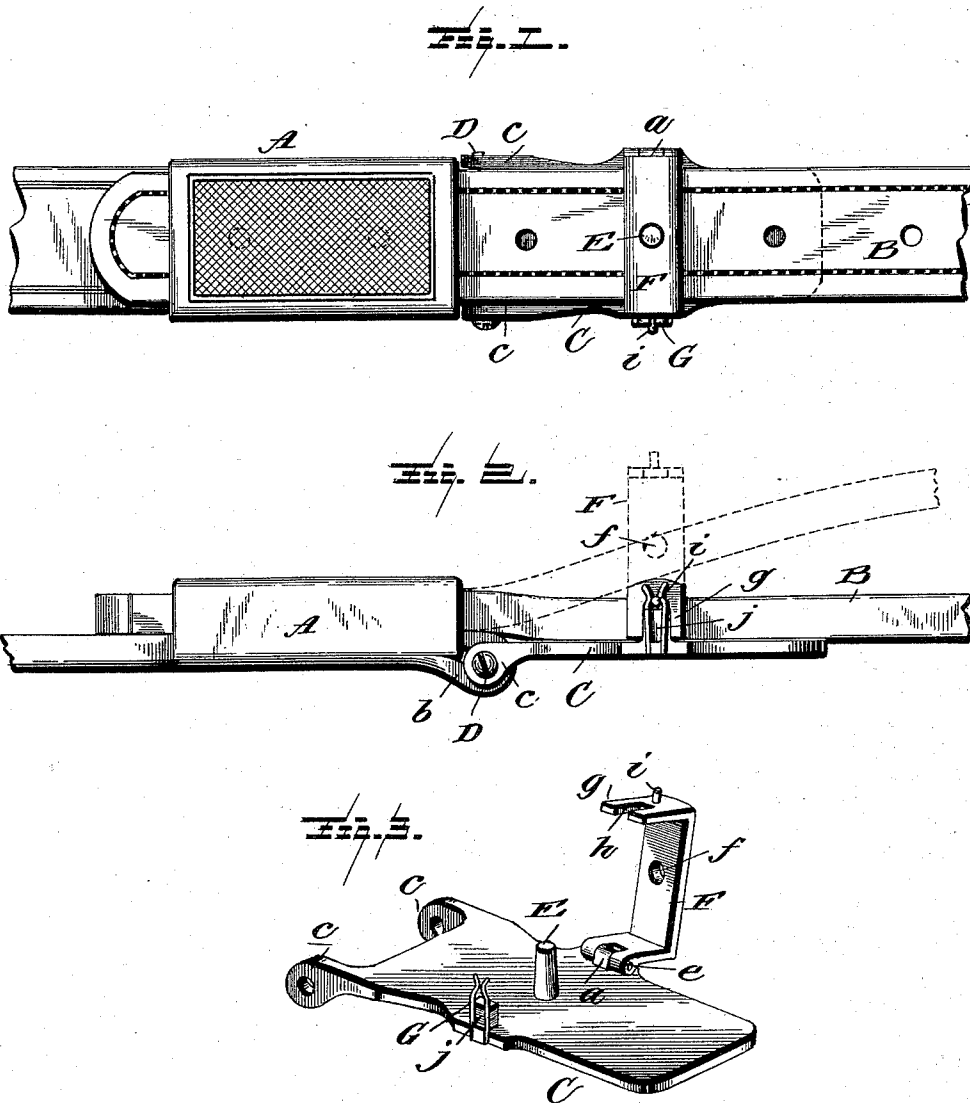


(No Model.)

A. R. HAMILTON.
TRACE BUCKLE.

No. 470,485.

Patented Mar. 8, 1892.



Witnesses
L. C. Mills
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW R. HAMILTON, OF KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

TRACE-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,485, dated March 8, 1892.

Application filed October 12, 1891. Serial No. 408,455. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW R. HAMILTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Wyandotte and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace-Buckles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in trace-buckles; and it has for its objects, among others, to provide an improved buckle or fastener which will securely hold the trace and yet permit of ready adjustment when desired without removing the trace from the trace-loop.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan showing my buckle applied to a trace. Fig. 2 is a side view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the buckle detached.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a trace-loop, and B a portion of the trace.

C is the buckle. It consists of a plate formed at one end with perforated ears *c* for the reception of a bolt or pin *D*, which passes through a loop *b* on the trace-loop, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and with a substantially centrally-arranged stud *E*. The plate is thus hinged or pivotally connected to the loop. Upon one side of the plate, substantially in line with the stud, is a lug *a*, to which is hinged by a suitable pin *e* the bar *F*, which is

provided centrally with an opening *f* and with a depending portion *g*, which is provided with a notch *h* and with a pin or stud *i* above said notch, as seen best in Fig. 3. This notch is designed to receive a lug *j* on the plate at the side opposite the hinge of the bar and the pin or stud to enter between the spring-fingers *G*, which are attached to the side edge of the plate with their upper ends bent inward, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

The operation will be apparent. The parts being arranged as shown in the drawings, when it is desired to remove the trace or adjust it in either direction all that is necessary to do is to give the trace near the buckle a slight twist or movement upward, which will disengage the pin from the spring-fingers, when the bar may be lifted up and the trace moved in the desired direction without removing it from the loop. When in its adjusted position, the bar is pressed down, when its pin enters between the bent ends of the spring-fingers and the stud *E* enters the hole in the trace and the hole in the bar, and the parts are thus held in position.

What I claim as new is—

The combination, with a trace-loop having a loop at one end, of a plate having ears, a pin passed through the end loop and said ears and provided with a centrally-arranged stud and a hinged cross-bar having a depending portion at each end and provided with a notch and a pin on one of said portions, and a stud and spring-fingers on the plate opposite the hinge of the said bar and adapted to engage, respectively, the notch and pin on the depending portion, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW R. HAMILTON.

Witnesses:

L. J. FARRON,
CHARLES L. MAIER.