

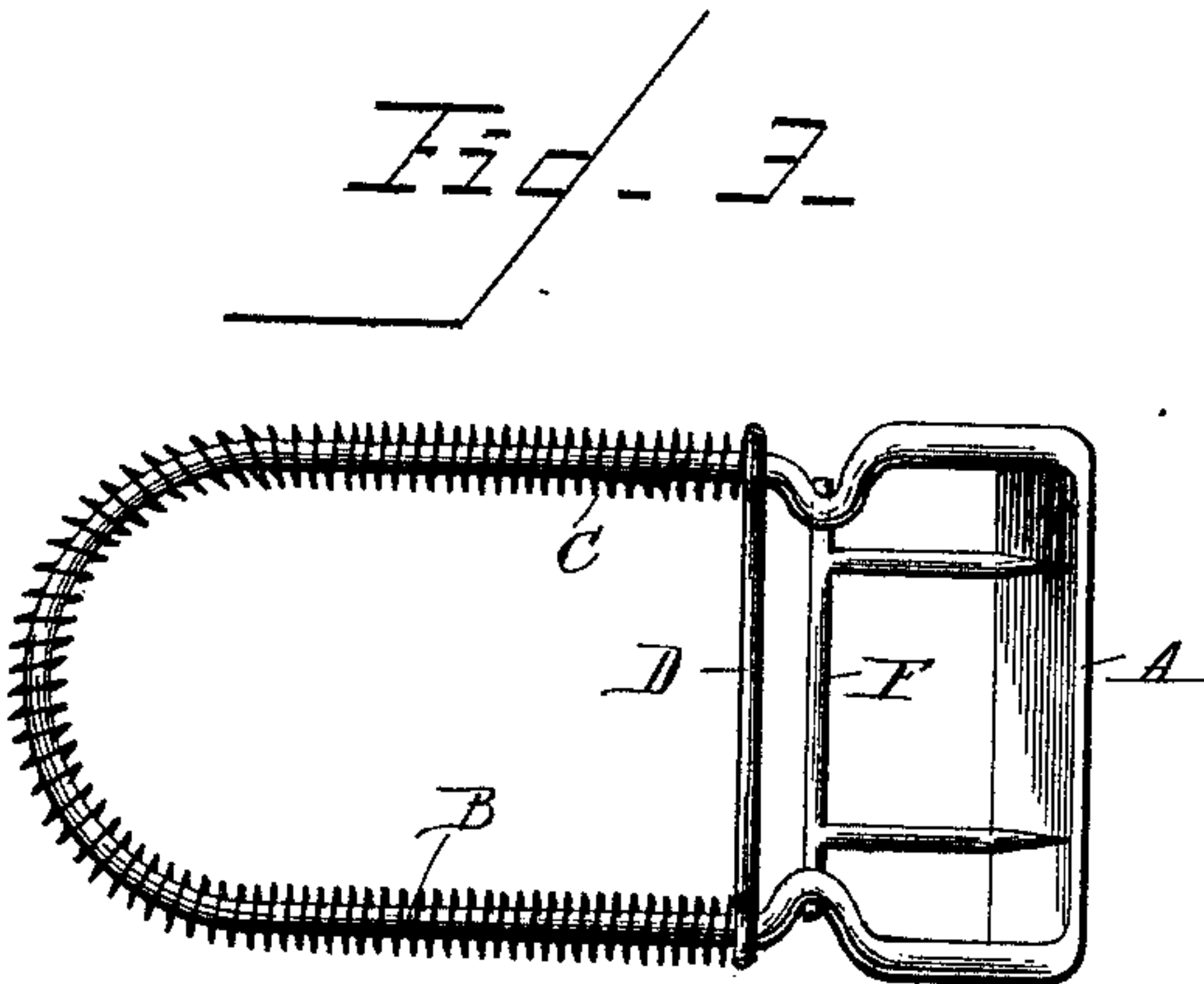
