

No. 648,238.

Patented Apr. 24, 1900.

L. CARR.
BUCKLE.

(Application filed Jan. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)

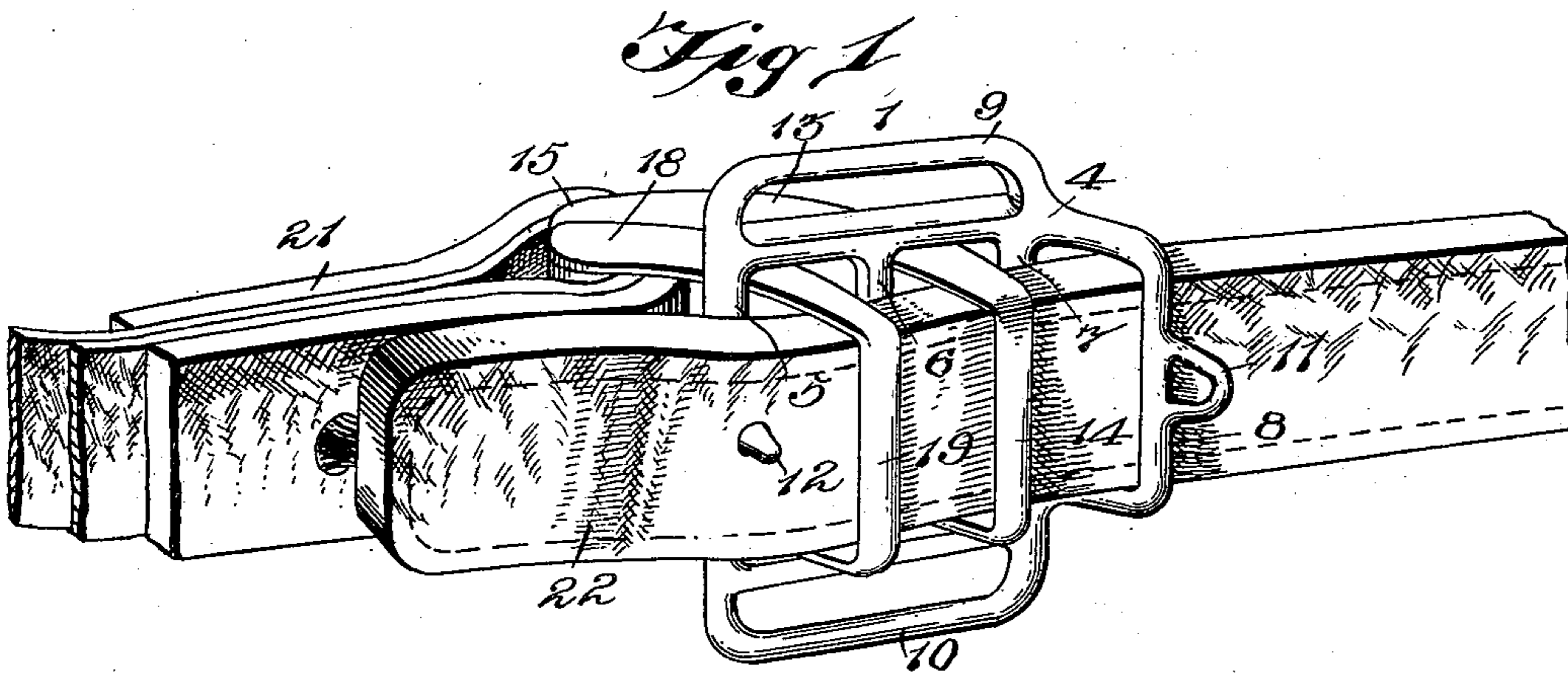


Fig 2.

