

(No Model.)

C. A. MANN.

BUCKLE.

No. 312,136.

Patented Feb. 10, 1885.

Fig. 1.

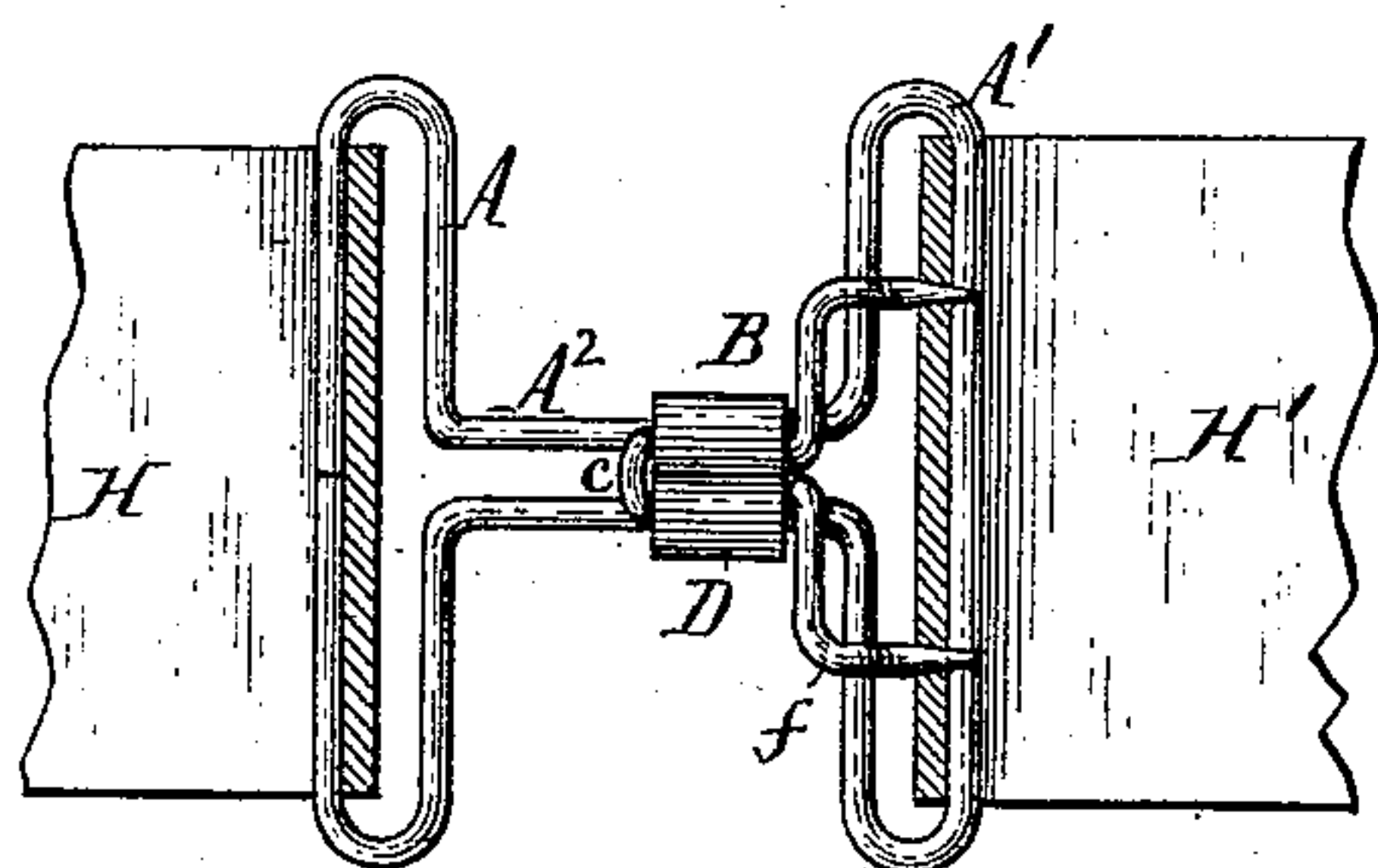


Fig. 2.

