

W. L. BRADDOCK.

BUCKLE.

No. 176,589.

Patented April 25, 1876.

Fig. 1.

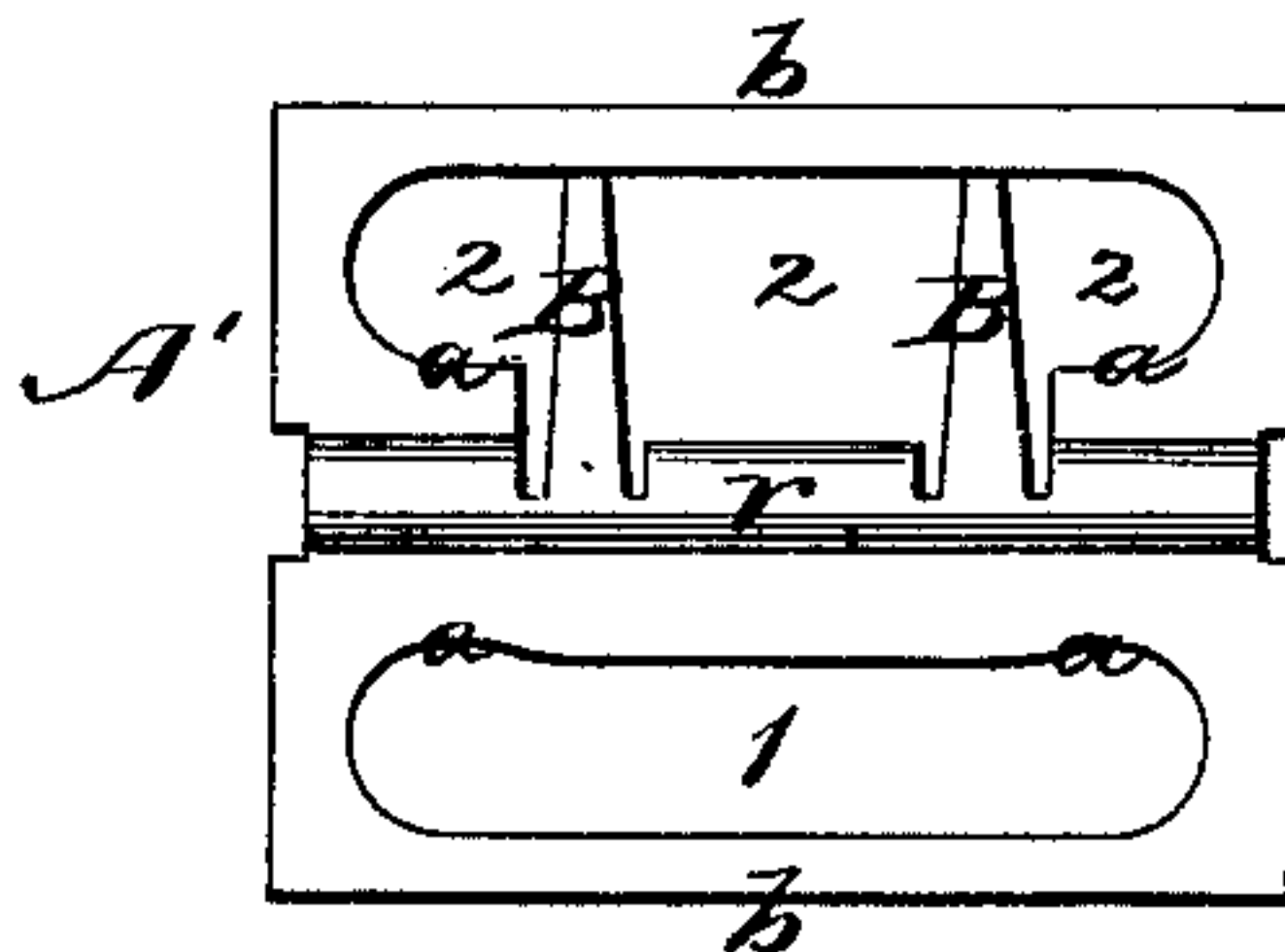


Fig. 2.

