

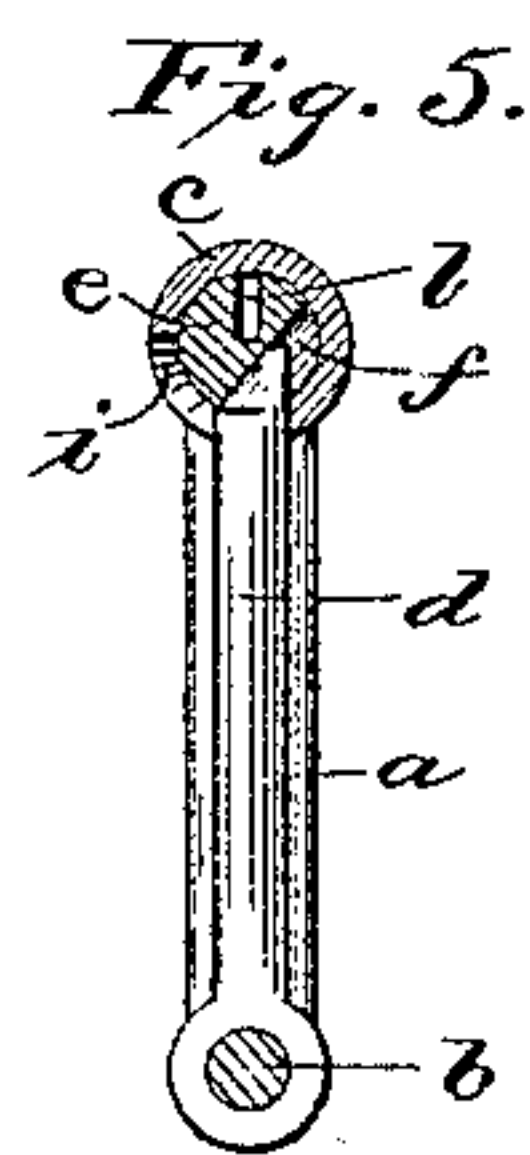
