

No. 771,385.

PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

J. McCROSSIN.
BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

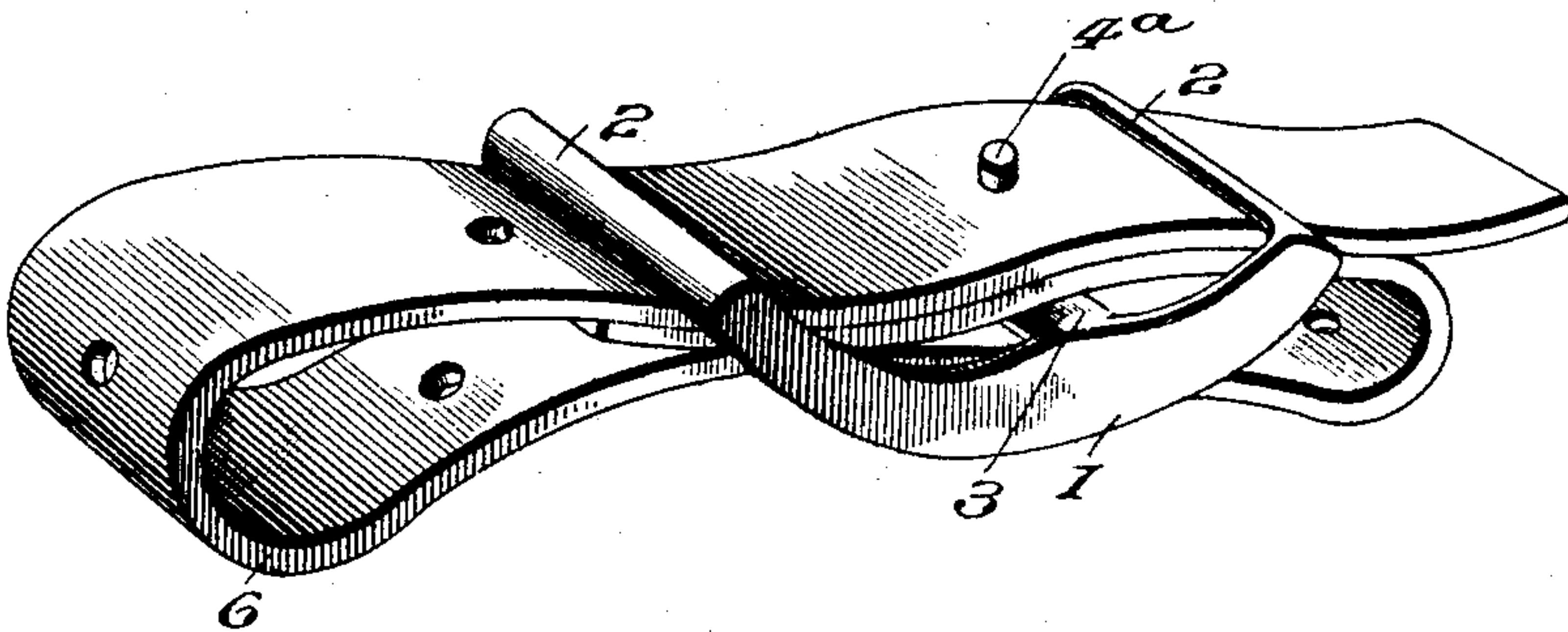


Fig. 2.

