No. 710,885. Patented Oct. 7, 1902.

R. G. PETWAY & J. M. TRITSCHLER.

HARNESS ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Jan. 14, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

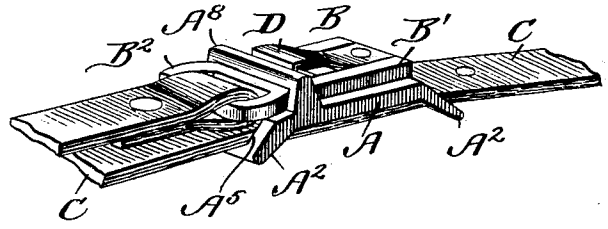


Fig. 2.

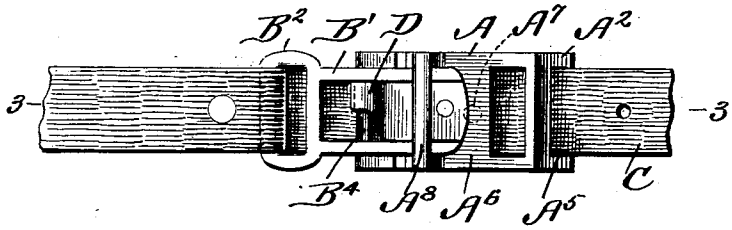


Fig. 3.

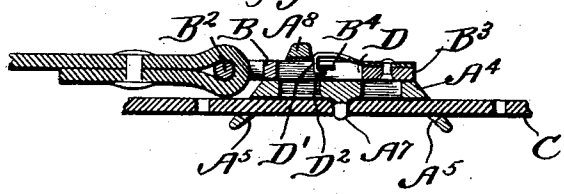


Fig. 4.

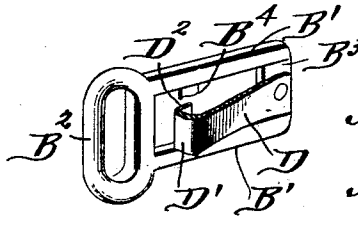
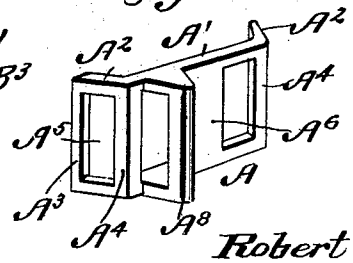


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT G. PETWAY AND JOHN M. TRITSCHLER, OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

HARNESS ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 710,885, dated October 7, 1902.

Application filed January 14, 1902. Serial No. 89,687. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT G. PETWAY and JOHN M. TRITSCHLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Harness Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to harness attachments, and more particularly to one adapted for use as a buckle or means of fastening the end of a strap.

The object of the invention is to provide an exceedingly cheap and simple attachment which can be attached to any portion of the harness and will fulfil the purposes of both a buckle and snap-hook.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the peculiar construction of the various parts and in their novel construction and arrangement, all of which will be clearly described hereinafter and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improvement, showing the same in its locked position. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with the parts in an unlocked position. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, and Figs. 4 and 5 are detail perspective views of the several parts.

In carrying out our invention we employ two members A and B, member A being intended to be attached to a strap intermediate its ends, while the member B is intended to be attached to the end of a strap and brought into engagement with the member A, thereby securing the end of the strap.

The member A consists of bars A′, the ends of which are bent at oblique angles, as shown at A^2, and cross-bars A^3 connect the extreme ends of the side bars, while cross-bars A^4 connect the side bars at the angle, thereby producing loops A^5 at each end of the member A, through which the strap C is passed. In practice we prefer to have a central cross-bar A^6, having a depending stud A^7, which is intended to enter one of a series of holes produced in the strap, and thereby prevent any longitudinal movement of the member A upon the said strap C. A vertical loop A^8 is arranged upon the upper side of the member A, adjacent to one end thereof, said loop serving as a keeper for securing the member B, as more clearly explained hereinafter. It will thus be noted that the member A consists, essentially, of a rectangular frame having eyes or loops at each end and an eye or loop adjacent to one end and projecting or extending in a direction opposite to the first-mentioned eyes or loop.

Member B comprises side bars B′, connected to an eye or ring B^2, by means of which member B is attached to the end of the strap C. The ends of the bars B′ are united by means of a flat bar B^3 and are also connected by an intermediate cross-bar B^4. A spring-tongue D is attached to the cross-bar B^3 by means of a rivet or other suitable connection, said spring-tongue consisting, essentially, of a plate extending toward the ring B^2 and to a point slightly beyond the intermediate cross-bar B^4. It is then bent downwardly, as shown at D′, and has its free end hooked, as shown at D^2, and adapted to engage the intermediate cross-bar B^4 upon the under side, and thereby prevent the said spring-tongue springing too far outwardly. This intermediate cross-bar will also limit the inward or downward movement of the spring-tongue D, as it will be readily understood that it will be impossible to press the spring beyond the bar B^4. The member B is adapted to be inserted in the loop or eye A^8, the free end of said member being slightly tapered in order to freely enter said eye or loop, and it will of course be understood that the side bars B are of such thickness that they will pass freely through the eye or loop. The ring B^2 serves to limit the passage of the member B through the eye or loop A^8, as most clearly shown, and the position of the said ring or eye is such that the free end of the spring-tongue will just clear the eye or loop A^8 and spring into a locked position when the said shoulders limit the movement of member B.

In operation the member A is attached to a strap or any portion of the harness, and the member B is connected to the end of any strap or portion of the harness, and whenever it is desired to secure the said end the free end of the member is forced through the eye or loop A^8 of the member A until the free end of the spring-tongue passes the said loop.

The parts will then be securely locked together and can be quickly and easily attached by pressing the spring-tongue and withdrawing the member A.

It will thus be seen that we provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient attachment which will accomplish all the purposes of an ordinary buckle and snap-hook combined.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a harness attachment, the combination with the member A comprising the side bars, end bars and intermediate cross-bars, one of the intermediate cross-bars carrying a stud or pin, the eye or loop carried by the side bars, said eye or loop projecting in a direction opposite to the direction of the stud or pin, of a member B comprising the side bars, end cross-bar, intermediate cross-bar an eye or loop and a spring-tongue readily attached to the end cross-bar and extending toward the eye or loop, said spring-tongue passing beyond and around the intermediate cross-bar, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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