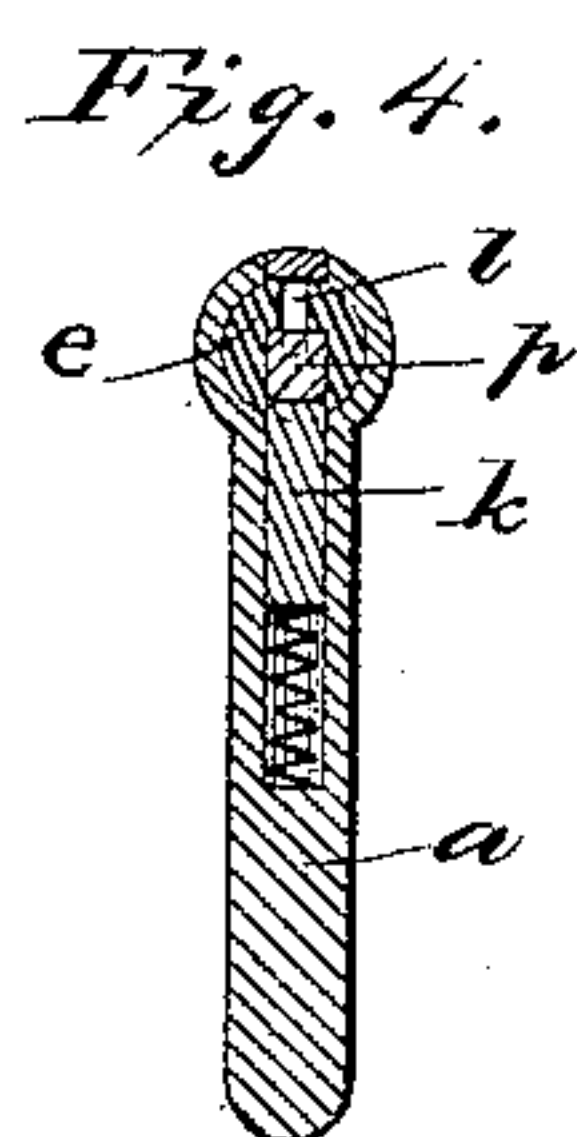
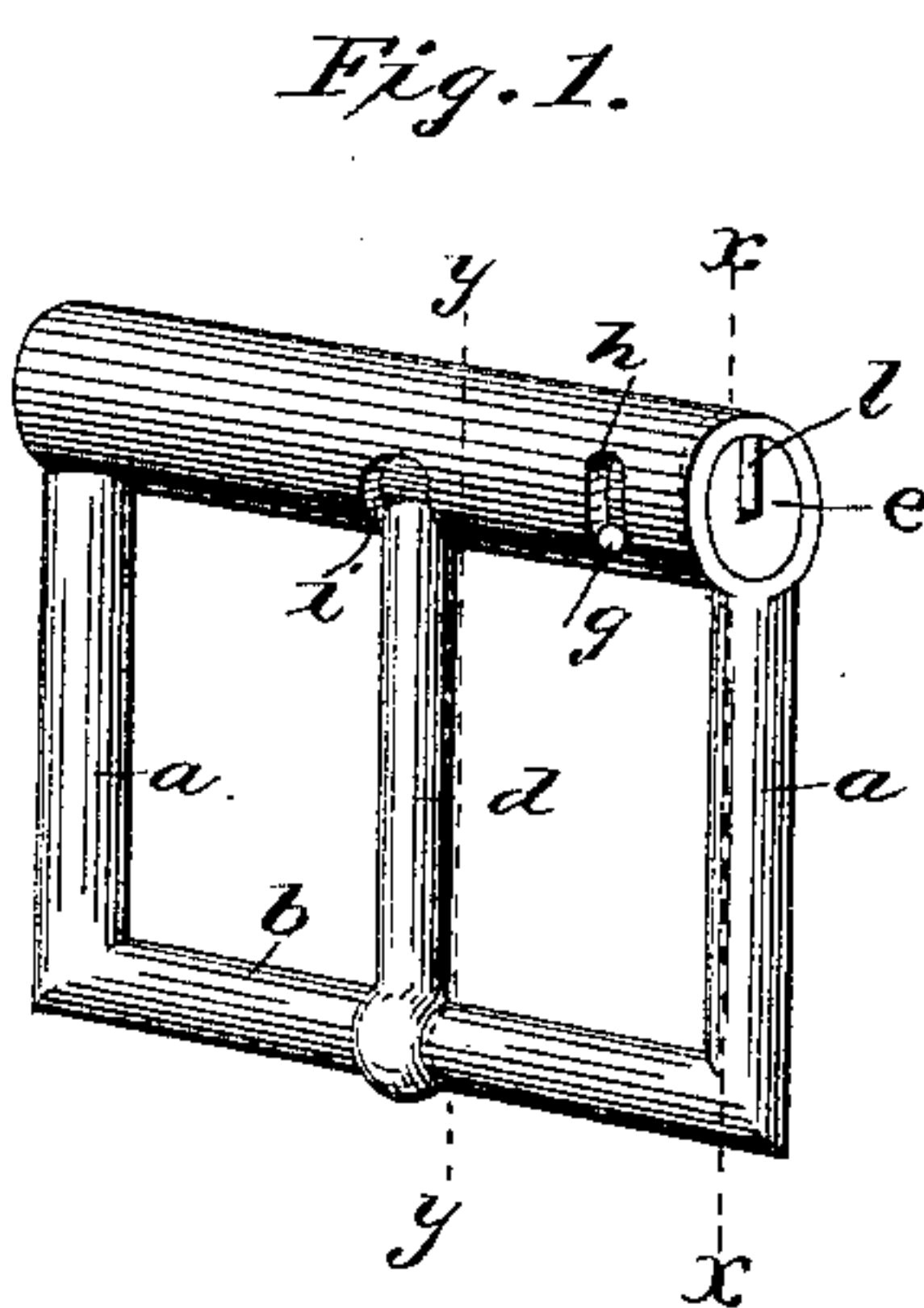