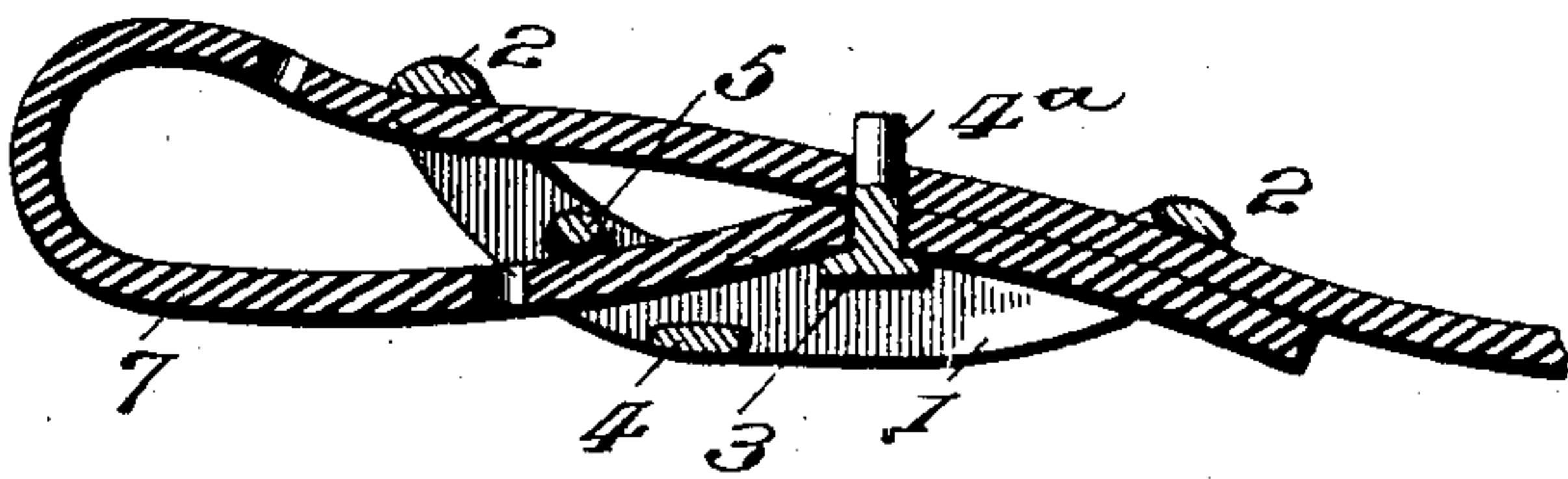


Fig. 4.

