

(No Model.)

G. S. ROMINGER.
Turn Buckle.

No. 243,625.

Patented June 28, 1881.

FIG. 1.

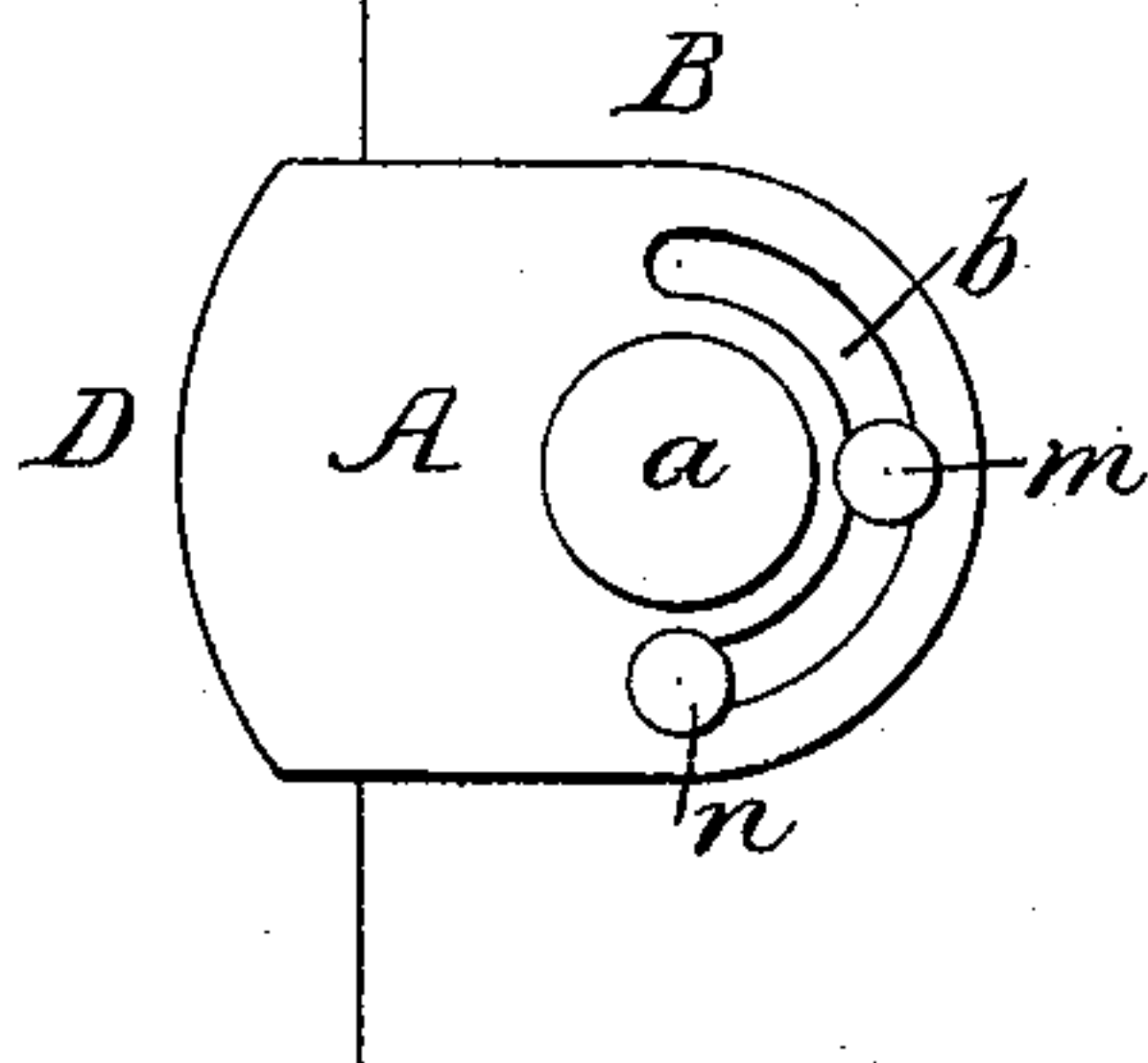


FIG. 2.