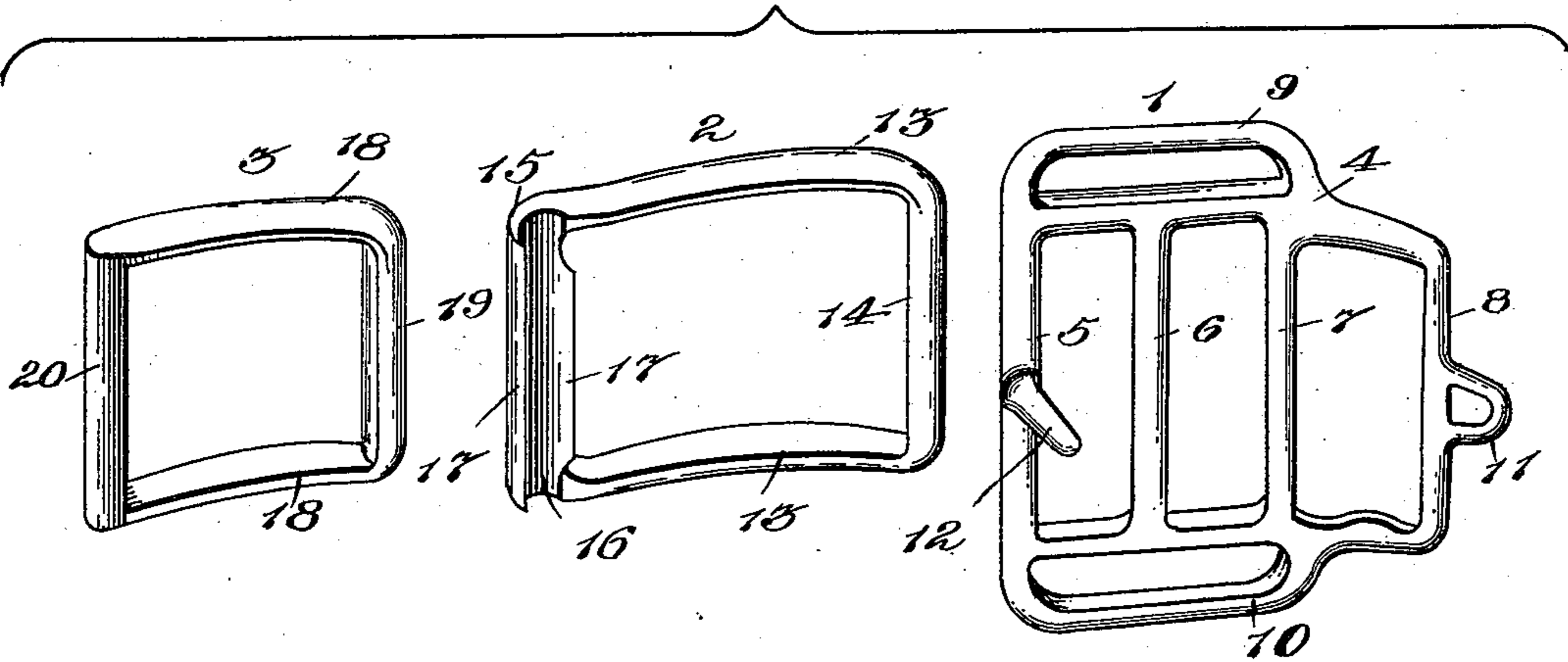
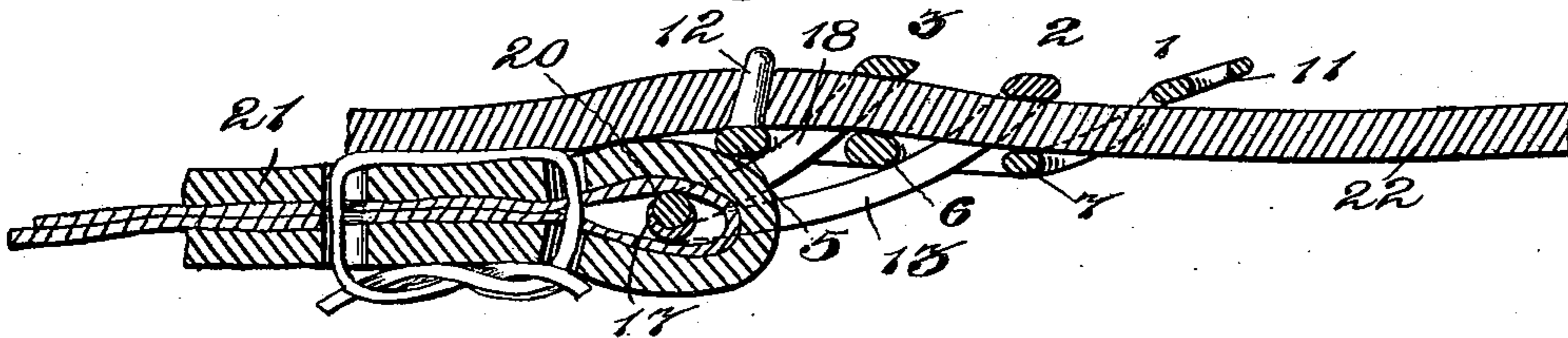


Fig 3.



Witnesses

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LAURENCE CARR, OF ATCHISON, KANSAS.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,238, dated April 24, 1900.

Application filed January 13, 1900. Serial No. 1,330. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAURENCE CARR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atchison, in the county of Atchison and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to buckles, and more particularly to that class known as "trace-buckles;" and the particular purpose of the present improvement is to produce a buckle or fastening which will permit the ready securing, release, or adjustment of straps and bands, and particularly of heavy articles of this nature, such as traces or tugs of harness, and which will avoid the bending of the strap for such purposes as in the use of a common form of buckle.