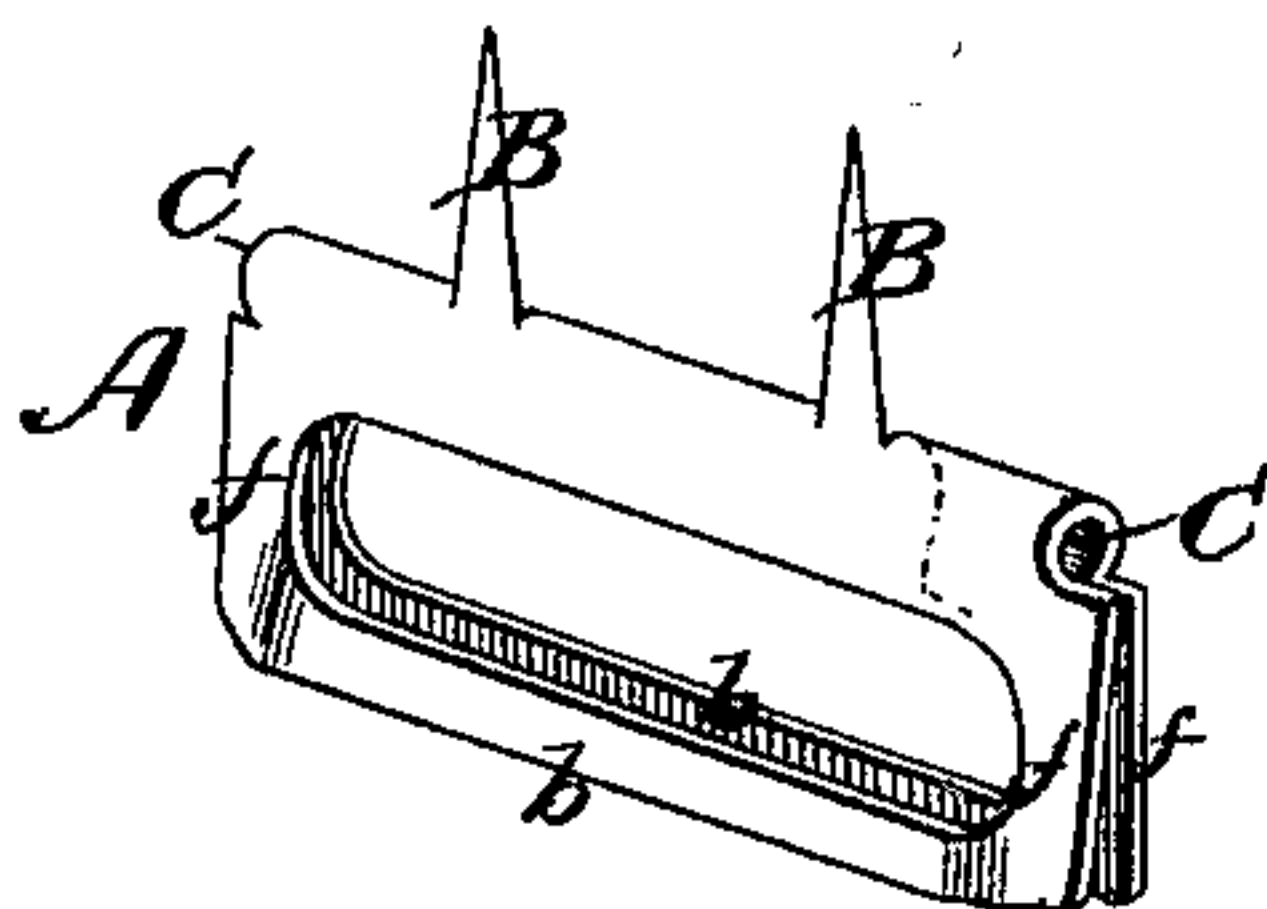


Fig. 3.