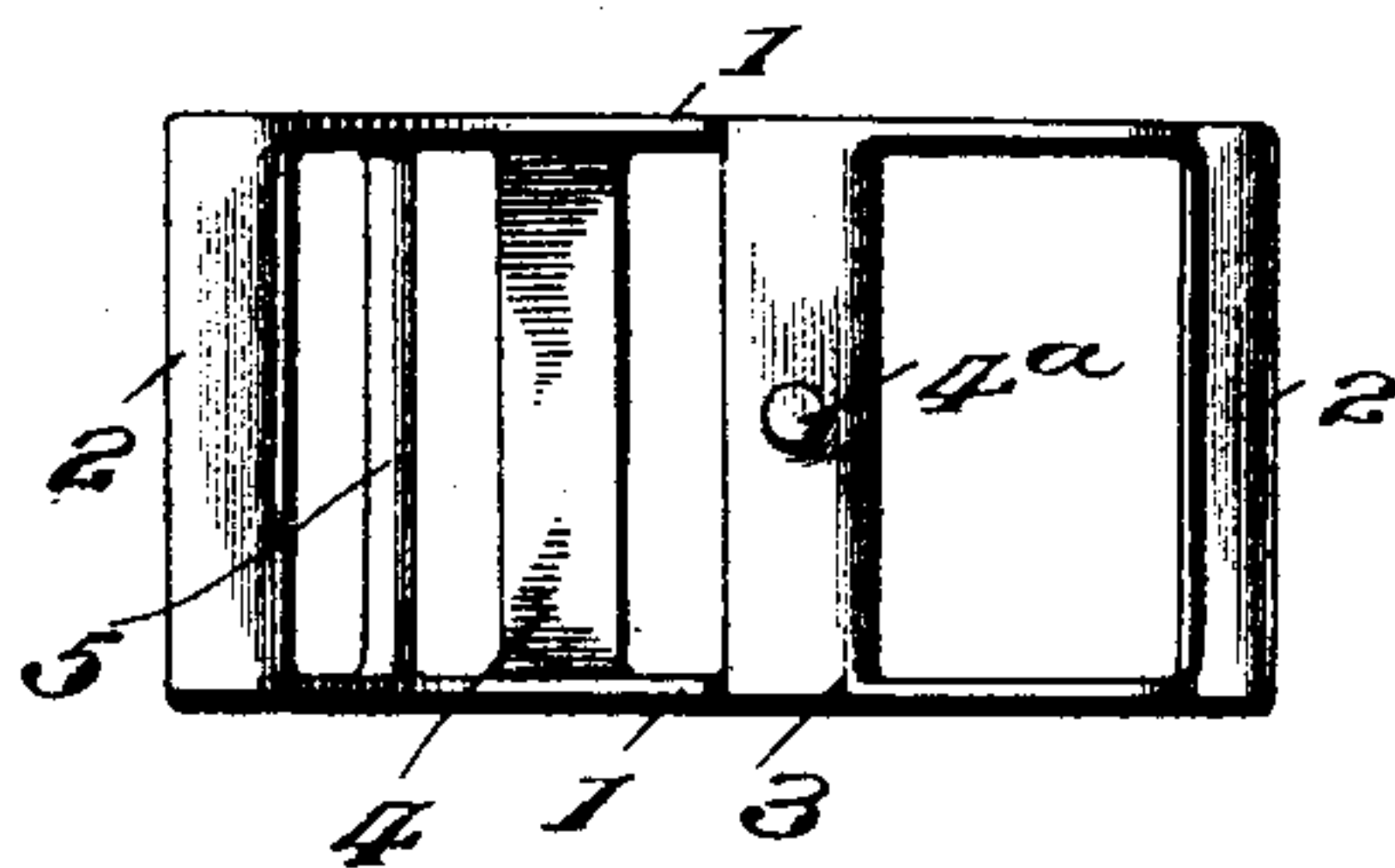
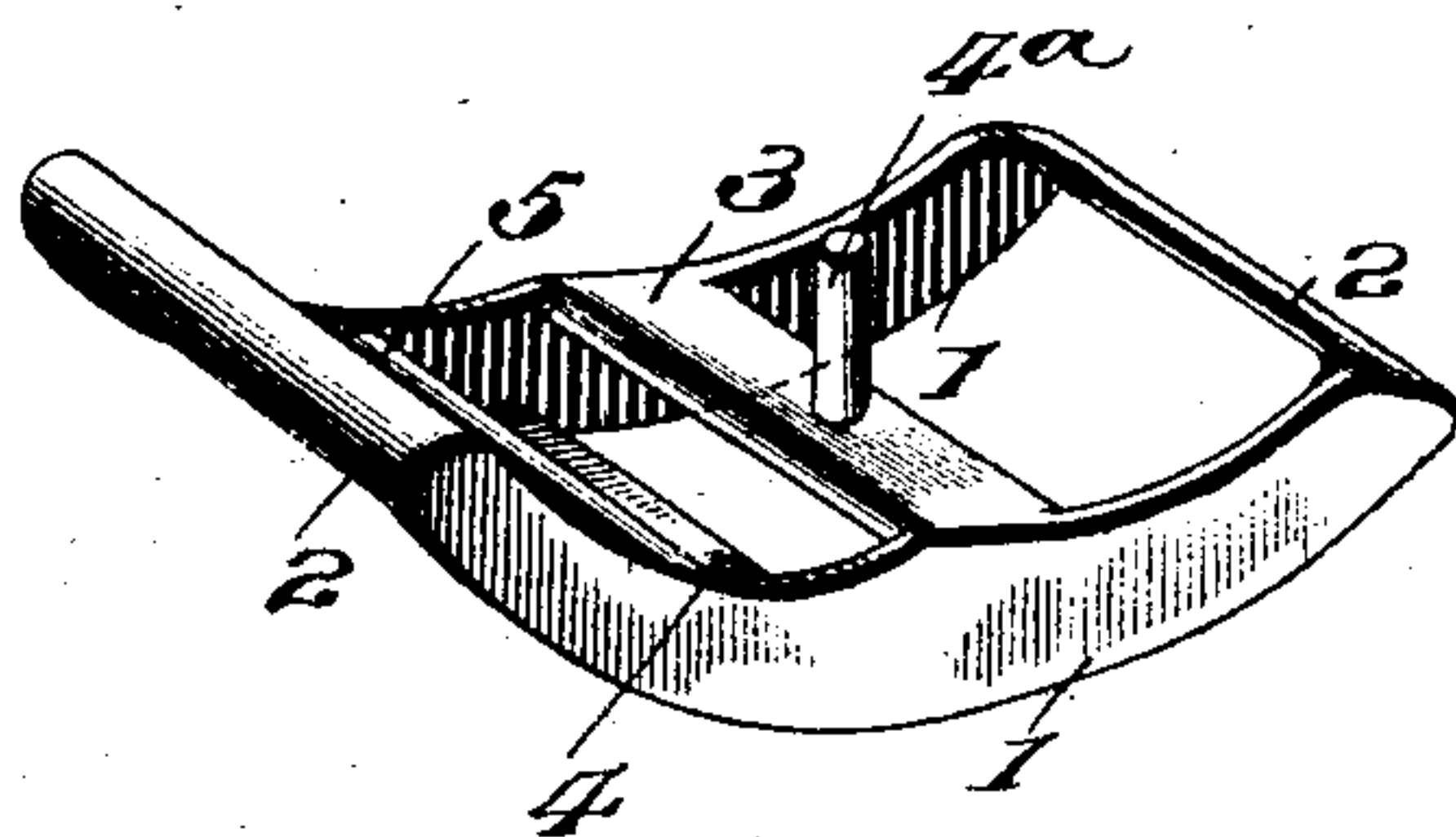