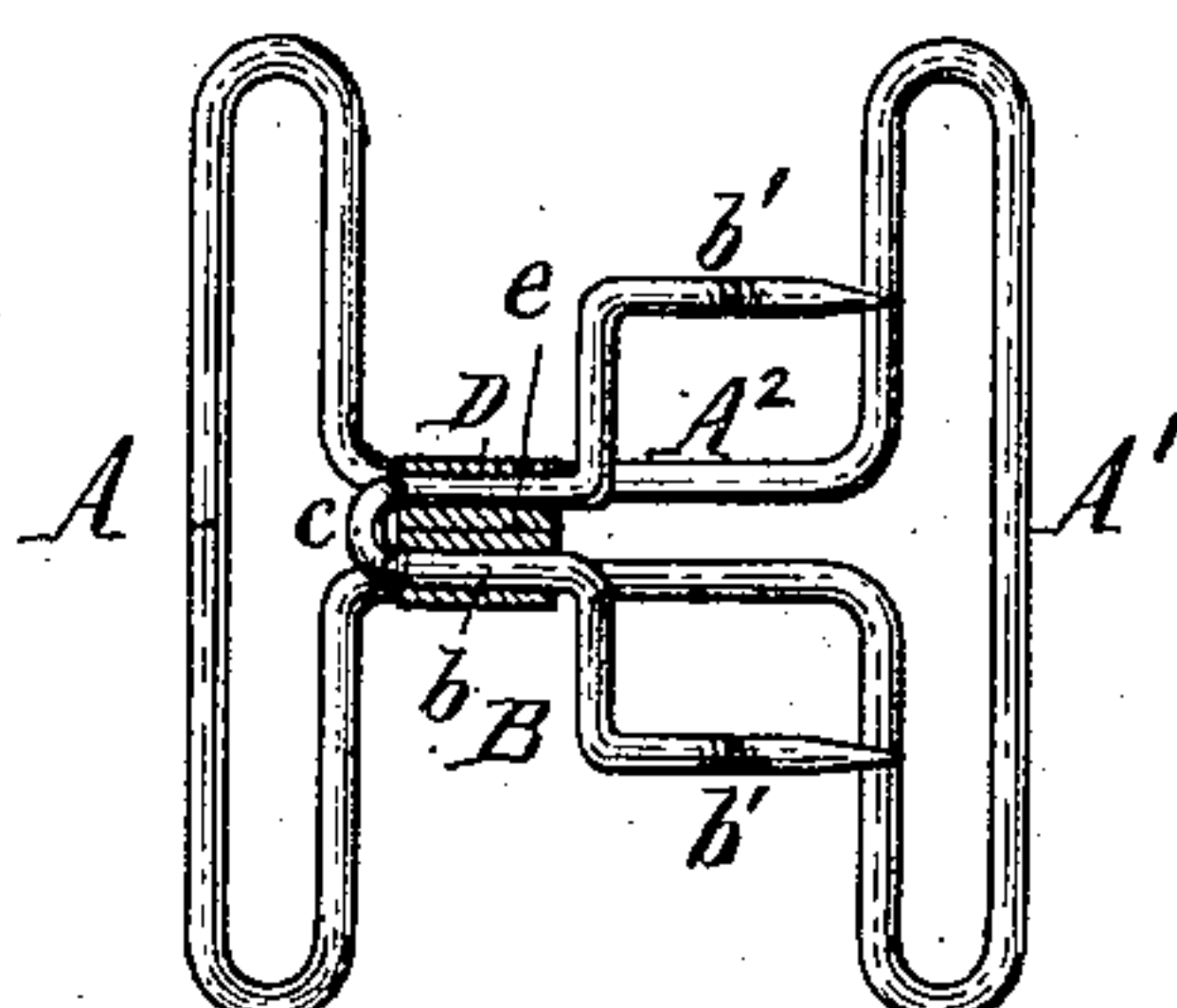


Fig. 3.