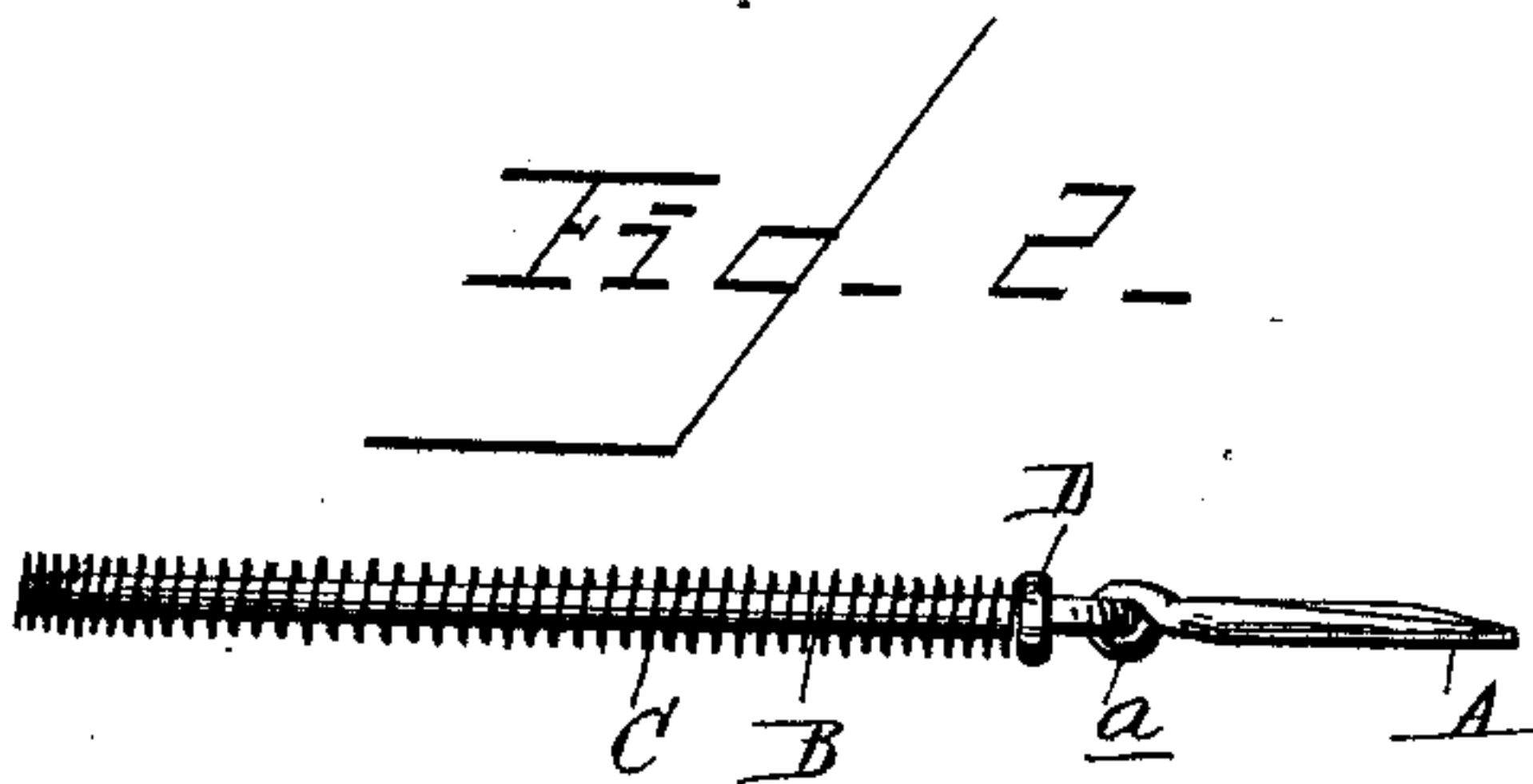
