

(No Model.)

L. D. JONES.  
HARNESS ROSETTE.

No. 493,094.

Patented Mar. 7, 1893.

Fig. 1.

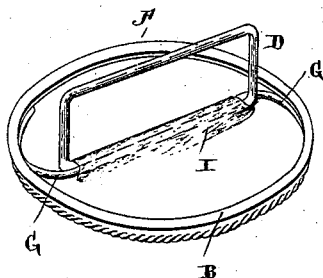


Fig. 2.

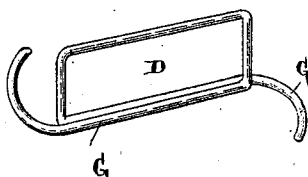
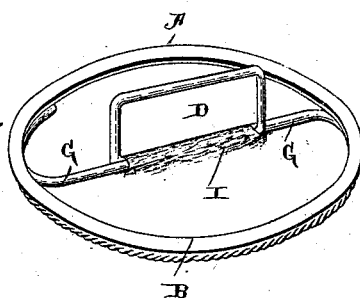


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LORENZO D. JONES, OF KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

## HARNESS-ROSETTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,094, dated March 7, 1893.

Application filed October 31, 1892. Serial No. 450,550. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LORENZO D. JONES, of Kenosha, in the county of Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness-Rosettes; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in harness rosettes; and it consists in the particular construction of wire loop hereinafter shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a wire loop of the particular construction hereinafter shown and fully described, whereby the loop is firmly attached to the inner side of the rosette and in a manner to strengthen the rosette proper to prevent it from becoming readily defaced; and which is also so constructed, that while it affords a support for the said rosette entirely across its inner side, yet the loop portion can be of any desired size relative to the size of the rosette.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of an ordinary sized rosette with my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detached perspective view of the loop detached from the rosette. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a large sized rosette with my invention applied thereto.

A indicates a rosette which is made of thin metal as usual, and which has an inturned edge B as shown, and which is also usual.

My invention relates to the construction of the wire loop D, which has the lower horizontal portions or the portions G which extend over the inner surface of the rosette extend in opposite directions past each other, and their ends caught under the in-turned edge B of the rosette. From this it will be seen that the portions of the wire loop which are secured to the rosette extend entirely across the inner face of the rosette and form a double base portion for the loop. By this arrangement the double base portion of the loop forms a support for the thin metal of the rosette, and prevents it from becoming buckled, or forced-inward, which is the case where a support is

not provided therefor. This doubled portion or base is secured to the rosette by means of a suitable quantity of solder I, though it is not absolutely necessary. The ends of the base portions extend around the adjacent outwardly extending portion of the loop, is curved to correspond to the arc of the circle of the rosette, and for any suitable distance. Thus a lateral support is provided, since the opposite ends of the wire of which the loop is formed are curved in opposite directions, and for this reason solder may be omitted if desired, though I prefer to use it. By means of this construction, the size of the loop can be made large or small, according to the size strap to be passed through it, so that it will not have a sagging, or other movement thereon, while at the same time the lapping double base portion extends entirely across the inner surface of the rosette and forms a support therefor as stated. This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 3 which shows the loop applied to a large rosette, while the loop remains small, and all the advantages heretofore mentioned still obtained. It will be seen that the curved ends being bent in opposite directions, and toward or around the adjacent outwardly extending portion, they bind slightly against these portions, thus making the loop more firm, than if the ends were bent away from the adjacent outwardly extending portions. This construction of loop, prevents it from being forced laterally at its outward portion and loosened from the face of the rosette, which is the case with a common loop which is made with its ends meeting at the center instead of lapping and extending to the opposite side of the rosette as hereshown. This old form just mentioned, depends only upon its soldering for holding the loop in place, which makes a very weak loop as will be understood.

I am aware that loops have been heretofore constructed of a piece of wire which has been bent in the form of substantially a U-shape with outwardly turned ends that are caught under the in-turned edge of the rosette. This form of loop however is very weak in its fastenings to the rosette, and forms no means of support to prevent it from battering and buckling. My invention differs from this in that the base portion of the loop laps and extends to the opposite side of the rosette. And this

same difference is found to exist between my present invention and those which have preceded it.

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

1. The combination with a rosette, of a wire loop therefor having its base portion lapped and the ends thereof extending in opposite  
10 directions to opposite sides of the rosette and secured thereto, substantially as specified.

2. The combination with a rosette having an in-turned edge, of a wire loop therefor having its base portion lapped and the ends thereof extending in opposite directions and extended under the in-turned edge of the rosette. 15

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

LORENZO D. JONES.

Witnesses:

LOUIS M. THIERS,  
J. L. STEVENS, Jr.