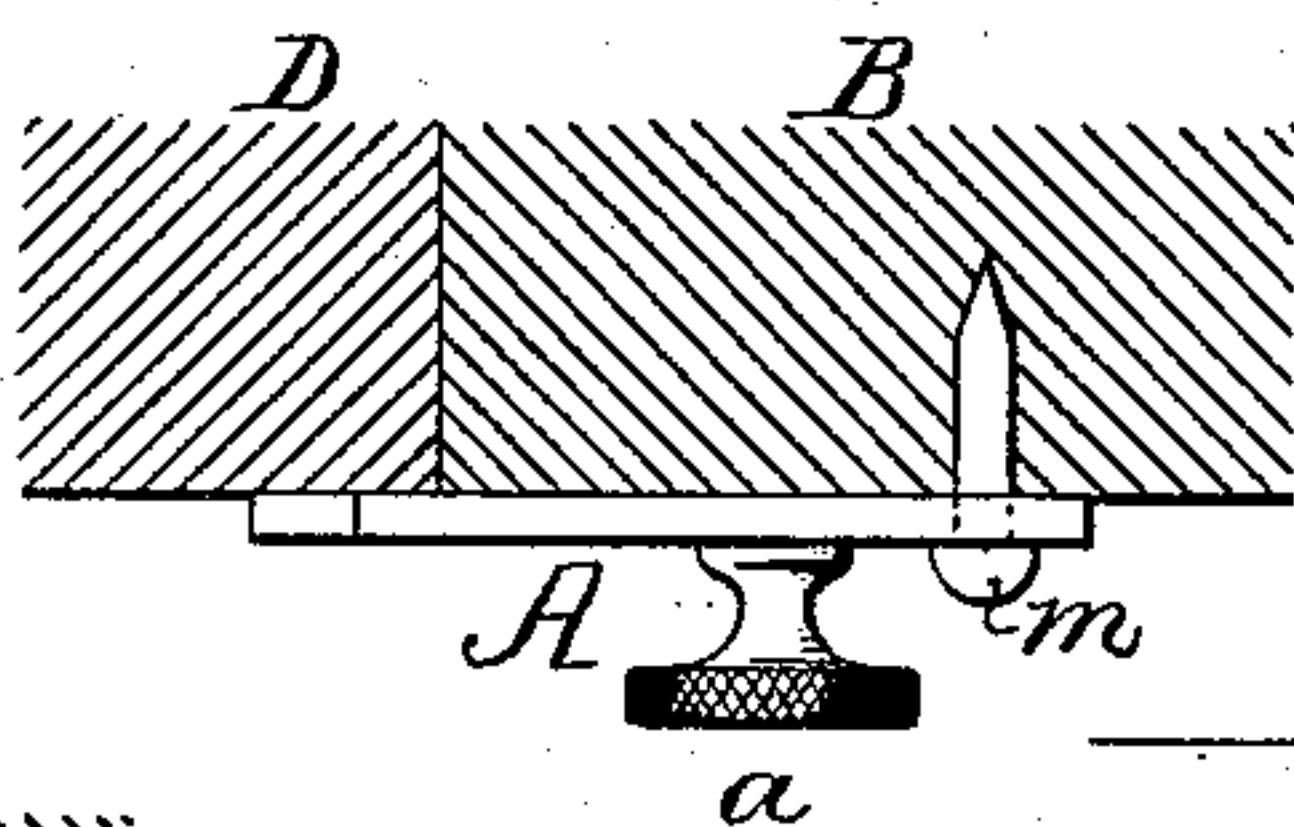


FIG. 3.