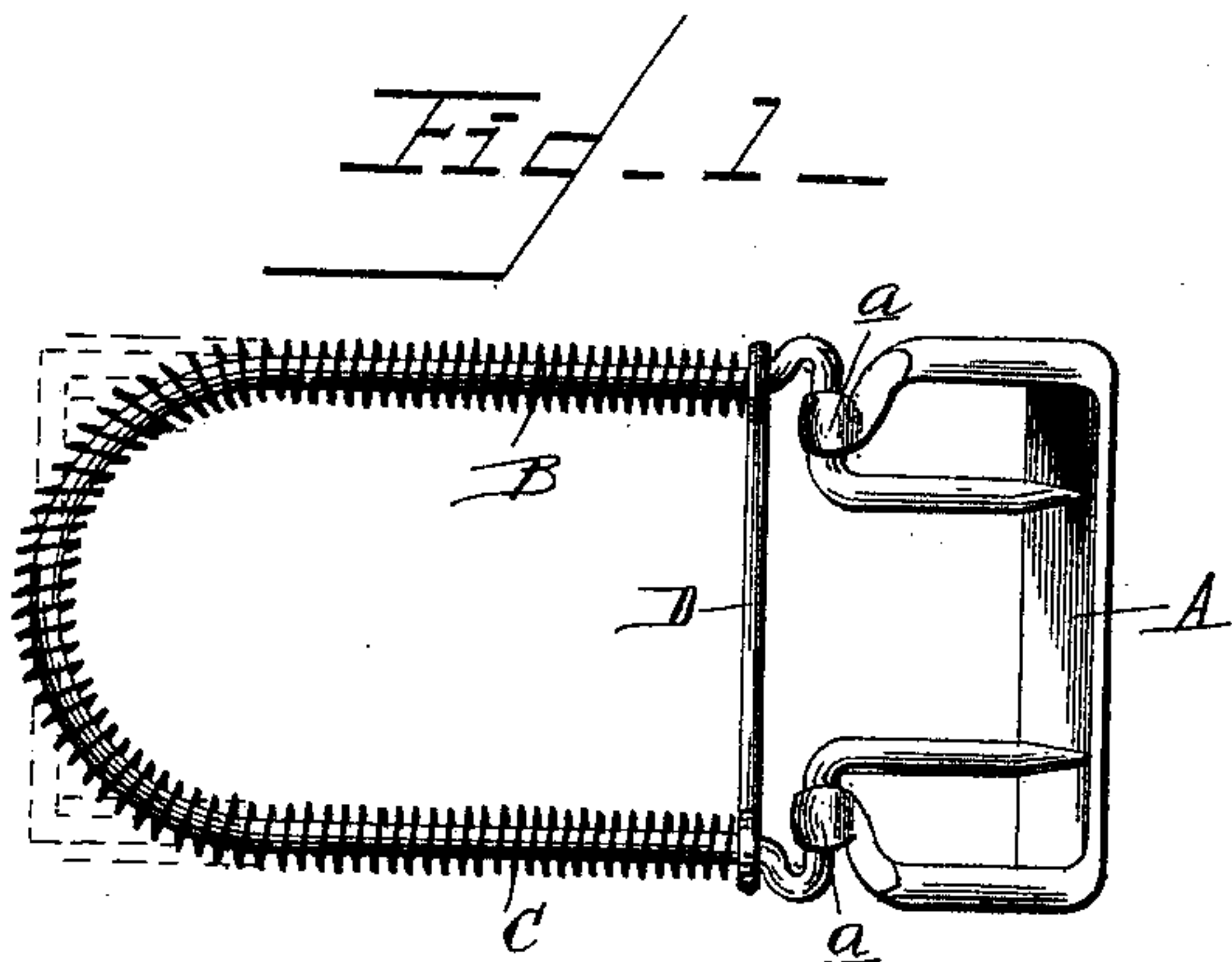
(No Model.)

