

W. Wyckoff,
Trace Buckle.

N^o 49,580.

Patented Aug. 22, 1865.

Fig. 1.

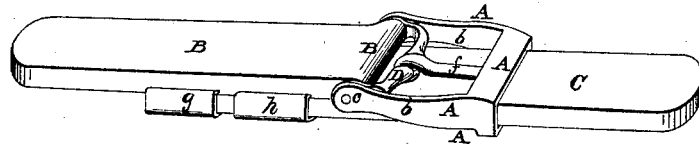


Fig. 2:

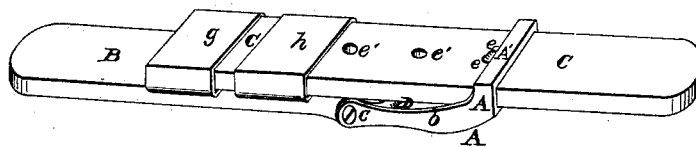


Fig. 3.

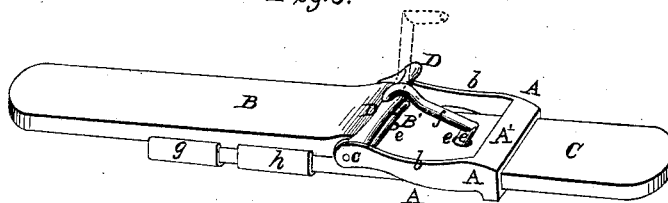
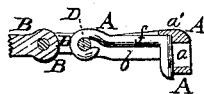


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILSON WYCKOFF, OF CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO.

IMPROVED TRACE-BUCKLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,580, dated August 22, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILSON WYCKOFF, of Chagrin Falls, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trace-Buckles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one side of the buckle and the part of the trace with which it is connected. Fig. 2 is a view of the other side of the buckle and trace. Fig. 3 represents the buckle in a different position. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the buckle.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the different views.

My improvement relates to a trace-buckle in which the strain is upon the tongue in a direct line and at right angles to it, whereby the buckle is rendered very firm and strong and can be buckled and unbuckled with the greatest facility.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the buckle is represented connected with leather straps B and C, which are a part of the trace.

A is the portion of the buckle forming the loop, shaped as shown in the drawings, (or it can be any other suitable form,) the sides *b b* of which extend along the sides of the trace, and are pivoted at the ends to the end *B'* of the strap B by a pin or screw, *c*, being put in at one side and screwed into the other. Inside of the pivoted ends of the loop is a bail, *D*, through the sides or ends of which the pin *c* likewise passes, hanging or pivoting the bail to the end of the strap B, the sides fitting close inside of the sides *b* of the loop, as represented. To the middle of the bail is connected a tongue, *f*, by one end being bent round in a groove formed in the bail for that purpose, to prevent it from moving laterally. The other end of the tongue is bent or turned directly at right angles, as seen at *e* in Figs. 3 and 4, forming a hook. In the end of the loop, on one side of the opening *a*, through which the strap C passes, is formed a shoulder, *a'*, seen in Fig. 4, into which the end of the tongue or hook fits when in place.

Attached to the strap B in the ordinary way

are leather loops *g h*, in which the strap C is placed or confined at the end, as represented. When the strap C is put through the opening *a* in the loop of the buckle and the end adjusted through the loops *g h* of the strap B, the buckle is fastened by inserting the hook *e* in one of the holes *e'* in the strap C, when both the tongue and bail are compressed on the strap B or straightened out in the plane of the loop of the buckle by drawing or forcing out the strap C until the end of the tongue comes under and against the shoulder *a'* and the end or point of the hook projects through on the other side of the strap, as seen in Fig. 2, being against the part *A'* of the loop, which forms a shoulder, against which it presses. The outside of the hook is straight, fitting against the shoulders *a'* and *A'* of the loop in a direct line at right angles to the tongue, as represented, and, the tongue being in a straight line with the sides of the loop and straps, it follows that the strain will be upon the tongue in the same manner, in a direct line with it and at right angles, by the tongue being against the end of the loop, as described.

In the buckle in ordinary use the tongue is inclined or in an angular position to the strap as it is adjusted into place through the leather onto the loop of the buckle. Consequently the strain is upon the inclination of the tongue, which is liable to bend the tongue more or less and tear the hole through which it passes. It will be seen at once that it cannot be near as strong or firm as the buckle herein described, and it is more difficult to buckle and unbuckle.

The tongue *f* at the end being under the shoulder *a'*, it cannot slip out, and it is so easily unbuckled, when desired, by simply moving the strap C a little, when the bail *D* will turn up, and the tongue can be readily detached from the hole and turned back more or less, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, and it is so easily buckled, too, by turning down the tongue and putting the hook into one of the holes and straightening out the bail and tongue, adjusting the end of the tongue under the shoulder *a'*, as before described, and the hook *e*, passing straight through the hole at right angles to the trace, will not tear or injure it in any way. The loops *g h* are suffi-

ciently tight upon the trace to prevent the tongue from working back when the trace is not in draft. Thereby the buckle cannot become unfastened.

The entire buckle—loop, tongue, &c.—can be of any desired form or configuration suitable to the peculiar construction of the buckle.

What I claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The loop A, with the shoulder *a'* and opening *a*, bail D, and tongue *f*, when constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

WILSON WYCKOFF.

Witnesses:

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A. W. McCLELLAND.