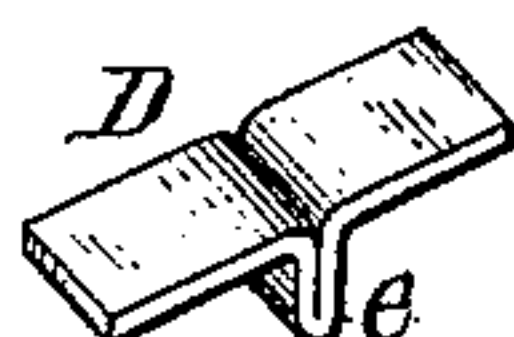


Fig. 4.

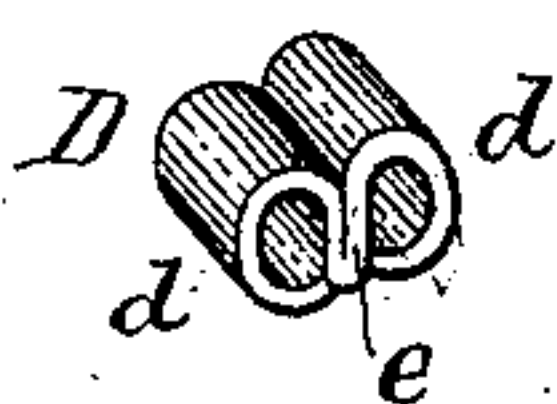


Fig. 5.