L. SELLING.
BUCKLE.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 415,352.

Patented Nov. 19, 1889.



Witnesses

Jm J Robertson
Thos Robertson

Inventor
Louis Selling
By his Attorney
T. J. W. Robertson

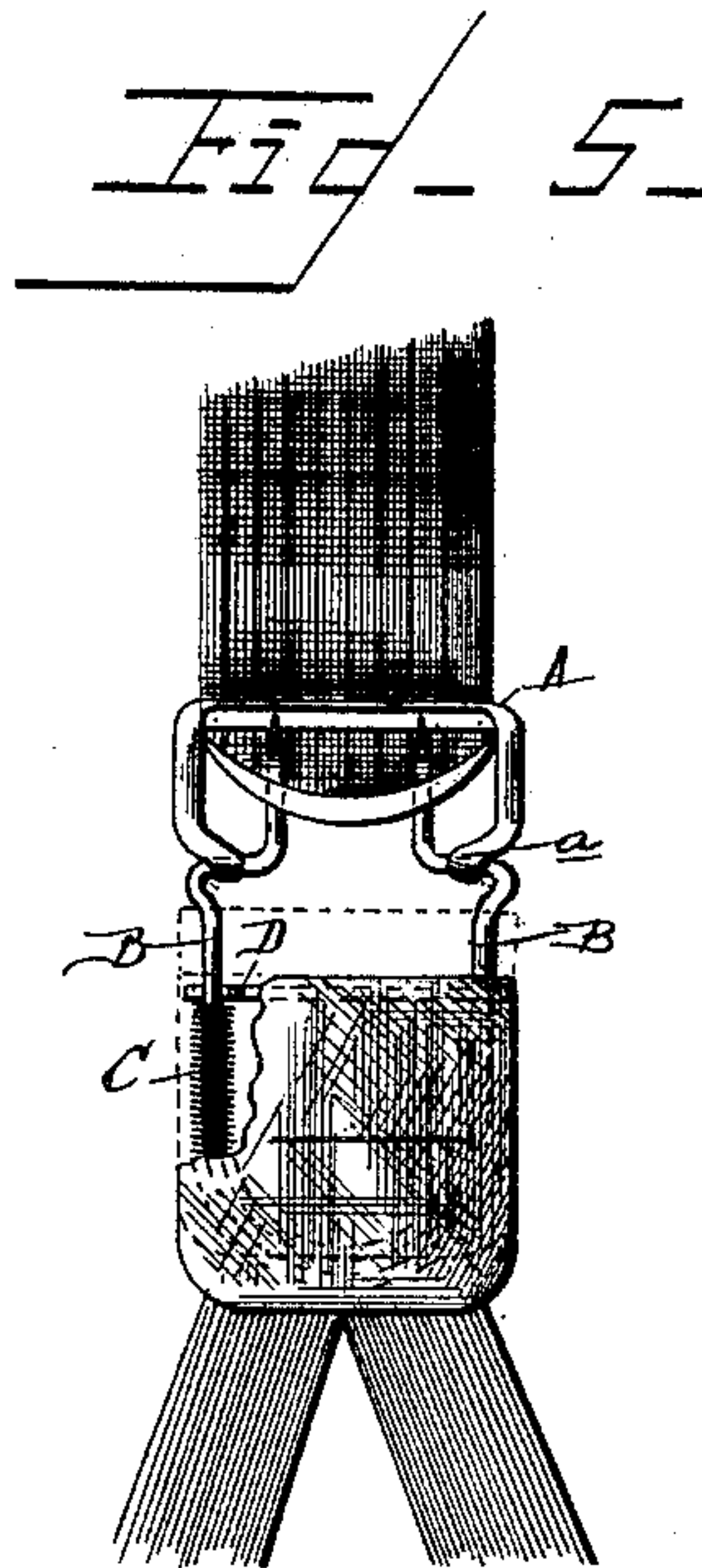
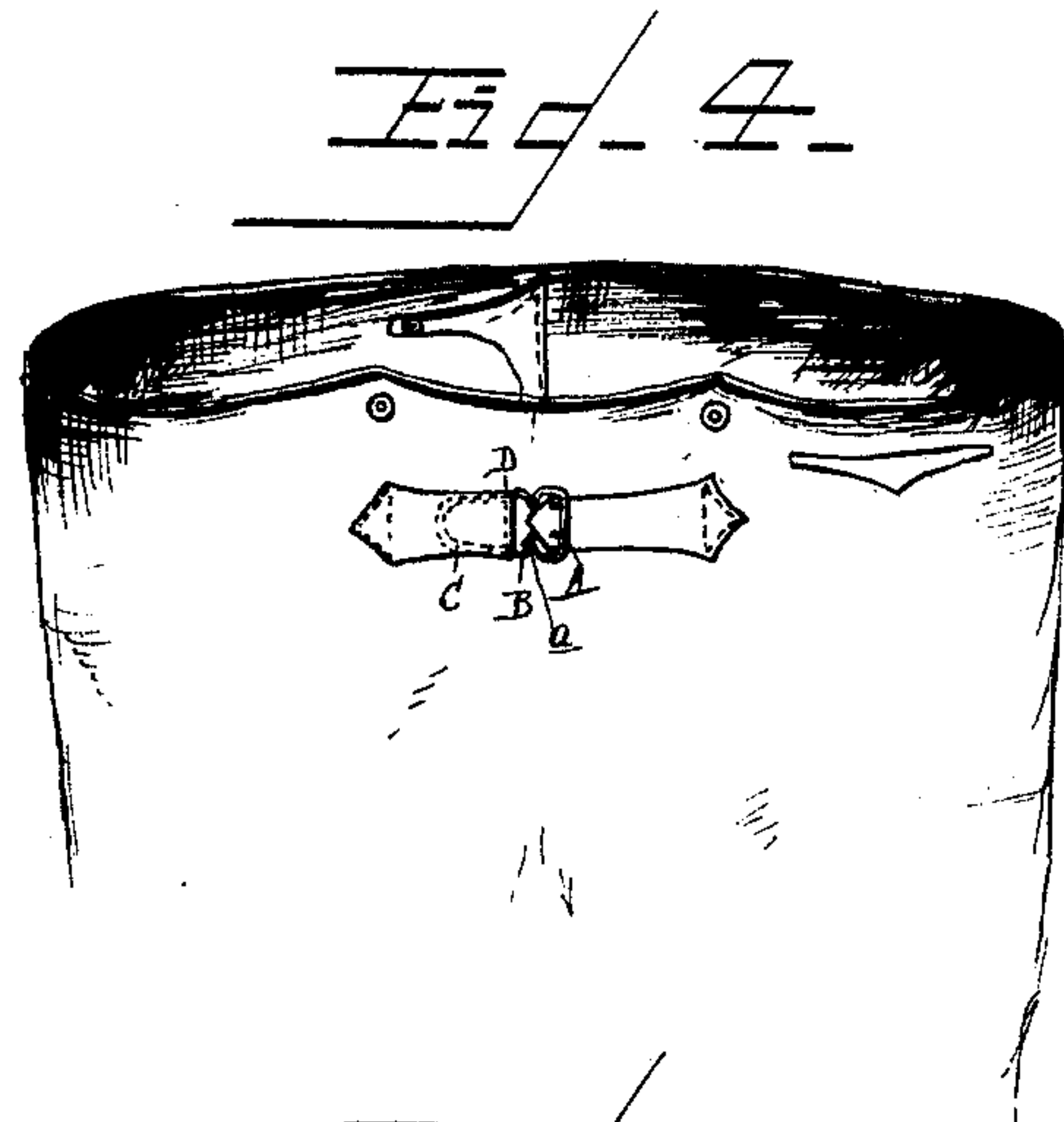
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Wm. A. Robertson

Thos. C. Robertson

Inventor

Louis Selling

By his Attorney

J. W. Robertson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS SELLING, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH L. SELLING,
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,352, dated November 19, 1889.

