

No. 629,906.

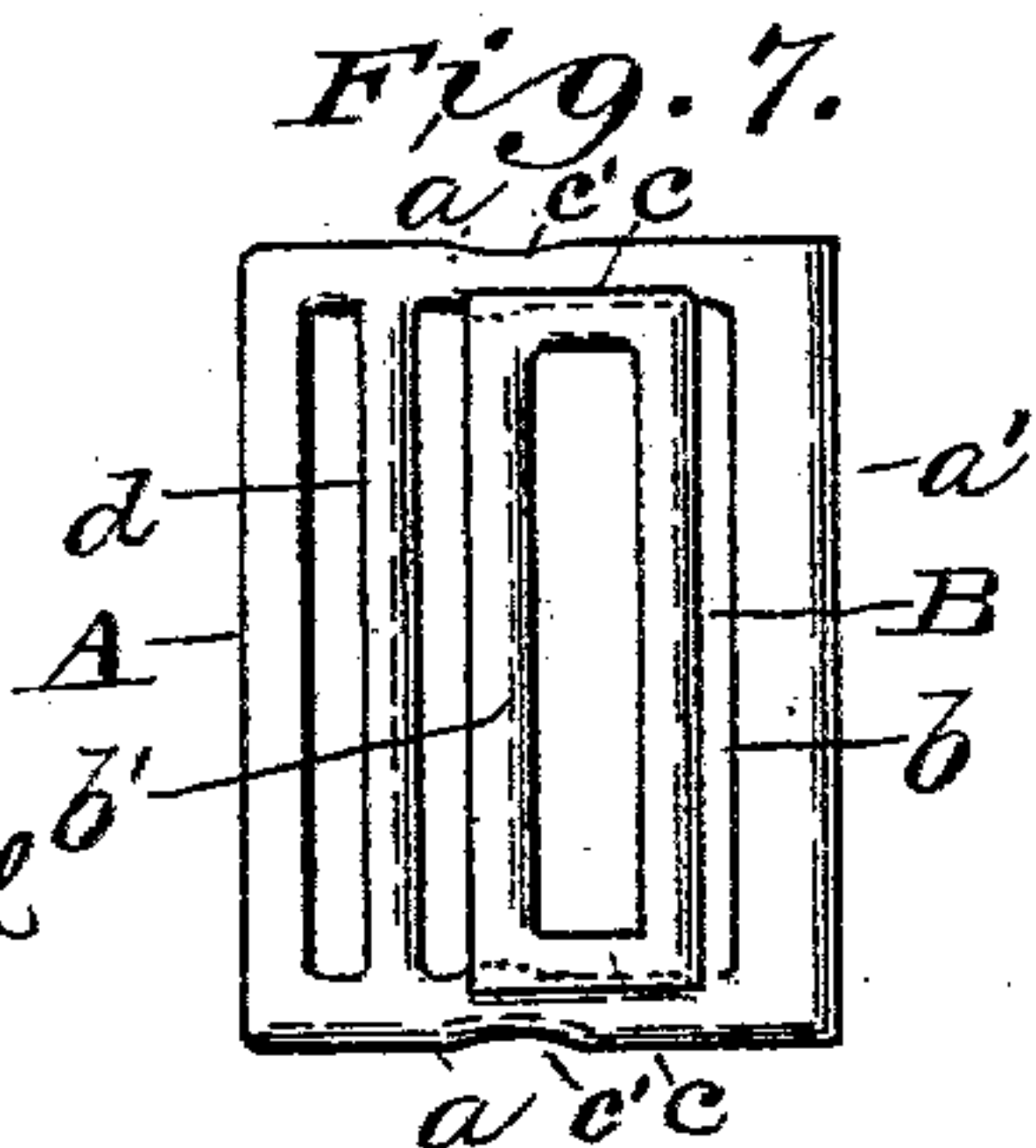
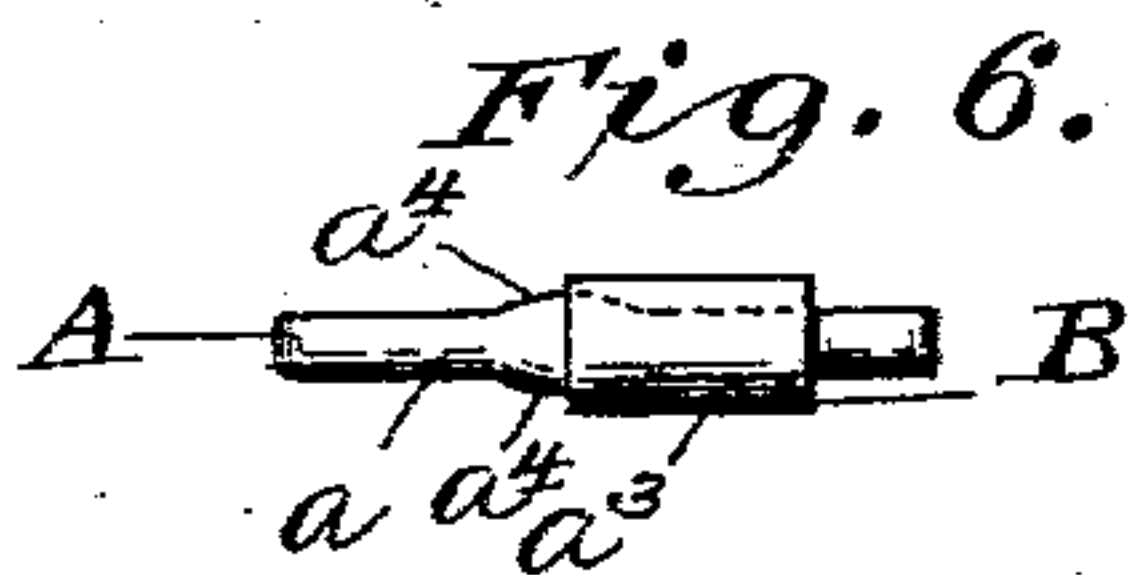
