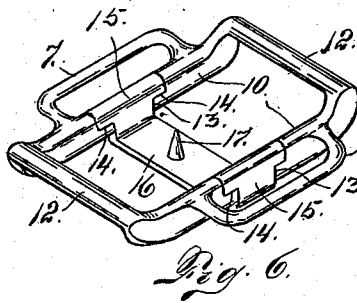
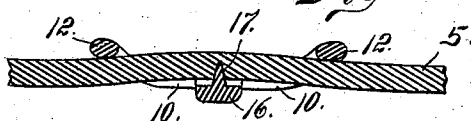
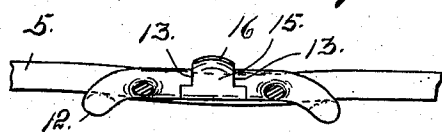
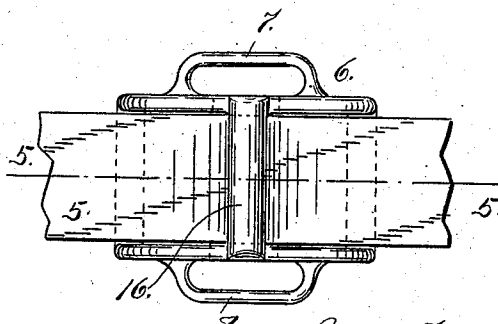
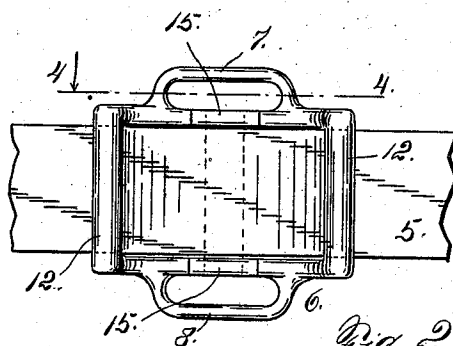
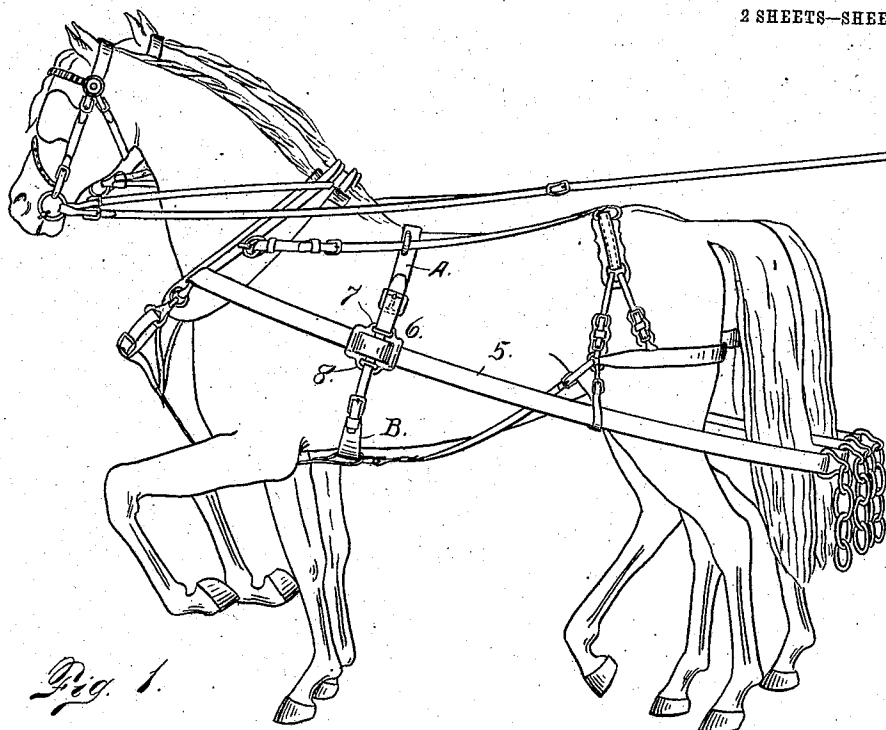


No. 853,879.

PATENTED MAY 14, 1907.

J. P. HEISER.
TRACE LOOP OR BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Otto E. Huddick.
Dena Nelson.

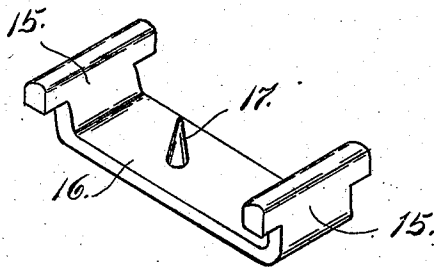
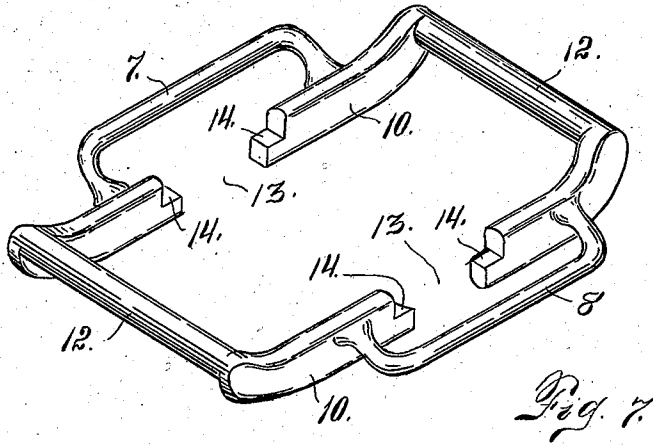
J. P. Heiser.
Inventor
By A. J. Jones
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANNES P. HEISER, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

TRACE LOOP OR BUCKLE.