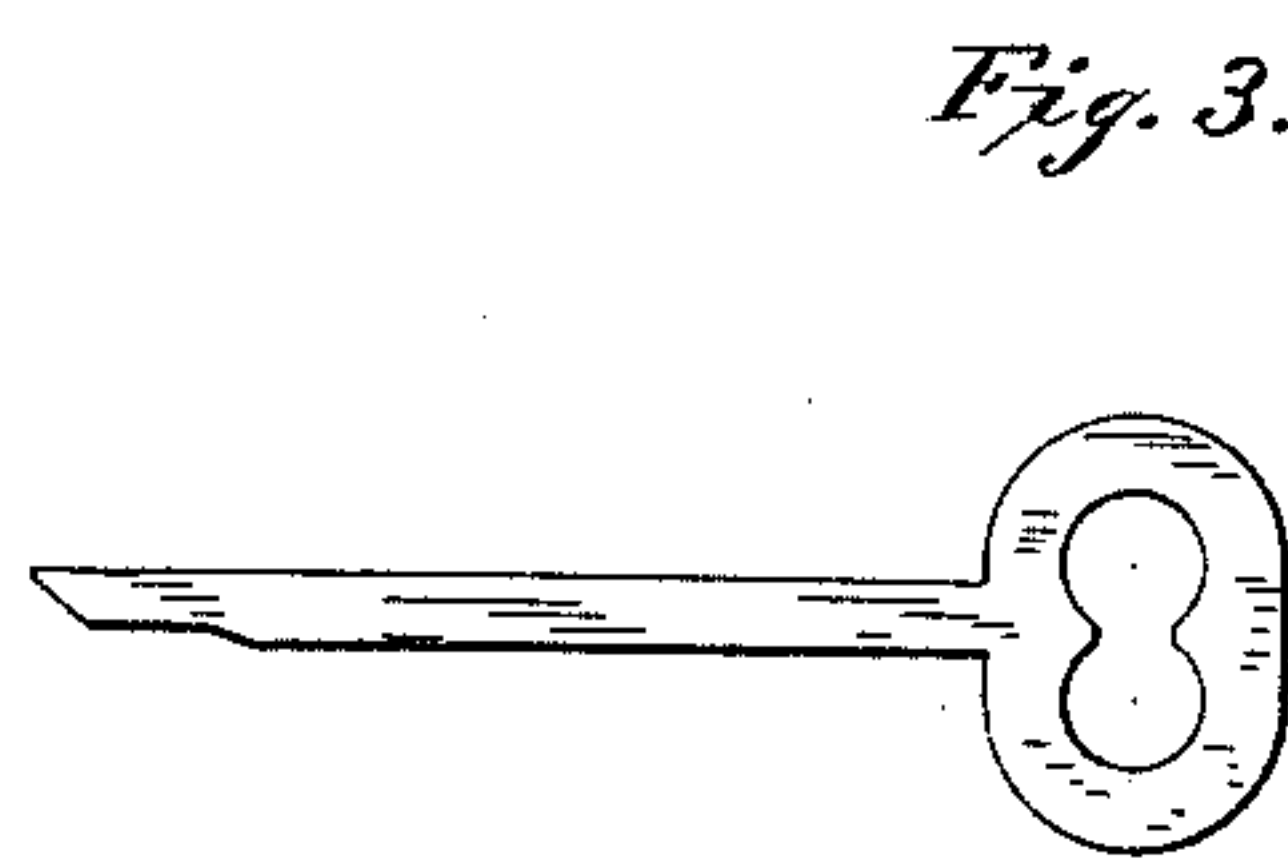
