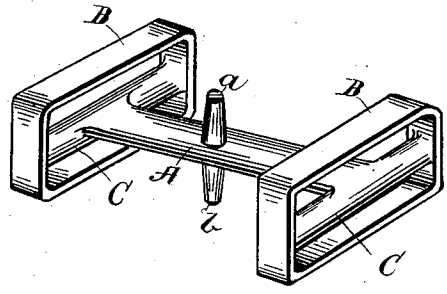
(No Model.)

G. P. EDNEY.

BUCKLE.

No. 266,023. Patented Oct. 17, 1882.



Witnesses:
A. Moore
O. W. Perry

Govan P. Edney
Inventor:
per Robt. B. Tawee Atty.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GOVAN P. EDNEY, OF EDNEYVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,023, dated October 17, 1882.

Application filed July 6, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GOVAN P. EDNEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Edneyville, in the county of Henderson and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to that class of buckles to which the strap is attached without sewing or riveting; and it consists of a straight narrow central bar with rigid studs on each of its sides and double loops at each end, as will be hereinafter fully explained.

Referring to the drawing, the figure is a perspective view of the buckle.

A is a narrow central longitudinal bar, having at each of its ends the transverse bars C C. Around each of these transverse bars is formed a rectangular frame. The transverse or end bars divide this frame, thus forming a double or upper and lower loop at each end of the buckle. The longitudinal bar is provided with a rigid stud, *a*, on its upper and a similar stud, *b*, on its under side. The bars are made perfectly convex, although I do not limit myself to this form of bar, as they may be made flat without departing from the spirit of my invention. The strap is applied by passing one of its free ends through one of the upper end loops or keepers. One of the holes in the strap is engaged with the stud *a*. The end is passed through the other upper loop, around the end bar engaged with the under stud, *b*, and then passed through the lower loop at the other end of the buckle, thus making a semi-attachment. If it is desired to form a billet—as for reins and the like—the strap is allowed to extend a sufficient distance beyond the end of the buckle before it is returned on the under side. When it is desired to attach straps at a right angle to each other the longitudinal strap is engaged with the studs, and afterward the cross-strap is so engaged, or vice versa. This latter adjustment is readily made, as there are no side bars of the frame to come in the way. It is well known that the metal of which buckles are usually constructed is acted upon by the oil in the leather, and rapid corrosion is the result, rendering it difficult to adjust the straps readily. By the structure of my buckle, with the bars narrower than the straps, and also by making it convex in cross-section, this defect is almost entirely obviated.

The buckle may be cast in one piece; or it may be cast without the studs and the latter afterward attached; or it may be constructed in any other known manner.

I am aware that it is not new to construct a buckle to which the straps may be applied without sewing or riveting; nor to construct a buckle with studs on both sides and loops at each end, and such I do not claim broadly; but

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

A buckle having a narrow central longitudinal bar with rigid studs on its opposite sides, without side bars, and provided with divided or double loops at each of its ends, as set forth.

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

GOVAN P. EDNEY.

Witnesses:
JONATHAN WILLIAMS,
DANIEL M. HODGES.