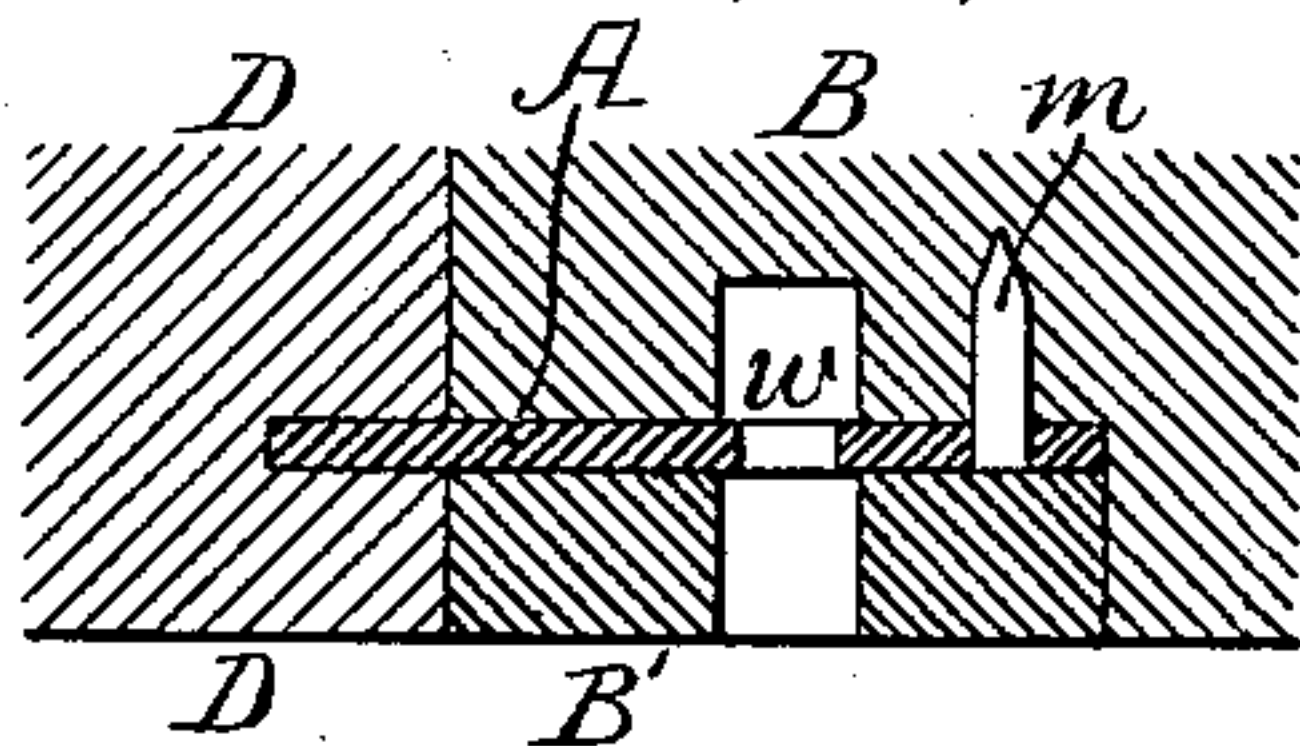


FIG. 4.

