

(Model.)

J. PFIFFNER & J. KRIEBS.
Box Loop for Harness.

No. 238,152.

Patented Feb. 22, 1881.

Fig. 1.

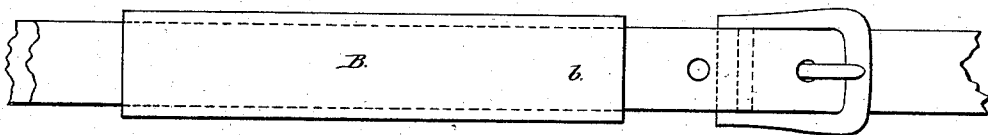


Fig. 2.

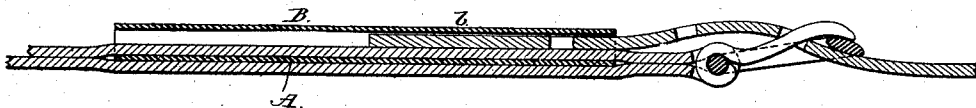


Fig. 3.

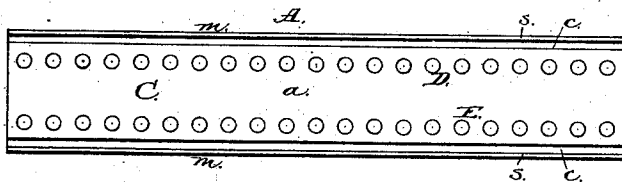
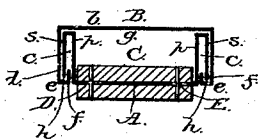


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB PFIFFNER AND JOHN KRIEBS, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.

BOX-LOOP FOR HARNESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,152, dated February 22, 1881.

Application filed January 13, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB PFIFFNER and JOHN KRIEBS, citizens of the United States, residents at Dubuque, in the county of Dubuque and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Box-Loops for Harness; and we 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a detail view. Fig. 4 is a transverse section.

This invention relates to box-loops for harness.

The invention consists in a metal box-loop constructed as hereinafter described.

In the drawings hereto annexed A is the inner and B the outer plate. The plate A consists of a body, *a*, and flanges *m* turned at right angles to body *a*, and then back upon themselves, forming a channel, C, between the flanges, and having a space, *c*, between the arms *p* *s* of each flange, said arms being about the same length. The body *a* has two rows of perforations, D E, each close to the turned-out flanges. In turning the flanges back upon themselves the arms *s* should be outside of arms *p*. Plate B consists of a body, *b*, and flanges *d* at right angles to body *b*, and having their ends *e* turned in and backward slightly at *f*, forming a channel, *g*, between

the flanges, and a space, *h*, where the ends turn in. The width of these two plates is such that plate A will fit snugly in channel *g*, the outside of arms *s* bearing against the inside of flanges *d*.

In applying these loops to harness the strap is made fast to the buckle in the usual way and the end laid in the channel C. The plate A is then stitched to the strap by thread passing through perforations D and E and the two portions of the strap. Plate B is then slipped over plate A, the ends *e* at *f* sliding in spaces *c*, and the ends of arms *s* in spaces *h*, which firmly holds the plates together.

This loop is located upon the tongue side of the buckle, and securely holds the loose end of the strap held by such buckle.

This loop can be used in various places upon harness, is susceptible of a high finish and ornamentation, will last long, and holds the strap or cheek-piece straight, preventing breakage.

What we claim is—

The combination of plate A, having perforations D and E, and flanges *m*, consisting of arms *s* and *p*, with plate B, having flanges *d*, with ends *e* bent at *f*, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB PFIFFNER.
JOHN KRIEBS.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. METCALF,
ALBERT T. MILLER.