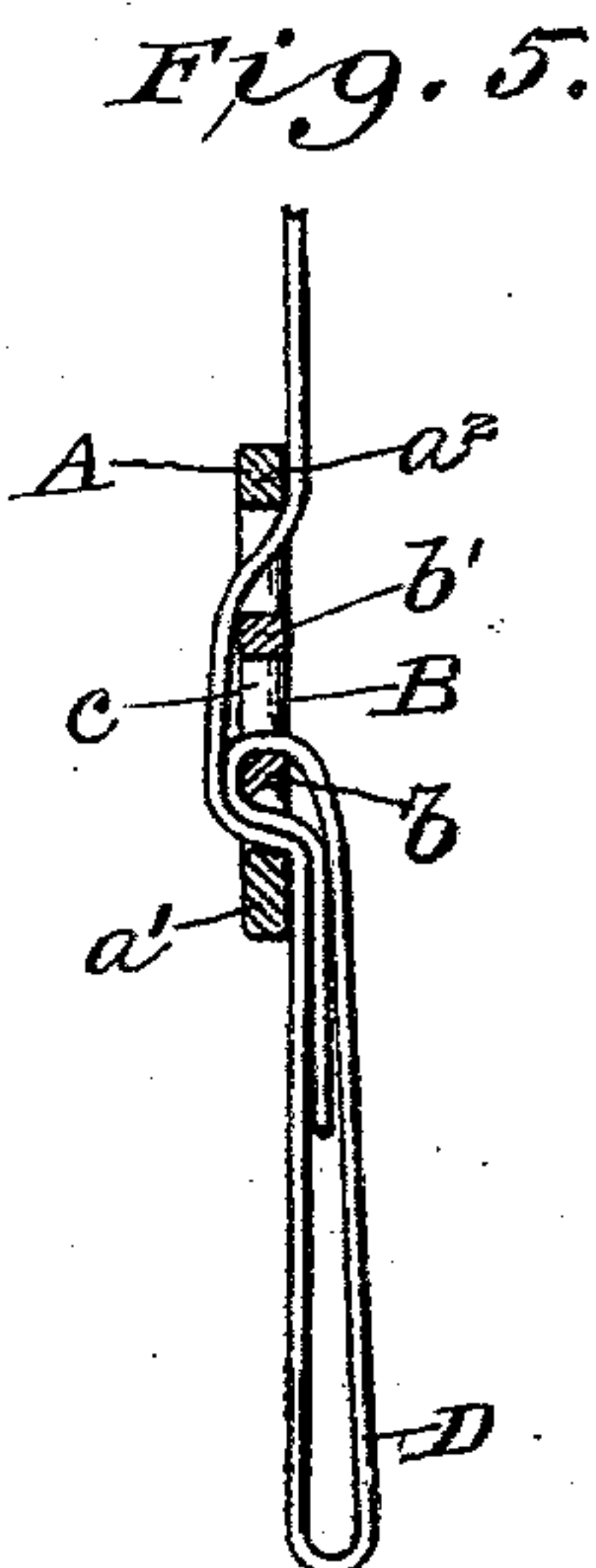
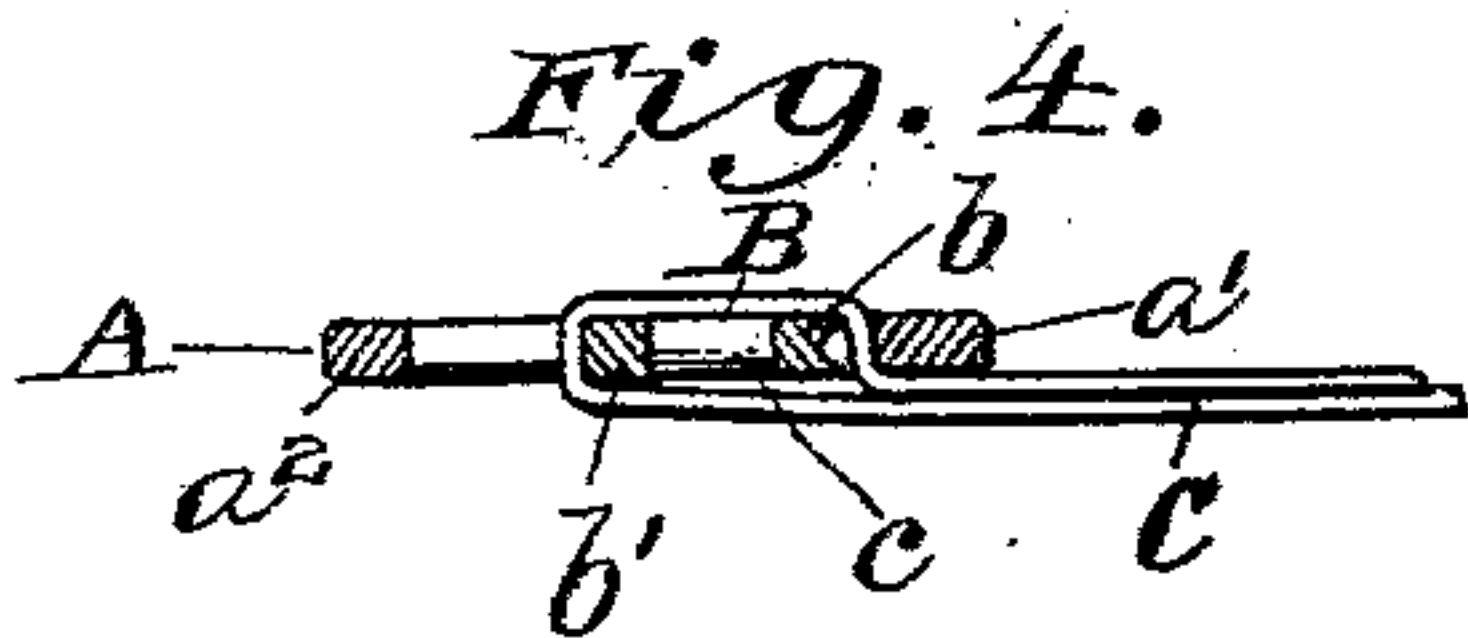
