

No. 755,205.

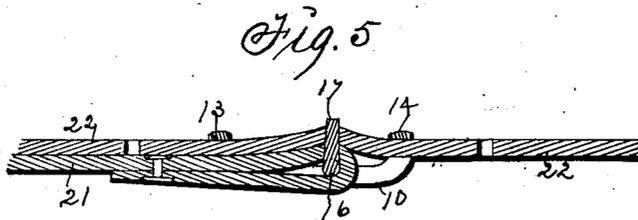
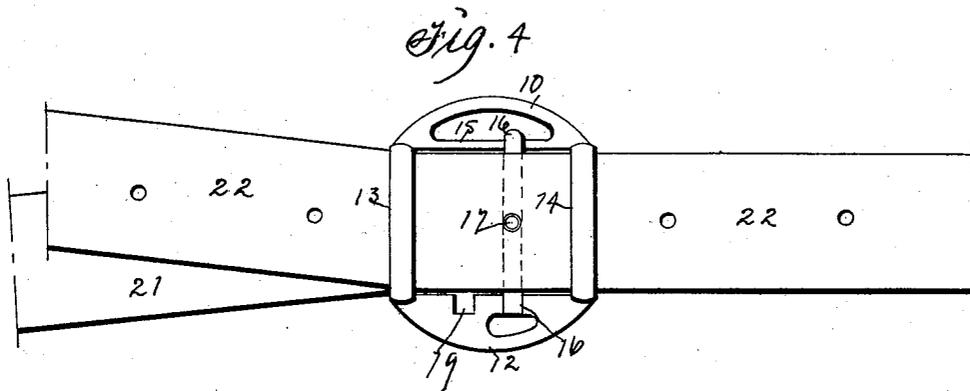
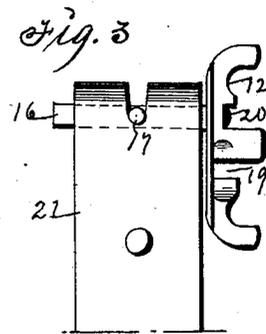
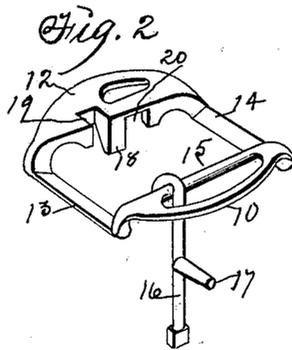
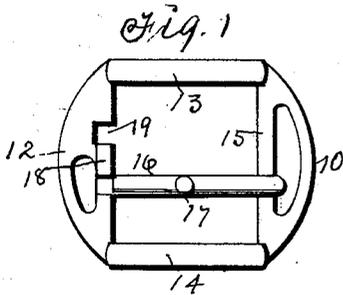
PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

J. F. ZUFALL.

BUCKLE FOR CONNECTING CHECKREINS WITH DRIVING LINES.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB F. ZUFALL, OF ALDEN, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO WILLIAM J. ATTWOOLL AND JAMES W. DRAPER, OF ALDEN, IOWA.

BUCKLE FOR CONNECTING CHECKREINS WITH DRIVING-LINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,205, dated March 22, 1904.

Application filed January 5, 1904. Serial No. 187,840. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB F. ZUFALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Alden, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Buckle for Connecting Checkreins with Driving-Lines, of which the following is a specification.

My object is to provide a buckle adapted to be permanently fixed to the end of a check-strap and then detachably placed on a line direct and at the proper distance from the end of the line by a lateral movement of the buckle relative to the line.

My invention consists in the buckle constructed and applied and operated as hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view that shows the form of the buckle-frame and an adjustable tongue-carrier pivotally connected with the frame and in its normal position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the buckle in an inverted position and the tongue-carrier in a pendent position. Fig. 3 is an end view of the buckle and shows the tongue-carrier extended laterally therefrom and a section of a check-strap fixed to the tongue-carrier. Fig. 4 is a top view of the buckle and parts of a check-strap and a drive-line detachably connected by means of the buckle, as required in practical use. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal central sectional view of Fig. 4 and shows the positions of the overlying parts relative to each other.

The numerals 10 and 12 designate the parallel sides of the buckle-frame, preferably in the form of segments of a circle. They are connected at their ends by integral loops 13 and 14, as required, to produce a rigid frame. An elongated opening in the part 10 produces a straight bar 15, adapted for pivotally and slidably connecting a tongue-carrier 16 therewith, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. A tongue 17 extends at right angles from the center of the tongue-carrier.

The part 12 has an upward projection 18 at its inner edge and central portion and a slot 19 at the side of the projection, that allows the free end of the tongue-carrier 16 to pass

through, and a recess 20 on the other side of the projection 18 admits the free end of the tongue-carrier, as shown in Fig. 1, and as required to retain the end of a check-strap 21 connected with the buckle, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

When the check-strap 21 is fixed to the tongue-carrier by means of a rivet or in any suitable way and is in position, as shown in Fig. 3, the line 22 can be placed in an overlying position to insert the tongue in a hole in the line and the two leather parts and the tongue-carrier moved jointly, as required, to press the free end of the tongue-carrier through the slot 20 and then lift and slide the tongue-carrier over the projection 18 and into the recess 19, as shown in Fig. 4, to securely fasten the check-strap to the driving-line.

By means of perforations in the line 22 the check-strap can be fixed at different distances relative to the end of the line that is to be buckled or otherwise connected with the ring of a bridle-bit on a horse.

It is obvious the buckle-frame may vary in size and that it will be large enough to prevent it from slipping through a terret on a harness-saddle, which is an important feature in driving two horses when the double driving-line and the check-straps are connected with the bridles on the horses.

Having thus set forth the purpose of my invention and its construction and manner of use, the practical utility thereof will be readily understood by teamsters and others familiar with the art to which it pertains, and

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A buckle-frame consisting of two parallel sides connected at their ends by integral loops and one of the sides provided with a slot and a recess and the other side with a tongue-carrier pivotally and slidably connected therewith, for the purposes stated.

2. A buckle composed of a frame consisting of two parallel sides in the form of segments of a circle, cross-pieces in form of loops connecting the ends of the segments, one of them provided with an elongated opening and the other side provided with a projection at its

central portion, a slot for the passage of the free end of a tongue-carrier and a recess for retaining the free end of a tongue-carrier and a tongue-carrier having a fixed tongue projecting at right angles therefrom and pivotally and slidably connected with the side that has an elongated slot, as and for the purposes stated.

3. A buckle-frame consisting of two parallel sides connected at their ends by integral loops

and one of the sides provided with a slot and a recess and the other side with a tongue-carrier pivotally and slidably connected therewith in combination with a check-strap and a driving-line, for the purposes stated.

JACOB F. ZUFALL.

Witnesses:

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