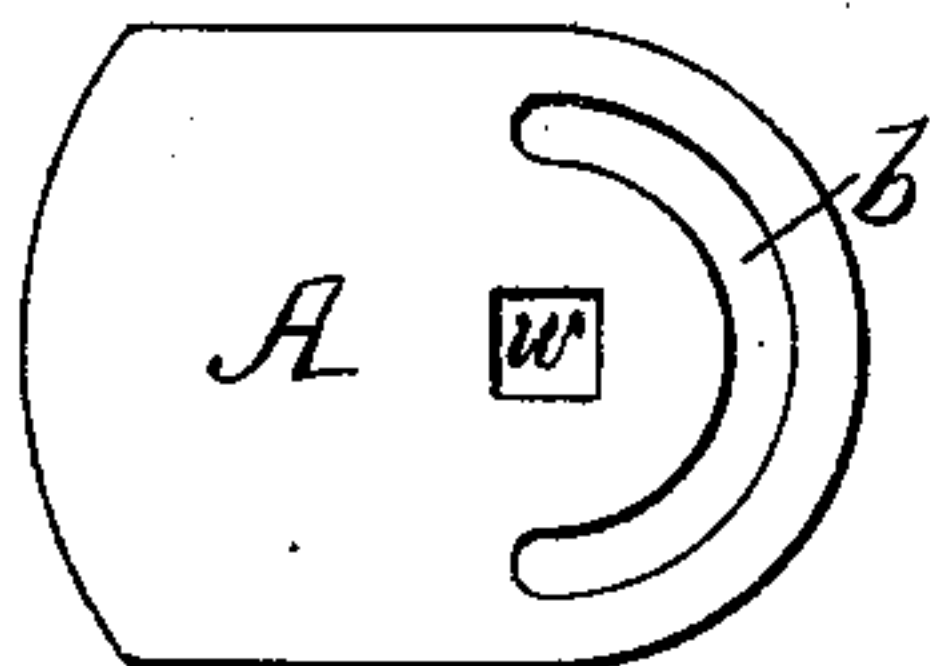
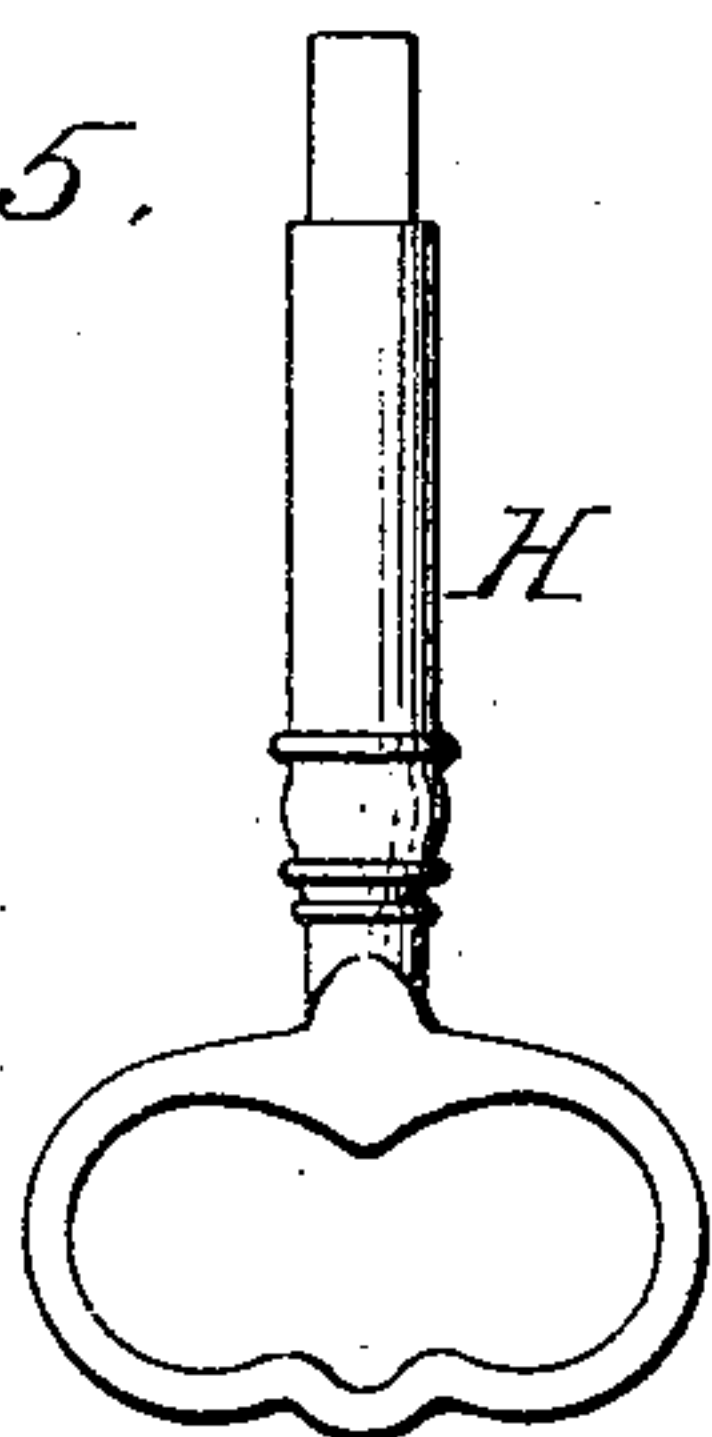


