May 20, 1924. 1,495,032

C. H. NIX

TRACE BUCKLE

Filed May 9, 1922

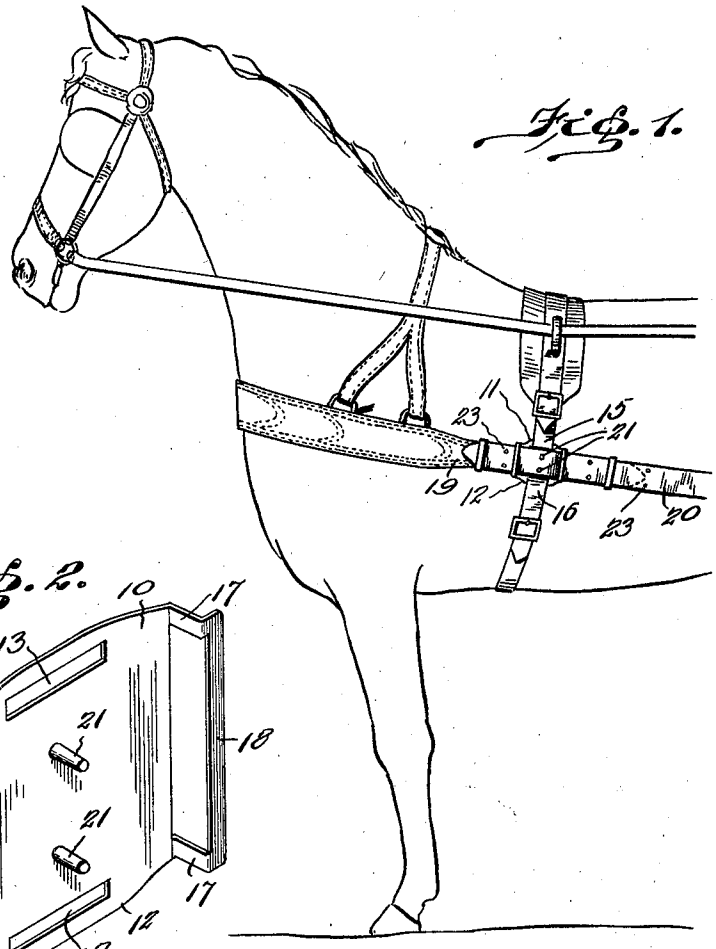


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

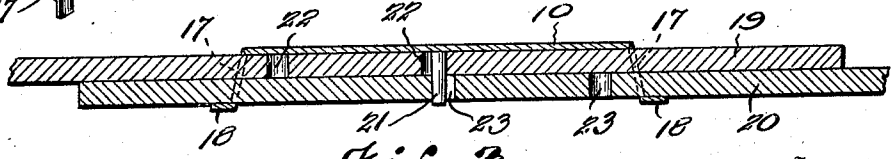


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. NIX, OF PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA.

TRACE BUCKLE.

Application filed May 9, 1922. Serial No. 559,664.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. NIX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ponca City, in the county of Kay and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace Buckles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to trace buckles and has for an object to provide a buckle for connecting together the short and long traces of a harness and connecting with the back band and belly band, and presenting new and improved features of convenience, reliability and strength.

A further object of the invention is to provide a trace buckle especially adapted for heavy traces presenting a plurality of tongues for engaging perforations of the trace in an improved manner.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises certain novel parts, elements, constructions and combinations, as shown in the drawings and as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view of the improved buckle shown in operative position upon a harness;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the buckle disassociated from its harness connection;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view through the buckle and through one of the studs.

Like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The improved trace buckle which forms the subject matter of this application comprises a plate 10 having an offset 11 at the top and a similar offset 12 at the bottom, the former being provided with a slot 13 and the latter with a similar slot 14 to receive respectively the strap ends 15 and 16 of the back strap and belly band of the harness.

At its opposite ends the buckle is provided with loops composed of upstanding arms 17 and cross-bars 18, the bars being spaced away from the plate 10 a sufficient distance to properly receive the short trace 19 and the long trace 20 of a usual and ordinary harness, which traces are inserted through the loops from one side to the other of the buckle, preferably with the short trace in engagement with the plate 10 and the long trace upon the outside of the short trace, although it is obvious that the relation of the two traces may be reversed if custom or exigencies of the use make it necessary or desirable.

The plate 10 is provided with two upstanding studs 21 spaced apart transversely of the plate in such position as to engage in perforations 22 of the short trace and like and registering perforations 23 of the long trace. Either or both of these traces may be provided with a plurality of such groups of perforations so that either or both may be moved longitudinally within the buckle by forming a loop of the material and moving it longitudinally within the loops of the buckle until the perforations of the trace coincide with the studs 21, whereupon the loop of the trace will be reduced to a plane, impaling the traces upon such studs.

What I claim to be new is:

A trace buckle comprising a plain plate having parallel slots adjacent its opposite margins, loops formed on opposite sides adjacent the margins containing the slots, said loops each comprising spaced arms integral with and perpendicular to the plate and a connecting integral bar in a plane spaced from and parallel with the plane of the plate, and spaced studs rigidly upstanding from the plate arranged on a line parallel with the bars.

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

CHARLES H. NIX.

Witnesses:

OWEN L. MILLER,

F. L. NIX.