

(No Model.)

S. SCHEUER.
BUCKLE.

No. 389,252.

Patented Sept. 11, 1888.

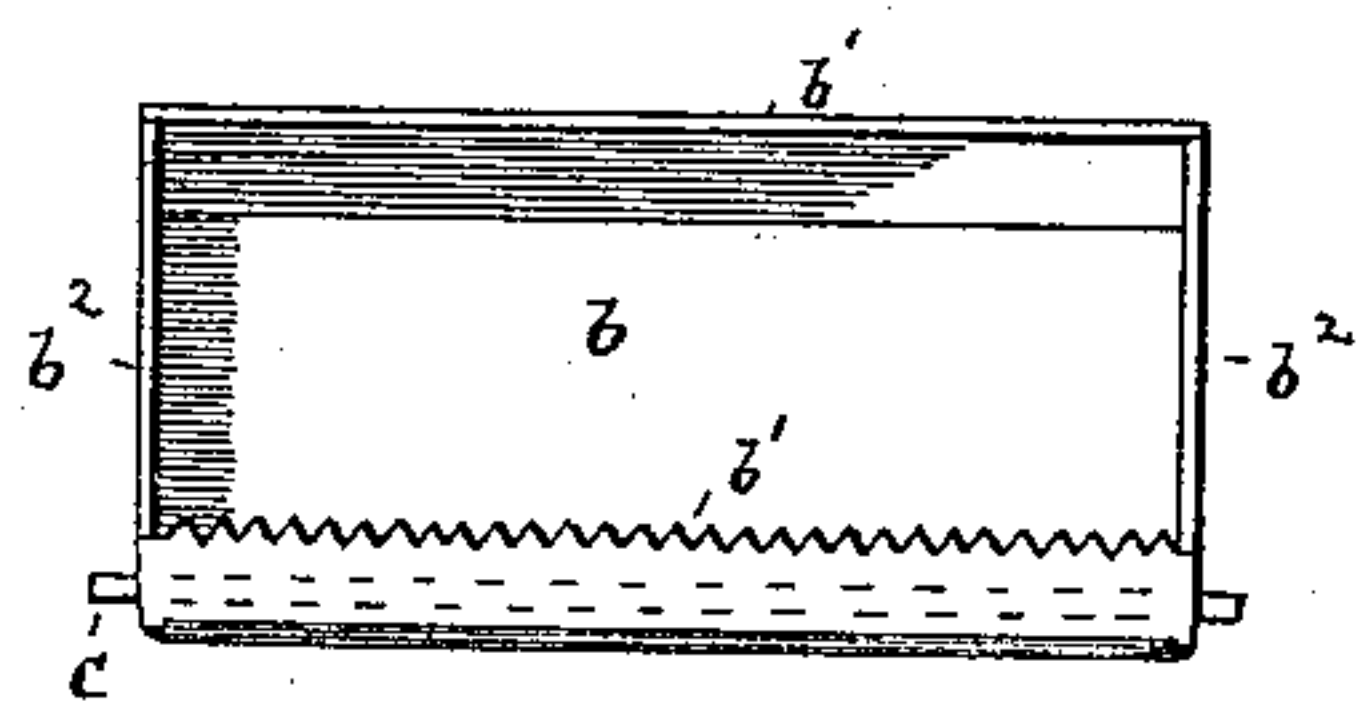