FIG. 5.



Witnesses:
James F. Tobin,
Harry Smith

FIG. 6.

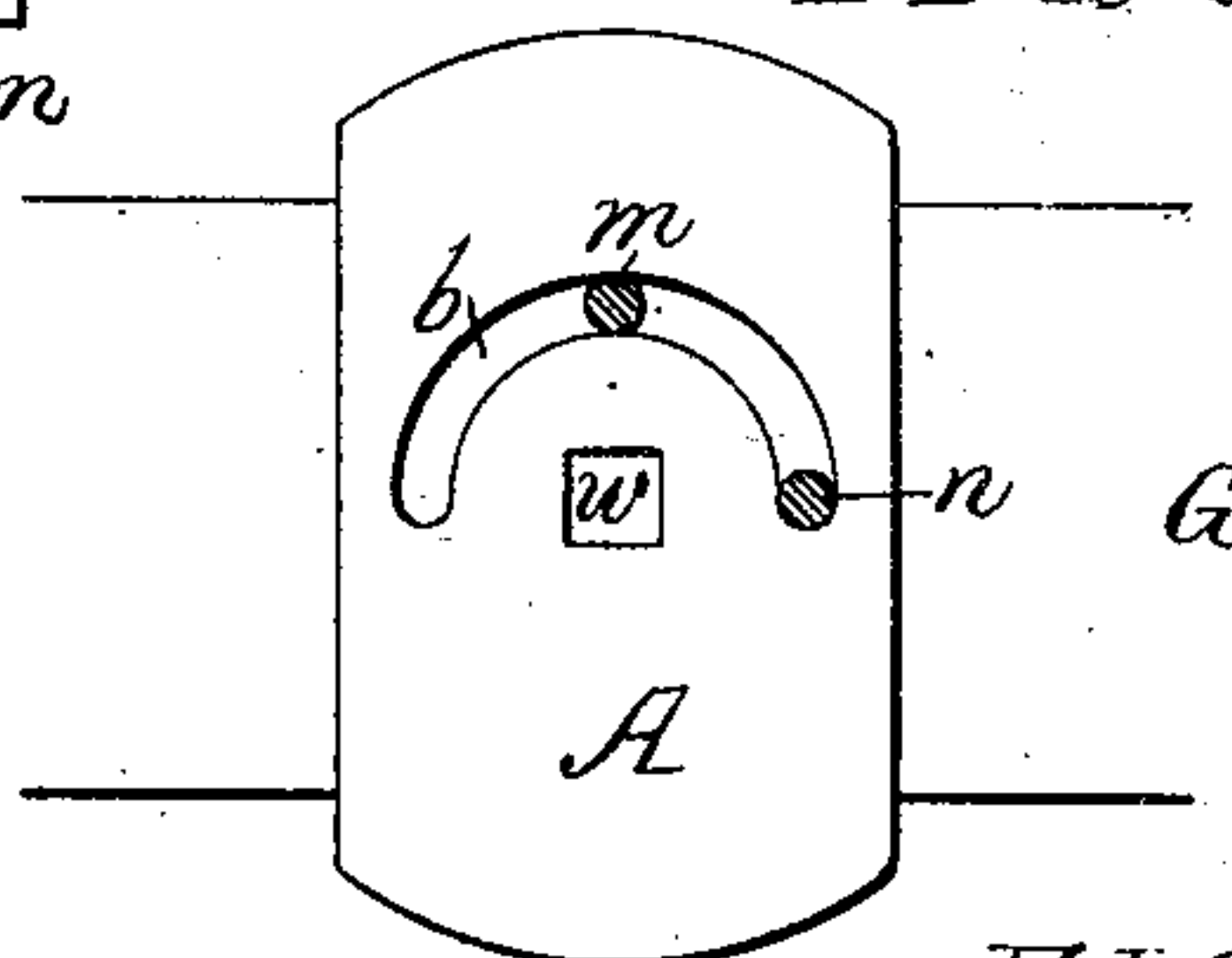


FIG. 7.