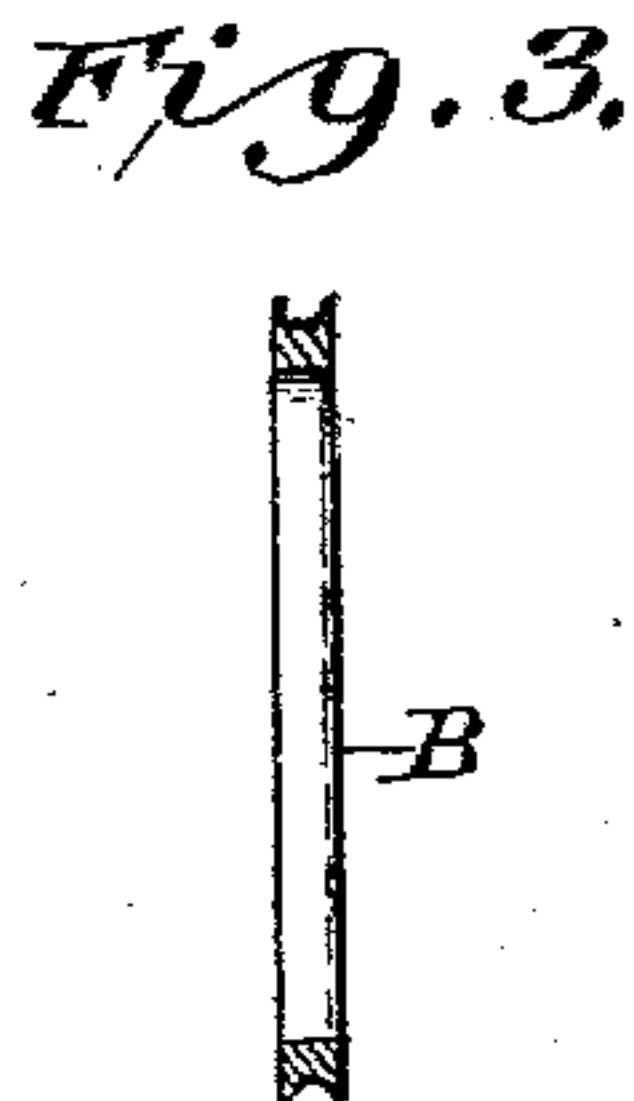
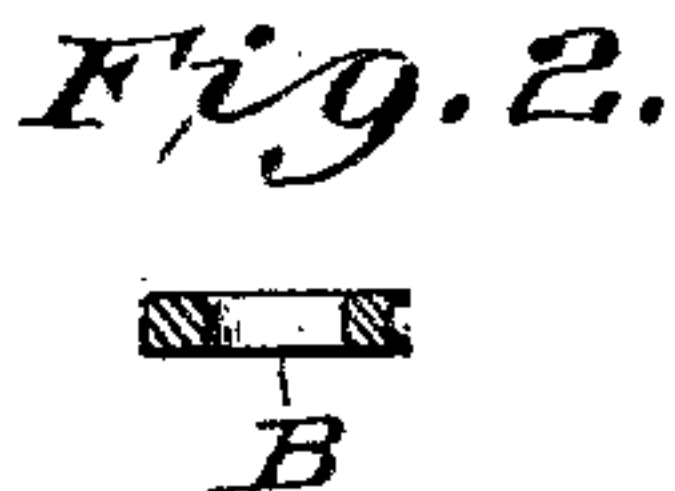
