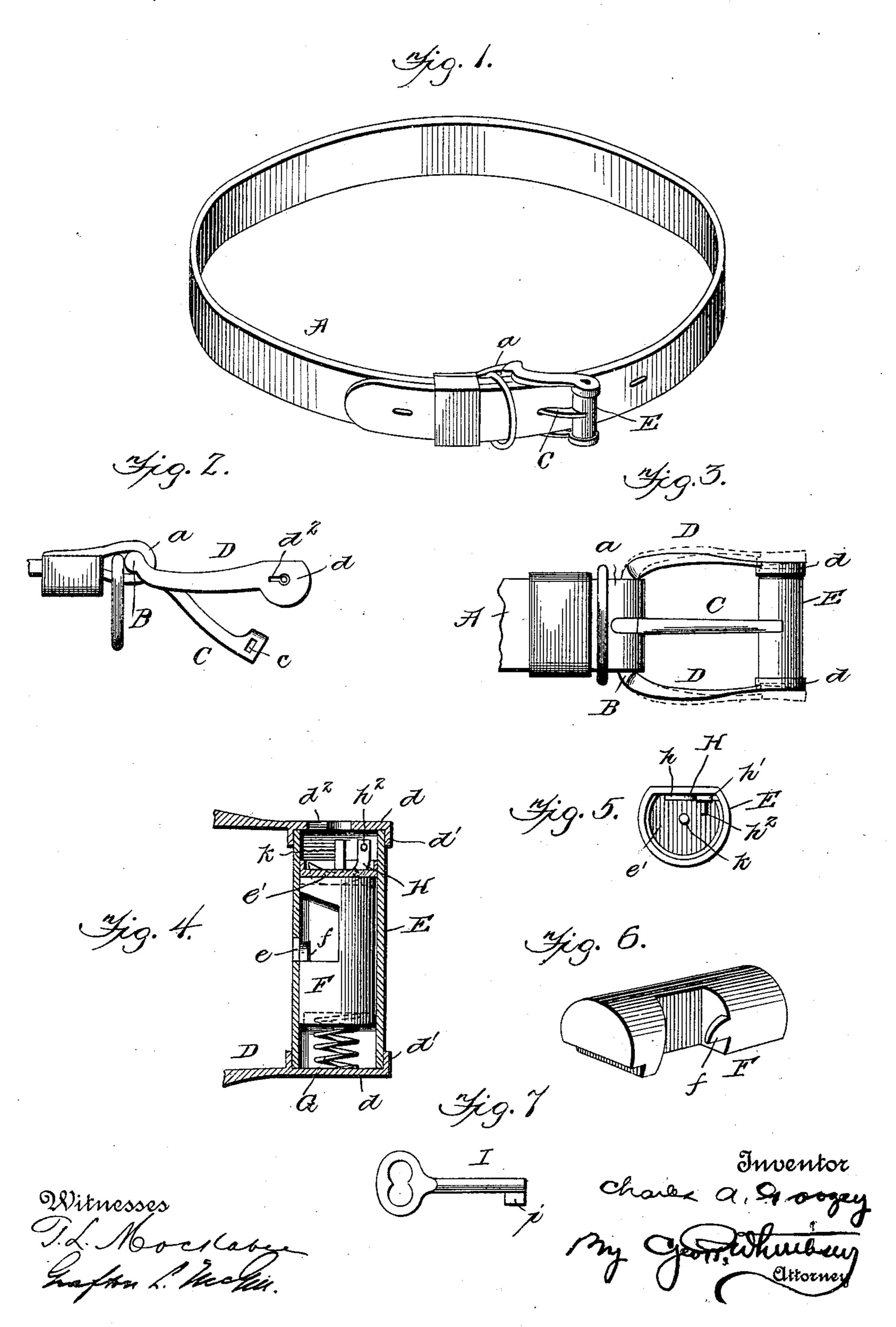
## C. A. GOOZEY. LOCK BUCKLE.