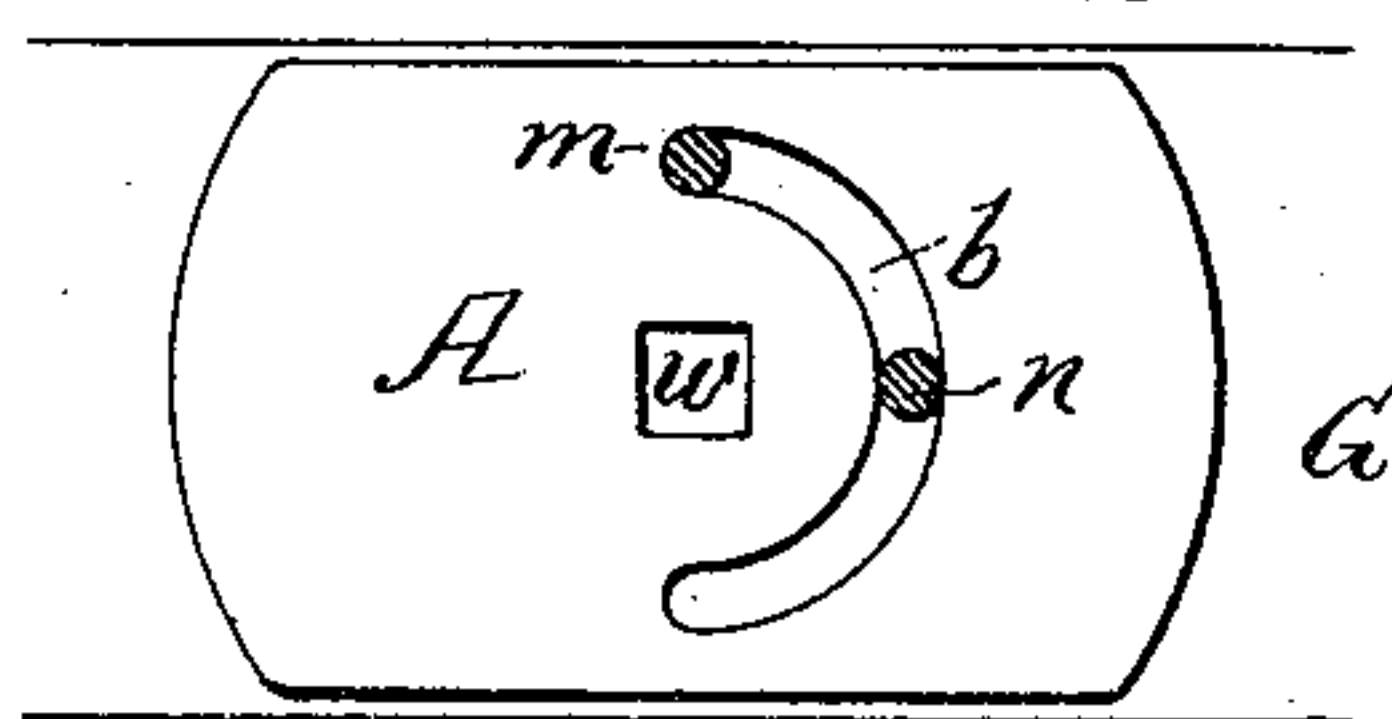
