

(No Model.)

G. D. MOSHER.
BUCKLE GUARD.

No. 424,721.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.

Fig. 1

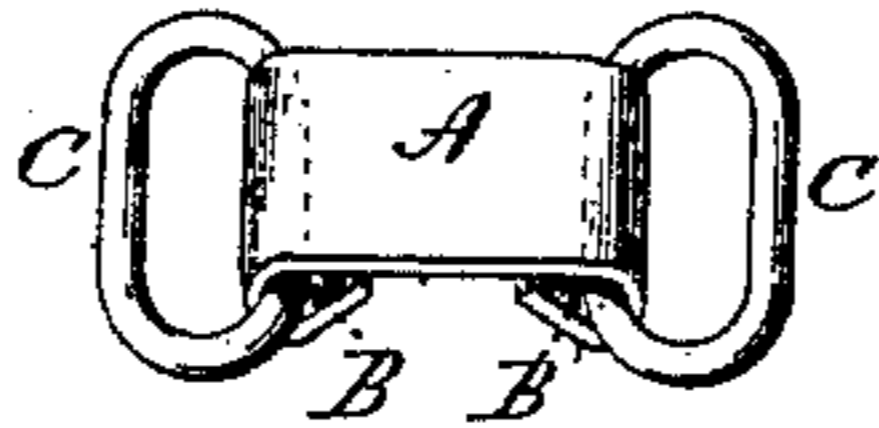


Fig. 2

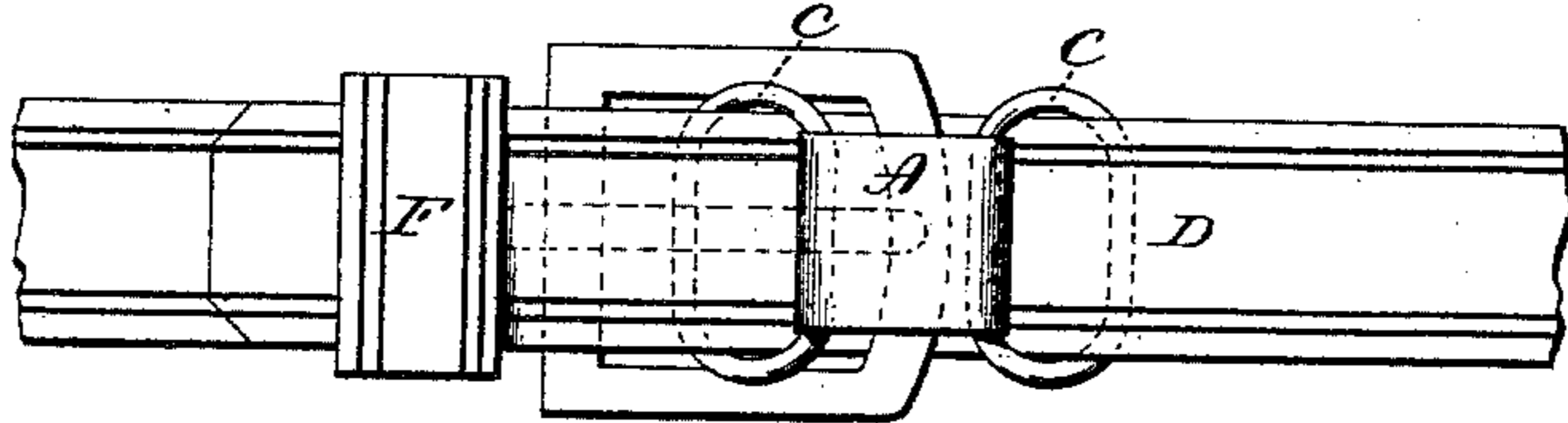
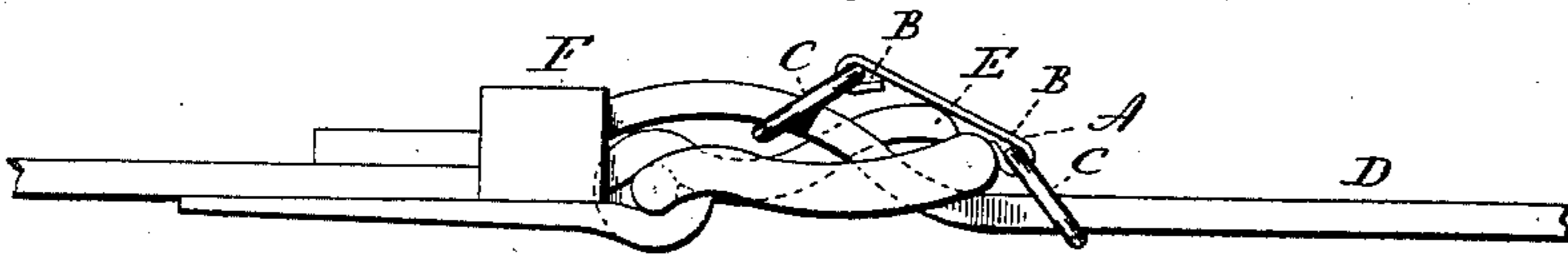


Fig. 3



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. MOSHER, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT.

BUCKLE-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,721, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed October 14, 1889. Serial No. 326,944. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. MOSHER, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Buckle - Guards; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the
10 same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the guard complete; Fig. 2, a top view of the guard as applied to a buckle-strap; Fig. 3, a side view
15 of the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in buckle-guards, the object being to adapt them to conform to straps of different thicknesses.

With this end in view the invention consists in hinging the two loops of the guard to the plate thereof, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.
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As herein shown, my improved buckle-guard consists of a sheet-metal plate A, having its
25 ends turned upon themselves to form eyes B B, and of two oval wire loops C C, which are respectively passed through the said eyes, whereby they are flexibly connected with the plate.

30 In making the device I prefer to form the loops and then close the ends of the blank around them, although I do not limit myself to that mode of manufacture.

To apply the guard, the free end of the strap
35 D is passed through one of the loops, then it is engaged with the buckle-tongue E, then it

is passed through the other loop, and, finally, slipped through the tuck-loop F, as clearly shown by Fig. 3 of the drawings. By flexibly connecting the loops with the ends of the
40 plate they adapt themselves to straps of different thicknesses and to buckles of different forms. Thus when the strap is thin or the buckle flat the loops will be only slightly deflected from the plane of the plate; but in
45 case the strap is thick or the buckle heavy or curved in shape the loops will be deflected much more than for the thin strap and flat buckle, whereby the guard adapts itself perfectly to any strap or buckle with which it
50 may be used, whereas guards having rigid loops, as heretofore constructed, do not adapt themselves to the strap and buckle and are difficult to apply, and make a clumsy job when in place.
55

I claim—

A buckle-guard consisting of two loops C C, the length of the loops corresponding substantially to the width of the buckle to which the guard is to be applied, combined with a
60 plate A, the two ends of which are closed about one side of each loop on the under side of said plate, so as to leave the loops free to swing, the said guard being adapted to set over a tongue-buckle, the free strap passing
65 through one loop outside the buckle-tongue and then through the other loop beyond the buckle-tongue, substantially as described.

GEORGE D. MOSHER.

Witnesses:

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