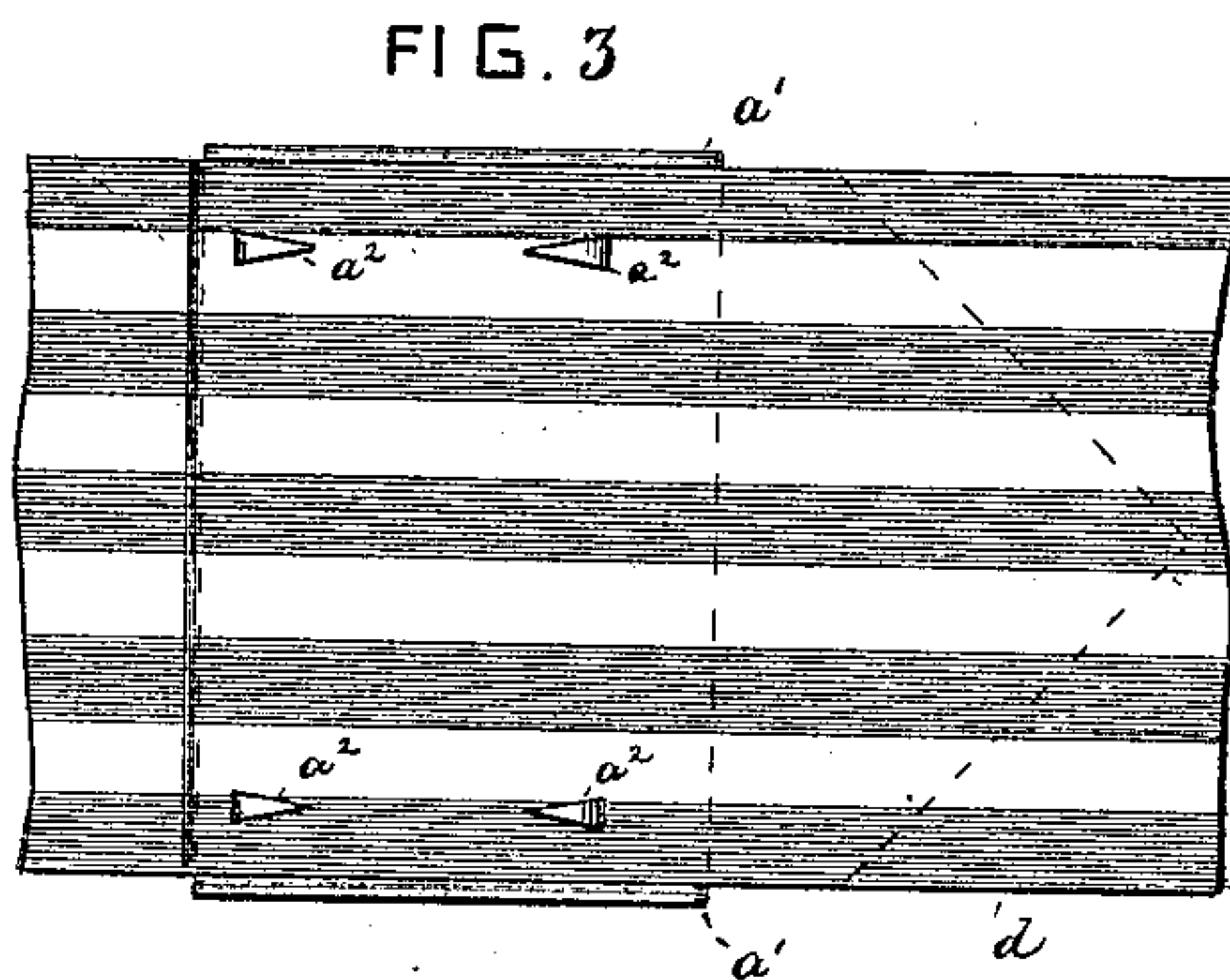
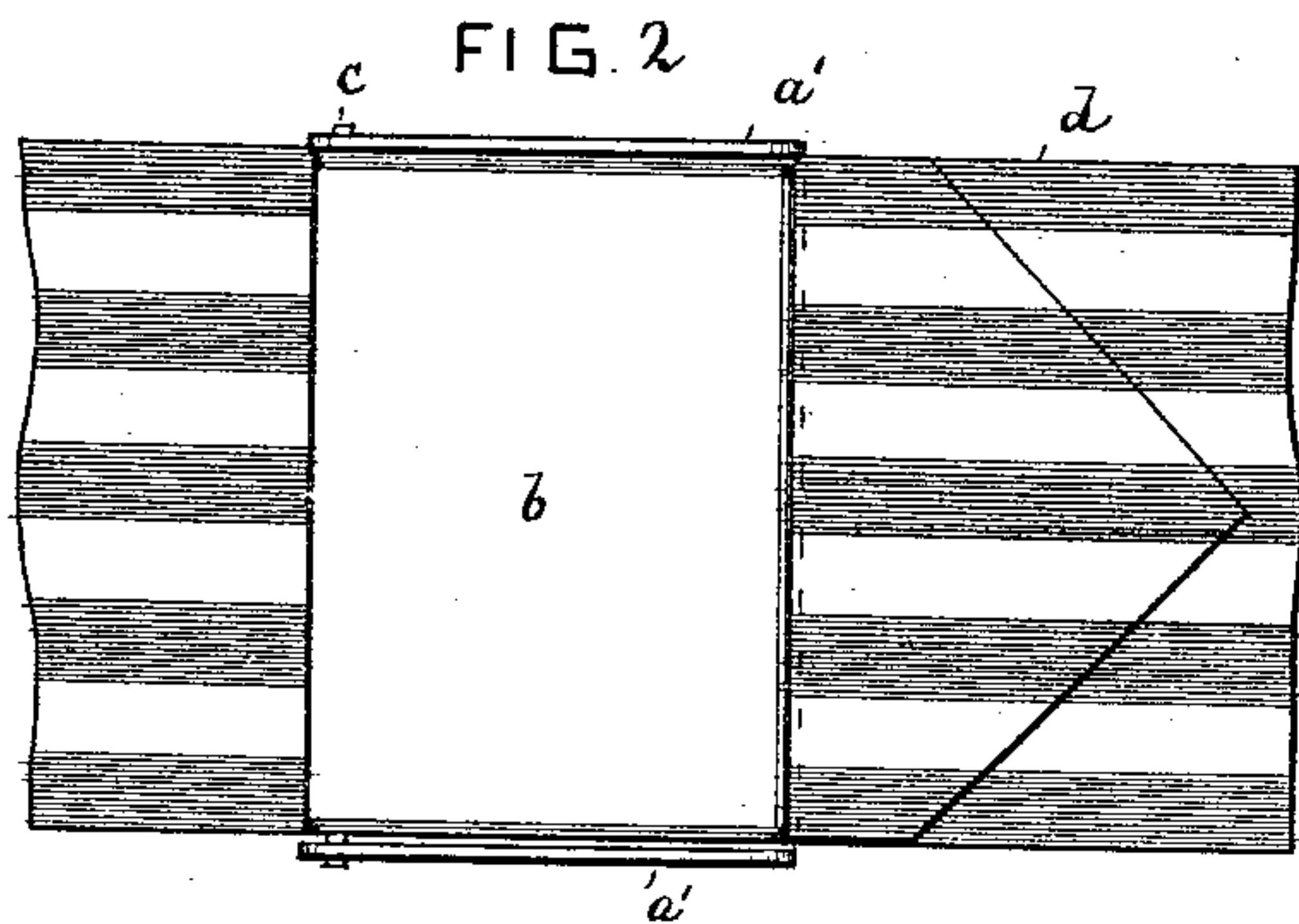