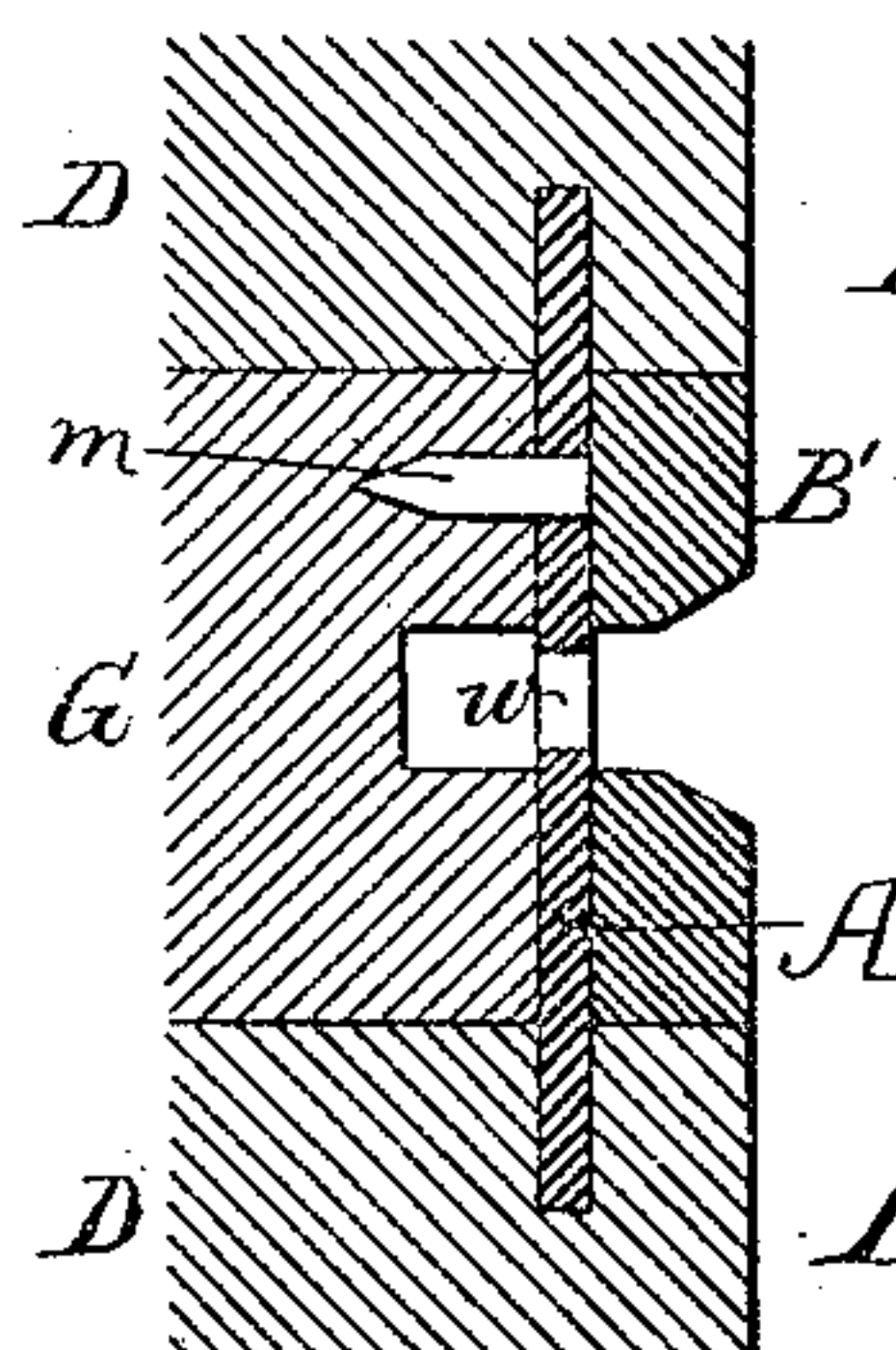


FIG. 8.