Application filed September 19, 1889. Serial No. 324,405. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS SELLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring-Buckles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This improvement relates to a buckle provided with a spring, designed to be used upon the back-straps of trousers, vests, overalls, suspenders, and similar articles; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts
15 hereinafter more particularly shown and described, and then definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which show
20 the preferable forms of my improvement, Figure 1 shows a front elevation of one form of my buckle; Fig. 2, a side view of the same; Fig. 3, a front elevation of a modification. Figs. 4 and 5 show the buckle in use on a
25 back-strap and on a suspender, respectively.

Referring now to the details of the drawings, A represents the loop of the buckle, having eyes *a* at its extremities, and B a yoke whose ends are bent of the shape shown and
30 whose body is surrounded by a spiral spring C, the ends of which bear against a cross-bar D, having eyes at each end to allow it to slide easily over the yoke B and compress the spring C, as shown in Fig. 5. The ends of
35 the yoke are pointed and bent in the proper direction to be held in the eyes *a*, and then bent again at right angles, in the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5, to form the prongs E of the buckle.

40 I prefer to make the sides of the yoke in the form shown, so that when the materials of the back-strap or other article to which the yoke is to be connected are sewed thereon the sides of such strap will be even with the
45 sides of the loop of the buckle, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5; but this is not essential, although it makes a neater finish to the strap when completed.

When in use the cloth or other material
50 forming the back-strap is sewed on the yoke,

so as to inclose it with the spring and cross-bar, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, leaving the loop and prongs exposed to receive the opposite end of the strap in the usual manner. With a back-strap provided with the buckle
55 the wearer can buckle up his garments to the desired degree, and yet, when stooping or straining in any manner or when the stomach becomes too full from a heartier meal than usual, the spring will easily give way
60 to accommodate the strain, and thus not only has the wearer much greater ease, but the buckles are not likely to be broken or the straps torn or the stitching broken, any or all of which are likely to occur with the ordi-
65 nary buckle.

It will be seen that my buckle, as shown in the drawings, is made of but four parts—to wit, the loop, the yoke, the spring, and the cross-bar—and it is therefore easily and
70 cheaply made, and is not likely to get out of order.

Instead of making the buckle as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, I may make it in the form shown in Fig. 3, which is also a four-part
75 buckle; but, instead of the parts of the yoke forming the prongs, the latter are formed on a second cross-bar F, which is pivoted in holes in the yoke, and said yoke is extended upward to form the loop of the buckle. It will
80 thus be seen that this buckle, like the other, has only four pieces, and is only a modification of the same, the yoke being carried up to form the loop instead of the prongs, as in the other figures. I have shown and prefer
85 to form the yoke with a curved body; but it may be made rectangular, if preferred, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

It will be seen that as the spring and yoke are covered up by the fabric of which the
90 strap is composed, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the spring and the yoke will be hidden, and thus there is no liability of the clothes being caught in the coils of the spring, and moreover the spring is better protected from ac-
95 cidental injury or rust.

What I claim as new is—

1. A buckle having prongs and a loop pivotally secured together to form a fastening device, a yoke carrying a spring and ex-
100

tended to form a part of said fastening device, and a bar surrounding the arms of the yoke and against which the spring presses, substantially as described.

- 5 2. The combination, in a spring-buckle, of the loop A, the yoke B, the spring C, cross-bar D, and the prongs E formed on the ends of the yoke, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of 10 September, 1889.

LOUIS SELLING.

Witnesses:

T. J. W. ROBERTSON,
M. P. CALLAN.