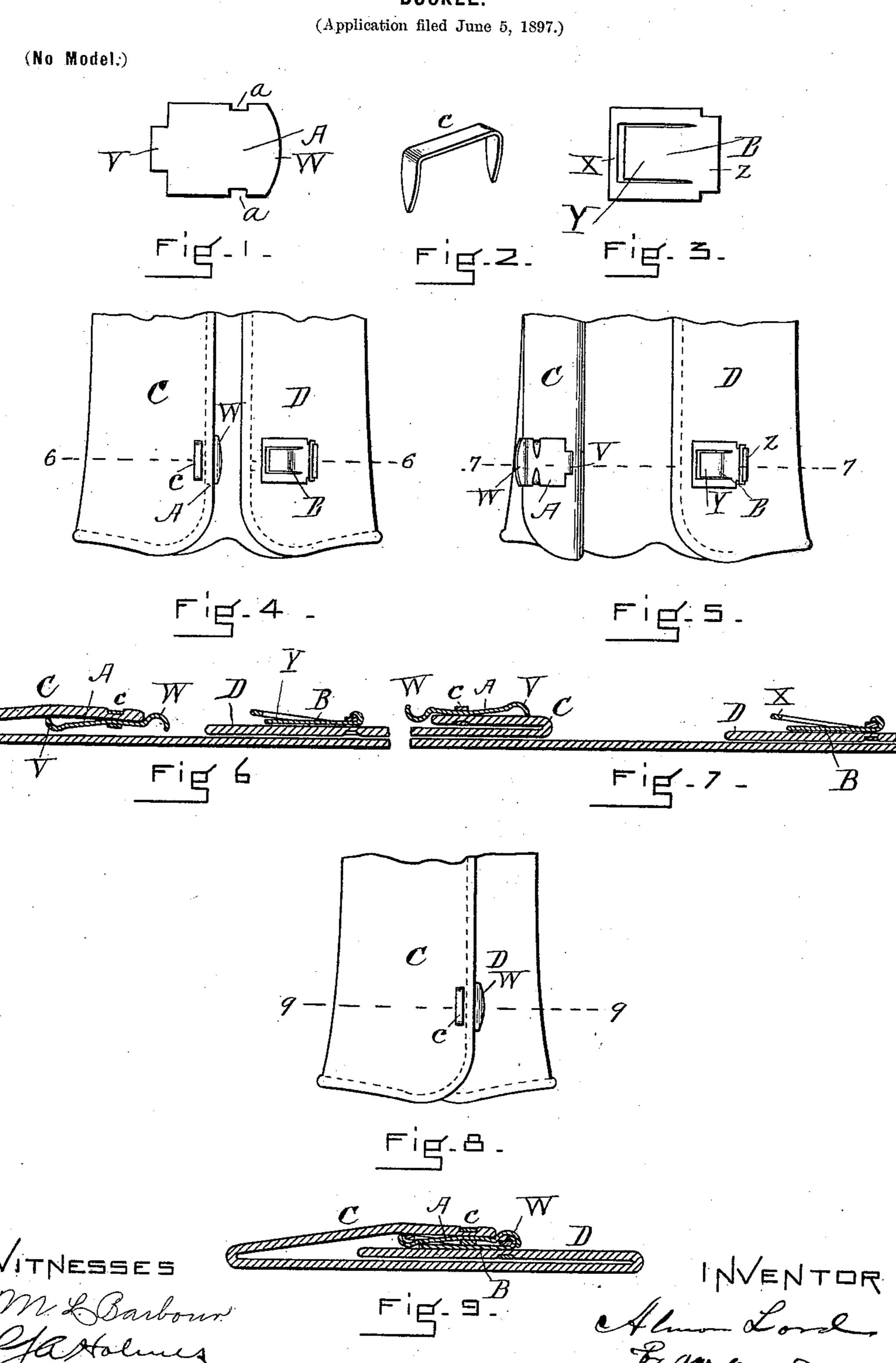
A. LORD. BUCKLE.



United States Patent Office.

ALMON LORD, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE CONSOLI-DATED FASTENER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,060, dated July 12, 1898.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Almon Lord, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in Kings county, and State of New York, have 5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Fastening Devices, of which the following is a full specification.