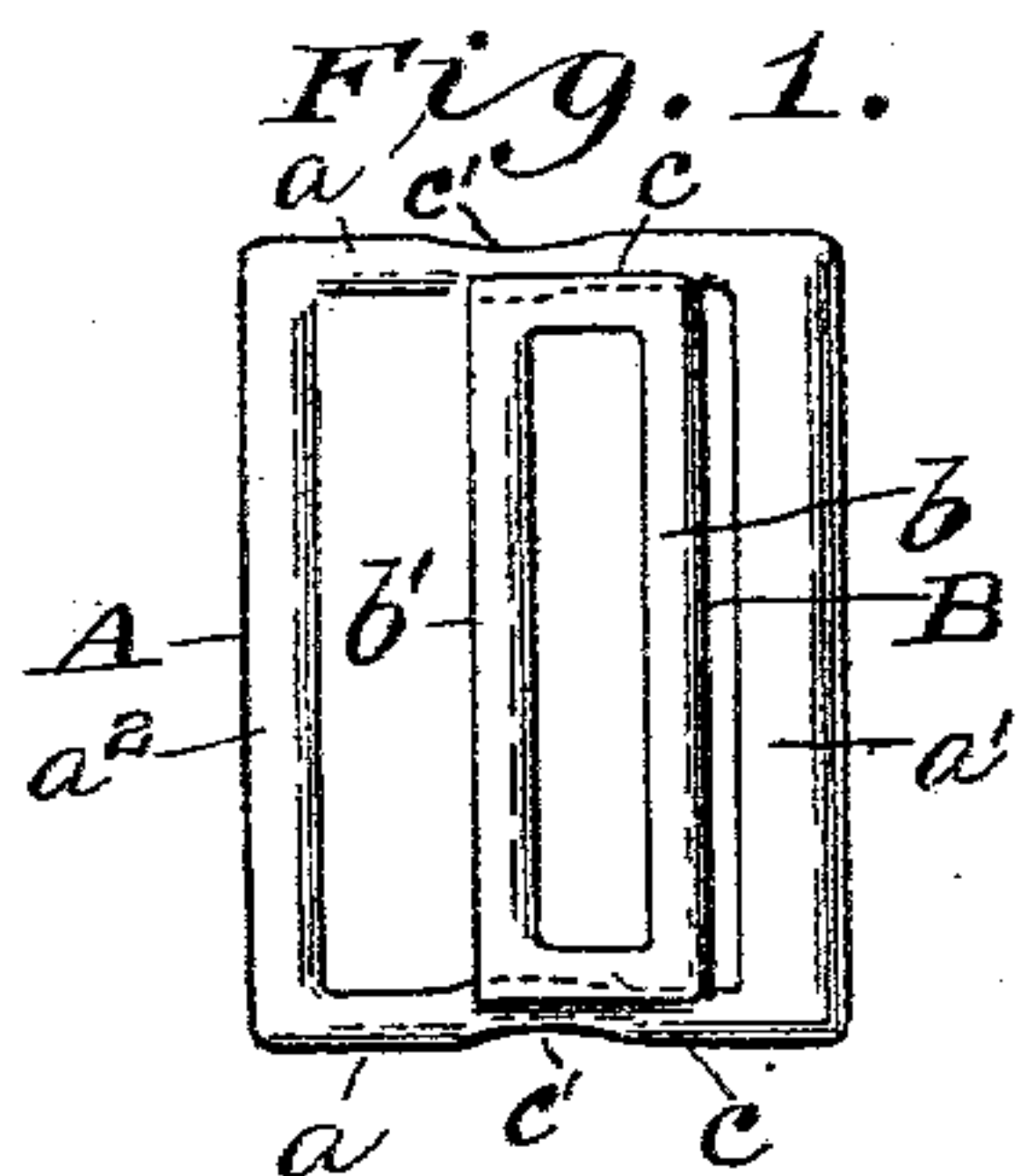
Patented Aug. 1, 1899.

