

(No Model.)

J. SCHAF.
BUCKLE.

No. 473,477.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.

Fig. 1.

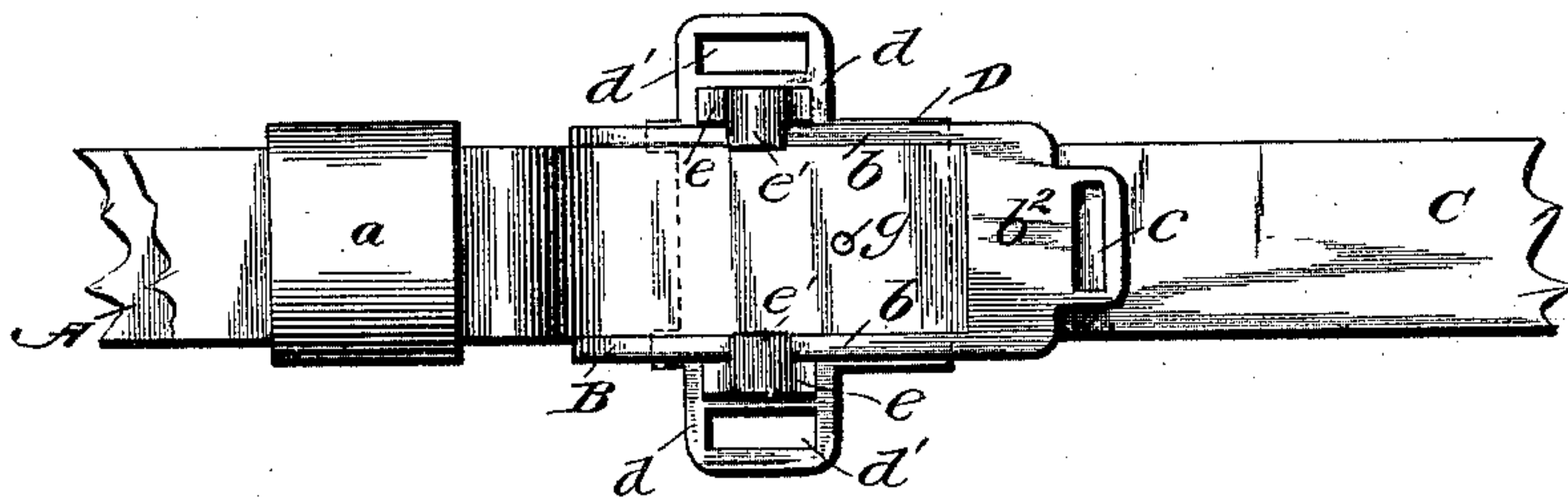


Fig. 2.

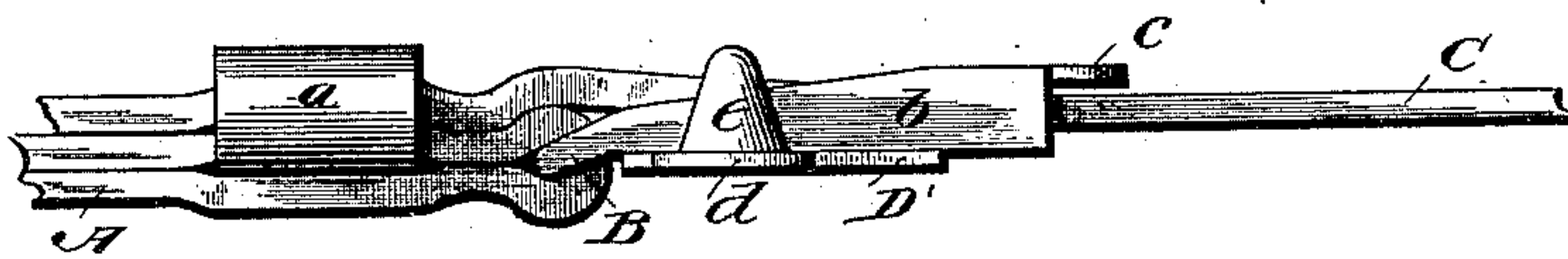


Fig. 3.