No. 853,879.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 14, 1907.

Application filed March 23, 1906. Serial No. 307,721.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANNES P. HEISER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace Loops or Buckles; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in trace buckles or loops more especially intended for use in connection with heavy harness. My improvement may, however, be employed in connection with harness apparatus of all kinds or wherever its function is required.

The distinguishing feature of my improved trace loop or buckle, consists in the fact that the device is composed of two separable members whereby it may be applied to the trace at any desired point intermediate its extremities without the necessity of inserting the extremity of the trace in the buckle and passing the latter through until it has reached the desired location. As shown in the drawing the loop member proper is formed integral while the cross bar intermediate the extremities of the loop and which grasps the trace and holds it securely in the adjusted position, is a separate piece adapted to be applied to the body of the device after the trace is placed in position.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction as well as the function it is intended to perform, I will proceed to describe the same in detail reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In this drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a harness in use, provided with my improved trace buckle. Fig. 2 is a detail view showing the device on a smaller scale with the trace in place and partly broken away. This is an outside view or a view similar to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the device from the reverse or opposite side. Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 Fig. 2 viewed in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5—5 Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the complete device showing the two mem-

bers in assembled relation. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail views in perspective of the two buckle members shown detached the one from the other.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate the trace of a harness and 6 my improved buckle. This buckle is provided with slotted upper and lower projections 7 and 8 to facilitate the adjustment of the back strap A and the band B passing downwardly underneath (see Fig. 1). These parts 7 and 8 are formed integral with the side bars 10. The extremities of these side bars are connected by transverse parts 12 which project outwardly from the side bars to make room for the trace which when in position is located between the side bars, the inner surface of the trace being in the plane or approximately in the plane of the inner surface of the side bars.

The two side bars are provided with central openings intermediate their extremities the same being designated by the reference character 13. The outer parts of these openings are enlarged forming shoulders 14. These openings are engaged by the extremities 15 of a cross bar 16, the extremities extending at right angles to the body of the bar. The inner surface of this cross bar or that on the inside when the device is in use as shown in Fig. 1, lies in the plane or approximately in the plane of the inner surface of the bars 10 whereby there is a trace space between the extremities 12 and the cross piece or bar 16. It may be stated that the transverse parts 12 project from the longitudinal bars 10 in a direction opposite the cross piece 16. The last named cross piece is provided with a projection 17 adapted to indent the trace as shown in Fig. 5. As shown in Figs. 5 and 6 this projection forms a sort of sharpened brad. It is evident that the invention is not limited to the special shape of this part since if the trace is provided with openings, this part might be a lug of ordinary construction adapted to enter said openings. It is preferred, however, to form the lug or projection in such a manner that it will indent the trace whereby the buckle will maintain its position thereon thus obviating the necessity of having orifices or openings in the trace.

From the foregoing description the use and operation of my improved device will be readily understood. Assuming that the member 16 is detached, the trace is placed in po-

sition between the side parts 10 and bearing against the transverse end pieces 12. The member 16 is then placed in position and engages the trace from the inside while the members 12 engage it from the outside, that is to say assuming that the term inside designates the side next to the animal when the harness is in use.

It must be understood that my improved device is not limited to its use with harness traces, since it may be employed in connection with straps of all kinds and in all relations where a device of its character may be found useful or desirable.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A trace buckle composed of two separable members, one member consisting of a body portion having longitudinal parts adapted to engage the trace on opposite edges, and transverse members adapted to engage one side of the trace, while the other member consists of a transverse part engaging the trace from the opposite side and whose extremities engage openings formed in the sides of the longitudinal parts and also engaging the opposite edges of the trace.

2. A trace buckle composed of two separable members, one member being composed of longitudinal parts separated to receive the trace and occupying positions adjacent the opposite edges of the trace, and transverse

end members engaging the trace on one side, the other member extending transversely across the trace on the opposite side, its extremities being connected with the longitudinal parts of the body member when in operative relation.

3. A trace buckle composed of two separable cooperating members, the main member being provided with separated longitudinal parts and transverse end parts, the other member being a centrally located transverse part whose extremities interlock with the longitudinal parts, the central member engaging the trace on the opposite side from the transverse end parts of the main member.

4. A trace buckle comprising two separable members, the first member consisting of longitudinal parts, and transverse parts connecting the longitudinal parts and adapted to engage the trace on one side, the second member having a transverse part engaging the trace on the opposite side and end members located adjacent the opposite edges of the trace, the longitudinal parts of the first member having shouldered openings which the extremities of the second member engage.

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

JOHANNES P. HEISER.

Witnesses:

A. J. O'BRIEN,
DENA NELSON.