Fig. 3.



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES McCROSSIN, OF FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,385, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed February 10, 1904. Serial No. 192,880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES McCROSSIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fergus Falls, in the county of Ottertail and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to provide a novel form of buckle adapted for various uses, particularly in harness connections or the like.

The essential object of the invention is to secure a construction of buckle which may be manufactured practically at a minimum cost, being molded without the attendant disadvantages of coring and drifting. It is well known in articles of this class that in the molding operation the cost of production is greatly increased if coring or drifting is required to form the finished device. In carrying out my invention, therefore, it is the chief desideratum that the buckle parts be arranged so that in molding the flask and cope may be drawn and a complete buckle thus made.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the buckle as embodied in use as a stirrup connection. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the buckle as applied to a simple harness connection. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the buckle alone. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the buckle alone, more clearly showing the relative disposition of the several frame-bars and cross-bars.

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.

As before premised, the buckle is susceptible of various adaptations, and in practical use may be advantageously utilized in stirrup

connections, cross-line connections, simple harness-strap connections, and other connections as found most desirable.

The buckle comprises a frame composed of side bars 1 and end bars 2. The side bars 1 are upwardly deflected or curved adjacent the end portions thereof, and these bars are preferably somewhat thickened or widened between the ends to afford a more substantial and rigid construction. Connecting the side bars 1 of the frame and disposed between the end bars 2 is located a cross-bar 3, from which is projected an integral rigid tongue 4^a. The cross-bar 3 is disposed upon the upper side of the frame of the buckle, and adjacent the cross-bar 3 and spaced therefrom is a second cross-bar 4. The cross-bar 4 is located as regards its relative disposition upon the under side of the frame of the buckle and is therefore not in the same horizontal plane as the tongue-carrying cross-bar 3. Further, the cross-bar 4 is not in the same vertical plane as the cross-bar 3, as will be readily noted by reference to Fig. 4 of the drawings. Between the cross-bar 4 and the adjacent end bar 2 is provided a light cross-bar 5, the latter being specially designed as a separating-bar to hold adjacent strap parts separated.

The whole buckle is of integral formation and may be readily cast at a single operation, which is especially desirable for reasons which have been pointed out hereinbefore. The end bars and intermediate cross-bars are each out of vertical alinement relative to each other, permitting of drawing of the flask and cope of the mold in which the article is cast, and all expense incident to coring and drifting to form or finish the buckle parts is avoided.

The peculiar construction of the side bars 1 of the frame admits of the disposition of the cross-bars, as described before, to adapt the strap connections to be variously looped in securing same by means of the buckle. In Fig. 1, for instance, the buckle is shown as when used in a stirrup connection. It will be seen that the end portions of the stirrup-strap, which latter is designated 6, are provided with the usual openings, any of which may be engaged by the rigid tongue 4^a of the buckle to

fix the parts of the strap at an ascertained adjustment.

Fig. 2 illustrates another application of my invention as a simple harness-connection buckle, wherein the connecting-strap 7 is formed with a loop which may hold a ring, snap-hook, or other devices, as the case may be.

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

10 In a buckle, the combination of the frame comprising side bars 1 having their end portions upwardly deflected or curved and end bars 2, the cross-bar 3 disposed upon the upper side of the frame and connecting the side
15 bars 1, the rigid tongue 4^a projected from the

cross-bar 3, the cross-bar 4 disposed upon the lower side of the frame and out of the horizontal plane of the cross-bar 3 and the cross-bar 5 connecting the side bars 1 of the frame and disposed between the cross-bar 4 and the adjacent end bar 2 of the frame, the end bars 2 and the cross-bars 3, 4, and 5 being out of vertical alinement. 20

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

JAMES McCROSSIN. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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