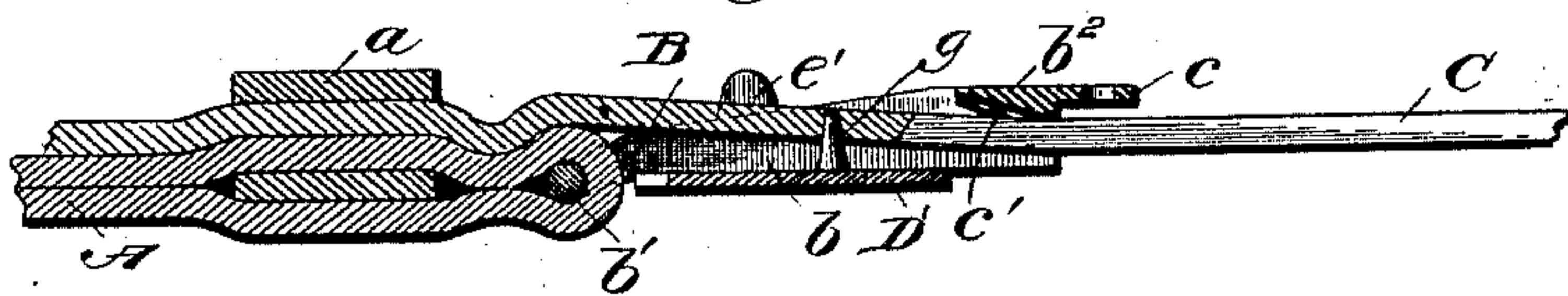
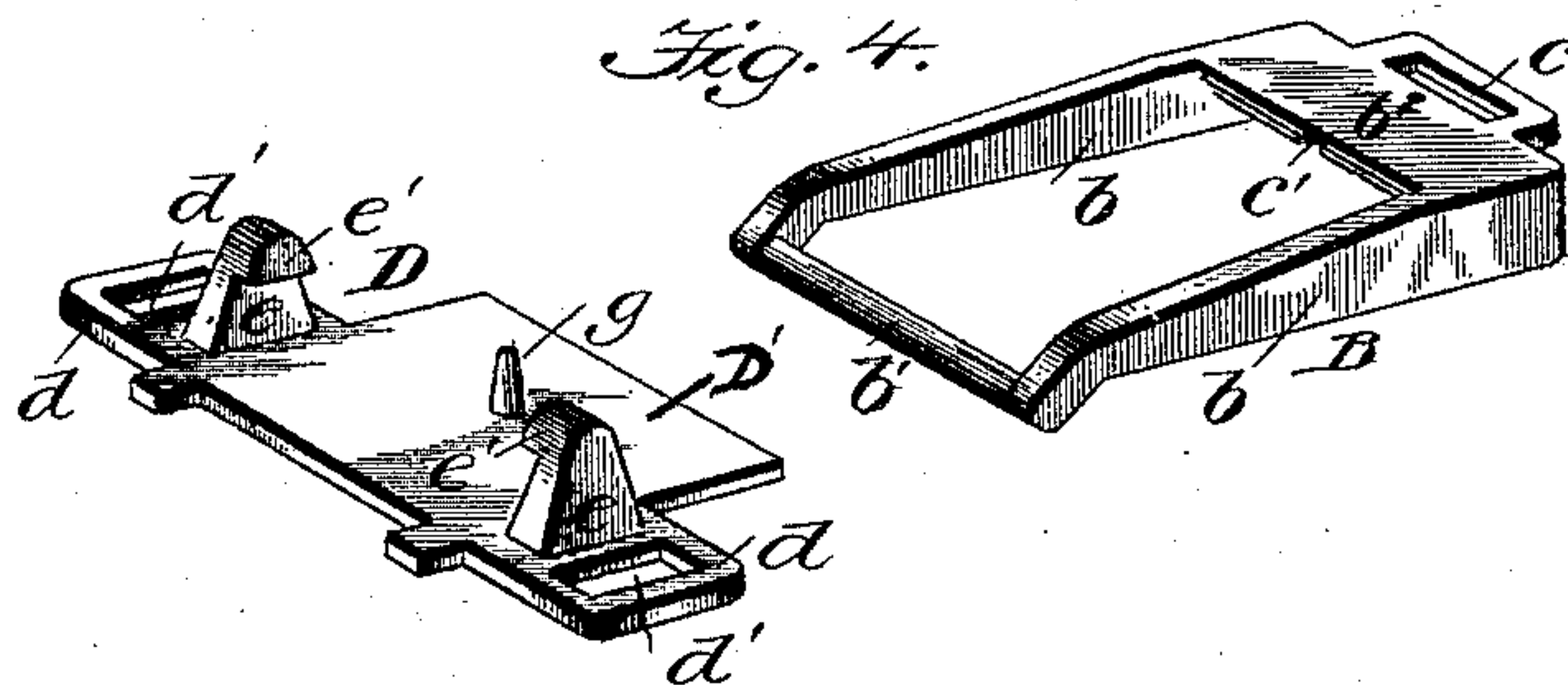