H. KERNGOOD.

BUCKLE.

(Application filed Jan. 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN KERNGOOD, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,906, dated August 1, 1899.

Application filed January 23, 1899. Serial No. 703,108. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN KERNGOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Buckle, of which I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact specification, 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 buckles, and more particularly to that class of buckles in which a movable clamping device is employed to secure the belt, strap, webbing, or other fabric to the buckle. In buckles of this character it has been usual to employ a sliding bar or bars formed of a single arm over which and under a part of the buckle the strap or fabric is passed, so that it will be clamped between the bar and buckle when a pulling force is exerted on the strap or fabric.

In my invention a double-bar forming a link is provided, made of two arms joined at their ends by cross-arms which slide on the buckle.

The invention also comprises means for preventing the bar from slipping on the buckle when the strap or other article is secured thereto.

The objects of the invention are to enable the bar to be conveniently grasped by the fingers for sliding it on the frame, to prevent binding between the plies of the fabric, and to provide means for resisting the slipping of the bar or link on the buckle.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the device, Figure 1 is a plan view of the buckle with clamping-link in place; Figs. 2 and 3, longitudinal and transverse sectional views of link; Fig. 4, a sectional view showing the doubled end of a strap engaged with the buckle; Fig. 5, a section showing strap or webbing engaged with the buckle in such a manner as to form a loop such as that used for suspenders and adapted to support a hanger or trousers-strap; Fig. 6, an edge view of modified means of holding the sliding link on the buckle; and Fig. 7, a plan view showing a form of buckle having means for enabling the free end of the strap or other article to be turned back, so as to present outwardly the right side thereof.

Referring to the drawings, A is the frame

of the buckle, the usual and preferable form of which is rectangular, as shown, although it may be of any other suitable shape and of any desired material and dimensions.

B is the double bar or link, having longitudinal arms *b b'* and cross-arms *c*. These cross-arms are internally grooved, as shown in Fig. 3, so as to engage the inner sides of the arms of frame A and slide in the frame, or other means of mounting the link on the frame, so as to enable it to slide thereon, may be provided, as hereinafter described. The arm *b* of the link is also grooved for engagement with the inner edge of clamp-arm *a'* of the frame and so as to afford a close biting contact between the arms and the fabric. Near their central parts the arms *a* are bent in or made convex, as shown in Fig. 1, so that at these parts *c'* the sliding link will be held more tightly in the frame and the link kept from slipping away from the clamp-arm *a'* of the frame toward the other end of the frame.