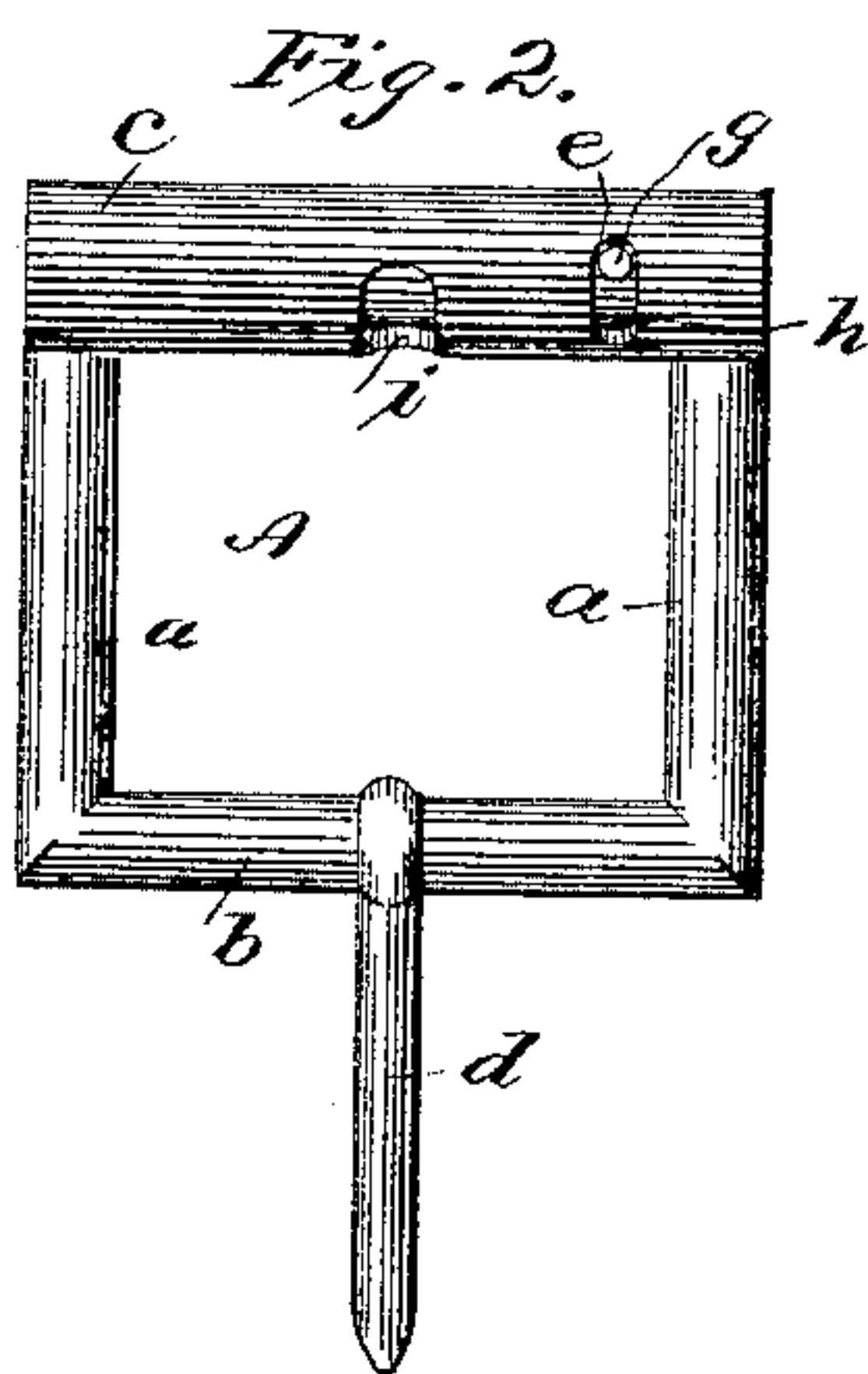
(No Model.)

