly adjusted. Then as soon as the cupping pressure on the edges ceases to act the strap will return automatically to its normal position and the pins or tongues will enter the holes of the strap. The shoulders 13, acting on the uppermost strap, hold it securely in place until it is desired to move it. This movement can only be accomplished by first cupping the latter transversely, as heretofore explained.

In the form of construction shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, there is a gap or opening between the pins 7, as shown at 16.

Let 5^a designate the form of construction shown in Fig. 5. This construction is substantially the same as in the other views except that it is open at the top, as shown at 16^a, and closed at the bottom between the pins, as shown at 16^c. The construction of

the other parts is substantially the same as shown in the principal views, and the said parts are therefore correspondingly designated by reference characters.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A buckle consisting of a narrow bar bent to form a loop having an opening on one side, the extremities of the bar terminating in pins
10 which project upwardly on opposite sides of the opening.
2. A buckle comprising a loop having side channels adapted to receive the edges of the straps, and pins projecting upwardly and
15 bounding the channels on the inside, said pins being adapted to enter the perforations of the strap or straps.
3. A buckle consisting of a narrow bar bent to form a loop open on one side and termi-
20 nating at its extremities in pins located on opposite sides of the opening, the said buckle having shouldered channels bounded on the inside by the said pins.
4. A buckle having side channels adapted
25 to receive the edges of the strap or straps and provided with shoulders above said channels.
5. A buckle having side channels adapted to receive the edges of the strap or straps, said buckle being provided with an opening
30 between the said channels and having pins located on opposite sides of the opening and bounding the channels on the inside.
6. A buckle having side channels adapted to receive the edges of the strap or straps,
35 the said channels having shoulders above, and pins located inside the channels and whose upper extremities project above the plane of the channels.
7. A buckle having side channels provided
40 with shoulders located above the bottom of the channels, pins located at the inner extremities of the channel-bottoms and whose

upper extremities protrude slightly above the plane of said channels.

8. A buckle having shouldered side chan- 45
nels adapted to receive the opposite edges of the straps, pins projecting upwardly inside of the channels, a bar connecting the side chan-
nels and projecting above the pins whereby
the straps may be released from the pins by 50
cupping the straps, substantially as described.

9. A buckle comprising an integral piece of metal bent to form a loop open on one side, the extremities of the metal terminating in pins located on opposite sides of the loop- 55
opening.

10. A buckle comprising a loop open on one side, and having upwardly-projecting pins, side channels to receive the strap edges, the upper walls of the channels occupying a plane 60
below the tops of the pins, and the bar of the loop being located in a plane above the tops of the pins whereby the strap may be cupped or bowed upwardly to release it from the pins.

11. A buckle comprising a loop having up- 65
wardly-projecting pins which form the extremities of a bar of which the buckle is composed, the said loop being open between the pins on one side, the bar on the closed side of the loop projecting above the pins to per- 70
mit the strap to be released from the pins by cupping the strap transversely.

12. A buckle comprising a loop having up-
wardly-projecting pins, and a transverse bar
concealing the pin extremities from above, 75
said bar being reduced a portion of its length to facilitate the attachment of a hitching-strap.

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

EPHRAIM M. TURNER.

Witnesses:

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