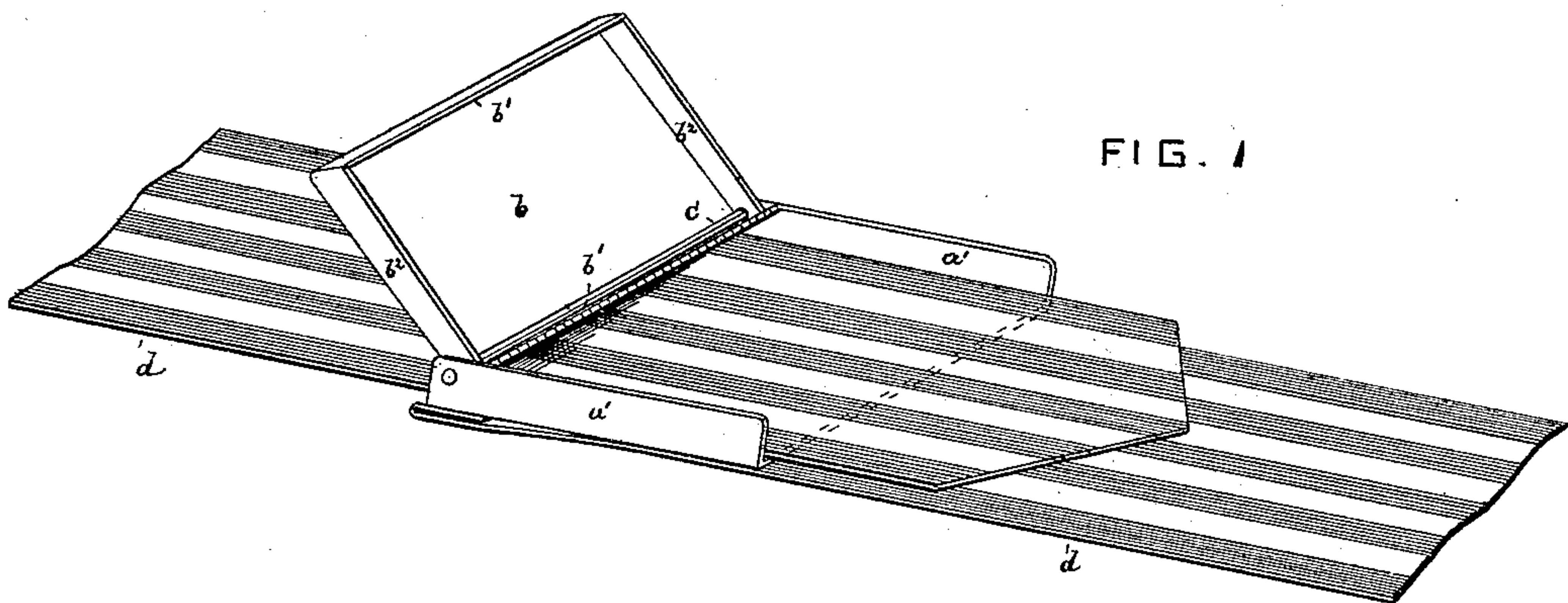


