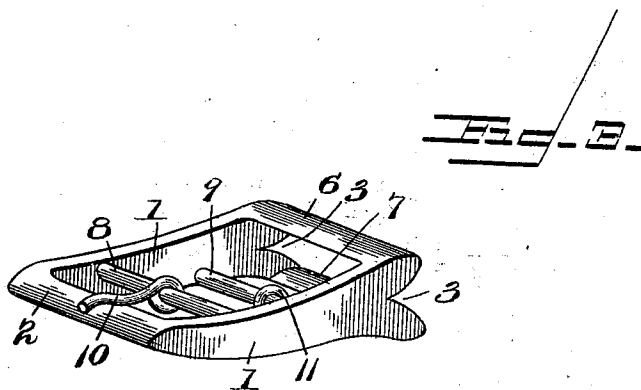
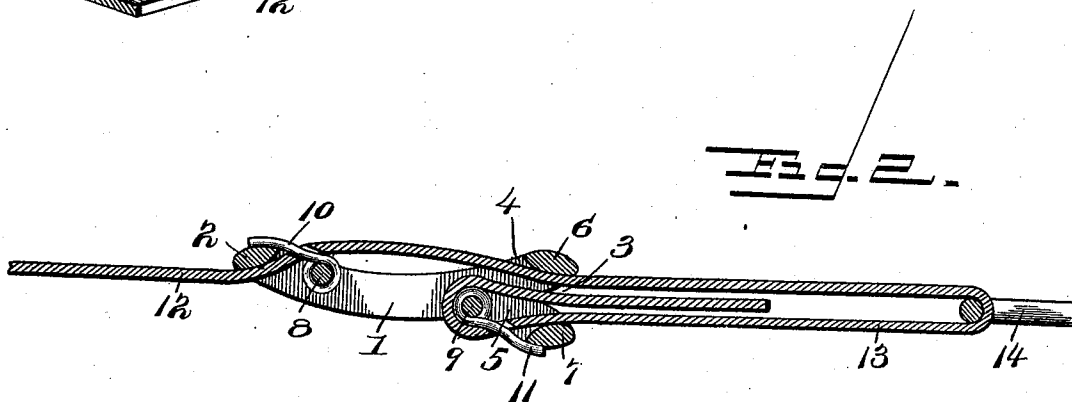
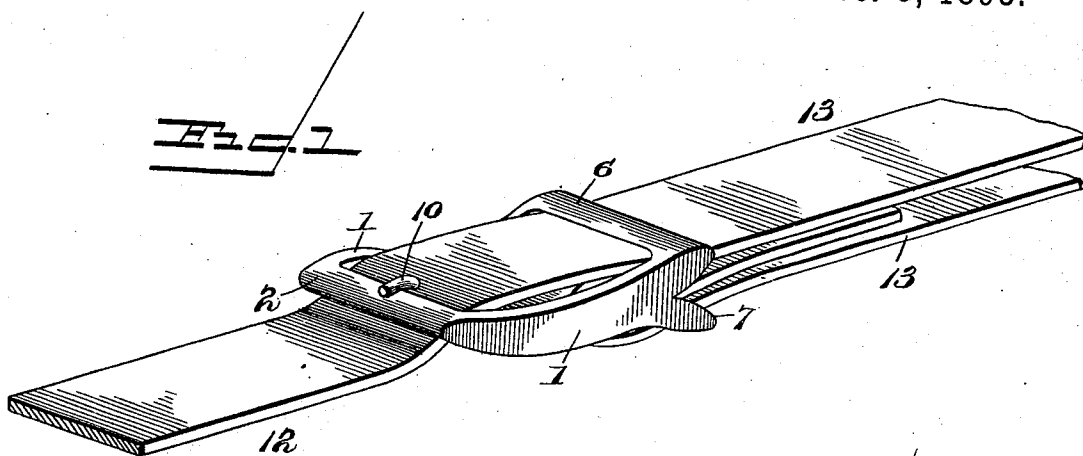


(No Model.)

D. W. SIMMONS.
BUCKLE.

No. 510,052.

Patented Dec. 5, 1893.



Inventor

Daniel W. Simmons

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL W. SIMMONS, OF CAVE SPRING, GEORGIA.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,052, dated December 5, 1893.

