(No Model.)

F. A. NEIDER.

STRAP AND BUCKLE LOOP.

No. 300,111. Patented June 10, 1884.

Fig. 1.

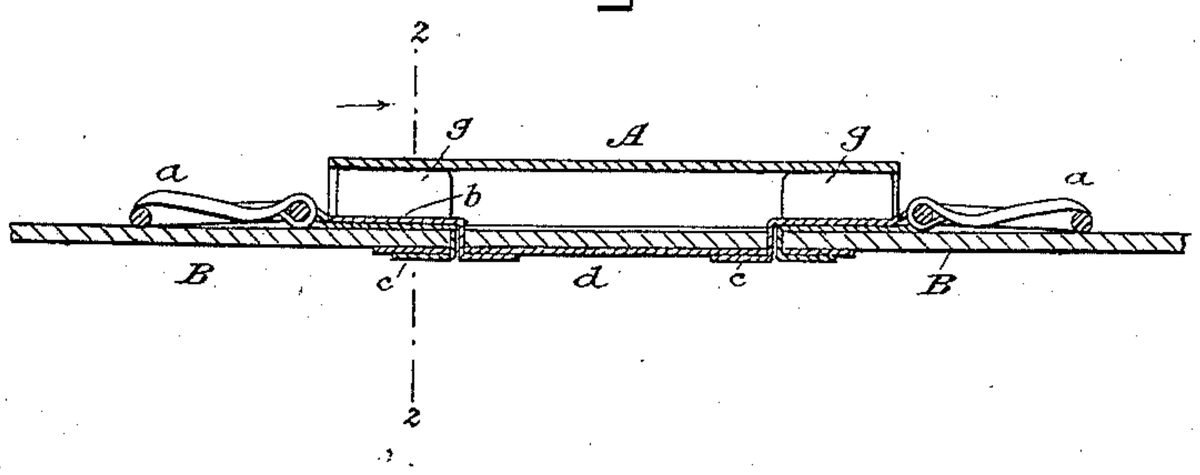


Fig. 2.

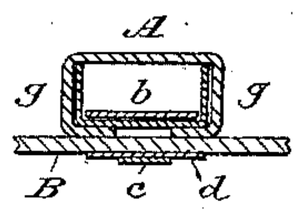


Fig. 3.

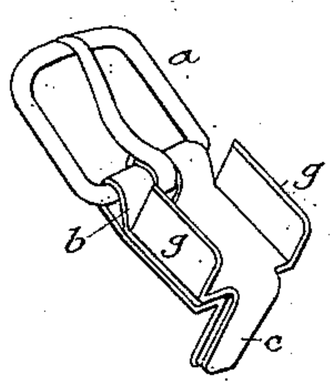


Fig. 4.

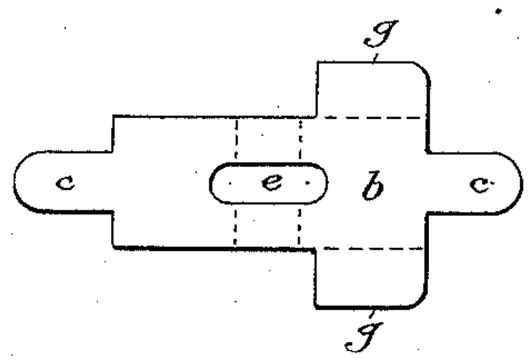


Fig. 5.

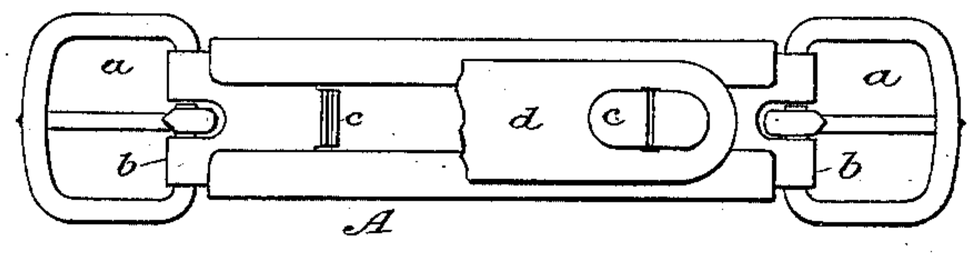
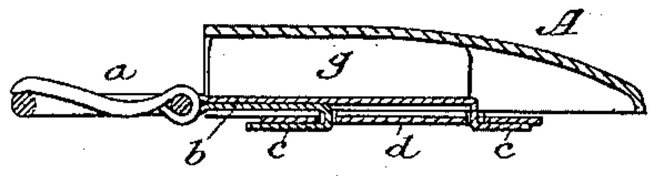


Fig. 6.



