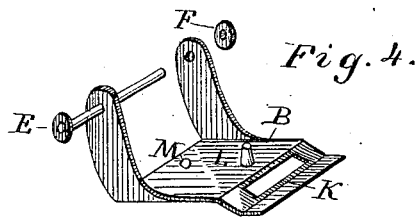
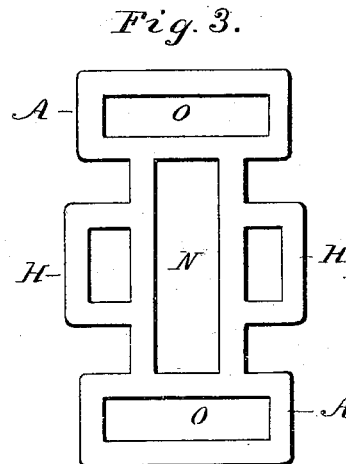
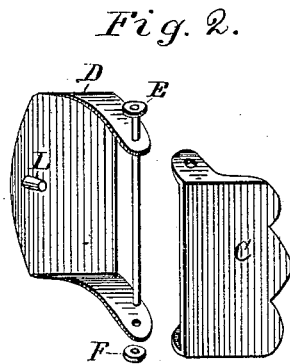
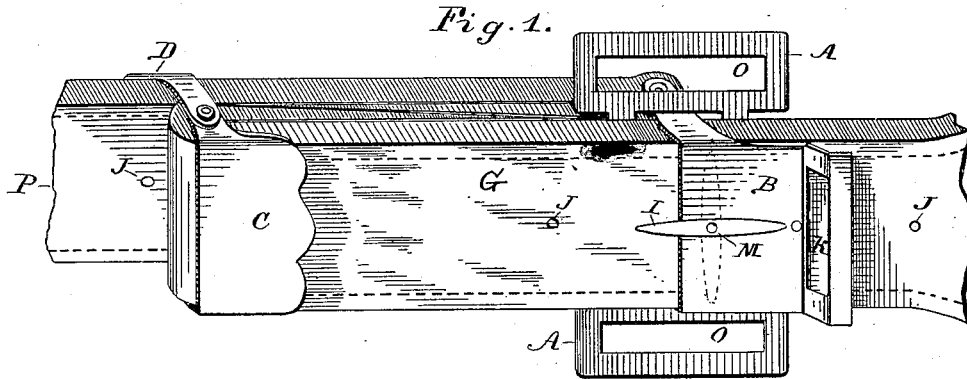


(No Model.)

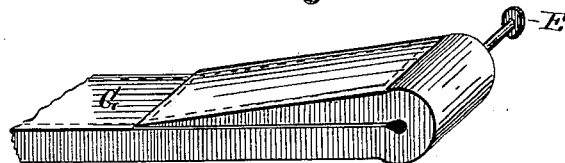
H. J. BUTLER.  
TRACE BUCKLE.

No. 266,093.

Patented Oct. 17, 1882.



*Fig. 5.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. BUTLER, OF INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

## TRACE-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,093, dated October 17, 1882.

Application filed July 25, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY J. BUTLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Independence, in the county of Polk and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Harness Loop Trace-Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in harness trace-buckles; and the objects of my improvements are, first, to provide a buckle that obviates the use of the box-loops or strap-loops ordinarily attached to the hame-tug; second, to connect the hame-tug with the trace by the buckle in a manner that divides the strain upon the leather, thus obviating the entire strain being upon one point alone in the trace, as is the case with other trace-buckles; and, third, to obviate having any part of the buckle on the hame-tug or the trace while in the course of construction, the hame-tug and trace being entirely finished before the buckle is attached. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the entire buckle as attached to the hame-tug and the trace when in use; Fig. 2, a view of plates C and D when detached from end of the trace; Fig. 3, a view of plate A A when detached from position between trace and end of hame-tug; Fig. 4, a view of plate B, Fig. 1, when disconnected from other parts of the buckle; Fig. 5, a view of either the end of the hame-tug or the trace at the point where the screw E penetrates the same to fasten or hinge the arms of the plates C and D or plate B to their respective places on the hame-tug or the trace.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In Fig. 1, P is the hame-tug. G is the trace. At the left and end of trace G is plate C, with short arms projecting each side of trace and meeting at a point in center of trace with the projecting arms of plate D, the former arms being arranged within the latter. These arms are connected together to form a hinge by screw E, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, said screw E passing through ends of the arms of plates C and D, and through an orifice in the end of the trace G, thus holding trace G to hame-tug P. Plate C forms part of a loop, and also

makes a finish. To plate D is attached a stationary tongue, L, as shown in Fig. 2, which passes into an orifice, J, from the inside of the hame-tug P to hold the plate in position.

B is a plate with arms extending each side of the trace G, and through the opening N in plate A A, as shown in Fig. 3, and to a point in center of the end of hame-tug P, and is held in place by screw E passing through the ends of said arms, Fig. 4, and through the end of hame-tug P, Fig. 5, thus forming a hinge, and on plate B is a stationary tongue, L, as shown in Fig. 4, which passes into the orifice J in trace G. The trace is held by the tongues L in the plates D and B, and also by the tension caused by the draft upon the leather trace G. To plate B is attached a flat steel spring, I, by pivot M, Fig. 1, on which it may be turned to prevent plate B from rising accidentally thereafter, and allowing the tongue L to draw out of the trace G. In plate B is also the loop K for the purpose of attaching breeching.

A A is a flat plate, as shown in Fig. 3, with the loop-holes O O, by which are to be attached the pad and girth billets, also the loops H H, which are for the purpose of forming a brace to prevent the trace from slipping off of the tongue L. The opening N in plate A A is to allow the arms of plate B to pass through, thus holding it in place when in use, as shown in Fig. 1, all of which makes the loop-buckle complete.

To use the buckle, apply it as shown in Fig. 1. When desired to shorten or lengthen the trace G, turn the spring I across plate B to the dotted lines, as shown on plate B, Fig. 1. Then press the trace G forward, which allows plates B and D to rise or oscillate upon their screw and the tongues to come out of the orifices in the leather. Then move to any desired position. Then place the tongues in orifices J, turn the spring back to its position, and the buckle is fastened again. When desired to remove buckle from trace, unscrew the screw E in plate B, and at the end of the arms of the plates C and D withdraw the screw, and the buckle will be immediately detached from hame-tug and trace.

The harness loop trace-buckle is to be made of malleable or cast material.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the hame-tug and

- trace, of the plate A, arranged between the same, the plate B, inclosing the trace and having its arms passed through the plate A and pivoted to the end of the hame-tug, and the plates C D, 5 inclosing the trace and tug, respectively, and pivoted to each other and to the trace, the plates B C D having stationary tongues engaging with the trace and tug, substantially as shown and described.
- 10 2. The combination, with the hame-tug and trace, of the plate A, having opening N and braces H at opposite sides thereof, and the plate B, having tongue L and spring I and arms which are pivoted to the rear end of the hame-tug, and suitable means for confining the 15 forward end of the trace to the tug, substantially as shown and described.

HENRY J. BUTLER.

Witnesses:

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