Inventor
George S. Rominger
by his attorneys
Howson and Sapp

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. ROMINGER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE
COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TURN-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,625, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed May 3, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. ROMINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an
5 Improvement in Turn-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a simple and economical turn-buckle constructed for the retention of doors or drawers in the peculiar man-
10 ner fully described hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent one mode of making and applying the turn-buckle; Figs. 3, 4, and 5 show another application of my invention;
15 and Figs. 6, 7, and 8, a third application.

One of the simplest modes of carrying out my invention is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in which A is the turn-buckle, consisting of a simple plate having a knob, *a*, and a segmental
20 slot, *b*, made in the arc of a circle concentric with the knob. The turn-buckle is secured to the frame B of any article of furniture which has a hinged door, D, the fastening of the plate being effected by two screws
25 or pins, *m n*, passing through the segmental slot into the frame, and arranged at such a distance apart that the turn-buckle can be made to assume either the position Fig. 1, or can be turned upward to the extent of one-quarter
30 of a revolution, or thereabout, so as to be clear of the door D. In the present instance the turn-buckle is kept in its place against the frame by the heads of the screws or pins, the latter also serving, in connection with the
35 segmental slot, to guide the turn-buckle in a circular course when turned by the knob. Applications of the turn-buckle other than that shown will readily suggest themselves. In most cases, however, my invention will be
40 used as a concealed fastening, in the manner shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, for instance, in which the turn-buckle has a square or other suitably-shaped orifice for receiving the end of a key, H. The turn-buckle in this case is
45 confined between the frame B and a strip, B', secured to the frame, so that simple pins may take the place of the screws *m* and *n*, the turn-buckle being kept in place by the strip,

and the latter having an opening for receiving the key. When the turn-buckle is turned in
50 one direction its outer end will enter a slot in the edge of the door D, and when turned in a contrary direction the turn-buckle will be out of the slot and clear of the door.

Figs. 6, 7, and 8 illustrate a duplex turn-
55 buckle for fastening and unfastening an upper and lower drawer. In this case the turn-buckle is attached to a rail, G, between two drawers, and is confined to the rail by a strip, B', in which is an opening for receiving the
60 key, the latter being square or of other suitable shape, and adapted to a hole of corresponding shape in the turn-buckle, and the segmental slot *b* being in all cases concentric with this hole. Simple guiding-pins *m n* may
65 be used in place of screws in this modification.

When the turn-buckle is in the position Figs. 6 and 8, one end will be in a slot in the
70 under side of the upper drawer, and the other end in a slot in the upper side of the lower drawer, and when it has been turned to the extent of one-quarter of a revolution, or thereabout, the turn-buckle will be free of both
75 drawers, as in Fig. 7.

The turn-buckle can be made very economi-
cally, as the whole, including the central open-
ing and segmental slot, can be punched out at one operation. The pivot-pin, moreover,
80 which is used in other turn-buckle fastenings, is dispensed with, the pins and slots serving the same purpose as a pivot, and the slot being at such a distance from the axis of the turn-buckle as to permit the making of a hole,
85 *w*, at the axis for the reception of the key, or to allow a suitable knob to be attached to the turn-buckle at this point, for the power ex-
90 erted on the turn-buckle to operate the same should be at the axis determined by the center of the arc of a circle on which the segmental slot is made. The pins, in addition to their duty, in connection with the segmental slot, of guiding the turn-buckle in a circular course, serve the purpose of stops for limiting
95 the movement of the turn-buckle, the slot being of such a length, and the pins so situated,

that the turn-buckle cannot be moved beyond the two limits explained above.

I claim as my invention—

5 A turn-buckle consisting of a plate, A, having a central orifice or knob, and a segmental slot concentric therewith, and adapted to guiding pins or screws *m n*, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 10

GEO. S. ROMINGER.

Witnesses:

ARMES F. McCORMICK,
HARRY SMITH.