My invention relates to that class of buckles used on gloves, garments, and the like; and to it consists in certain improvements in construction hereinafter described in detail, reference being had to the accompanying draw-

ings, wherein—

9 9 in Fig. 8.

Figures 1 and 3 show the blanks from which 15 pieces A and B of my fastening device are formed. Fig. 2 shows in perspective the staple by which the two members of the buckle are secured to the flap of a glove or other article. Fig. 4 shows the open front of a glove 25 or other article having the pieces A and B secured, respectively, to the under and upper sides of its flaps C and D. Fig. 5 is the same as Fig. 4 with the flap C, carrying the piece A, turned back. Figs. 6 and 7 show, respec-25 tively, cross-sections on the line 6 6 and 7 7 in Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 8 shows the front of a glove or other article closed by my improved

My improved buckle consists of two members—the upper or male piece A and the under or female piece B-struck up from sheet metal and secured, respectively, to the two

article. Fig. 9 is a cross-section on the line

flaps of the article to be closed.

As shown in the drawings, the blank A has the reduced end or lip V, the rounded end W, and the notches a a, through which the staple or other device is passed, by which the member is secured to the under side of the 40 flap of a glove or other article. The crosssection of the piece A, when finished, I preferably make S-shaped, as shown in Fig. 6, having the end W bent into a downwardlyconcave hook, while the end V is bent into 45 an upwardly-concave hook.

As shown in Fig. 3, the blank B has the notched and turned-up end Z, by which it is attached to the upper side of the flap D by a staple c. I preferably stamp out the center Y 50 of the blank on three sides, forming a spring-

flap attached at its end nearest the end Z.

When the piece B is finished, the lockingspring Y is bent downwardly, so that the cross-bar X, left at the end of the blank, is raised from the material of the flap to which 55 the piece B is secured, thus forming a leafspring, which is the preferable form. The end Z is rolled upwardly and backwardly, confining the attaching-staple and also forming a bar with which the hook W on the piece 60 A may engage. The pieces A and B are shown attached to their respective flaps by staples c, which I prefer, as it enables me to easily change the position of the pieces A and B on the flaps without injury to the flaps; but it is 65 evident that any other means of attachment, such as integral tangs, rivets, or sewing, could be employed as well.

In order to clasp the fastening device when the pieces A and B are properly secured to 70 their respective flaps, as shown in Figs. 4 and 6, the flap C, carrying piece A on its under side, is turned back, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7, and the hook V of the piece A is engaged with the bar X of the piece B. With the bar 75 X as a fulcrum, the piece A is pressed over until it is flat upon the piece B, and when in this position the parts are so proportioned that the hook V will be beneath the bar X, while the hook W on the piece A will snap 80 over the bar X and its sides z on the piece B, both hook and bar being resilient, and thus the pieces A and B will be held together until the hook W is snapped off the bar. This can easily be done by an upward pull, but 85 not by a pull in the direction of the length of the piece A, to which the fastening device is subjected when used on a glove or similar article.

Fig. 9 shows in section my improved fas- 90 tening device when the pieces A and B are locked together, while Fig. 8 illustrates the neat appearance of my fastening device when used to close the wrist of a glove.

When the piece A is hooked upon the piece 95 B, as described above, and pressed over to close the fastening device, it acts as a lever and draws the flaps very tightly together, thus providing a simple and efficient take-up.

The simplicity and small number of parts 100 of my fastening device, together with its ease of attachment and operation and firmness

when closed, render it a very desirable article of manufacture.

What I claim is—

1. A fastening device for gloves and other articles, consisting of two members wherein the upper or male piece A is provided with a lip at its rear end and a hook at its forward end, and the under or female piece B is provided at its forward end with a slot and at its rear end with a locking-spring, all substantially as shown and described.

2. A fastening device for gloves and other articles, consisting of two members, a male member having engaging ends, and a female 15 member having a slot and a leaf-spring in rear thereof at one end, and a rolled-over engaging bar at the other end, all substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination with a glove or other article of a fastening device composed of male 20 and female members secured respectively to the top surface of one flap and the bottom surface of the other flap, said male member having reversely-curved hooks at its opposite ends, and the female member being relatively 25 arranged with a slot at its forward end and a bar at its rear end so that the ends of the male member may engage and lock with the female member, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my 30

hand.

ALMON LORD.

Witnesses:
WM. V. A. POE,
C. E. BUNTA.