

(No Model.)

F. J. BRINGHAM.

BILLET LOOP.

No. 500,111.

Patented June 27, 1893.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

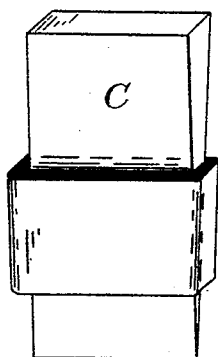


Fig. 3

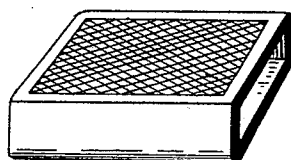


Fig. 4

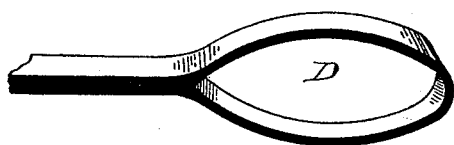


Fig. 5

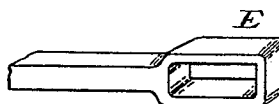


Fig. 6

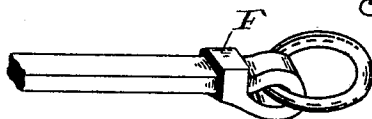


Fig. 7

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEND JOHNSON BRINGHAM, OF OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

BILLET-LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,111, dated June 27, 1893.

Application filed June 29, 1892. Serial No. 438,420. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIEND JOHNSON BRINGHAM, of Oroville, in the county of Butte and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather Loops; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to leather loops for harness, saddles, bridles, &c., the object of my invention being to supply an endless split leather loop formed from a single piece of leather, without sewing or otherwise securing together the loose ends of the piece of leather forming the loop, and without cutting such piece of leather upon curved lines to be afterward made straight by stretching and cramping.

The loop as well as the manner of forming the same is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section or block of leather as first cut off to form a loop therefrom. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 show the same at successive stages of the operation, and Figs. 5, 6, and 7, show various forms of the finished product.

The manner of forming my newly invented endless-split-leather loop is as follows: I first cut a block A of leather of suitable size as shown in Fig. 1. This block is then split centrally edgewise leaving at each end of the split an unsplit margin of sufficient thickness to form afterward, by blocking or pressure, sides of the uniform thickness with the top and bottom of the loop. The second step of

the process is illustrated in Fig. 2 which shows the slit B through the center of the block A. The next step in forming my loop is to enlarge and shape by pressure outward, the slit B so formed. This may be accomplished by any suitable means. In Fig. 3 I have shown a wedge C which is driven into the loop for this purpose. After the loop has been enlarged to the required size, it is finished by trimming and creasing and presents the appearance shown in Fig. 4.

D and E in Figs. 5 and 6 are other forms of loops, and F in Fig. 7 is a loop made by the same method upon the end of a strap.

It will be readily seen from the foregoing description that the method of forming my newly invented endless split leather loop possesses the advantages over the old method of manufacturing loops, of being economical both as regards material and labor and the loop thus formed is superior in point of neatness and durability to those previously manufactured.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A seamless leather loop, comprising a block of leather slitted between and approximately parallel to two of its opposing surfaces, and afterward expanded and enlarged to form the opening therethrough, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRIEND JOHNSON BRINGHAM.

Witnesses:

CHARLES NORTH HARRIS,
WILLIAM Y. BLISS.