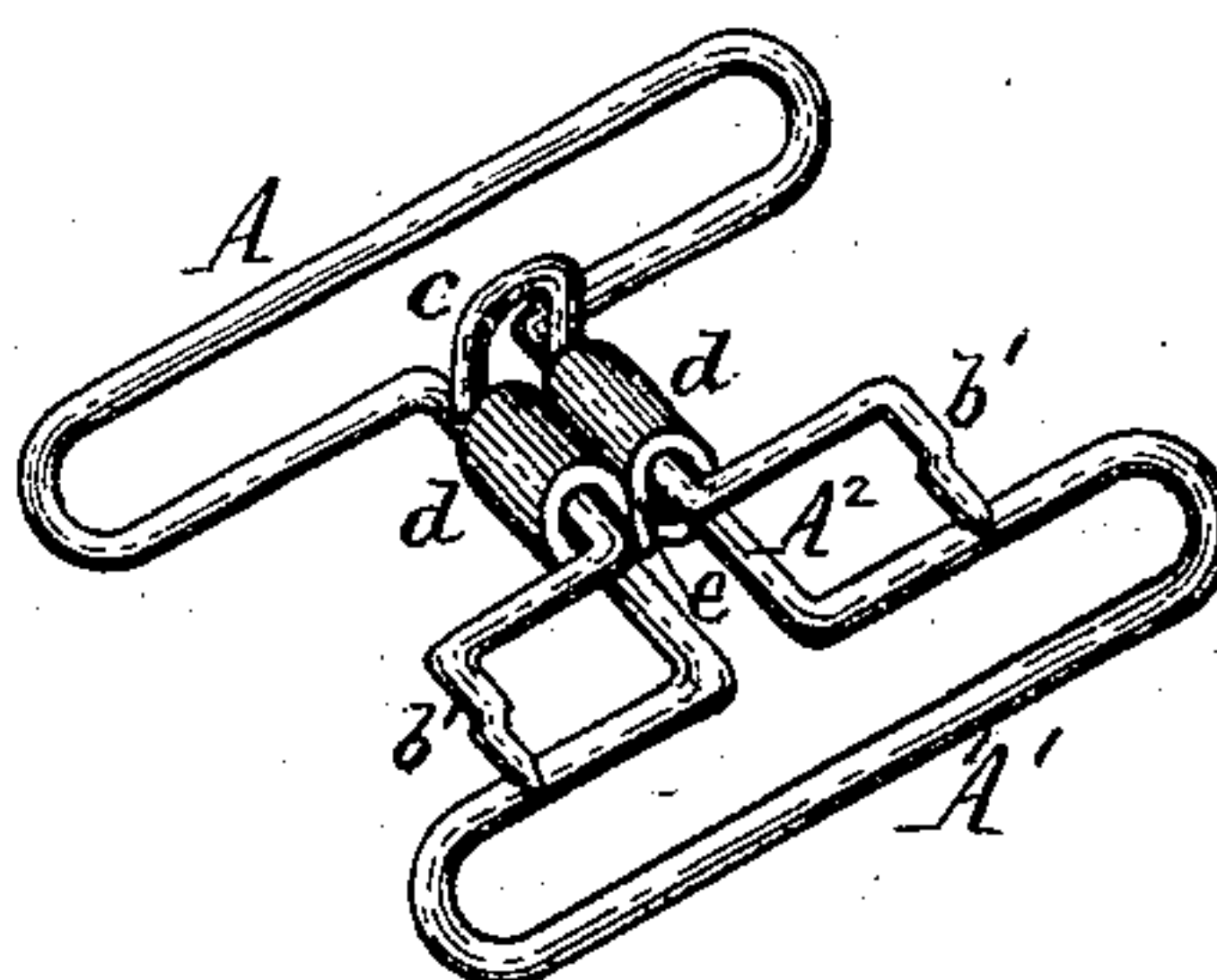


Fig. 6.

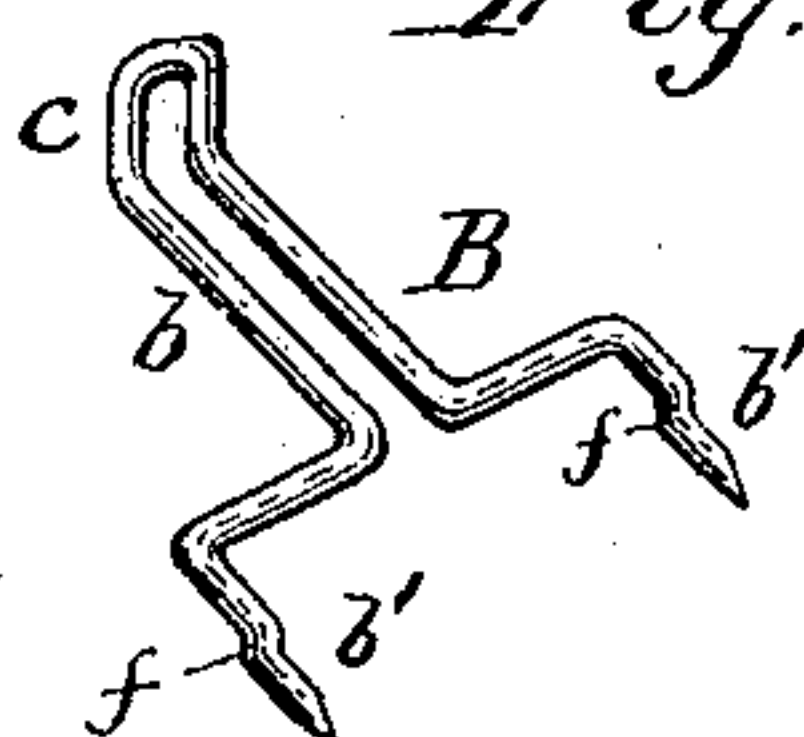


Fig. 7.

