

No. 707,877.

Patented Aug. 26, 1902.

J. SULZBACHER.  
CLASP OR BUCKLE.

(Application filed June 12, 1901.)

(No Model.)

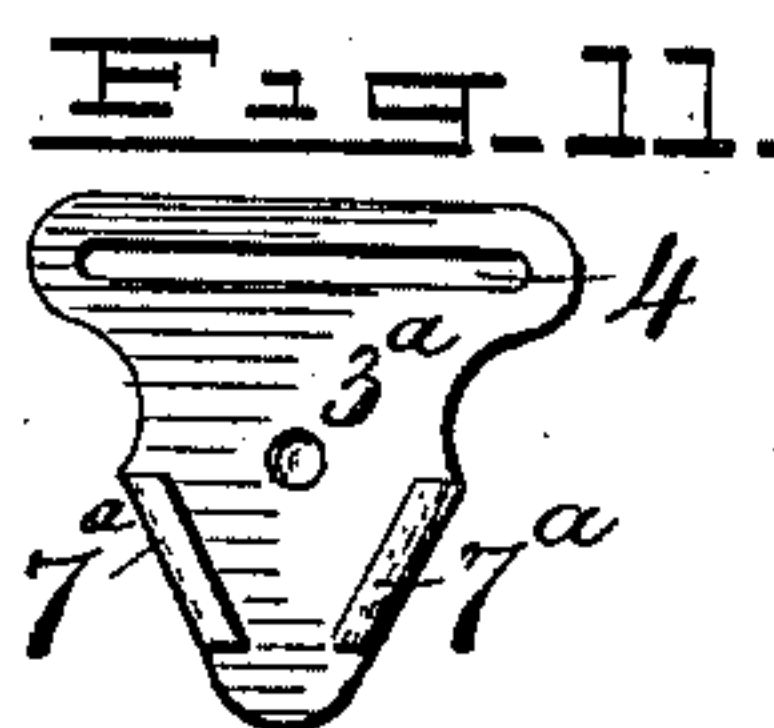
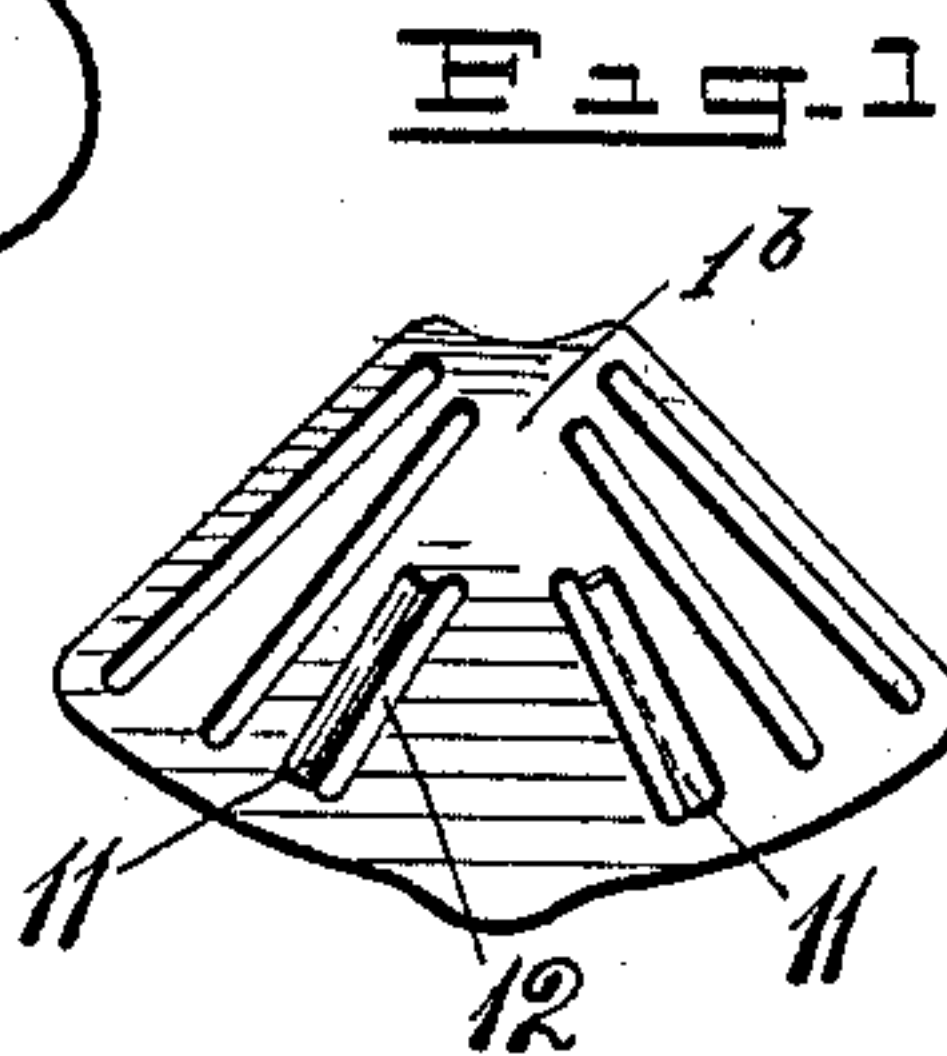