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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JOSEPH SCHAF, OF GENEVA, NEBRASKA.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,477, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed January 25, 1892. Serial No. 419,202. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SCHAF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to improvements in trace-buckles; and the object of the invention is to provide a simple, durable, and easily-adjusted buckle which will allow of a straight pull on the trace.

With these ends in view my invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a buckle constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detached detail view of the members of the buckle.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings, referring to which—

A designates the hame-tug, which is attached to one end of one member B of the buckle and is provided with a strap loop or eye *a*, adapted to receive one end of the trace C.

The member B of the buckle consists of two side bars or members *b*, which are united at their ends by cross-bars *b'* *b*². The inner end of the hame-tug A is secured in any desired manner around the cross-bar *b'*, and the cross-bar *b*² is provided with an integral eye *c*. The side bars *b* are tapered longitudinally from the cross-bar *b*² to the bar *b'*. The inner face of the cross-bar *b*² is cut away near its inner edge, so that such bar gradually increases in thickness from its inner edge to about its center, and in the inclined portion of the under face of this bar is formed a central longitudinal groove or recess *c*.

The other member D of my improved buckle consists of a flat plate D', which is provided on opposite sides with projecting arms *d*. In the arms *d* are formed suitable eyes *d'*, and

each of said arms is provided with a lug or ear *e*, which extends at right angles to the face of the plate D'. Each of the lugs *d'* is provided with an integral projecting lip *f*, which lips extend over the curved or inclined edges of the tapering side bars *b* of the portion B of the buckle. These lips *f* thus hold the two members B D of the buckle together; but at the same time they allow the member D to move longitudinally on the member B. The plate D' is provided with a projecting pin or stud *g*, which is arranged in line with the longitudinal slot or recess *c* in the cross-bar *b*.

The operation of my improved buckle is as follows: The end of the trace is inserted between the cross-bar *b*² and the plate D', and the stud *g* on such plate fitted in a suitable aperture in the trace. The end of the trace may be passed through the eye *a* on the hame-tug. When a pull is exerted on the trace, the plate D' is moved longitudinally on the side bars *b*, and it is forced tightly against the under side of the bars *b*, and the trace is thereby tightly clamped between such plate and the inner edge of the cross-bar *b*². It will be noticed that when the plate D' is moved on the frame B, so that the lugs *d'* are near the cross-bar *b'*, the plate D' does not contact with the side bars *b*, and thus the trace can be easily inserted in the buckle. The trace can be readily removed by moving the plate D' on the frame B toward the hame-tug.

I am aware that changes in the form and proportion of parts and details of construction of the devices herein shown and described as an embodiment of my invention can be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make such changes as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A buckle consisting of a member D, having a flat base-plate D', provided on opposite sides with the integral right-angled lugs *e*, having the inwardly-extending flanges *e'* at their free ends, and another member B, consisting of the tapering side pieces or bars *b*,

connected at their ends, said inclined sides of the member B fitting between the base-plate D' and flanges e' and lateral movement of said member B being prevented by the lugs 5 e, substantially as described.

2. A buckle consisting of two members B D, one of which is formed by the tapering side bars or pieces b, connected by cross-bars b' b², the latter of which is inclined on its under surface and provided with a groove or 10 channel c' and the other member consisting of a base-plate D', the flanged lugs e on said

plate and extending over the inclined edges of the side bars b of the other member, and a pin g, secured on the plate D' and aligning 15 with the groove or channel in the cross-bar b² of the member B, substantially as described.

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

JOSEPH SCHAF.

Witnesses:

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E. J. DEMPSTER.