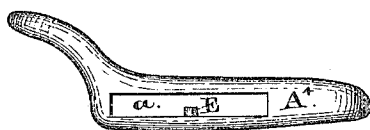
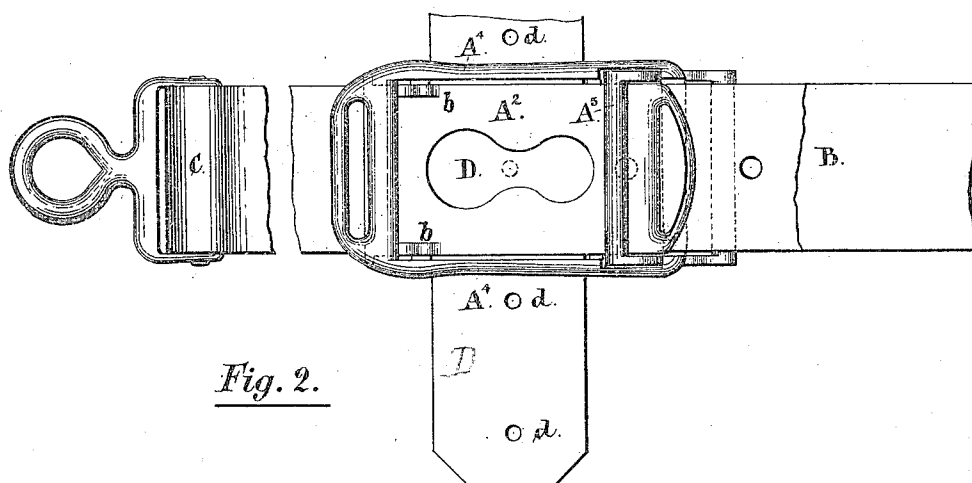
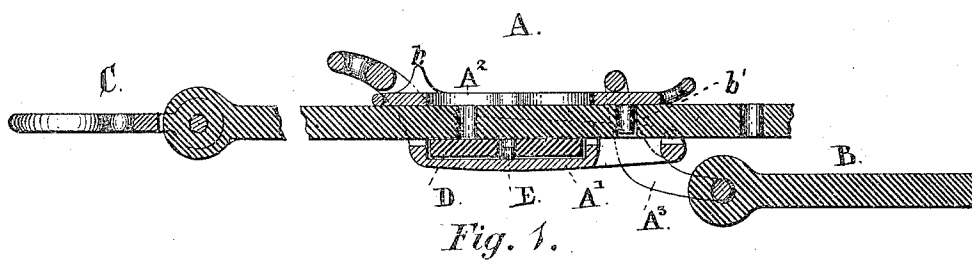


W. CHALLENGER.

TRACE-BUCKLE.

No. 172,388.

Patented Jan. 18, 1876.



Witnesses.

Geo. A. Aird
James P. Peaslee

Fig. 3.

Inventor.

William Challenger
per O. H. Soutter
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CHALLENGER, OF MITCHELL, CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRACE-BUCKLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 172,388, dated January 18, 1876; application filed July 30, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CHALLENGER, of the town of Mitchell, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented Improvements in Trace-Buckles, of which the following is a specification:

My invention has relation more particularly to an improvement in the construction of buckles, known as lever trace-buckles, whereby the pad or backband is secured to the said buckle without the use of a second buckle; and it consists in deepening and slotting the sides of the lower main plate to allow the end of the pad or backband to be passed through and beyond the buckle, between the hame-tug and the lower plate, the lower plate being made stronger than usual, and provided with a projecting stud or pin, which fits into any one of the holes punched in the end of the said backband, when the plates are pressed together in the usual way.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a buckle constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the lower or main plate.

A is the buckle; B, the hame-tug; C, the trace, and D the end of the pad or backband. The buckle A consists of the three usual pieces: A¹, the lower plate; A², the upper or wedge plate; and A³ the swinging bale, to which the tug is attached in the usual way. The sides A⁴ of the lower plate are made deeper than usual, slots *a a* being cut therein to allow the end D of the pad or backband to be passed through the buckle between the under side of

the hame-tug and the upper side of the lower plate. A stud or pin, E, projects upward from the face of the lower plate, and fits into any one of the holes *d* punched at intervals in the end of the pad or backband, securing the said pad or backband to the trace-buckle, when the plates are clamped together by swinging bale A³. The swinging bale passes through slots or recesses cut in the side bars of the lower plate, as shown. The wedge-plate is provided with lugs or projections *b*, and with a pin, *b'*. The several parts of the buckle being in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the draft calls into requisition the projections *b*, which prevent the forward movement of the lower plate A¹. The pin *b'* is pressed into one of the perforations in the trace, and assists in securing it to the buckle.

In my construction no projecting staples or lugs are required for either bands, and no buckle for the pad or backband. The belly-band is attached, when one is required, simply by buckling it to the projecting end of the pad or backband.

I claim as my invention—

The lower plate A, having the deepened, slotted, and recessed side bars, and the pin E, as described, the wedge-plate A², provided with the projections *b* and pin *b'*, and the swinging bale A³, all constructed, combined, and operating substantially as herein specified.

WILLIAM CHALLENGER.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. AIRD,
JAMES PEACOCKE.