(Application filed Apr. 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)



## United States Patent Office.

## CHARLES A. GOOZEY, OF FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

## LOCK-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,974, dated November 20, 1900.

Application filed April 19, 1900. Serial No. 13, 508. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. GOOZEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fall River, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lock-Buckles; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to lock-buckles, and it is especially applicable to dog - collars, though available in other connections.

I am aware that a lock - buckle is not broadly new; and my invention consists in certain details of construction hereinafter set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a dog-collar equipped with my improved lock-buckle. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the buckle on a larger scale than Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional elevation on a still larger scale. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional elevation. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the sliding bolt, and Fig. 7 shows the key for locking and unlocking the buckle.

The dog-collar or other strap A is formed at one end with a loop a to encircle the cross35 bar or chape B of the buckle. Pivotally mounted on this cross-bar is the tongue C of the buckle. The free end of the tongue is broadened and contains a transverse hole c. The side arms D of the buckle are formed at their ends with broad plates d, having flanges d'. These plates are nearly circular, but are preferably flattened at one side, as shown. The flanged sides of the plates face each other.

A tubular lock-casing E extends between the plates d, being fitted into the flanges d', as shown in Fig. 4. The plates d preferably form the end plates for the lock-casing.

The resilience of the arms D permits them to be sprung apart, as shown in Fig. 3, when it is desired to insert or remove the lock-casing. The casing is flattened on one side, similar to the plates d, so that when in place

it cannot rotate in the flanges, but preserves a fixed position. In the side of the casing is a slot e to permit the end of the tongue to enter. Inside the casing is a sliding bolt, preferably a block F, fitting the inside of the casing and having a deep notch in one side covering the slot e in the casing. A beveled lug f projects partly across said notch and is 60 adapted to pass into and out of the hole e in the tongue when the block F is reciprocated in the casing.

A helical spring G abuts between one of the end plates d and the end of the block F, 65 which is preferably recessed to receive it. The spring normally holds the block with its lug f across the slot e and its opposite end in contact with a partition e', extending across the casing E. In this partition is a slot, and 70 a bent or bell-crank lever H is pivoted therein, one arm h resting against the end of the block F and the other arm h' projecting into the space between the partition e' and the end. plate d. A keyhole  $d^2$  is provided in this end 75 plate to admit a plain key I, which fits upon a post K, projecting from the partition e'. The arm h' of the lever carries a pin  $h^2$ , with which the web i of the key can engage.

The operation of my device is as follows: 80 After inserting the tongue of the buckle through the hole in the free end of the collar or strap A the end of the tongue is pressed into the slot e, where it strikes the beveled lug f and forces the bolt lengthwise against 85 the spring. As soon as the bolt has receded far enough to let the tongue enter the slot and bring its hole c opposite the lug the spring throws the bolt forward, causing the lug to enter the hole, and thus locking the tongue. 90 When it is desired to unlock the buckle, the key is inserted and turned, causing the lever H to force back the spring-bolt and release the tongue.

It will thus be seen that my buckle locks 95 automatically and that the key is only needed for unlocking. Should the key be lost or the lock get out of order, the arms D can be sprung apart and swung away from the ends of the lock-casing, thus exposing all the mechanism.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A lock-buckle having resilient side arms,

a lock having its casing detachably held and adapted to be inserted and removed from between said arms by springing them apart, and a pivoted tongue capable of engagement with said lock.

2. A lock-buckle having a tubular lock-casing provided with a slot and with a slotted partition, a block fitting said casing and having a lug adjacent to said slot, a spring normally pressing said block against the partition, a bent lever having one arm passing through the slot in the partition and resting against the block, and a tongue having a hole to be engaged by the lug on the block.

3. A lock-buckle having side arms provided with broadened flanged ends, a lock having

a tubular lock-casing held between said ends and received in said flanges, and a pivoted tongue capable of engagement with said lock.

4. A lock buckle having resilient side arms 20 provided with broadened flanged ends, flattened on one side, a lock having a tubular lock-casing also flattened on one side and held between said flanged ends, and a pivoted tongue capable of engagement with said 25 lock.

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

CHARLES A. GOOZEY.

Witnesses:

FRANK E. KELLEY, JAMES A. LEE.