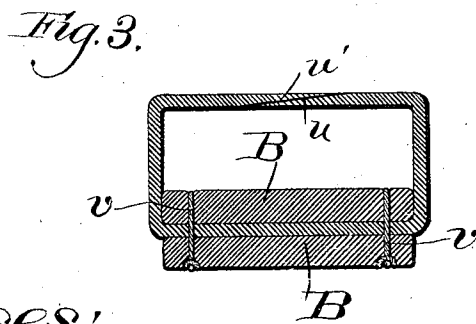
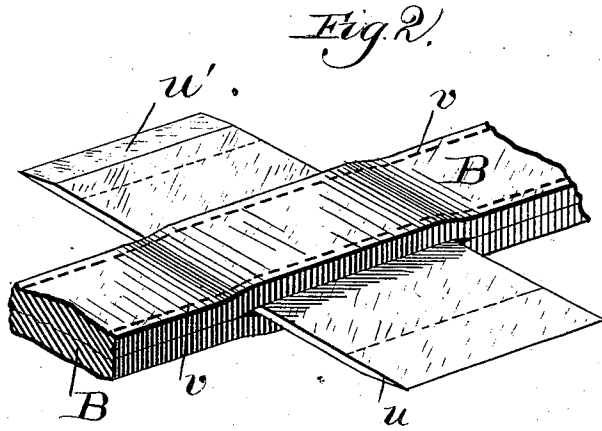
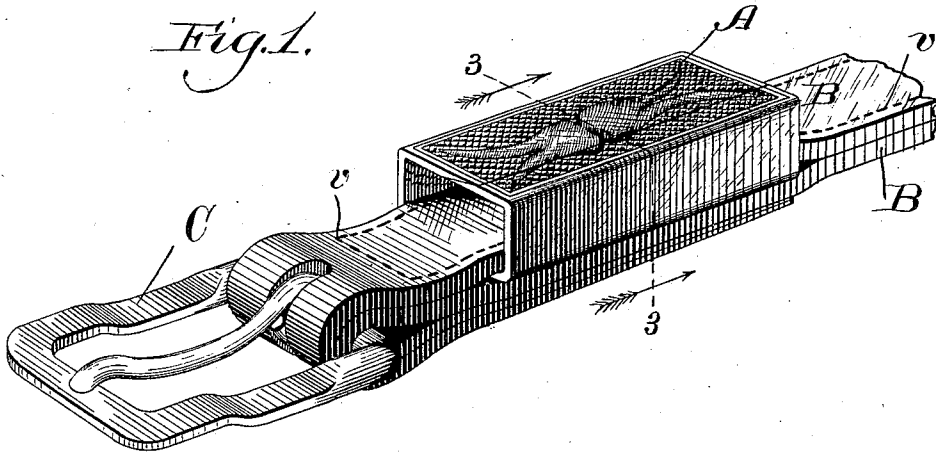


(No Model.)

F. RICHESON.  
HARNESS LOOP.

No. 292,053.

Patented Jan. 15, 1884.



Witnesses:  
Chas. E. Gaylord.  
Douglas Dyrenforth

Inventor:  
Frank Richeson  
by Dyrenforth & Dyrenforth  
his Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK RICHESON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES STAFFORD, OF SAME PLACE.

## HARNESS-LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,053, dated January 15, 1884.

Application filed October 31, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK RICHESON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness-Loops; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

It is safe to say that the average number of loops of various sizes attached to a harness will reach if not exceed twenty. Hitherto it has been customary to form the loop of any desired dimensions by securing one end of a strip of leather to the desired part of the harness by machine-stitching, and in the regular course of sewing the two or more layers of leather forming the heavier parts of a harness. One end of the strip to compose the loop is stitched in place between the layers. The opposite end of the strip is necessarily left for hand-sewing until the harness is otherwise formed; for, if done by machine, the stitches would pass through the loop at whatever point toward the center of the piece of harness or strap the end of the strip were being attached, thus narrowing the loop to a degree sufficient to destroy its capacity to receive the strap as it continues from the buckle. When both ends have thus been secured, the loop formed is ready to be pressed into the usual oblong square shape by means of the device commonly employed for the purpose, consisting of a box having thumb-screws, a die, and a stamp or press. This necessity of securing by hand-sewing one end of the strip composing the loop greatly increases the labor of manufacturing harness and it is estimated, where long keepers requiring many stitches to secure them are used, the time consumed in such manufacture is increased three-fold over the time required with the advantage offered by my improvement hereinafter to be described.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved loop that shall afford all the advantages of the old device as to durability and appearance, but that shall be formed in a manner to permit it to be attached to harness entirely by means of machine-sewing, thereby saving much time and labor.

To this end my invention consists in a loop

for harnesses, straps, and the like, formed of a strip of material secured transversely to the harness or strap, and having its ends brought together away from the strap-bearing and secured one to the other.

My invention consists, further, in the particular construction which I prefer to employ for carrying my invention into effect.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section of heavy harness holding a buckle and having my improved loop attached; Fig. 2, a view in perspective, showing the manner of attaching the material forming my improved loop to a section of heavy harness, and showing the laterally-projecting ends of the keeper chamfered to form the joint; and Fig. 3, a sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction of the arrow-heads.

A is a loop, formed preferably of a single strip of leather of desired length and width, attached by means of stitches *v* between two layers of harness holding a buckle, C.

To save leather or make it possible to utilize waste pieces for the purpose, the loop may be made to consist of two short strips, each attached to the harness by means of stitching, in the manner shown at *v*. The laterally-projecting ends of the loop A are chamfered—one on the upper side, as shown at *u*, and the other on the lower side, as shown at *u'*—whereby, when the ends are brought together, after having previously been coated with a strong cement and pressed together by means of the mechanism hereinbefore referred to, for shaping the loop, the latter is formed as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings.

The drawings show my improvement as attached only to a section of heavy harness comprising two layers of leather; but it is quite obvious that my invention includes the attachment of the loop to a single layer of leather, whether forming part of a harness or forming a strap for the many purposes to which the latter may be adapted, and whether secured to the upper or lower surface thereof.

The joint shown in the drawings is formed on the top of the loop. It is, however, only represented in that position for the reason that the device used to shape the keeper, and em-

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

ployed in this connection to press the ends together necessarily confines it there. The joint could be made, however, with suitable mechanism to exert the necessary pressure at either side by making the laterally-projecting ends of the proper relative lengths, and the result would be equally as good as if the joint occurred on the top of the loop.

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

1. A loop for harnesses, straps, and the like, formed of a strip of suitable material secured transversely to the harness or strap, and having its ends brought together away from the

strap-bearing and secured one to the other, substantially as described. 15

2. A loop for harnesses, straps, and the like, formed of a strip of suitable material secured transversely to the harness or strap, and having its ends correspondingly chamfered—the one on the upper the other on the lower surface—and brought together away from the strap-bearing and cemented one to the other, substantially as described. 20

FRANK RICHESON.

In presence of—

DOUGLAS DYRENFORTH.

CHARLES C. LINTHICUM.