M. W. LYNCH.

LOCK BUCKLE.

No. 318,569.

Patented May 26, 1885.



WITNESSES

Chas. R. Burr
Fred F. Church.

INVENTOR

Matthew W. Lynch
by
Clutch & Church
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW W. LYNCH, OF MADISON, WISCONSIN.

LOCK-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,569, dated May 26, 1885.

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

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW W. LYNCH, of Madison, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lock-Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to provide a buckle of neat and simple construction in which the tongue is adapted to be locked when desired.

I will first describe my invention at length, and will then point out what I deem its patentable features in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a buckle constructed in accordance with my invention, the tongue being shown locked and the key removed. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the tongue unlocked; Fig. 3, a view of the key; Fig. 4, a sectional view taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a longitudinal sectional view taken horizontally through the buckle-frame, the tongue, and locking mechanism.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The letter *A* indicates the buckle-frame, composed of two side bars, *a a*, an end bar, *b*, to which the tongue *d* is pivoted, and another end bar, *c*, made hollow to receive a locking bolt or cylinder, *e*, and having a slot or recess, *f*, with which the outer end of the tongue is adapted to engage. The locking-cylinder *e* fits snugly within the hollow bar *c* of the buckle-frame, and is prevented from longitudinal movement therein by means of a pin or stud, *g*, inserted in it and projecting through a lateral slot, *h*, in the hollow bar *c*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, said pin and slot, however, permitting a partial rotation of said locking-cylinder. The locking-cylinder is further provided opposite the slot or recess *f* of the bar *c*, in which the end of the tongue is adapted to rest, with a groove, *i*, which, when the cylinder is unlocked, corresponds in outline to the said slot *f*, in the frame and permits the

end of the tongue to be swung in and out. Upon the turning of the cylinder, however, the end of the tongue is clasped by the cylinder, as shown in Fig. 5, and is prevented from being withdrawn.

In one or both of the side bars, *a a*, but preferably in both, longitudinal recesses are formed, in which work spring-seated pins *k k*, and in the locking-cylinder, opposite the spring-pins, are formed perforations, in which are located small sliding pins *p*, against which the spring-seated pins are adapted to abut, such pins *p* extending into a longitudinal key-slot, *l*, extending from end to end of the locking-cylinder, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. When the locking-cylinder is turned into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 5, the end of the tongue is confined by the cylinder and the spring-seated pins are projected into the corresponding perforations in the cylinder against the sliding pins *p*, thus securely locking the cylinder and preventing its rotation. To unlock the cylinder it is only necessary to introduce the key (shown in Fig. 3) into the longitudinal key-slot *l*, whereupon the sliding pins in the cylinder will be forced outward and disengage the spring-seated pins from the cylinder, and allow the latter to be turned and the tongue to be liberated. While the cylinder is thus turned the key may be withdrawn, and the tongue may be again subsequently locked by the cylinder by swinging it down and turning the cylinder, not by the key, but by the stud or projection *g*, which protrudes through the slot *h*. By forming the pins which slide within the locking-cylinder of different lengths and making corresponding prominences or depressions upon the key, each lock may be rendered incapable of being opened by any other key than that specially provided for it.

It will be observed that a buckle constructed as I propose does not materially differ in exterior appearance from an ordinary buckle, though its tongue-locking feature renders it serviceable for uses to which the ordinary buckle is not adapted—for instance, for application to hospital restraints, such as used in asylums for the insane, &c.

I claim as my invention—

1. The buckle-frame having the hollow bar

and provided with the seat for the end of the tongue, in combination with the tongue and rotating locking-cylinder arranged within the hollow bar of the frame and adapted to confine the end of the tongue to its seat, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the buckle-frame having the hollow bar provided with the seat for the end of the tongue, and the locking-cylinder operating, when turned, to confine the end of the tongue, and having the lateral pin or stud projecting through the slot in the tubular bar and serving to prevent longitudinal movement of the cylinder, and also as a means for turning the cylinder in its bearings, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the buckle-frame having recessed side bars, and the hollow end bar having the seat for the end of the tongue, of the tongue, the spring-seated pins working in the recesses of the side bars, and the rotatable locking-cylinder adapted to engage the end of the tongue provided with the lateral perforations and sliding pins, and with the longitudinal key-slot, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as described.

MATTHEW W. LYNCH.

Witnesses:

J. L. GILMORE,
R. G. SIEBECKER.