Application filed August 3, 1893. Serial No. 482,278. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL W. SIMMONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cave Spring, in the county of Floyd and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in buckles; the objects in view being the production of a cheap and simple construction of buckle adapted to be employed particularly in harness at various points in the construction of the same, and to be so constructed as to adapt it for a variety of uses, as for instance, in the construction of headstalls, halters, overdraw straps, lines, &c., and to form an efficient fastening for the ends of the same, forming loops, &c., and receiving said ends in such manner as to permit of a suitable length of strap for adjusting purposes and to give the required strength, and to serve as a guard for said ends, whereby they are prevented from protruding or from chafing the animal.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the rear end of an overdraw check-strap or rein illustrating one of the various applications of my improved buckle. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail in perspective of the buckle.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In constructing the buckle-frame I employ opposite side-bars 1, two of the corresponding ends of which are slightly upturned and are connected by means of a transverse-bar 2, the said bar 2 being located at the upper edges of said side bars. The bars 1 are widened toward their opposite ends, as indicated at 3, and the intermediate ends are notched or bifurcated forming upper and lower branches 4 and 5 respectively. The upper branches 5 are connected by means of a transverse bar 6, while the lower branches are connected by a similar bar 7, the said bars 6 and 7 combining to form an intermediate space

of somewhat greater width than the strap upon which the buckle is to be employed. In rear of the bar 2 a transverse pintle-bar 8 connects the bars 1, the same being slightly below the plane of the bar 2. In rear of the bar 7 a pintle-bar 9 is located, the same being slightly above the plane of said bar 7. These pintle-bars 8 and 9 receive the usual tongues 10 and 11, the former overlapping the upper side of the bar 2, and the latter underlapping the lower side of the bar 7.

I am aware that buckles have been formed somewhat resembling the construction set forth herein, but none have been constructed to my knowledge wherein the space between the bars 6 and 7 is capable of receiving a plurality of straps or terminals thereof, or in other words, the space is wider than the strap passing therethrough upon which the buckle is to be employed; nor am I aware of any instance in which a buckle of this form having tongues applied to opposite sides of the frame has been constructed.

In order to illustrate one application of my improved buckle I have herein shown the same upon a check-strap or rein. 12 designates a flat check-rein, and the same has its leading or rear end passed under the bar 2 and engaged with the buckle-tongue 10, beyond which it passes backward under the bar 6, and is then doubled upon itself to form a loop 13, which may be provided with a ring 14 for engaging the check-hook. The terminal of the strap, after forming the loop, passes forward under the bar 6 and over the bar 7 and is engaged by the tongue 11, after which it passes around the pintle-bar 9, upon which the tongue is mounted, and any surplus lies between the terminals of the loop thus formed. Thus it will be seen that the space between the bars 6 and 7 receives three thicknesses of strap, and were it not for this capability, the terminals would extend simply in rear of the tongue 11 and any surplus would protrude in an unsightly manner and serve to chafe or rub the neck of the animal. If this were avoided the strap would have to be severed immediately in advance of the pintle-bar 9, so that the same would be weakened at one of its points of greatest strain. By my invention, however, I am enabled to leave suf-

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sufficient strap to provide for adjustability and to lend the required strength. In a like manner my buckle may be employed in double-reins for double teams, head-stalls, and the like, the same advantages accruing as in the present instance, and I would therefore state that I do not limit my invention to the precise application herein illustrated.

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Having described my invention, what I claim is—

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The herein described improved harness buckle, the same consisting of the side-bars having corresponding ends slightly upturned and provided with a cross-bar 2, and having their opposite ends widened at 3 and bifurcated or notched at their edges forming the

branches 4 and 5 diverging from each other, the bars 6 and 7 connecting the branches 4 and 5 respectively, the pintle-bars 8 and 9 located between and adjacent to the bars 2 and 7 respectively and below and above their respective planes, and the tongues 10 and 11 mounted upon the bars 8 and 9 respectively and overlapping and underlapping the bars 2 and 7 respectively, substantially as specified. 20
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In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL W. SIMMONS.

Witnesses:

F. R. PARK,
JOHN C. MOORE.