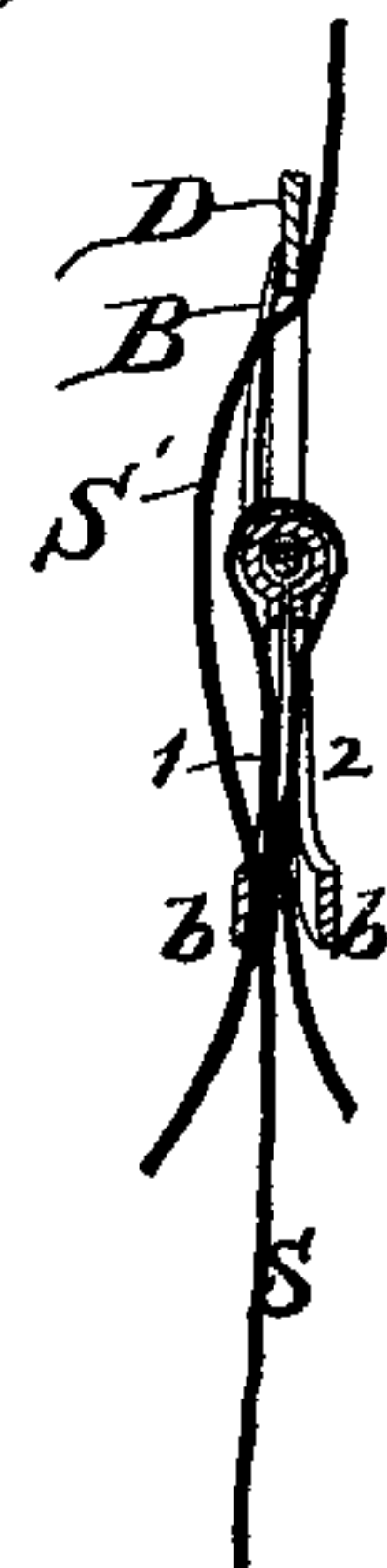


Fig. 4.