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FRED A. NEIDER, OF AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY.

STRAP AND BUCKLE LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,111, dated June 10, 1884.

Application filed April 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED A. NEIDER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Augusta, Bracken county, Kentucky, have invented certain Improvements in Strap and Buckle Loops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of strap and buckle loops, of which the loop shown in my Patent No. 288,358, of November 13, 1883, is an example. In this class of strap-loops the buckles are detached from the loop, and the means employed for securing the buckles to the back-stay of a carriage-curtain, for example, serves also to secure the buckle to the loop and the loop to the curtain. In some cases the loop is provided with a buckle at both ends, and in other cases only at one end. With my improvements any ordinary box-loop may be employed, either closed at the bottom or open at the bottom, and made either of metal or other material.

The invention will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein Figure 1 is a longitudinal mid-section showing the application of my invention to a box-loop made from stamped leather, closed at the bottom, and provided with a buckle at each end. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the buckle and its attaching-clip detached from the loop. Fig. 4 shows the attaching-clip as it is cut or stamped from sheet metal and before it is bent up into shape. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of an open-bottomed metallic loop provided with my improvements. A part of the clinching-plate is broken away. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal mid-section of a box-loop provided with a buckle at one end.

Referring to the first four figures of the drawings, A is a box-loop, in the form of a square tube open at each end; *a a*, the buckles, each of which is held in a clip, *b*. B is the back-stay or other part to which the loop is secured through the medium of clinching-points *c* on the clip, which pass down through apertures in the bottom of the loop in the back-stay, and also in a suitable clinching-plate, *d*.

Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate the peculiar construction of the clip *b*, the latter figure showing it before it is folded. This clip has an aperture, *e*, for the passage of the buckle-tongue, and it is bent at its middle around the hinge-bar of the buckle, which is thus held in the bight. This folding brings the clinching-points *c* together, and they are bent down at an angle to the body of the clip, as shown. At the sides of the body of the clip are formed upright flanges *g g*, which may be formed on either the upper or lower plate, as desired, but preferably on the upper.

In attaching the loop the clip holding a buckle, as in Fig. 3, is first slipped into the end of the loop. The points *c* are then put through apertures made in the back-stay, and then clinched down on the clinching-plates. The flanges *g* rise to, or very nearly to, the roof of the loop, and stand in contact with its side walls. These flanges serve in part to brace the loop and prevent it from being crushed or flattened, but principally to keep the two plates of the clip from separating or the top-most plate from springing up. In former constructions it was necessary to rivet these plates together, which added to the expense, and at the same time made it difficult to remove and replace a buckle when desired without sacrificing the entire clip. My flanges *g* obviate the necessity of securing the plates of the clip together in any way, and impart great rigidity to the entire structure. Where there is difficulty in inserting the points *c* of the clip, the flanges *g* might be bent over inward until the clip is in place and then be straightened up again.

Fig. 5 shows the application of my invention to an open-bottomed loop—that is, the two lateral flanges on the bottom of the loop do not meet. I usually make the clinching-points *e* wide enough to fit the opening in the bottom of the loop, as shown.

Fig. 6 shows the application of my invention to a single-buckle loop. In this I have shown the upper plate of the clip prolonged, and the clinching-clip *c* on this plate as passing down through an aperture in the back or inner end of the bottom of the loop.

I have omitted the fabric B from Figs. 5 and 6.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The clip for holding the buckle, folded as

described, and provided with clinching-points and upright side flanges, *g*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with a buckle-loop, A, and buckle *a*, of the attaching-clip *b*, provided with points *c* and flanges *g*, all substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRED A. NEIDER.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. HARBESON,

GEORGE GROSSMANN.