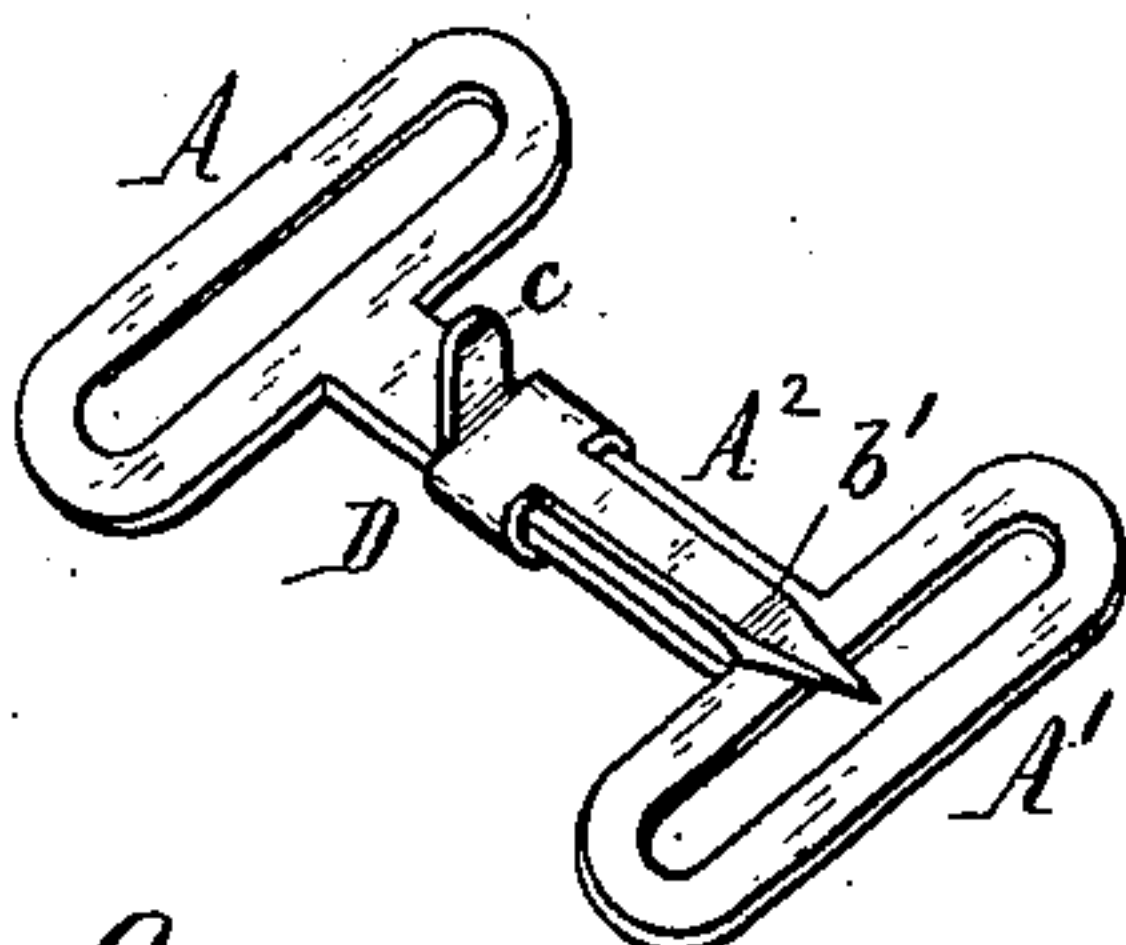


Fig. 8.

