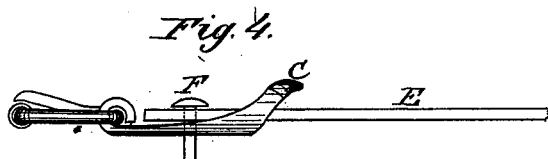
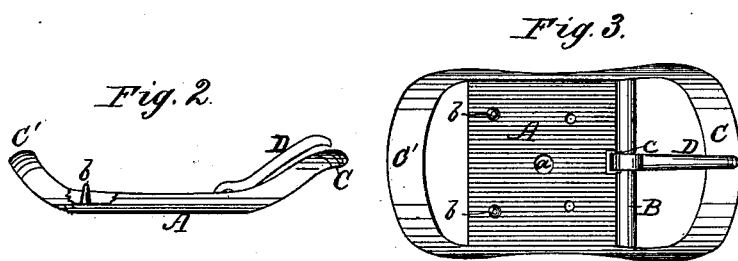
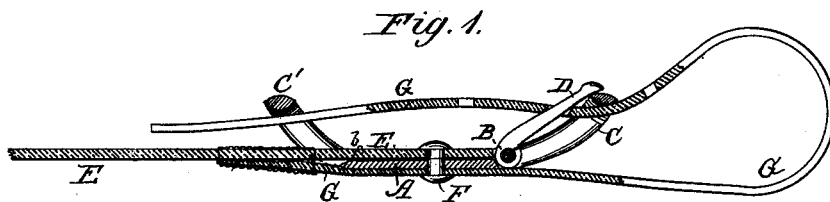


T. L. WISWELL.  
Buckle.

No. 214,978.

Patented April 29, 1879.



WITNESSES:  
*W. W. Hollingsworth*  
*Amos H. Hart.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE L. WISWELL, OF OLATHE, KANSAS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BUCKLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,978**, dated April 29, 1879; application filed March 4, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THEODORE LEROY WISWELL, of Olathe, in the county of Johnson and State of Kansas, have invented a new and Improved Buckle; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to an improved harness-buckle, to which straps can be conveniently and securely attached without doubling or looping and sewing, in the usual way. The same is constructed as hereinafter described, and as illustrated in accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my buckle and straps attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a side view of the buckle with part broken away, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 shows a modification.

Referring to figures, the main parts of the buckle-frame are a flat plate, A, the tongue-bar B, and upwardly-curved loops C C'. The plate A is provided with a central aperture, *a*, and studs or prongs *b* at one end. The other end is thickened to form the tongue-bar B, and a suitable recess, *c*, is formed in the plate and bar to receive the loop of tongue D, so that it shall not project below the under surface of the plate, for the purpose of avoiding chafing the skin of the animal wearing the harness.

The loops C C' are extensions of the side bars, which the plate A connects, and with the under surface of which they are flush, as shown.

The space between the side bars or raised sides of the plate A receives the strap E. The latter is permanently and very securely attached to the buckle by means of the prongs *b*, which enter holes in the strap, and by the

long or flat-headed rivet F, which passes through the strap and aperture *a* of plate A. By this mode of attaching the strap I avoid doubling or looping it around any portion of the buckle-frame, which is particularly advantageous in the use of old straps that have become stiff by use, so that it is difficult to bend them without breaking the fiber of the leather.

The strap G is scarfed and stitched to the strap E at a point immediately contiguous to the plate A, and to the buckle by the rivet which passes through it. When the free end of strap G is secured by the tongue it passes under the loops C C' and lies flat on the strap E, as shown in Fig. 1.

In some cases I propose to attach an ordinary strap-buckle to the plate A, as shown in Fig. 4, in place of providing such end of the buckle with a loop, as in Figs. 1, 2, 3.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the plate A, of the studs and rivet for securing a strap to said plate, the end loop, C, tongue-bar B, and tongue hinged thereto, as shown and described.

2. The buckle-frame formed of the plate A, having prongs *b b*, the tongue D, and loops C C', curved upward, all said parts being cast or constructed in one piece, as specified.

3. The combination of strap E and the buckle composed of the apertured plate, loop C', and tongue D, of the strap G, which is stitched to strap E, and secured to the under side of the buckle by the rivet, as shown and described.

THEODORE LEROY WISWELL.

Witnesses:

JAMES G. SANDS,

CLAY WISWELL.