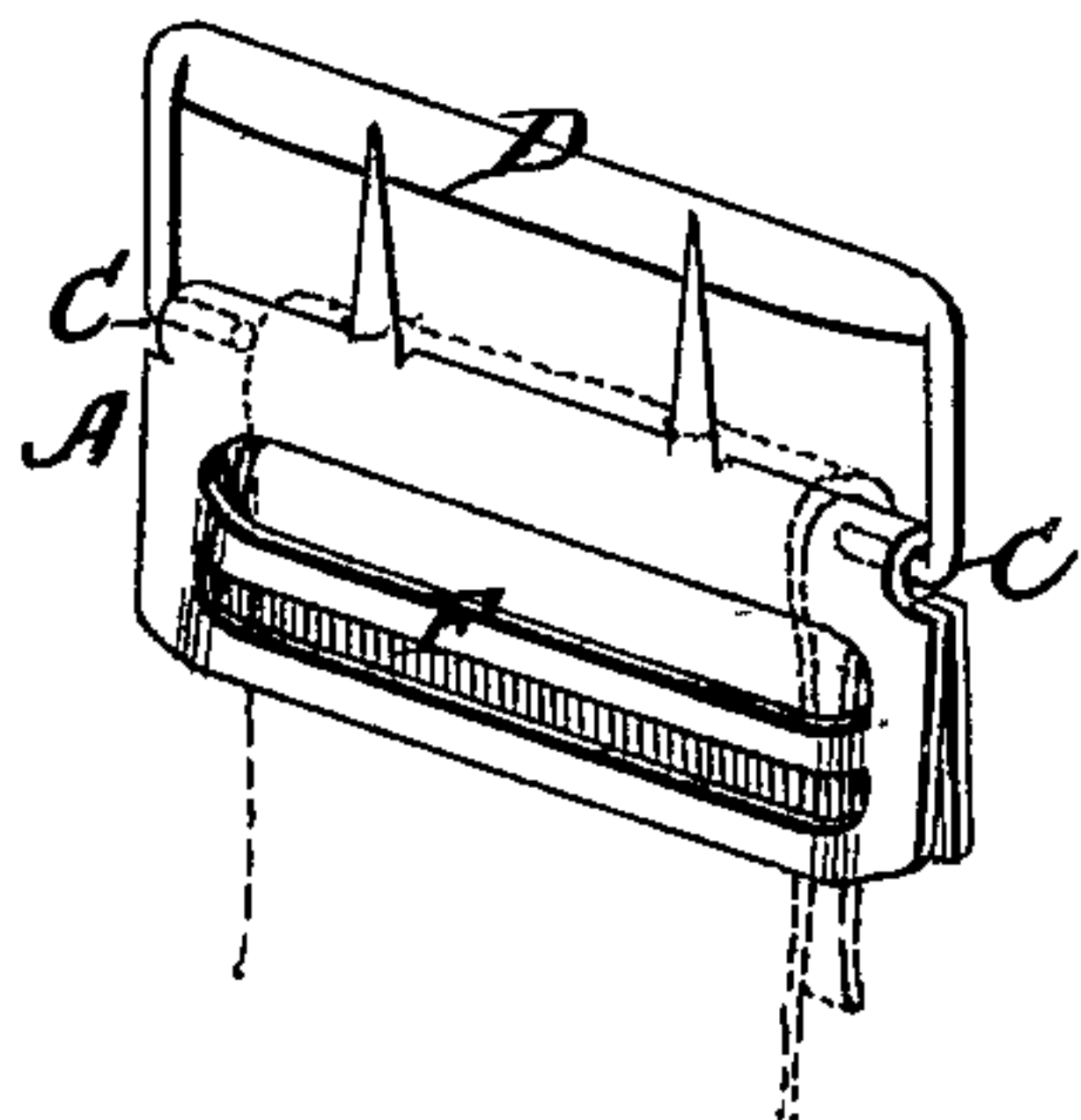


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN L. BRADDOCK, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUCKLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,589**, dated April 25, 1876; application filed February 7, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN L. BRADDOCK, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of my invention, Figure 1 represents a view of the blank from which my improvement is formed. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the blank when folded and ready for application to the other part of the buckle. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of the buckle complete and applied to the straps. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of a modification, and Fig. 5 a sectional view of the buckle shown in Fig. 4.

This invention relates to that class of buckles for wearing-apparel which are composed of two parts jointed together, one part having the tongues and the other the loop of the buckle.

My invention has for its object to provide a buckle of the above-named class which shall be adapted to be secured to the strap to which it is permanently attached without any additional fastening, and in such manner as to permit it to be adjusted on said strap, so as to enable both straps which the buckle connects to be shortened or lengthened. To this end my invention consists in the peculiar construction of the body of the buckle, or that portion on which the tongues are located, as I will now proceed to describe.

In the drawings, A represents what I term the "body" of a two-part buckle, the same being formed entirely from a blank, A', which is composed of a flat rectangular piece of metal, having slots or apertures 1 2 cut in it, these apertures being respectively on opposite sides of the central line of the blank, which is formed with a ridge, *r*, extending along its central line between the apertures 1 2. The aperture 2 is intersected by the tongue-blanks B, said aperture being practically in three parts, as shown in Fig. 1.

In preparing the blank for use it is folded over a suitable mandrel along the center or ridge *r*, as shown in Fig. 2, the ends of the

ridge constituting sockets C C, to receive the inwardly-bent ends of the ordinary loop D, as shown in Fig. 4. By this operation the outer edges of the blank and the orifices 1 2 are brought side by side, but are not connected, the only points of connection between the two sides being at the adjacent edges *a a* of the apertures 1 2, which edges are pressed closely together during the folding operation, the metal between them constituting the sockets *c c*.

The outer portions of the blank constitute slightly elastic slotted arms or flaps *f f*, the outer edges *b b* being separated sufficiently to allow the straps to pass between them, as shown in Fig. 3.

The body and loop of the buckle being connected by inserting the ends of the latter into the sockets of the former, in the usual manner, to attach the buckle to the strap S, with which it is permanently connected, I pass said strap between the edges *b b*, through the aperture 1, over the tongues B B, causing the latter to puncture the strap, and back through the aperture 2, and between the edges *b b*, as shown in Fig. 3, the strap being thus secured to the buckle, its outer end being confined between the edges *b b*.

It will be readily seen that by this arrangement the strap S can be readily disconnected from the buckle and reattached, so as to shorten or lengthen the strap, this feature being of great advantage for ready-made clothing, as it enables a double adjustment of the straps to be effected—that is to say, the ordinary adjustment of the detachable strap S' and that produced by moving the buckle on the strap S. If desired, the end of the strap S' may be passed between the strap S and one of the edges *b*, the latter constituting a "tuck-under," or holder, as shown in Fig. 3, the elasticity of the arms or flaps permitting the edges *b b* to spread apart sufficiently to allow several thicknesses to be passed between them. If desired, the tuck-under may be formed by a cross-bar, F, left in the aperture 1 in forming the blank, this cross-bar being so formed as to project outwardly and receive the end of the strap S', as shown in Fig. 5.

I claim as my invention—

In a two-part buckle, the body A, composed of the elastic slotted arms or flaps *f f* and tongues B B, adapted to secure itself to the strap S without additional fastening, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WARREN L. BRADDOCK.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,

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