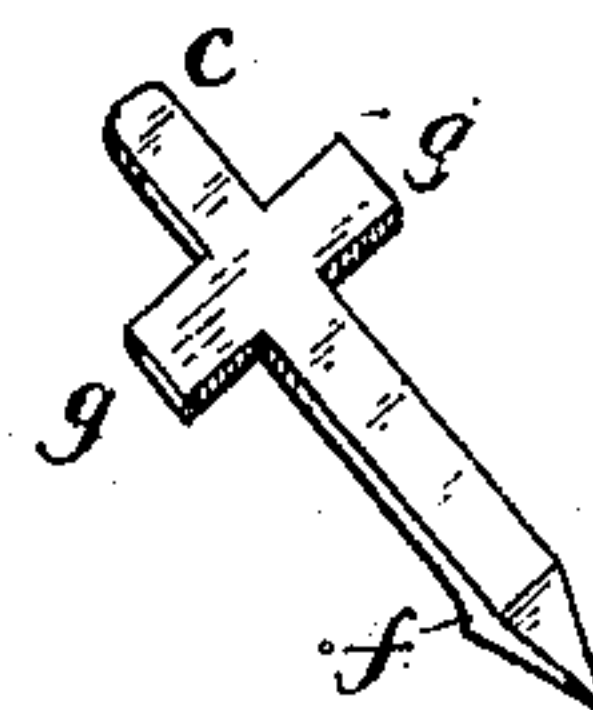
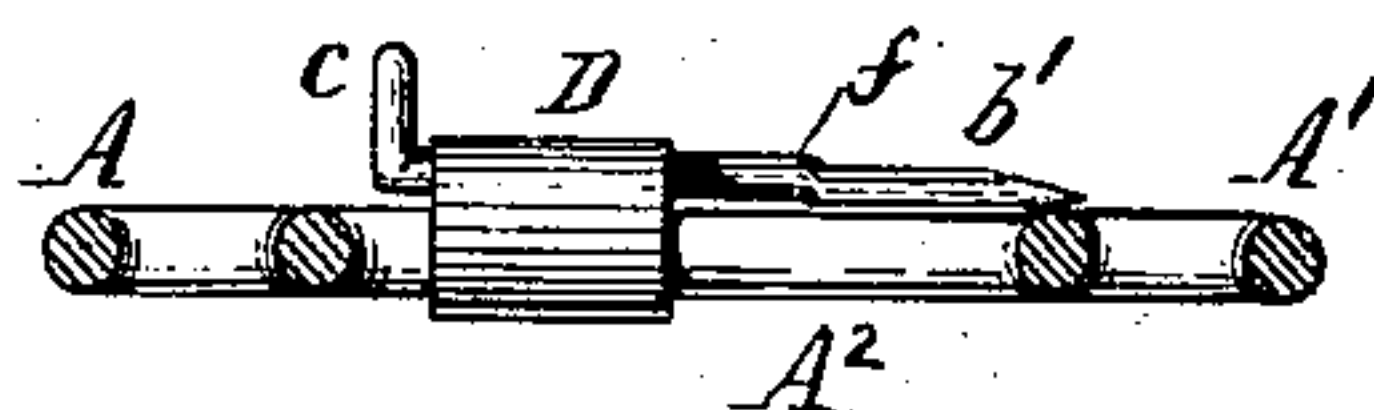


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,136, dated February 10, 1885.

Application filed December 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. MANN, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of buckles which are designed to be used more particularly on wearing-apparel for fastening
10 together the ends of the back-straps of gentlemen's vests and pantaloons and for various other purposes; and it consists in the improvement in the construction of the buckle, which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out
15 in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of my improved buckle. Fig. 2 represents a sectional plan view thereof, with the tongue drawn back to clear the loop
20 through which one of the straps is inserted. Figs. 3 and 4 represent perspective views of the clasp or band for fastening the tongue-plate to the buckle-frame. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the buckle. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the tongue portion of the buckle. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the buckle slightly modified. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the tongue portion of the buckle illustrated in Fig. 7. Fig. 9 represents a longitudinal section of the buckle.
30

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A A' represent the two end loops of the buckle, which are connected together by the
35 center bars, A², the end loops, A A', and center portion, A², of the buckle being preferably formed of a single piece of wire bent to the required shape, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 5, and constituting the main frame of the buckle.