This invention is an improvement on Patent No. 314,564, granted to me March 1, 1885; and the particular improvement consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved buckle shown applied. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the improved buckle, showing the parts separated. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central section through the same.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numerals 1, 2, and 3 designate the three parts of the buckle, the part 1, consisting of a frame 4, comprising three cross-bars 5, 6, and 7 in the same plane and a fourth cross-bar 8, elevated or thrown out of line with the body of the frame a distance equal or about equal to the thickness of the strap or trace with which it is to be used. The frame 4 is further provided with the usual eyes or loops 9, 10, and 11 and with a stud 12, projecting outwardly from the cross-bar 5 and which is adapted to pass through the strap or trace and serve the purpose of the tongue of a common buckle. The part 2 is in the form of a link which is slightly curved in a longitudinal direction, and comprises opposite side bars 13 and connecting end bars 14 and 15. The end bar 15 is constructed with a transversely-extending concaved seat 16, located in its outer surface, which is of regular curved form

and has opposite guards 17 at the front and rear. The part 3 is similar in construction to the part 2, but of less dimension in a longitudinal direction, but is also slightly curved longitudinally, and comprises opposite side bars 18, end or cross bar 19, and a pintle-bar 20, which movably fits in the seat 16. This is the difference of construction in favor of the improved buckle, and it will be observed that in this instance the parts 2 and 3 are made separate and in contradistinction to the united similar parts as shown by my aforesaid patent. As in the said patents, the pintle-bar 20 and the end bar 15, with the seat 16 therein, are inclosed by the loop forming part of the breast-strap or other device 21, and in the assemblage of the two parts of the buckle the cross-bars 14 and 19 of the parts 2 and 3 are passed between the bars 5 and 6 and 6 and 7 of the frame 4 of the part 1, as clearly shown by Figs. 1 and 3. The bars 14 and 19 of the parts 2 and 3 are adapted to stand outwardly from the plane of the bars 5, 6, and 7 of the part 1, so that a strap or trace 22, passed beneath the cross-bar 8, can be carried forward over the stud 12 without any appreciable bending of said strap or trace and to the point desired or until the desired hole of the strap or trace is brought into position to receive said stud. In this position the strap or trace 22 lies under the cross-bars 14 and 19 of the parts 2 and 3, and when a strain is exerted upon the straps 21 and 22 the parts 2 and 3 exert an inward pressure, through the medium of their bars 14 and 19, on the outer face of the trace or strap 22 and press the latter firmly against the cross-bars 5, 6, and 7, and thereby hold the said trace or strap securely upon the stud 12. The greater the pressure of strain the better will be the securing of the strap or trace and with less strain on the stud, and, furthermore, the strap or trace is held flat between two extended bearing-surfaces. By increasing the extent of the bearing-surfaces wear is materially lessened, and it will also be observed that there is no way in which the buckle can be separated as long as the strap or trace remains in place, whether the parts be under strain or not.

By making the parts 2 and 3 independent instead of joined, as in my previous patent, it will be observed that their cost of manufac-

ture is greatly reduced and the individual parts may be more cheaply replaced by other similar parts, and, furthermore, the general function of the said parts is more effective by the improved construction. These parts 5 2 and 3 serve as retaining-bails and are less liable to be injured in view of their separate construction than if integrally formed, because they will yield or move if a blow is delivered thereagainst, and thereby defeat the 10 tendency toward fracture.

Numerous other advantages will become apparent to those using the improved structure, and it is obviously apparent that changes 15 in the form, proportions, and minor details can be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what 20 is claimed as new is—

1. A buckle comprising a frame part having cross-bars and a stud on one of said bars, and two bail members or parts adapted to be slipped between the cross-bars of the frame 25 part, the one bail member having a transverse seat to receive a pintle at the end of the other bail member, said bail members being loosely connected.

2. A buckle consisting of a frame part having 30 ing cross-bars and a stud on one of said bars, and two bail members adapted to be movably projected through the frame between the

cross-bars, one bail member being longer than the other and having a transverse seat at one end to loosely and removably receive a pin- 35 tle cross-bar at the end of the shorter bail member.

3. A buckle consisting of a frame part having a series of cross-bars in the same plane, a stud projecting from one of said cross-bars, 40 and a cross-bar raised above or extended from the said series of cross-bars and independent bail members adapted to have end portions inserted through the frame member between the series of cross-bars, one bail member hav- 45 ing a transverse concaved seat at one extremity and the other a rounded pintle at one of its extremities to loosely and removably engage said seat.

4. A buckle consisting of a frame having a 50 series of cross-bars, one of said bars having a stud projecting therefrom, a two-part or double bail having one extremity of each member passed between the cross-bars of the frame, and the opposite extremities loosely 55 joined and held together by a strap connected thereto.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LAURENCE CARR.

Witnesses:

C. D. CHITWOOD,
J. F. GRISSOM.