FIG. 4

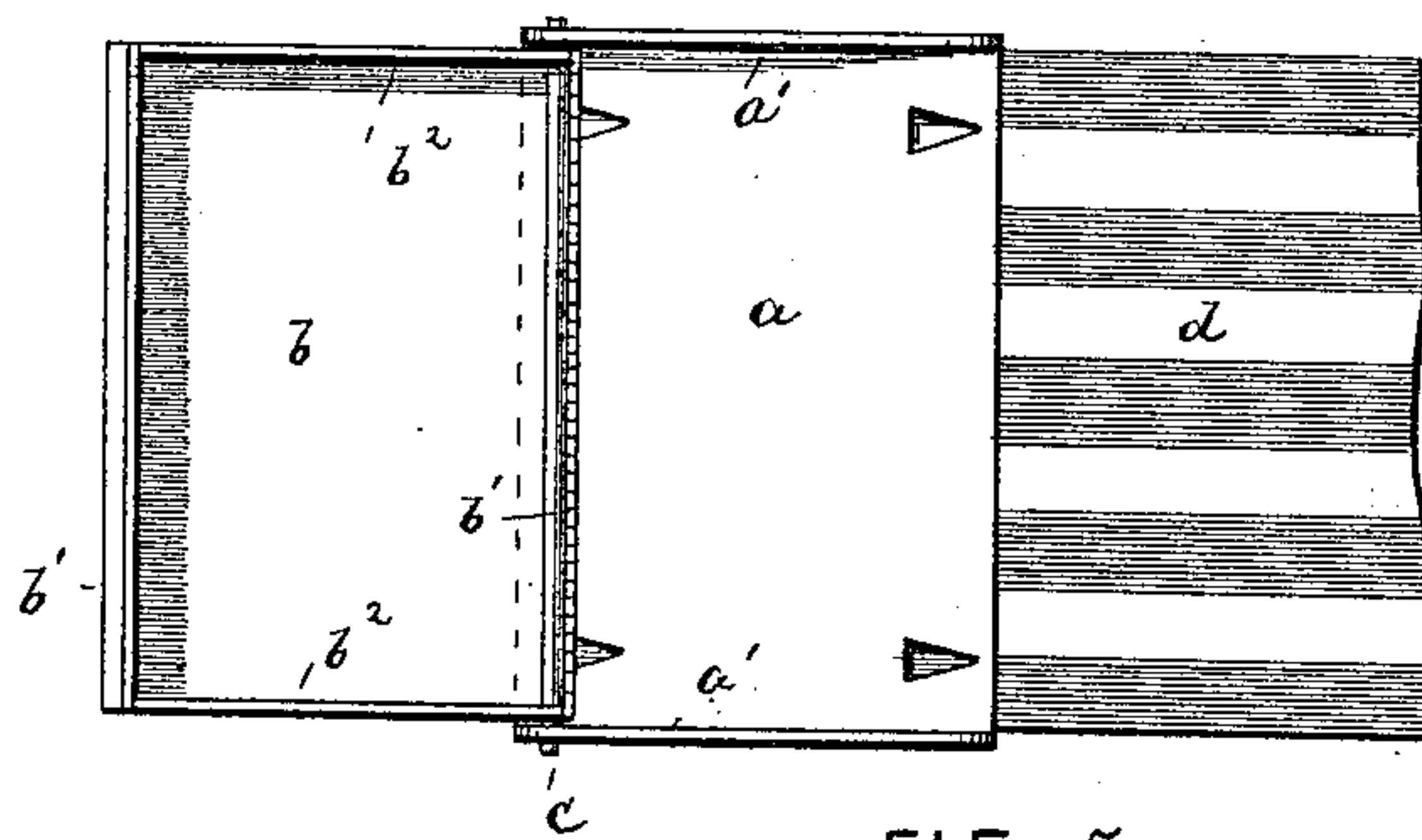


FIG. 5

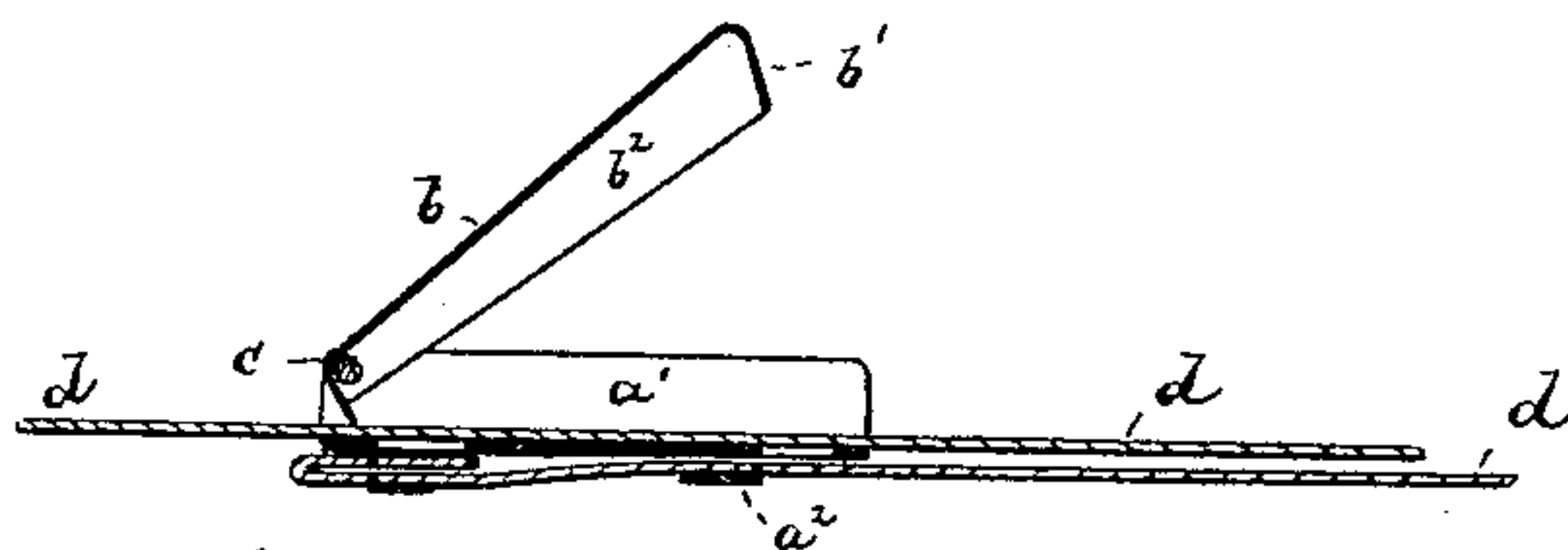


FIG. 6

WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON SCHEUER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,252, dated September 11, 1888

Application filed June 15, 1888. Serial No. 277,217. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON SCHEUER, of New York city, New York, have invented a new and Improved Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a buckle of simple construction, that may be used for belts and for similar articles.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved buckle. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, showing it closed. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the same. Fig. 4 is an inner perspective view of the tongue *b*. Fig. 5 is a top view of the buckle, showing it open and with one end of the strap withdrawn. Fig. 6 is a vertical transverse section of the buckle.

The buckle is composed, essentially, of two parts, the frame *a* and the tongue or cam *b*. The frame *a* is a flat plate of metal, the two ends *a'* of which are bent up at right angles to the plate. The tongue *b* is also a flat plate of metal; but here all four ends are bent downward, as at *b'* *b'* *b''* *b''*. All of these bent down ends are preferably of the same length, and thus the tongue *b* constitutes in effect an open box. At the junction of the ends *b'* *b''* they may be connected by solder. If desired, either the front or rear end may be serrated, and the front end should be slightly turned inward, Fig. 6, to afford a better hold for the hand when opening the buckle. The upturned

flanges *a'* *a'* of plate *a* are perforated in line with one another, and the downturned flanges *b'* *b''* of tongue *b* are likewise perforated in line with one another. Through the four perforations there is introduced the pintle *c*, around which the tongue *b* turns. Thus the perforated flanges form themselves the bearings for the pintle without the use of any additional eyes.

The strap or band *d* is secured to the lower face of the plate *a* by means of attaching-prongs *a''*, punched out of such plate. The strap is then passed into the buckle from behind, (that is, at the end of its pivot *c*, Fig. 1,) and is finally run over the plate *a* between the upright ends *a'* thereof. This part of the strap is locked by the tongue when the latter is folded down, as in Fig. 2.

The advantages of this buckle are that it affords a tight hold upon the strap, that it can be cheaply manufactured, and that it presents a large face-plate that may be ornamented in suitable manner.

What I claim is—

The combination of plate *a*, having upturned flanges *a'*, with the tongue *b*, having downturned flanges *b'* and serrated flange *b'*, and with the pintle *c*, the plate *a* being provided with attaching-prongs *a''*, punched out of the body of such plate, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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