B represents the tongue portion of the buckle, which consists of a shank, *b*, and the tongues or prongs *b'*. The tongue portion B is secured, with its shank *b*, to the connecting-bars A² in
40 such manner that the tongues *b'* can be moved back and forth over the end loop, A'. The tongue portion of the buckle is also formed of a single piece of wire, which is bent as shown in Fig. 6, the piece of wire being first doubled together near its center, so that the two thick-
45 nesses or strands of the wire nearest the center bend will form the shank *b*. The two strands of the wire are then bent outward in

opposite directions from the shank *b*, and both ends of the wire are bent forward again parallel with the shank, forming the tongues *b'*.
55 The outer end of the shank is then bent upward to form a thumb-piece, *c*, whereby the tongue portion can be moved forward and backward on the buckle-frame by engaging the thumb or finger against the catch *c*. The
60 tongue portion B is secured to the buckle-frame by means of a clasp or band, D, which encircles the shank *b* and the connecting-bars A² of the buckle-frame. The clasp or band D is formed of a piece of tin or other suitable
65 metal, which is preferably folded or bent, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, forming two parallel loops or rings, *d d*. The connecting sides of the loops *d* form a partition or wall, *e*, between them, which serves to retain the shank
70 *b* and the connecting-bars A² parallel with each other.

In connecting the parts of which my improved buckle is formed, the tongue portion B is placed upon the buckle-frame with the shank
75 *b* parallel with the connecting-bars A². The band D is first bent, as shown in Fig. 3, and placed over the shank *b*, with the end *e* inserted between the strands which form the shank and the connecting-bars A². The opposite ends of
80 the band D are then bent down and closed on the under side of the connecting-bars A², thus forming the loops *d d*, and firmly fastening the parts together. The band D fits snugly around the shank *b*, and is made to slide back and
85 forth with the tongue portion of the buckle as the latter is moved back and forth between the loops. The tongues *b'* are provided on their under side with a notch or shoulder, *f*, which engages over the inner bar of the loop
90 A' when the tongue portion of the buckle is moved forward, as shown in Fig. 1, whereby the tongue portion is held in a locked position and prevented from sliding backward away from the loop A'. The shoulder *f* may
95 be formed by a bend in the wire, as shown in Fig. 9, or by forming a projection on the under side of the tongue, as shown in Fig. 7. If desired, the end loops, A A', and connecting-bars A² may be stamped out of sheet-brass or
100 other suitable metal, and the tongue portion B may also be stamped out of sheet metal. As shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the band D is formed in one piece with the tongue *b'* by means of

ears or lugs *g*, which are stamped or cut out with the tongue. The tongue is fastened to the buckle-frame by bending the ears *g* around the connecting-bars A^2 , as clearly shown in Fig. 7.

5 *H H'* represent the ends of two straps which are sewed at their opposite ends to the back of a vest or other garment. The strap *H* is sewed or otherwise secured to the end loop, 10 *A*, and the strap *H'* is inserted through the end loop, A' , and fastened therein by sliding the tongue portion *B* forward, so that the tongues or prongs *b'* will slide over the loop A' and penetrate the strap *H'*. When the 15 tongues have been moved forward, the shoulder *f* will engage against the inner bar of the loop A' and lock the tongue in this position. When the tongue portion has been moved backward, the ends or prongs of the tongue 20 bear against the inner bar of the loop A' , and the loop A' is unobstructed, so that the strap *H* can be readily withdrawn.

My improved buckle is simple in construction, and can be manufactured at comparatively small expense, and forms a cheap, reliable, and convenient fastening device. 25

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a buckle-frame composed of the loops *A A'* and connecting-bars A^2 , of a sliding tongue portion, *B*, attached to the connecting-bars A^2 , and provided with a tongue, *b'*, and a thumb-piece, *c*, whereby the tongue can be moved toward and from the loop A' , substantially as set forth. 30

2. The combination, with a buckle-frame composed of the end loops, *A A'*, and connecting-bars A^2 , of a sliding frame provided with a tongue, and a clasp or band, *D*, whereby the sliding frame is attached to the buckle-frame, substantially as set forth. 35 40

3. The combination, with a buckle-frame composed of the end loops, *A A'*, and connecting-bars A^2 , of a sliding frame, *B*, provided with a tongue, *b'*, having a shoulder, *f*, adapted to engage with one of the end loops of the buckle-frame, substantially as set forth. 45

Witness my hand this 3d day of December, 1884.

CHARLES A. MANN.

Witnesses:

JNO. J. BONNER,
C. F. GEYER.