

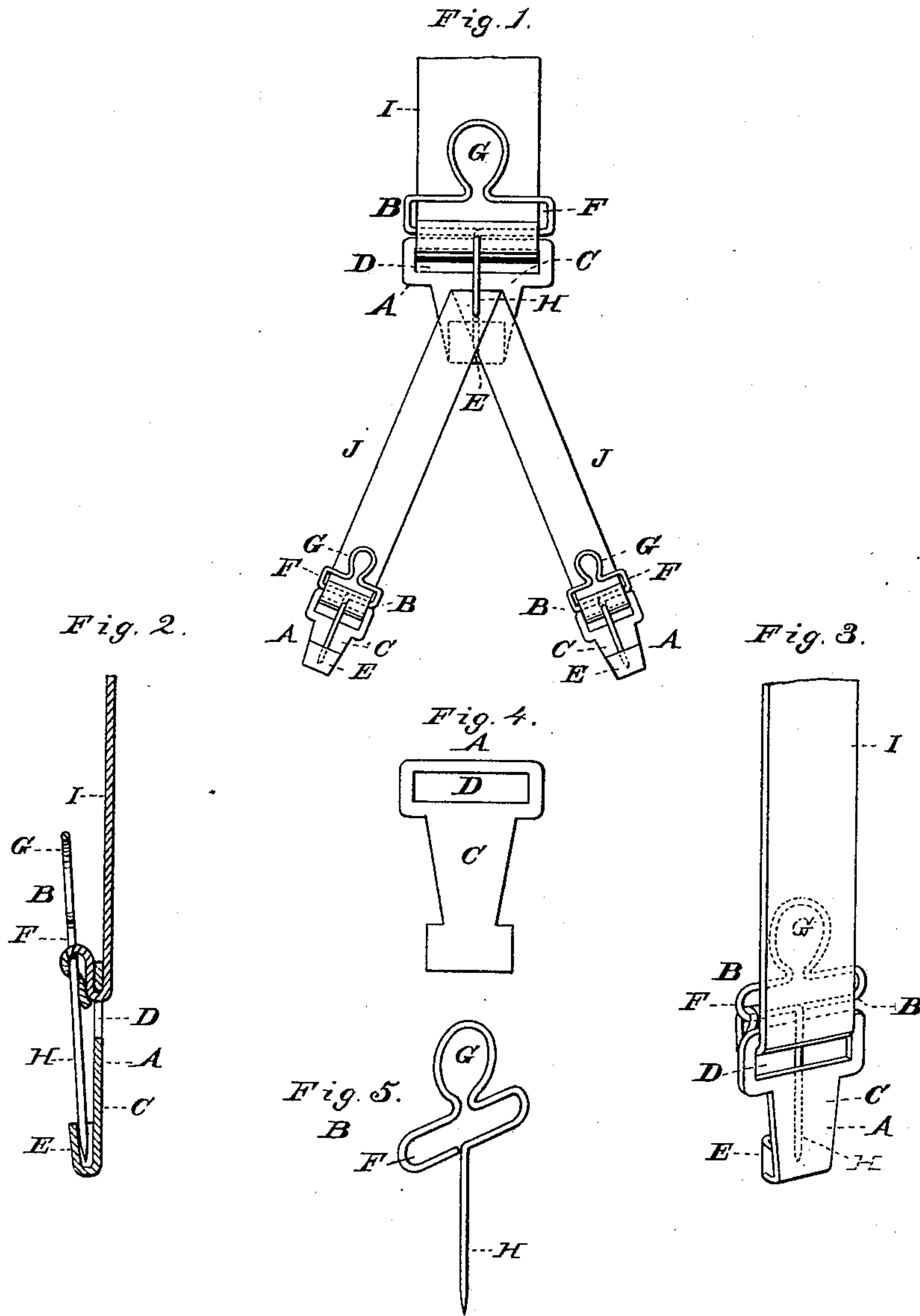
(No Model.)

G. BRADSHAW.

BUCKLE.

No. 386,293.

Patented July 17, 1888.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BRADSHAW, OF MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,293, dated July 17, 1888.

Application filed November 26, 1887. Serial No. 256,233. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BRADSHAW, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Mattoon, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of this invention, and is a back view. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a blank from which one of the parts is made. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the other part after being bent into shape.

The invention relates to improvements in buckles, the object being to provide a simple and cheap article of the kind, which can be quickly and easily applied, which will engage its parts automatically when pulled by the web to which it is attached, and which can be substituted for buttons or equivalent fastenings on garments.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A and B, respectively, designate the two separate parts of which the device is made, and which are caused to engage and are held together by the connecting-web, as hereinafter fully explained.

The piece A consists of the plate C, the transverse loop D at one end of said plate, and the keeper-socket E at the other end and on one side thereof, the said socket-keeper being preferably made by bending up the end and bending inward the correspondidg edge portions of the plate C, which edge portions stand outward from the part of the plate forming the bent-up portion of the keeper-socket. Thus all the parts of the piece A are integral and made from a blank represented by Fig. 4 of the drawings.

The piece B is made of a single strip of bent wire, and consists of the transverse loop F, the finger-hold G, made on the center of one bar of said loop, and the pin or tongue H, depending from the opposite bar thereof.

The end of the tongue H, when the pieces A and B are engaged, enters the keeper-socket, and loop F of the piece B stands above the loop C of the piece A with the finger-hold G on the side opposite to that on which the keeper-socket stands. The web is used to engage the two parts A and B of the buckle.

I represents a suspender-strap, which passes down through the loop F, the finger-hold G being outward from said strap. The strap then passes downward through the loop D of the piece A, and then up through the loop F. It then bends over the lower bar of the latter loop, and has the tongue H stuck through it to retain it in place, the end of the tongue resting in the keeper-socket.

J J are end straps, which extend below the suspender-strap. The said end straps are engaged by the tongue H, which holds them to the upper part of the device.

As the tongue has a hold upon the suspender-strap, the piece B is connected to the tongue, and the suspender-strap passes through the loops of both pieces A and B, it is plain that when the strap is drawn upward the pieces A and B will be drawn together by the suspender-strap and held together thereby, the pull on the strap forcing the point of the tongue down in the keeper-socket.

The end straps of the suspender are either transfixed on the tongue or passed between it and the part A of the device. The latter arrangement is used more especially when the suspender-ends are integral with each other.

To disengage the buckle, the finger-hold G is pushed up, and the tongue H thereby disengaged from the keeper-socket.

The device as thus described is of simple construction. There are but two parts, each made of a single piece, and the said two parts are held firmly together by the pull of the web.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the piece A, of sheet metal, provided at one end with a keeper-socket and at the other end with a transverse loop, and the piece B, made of wire and pro-

vided with the transverse loop, the finger-hold, and the tongue adapted to engage the keeper, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the piece A, consisting of the plate C, the loop D, and keeper-socket E, with the piece B, consisting of the loop F, the finger-hold G, and the tongue or pin H, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of the device composed of the pieces A and B, the former having a transverse loop at one end and a keeper at the opposite end, and the piece B being provided with a transverse loop and a pin or tongue to engage the keeper on the part A,

with the strap or web I engaging the pieces A and B, substantially as specified. 15

4. The combination of the metallic piece provided with a transverse loop and a keeper, the metallic piece B, having a transverse loop and a tongue or pin extending therefrom, and the web engaging said parts, substantially as specified. 20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE BRADSHAW.

Witnesses:

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