Figs. 4 and 5 show modes of attaching the strap, suspender, or other article to the buckle. In the first of these figures is illustrated the manner of securing the end of a waistband-strap or similar attachment to the buckle. One part of the waistband-strap is sewed or otherwise secured to the arm *a²* of the buckle and the other part of the strap is then passed through the buckle between arm *b'* and arm *a²*, turned back over the link and passed between the arm *b* and arm *a'*, and then under the latter. While the strap is being passed under or over one arm of the link, the latter is slid along the frame by pressure on the other arm. When the strap is in position, it will be seen that the strain on the ply C of the strap will pull the link strongly against the arm *a'* of the buckle, and thus the strap will be gripped between these parts. Should any sidewise strain on the strap cause the tension on the gripping-link to lessen or tend to force the link away from the clamp-arm of the frame, the convex or bent-in portions of the arms of the latter will prevent the link from slipping back on the frame. The two arms of the link afford a straight bearing-surface for the webbing and longer than that afforded by a single bar, and consequently there is less resistance to the strap when the free

end of the same is pulled through the buckle. If desired, however, the strap may be passed between the arms of the sliding bar and then clamped against arm a' .

5 In Fig. 5 a loop is shown formed by a suspender-webbing or similar article engaging the webbing. One end of the webbing or tape is passed under arm a' , over the link, and then under arm a^2 of the frame. The other
10 end is passed through the link from the inner side of the buckle, over arm b of the link, and under arm a' of the buckle-frame. This arrangement of the webbing forms a loop D. A pulling force exerted on the lower end of
15 the loop grips the upwardly and downwardly extending sections of the webbing between the link and frame. To change the length of the loop, the buckle is held with one hand, while with the other the upwardly-extending ply is
20 pulled up or down. The two arms of the link afford a long even bearing for the adjusting-section of the webbing, avoiding the sharp turns in a buckle of the single-bar construction, and there is consequently less binding
25 between the two plies at the gripping-point and less tendency to pull the free depending end of the webbing-out of the buckle. By passing the downwardly-extending section through the link it is separated from the
30 other section, and thus another point of binding between the plies found in the single-bar devices is avoided.

In Fig. 6 is shown another mode of mounting the sliding link on the buckle. A clasp
35 a^3 at each end of the link and integral therewith embraces and slides on the arms of the frame. The arms are provided with enlargements or projections a^4 , corresponding in position to the convex portions of Fig. 1 and
40 serving the same purpose.

In Fig. 7 there is illustrated the sliding gripping-link employed in connection with an auxiliary fixed bar d , by means of which
45 the strap, webbing, or similar article may be turned up between the bar and arm a^2 and back over the latter, so as to present the right side of the fabric outward, as it is frequently desirable to do, especially where the article is lined. In this construction the end of the
50 strap or fabric is passed between the link and

arm a' , over the link and under the fixed bar, and then turned back over the bar and the frame, presenting the right side out.

It is obvious that numerous changes in the form, size, or material of the buckle frame or
55 link may be made and that the feature of the projecting portions may be combined with a sliding bar having a single gripping-arm without departing from the scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what
60 I claim is—

1. A buckle having a sliding gripping-bar, a frame, an arm at each end of said gripping-bar and provided with means by which it
65 slides on the frame, and projecting portions in said frame extending into the line of movement of said sliding arms and against which said arms are adapted to strike and over
70 which they slide, whereby the movement is resisted, substantially as described.

2. A buckle having a sliding gripping-bar, said bar having two arms adapted to bear on the article attached to the buckle, and connecting-arms between the ends of the bearing-arms, a frame on which said connecting-
75 arms slide, and projecting portions on said frame extending into the line of movement of said sliding arms and against which said arms are adapted to strike, and whereby their movement is resisted, substantially as
80 described.

3. A buckle having a sliding gripping-bar, said bar having two arms adapted to bear on the article attached to the buckle, and connecting-arms between the ends of the bearing-
85 arms, a frame in which said connecting-arms slide, projecting portions on said frame against which said arms are adapted to slide, and whereby their movement is resisted, and a bar fixed in said frame between one end
90 thereof and the gripping-bar and parallel with the bearing-arms of the gripping-bar, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two wit-
95 nesses.

HERMAN KERNGOOD.

Witnesses:

WALTER WERTZ,
WALTER L. CLARK.