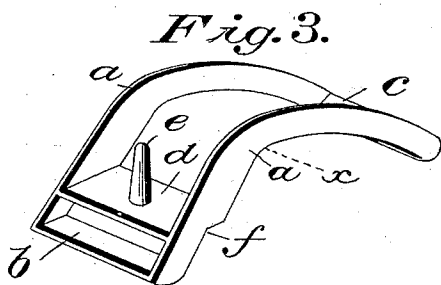
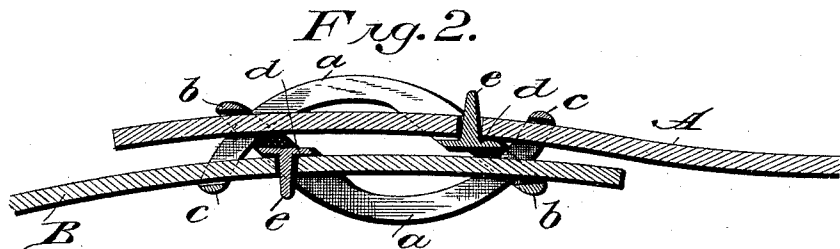
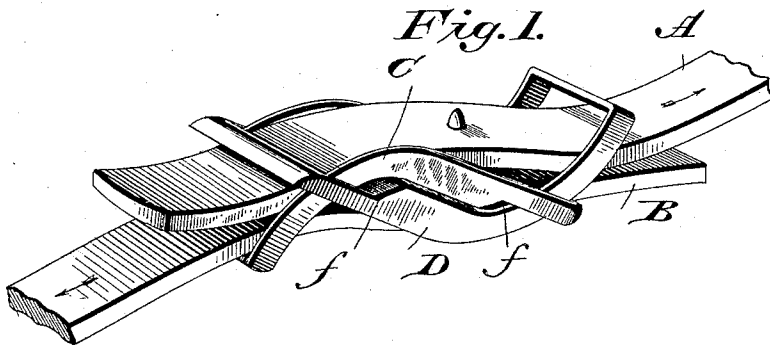


(No Model.)

R. YERINGTON.
HARNESS BUCKLE.

No. 466,647.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.



Witnesses *L. S. Elliott.*
A. M. Johnson

Reubin Yerington
Inventor

— by *[Signature]*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBIN YERINGTON, OF MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

HARNESS-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,647, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed August 13, 1891. Serial No. 402,502. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBIN YERINGTON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Middleville, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness-Buckles; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in harness-buckles of that class which are adapted to connect the trace-straps to the hame-tug; and it consists in the combination of two similarly-constructed sections, which will interlock when brought together, each section being provided with cross-bars, and a fixed tongue carried by one of said cross-bars, so that the hame-tug and trace-strap can be adjustably connected to each other.

The invention further consists in the construction and combination of the parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the parts of the buckle arranged in position for use. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the buckle-sections detached.

A refers to the hame tug or strap connected to the hame, and B to the trace. The trace-strap is provided with the usual number of perforations, with which the tongue of one of the sections of the buckle engages, and the hame tug or strap may also have a number of perforations, if desired.

The buckle is made up of two sections C and D, which are practically identical in construction. Each of these sections is provided with side pieces *a a*, which converge from the cross-bar *b* to the cross-bar *c*. Adjacent to the cross-bar *b* is a cross bar or plate *d*, which has a tongue *e* formed thereon, which projects from the cross-bar, as shown. The curved side pieces *a a* are cut away or reduced at their ends beyond the cross-bar *d*. The sec-

tions of the buckle may be cast or forged, and but a single set of tools is required to make both sections. It will be noted that centrally the inner edges of the curved side pieces are straight for a short distance, as shown, so that when the sections are brought together these straight edges will abut against each other.

When it is desired to attach a trace to a hame-tug, the sections are brought together or interlocked by passing the contracted ends between the cross-bars *b* and *d*, when the tongues *e* will project in opposite directions. The hame tug or strap A is then passed beneath the cross-bar *c* at the narrow end of one of the sections and placed in engagement with the tongue, from which it is passed through the space between the cross-bars and *d*. The trace-strap is passed through the sections in the same manner, but in an opposite direction, and when this is done the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. When the draft is applied to the trace, the parts will assume the position shown in Fig. 2, thus bringing the tongues in close proximity to the cross-bars *c*, which will prevent the straps from becoming displaced. When it is desired to detach the straps from the buckle, the two sections are moved together, so that their straight edges will abut or lie adjacent to each other, as shown in Fig. 1, and when in this position the straps can be readily raised, so as to be disengaged from the tongues. It will also be noted that by this construction but a single strap will serve to hold the sections of the buckle together.

This device can be used for other purposes than connecting hame-tugs and traces to each other, as it may be used where it is desired to connect the ends of two straps to each other.

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

1. In a buckle, the combination of two similarly-constructed sections, each section being made up of curved and converging side pieces, said side pieces being connected to each other by end cross-bars, and an intermediate cross-bar adjacent to one of the end bars, said cross-bar having a projecting tongue, the sections

being adapted to be passed through each other, so that the tongues will project on opposite sides, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

- 5 2. The combination, in a buckle, of the curved and converging side pieces adapted to interlock when placed together in a reversed position, the side pieces being connected by cross-bars, as shown, the intermediate cross-
10 bar having a tongue, and the concave portion of the curved side pieces having straight edges, substantially as set forth.

3. As an improved article of manufacture,

a buckle-section made up of curved side pieces *a a*, cross-bars *b* and *c*, and an intermediate flat cross-bar *d*, having a tongue *e* 15 formed integral therewith, the concave portion of the side pieces having straight edges for a short distance, as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 20 presence of two witnesses.

REUBIN YERINGTON.

Witnesses:

WM. L. COBB,

G. W. MATTESON.