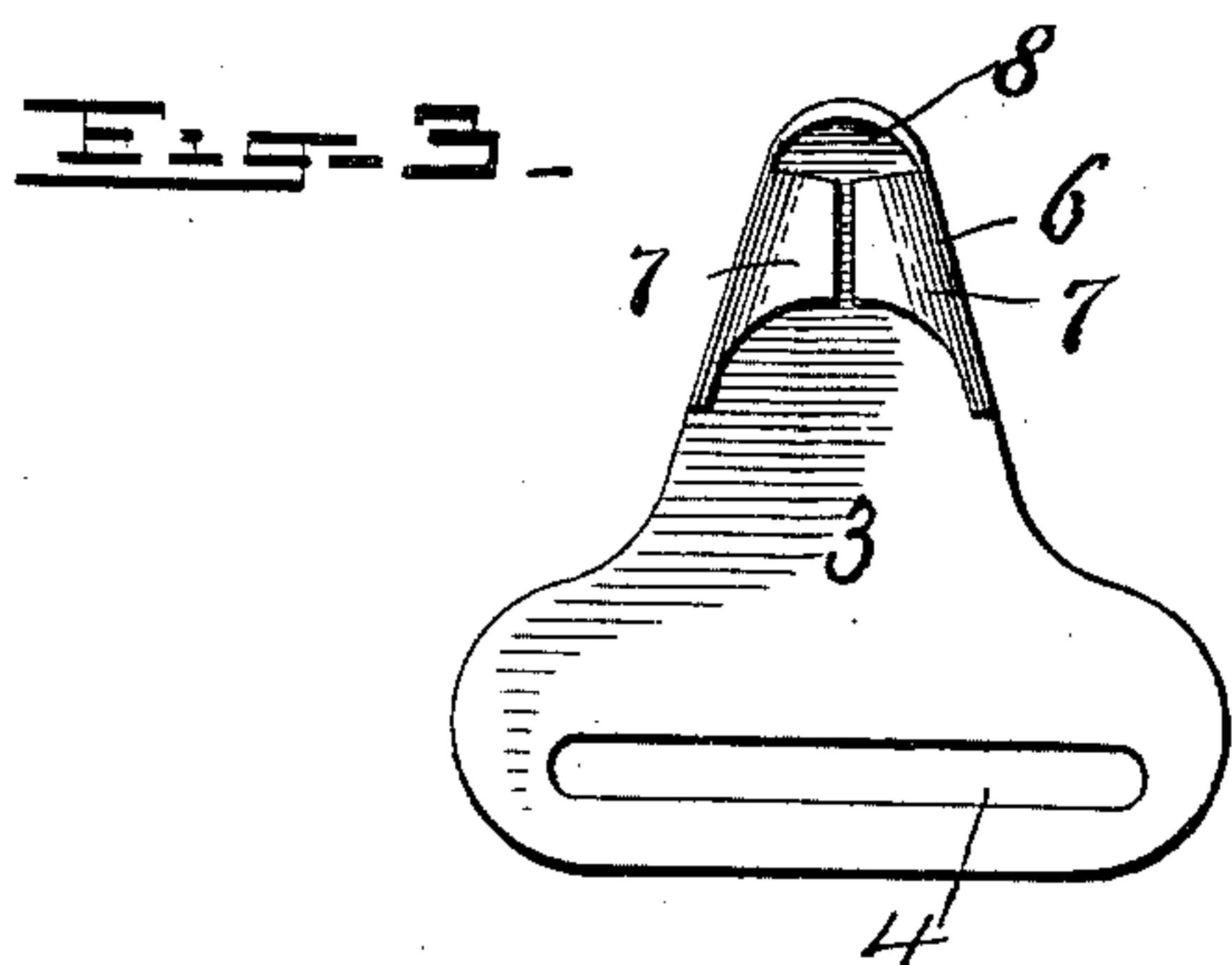
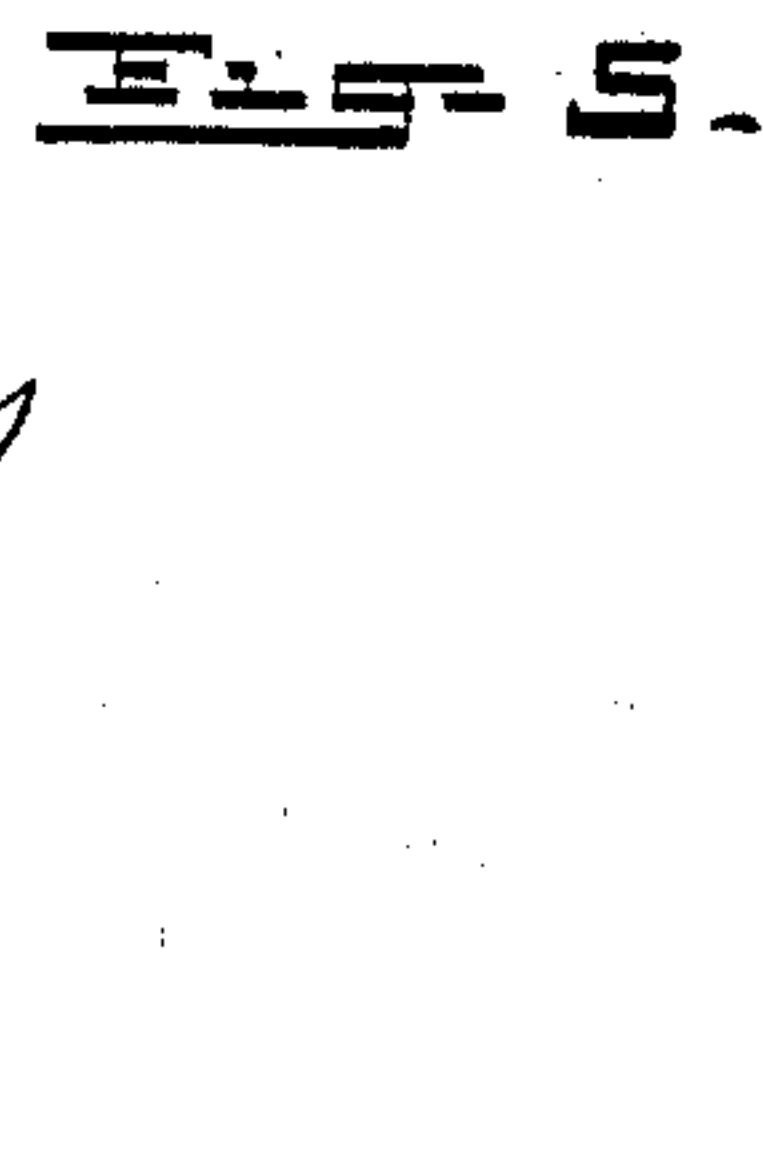
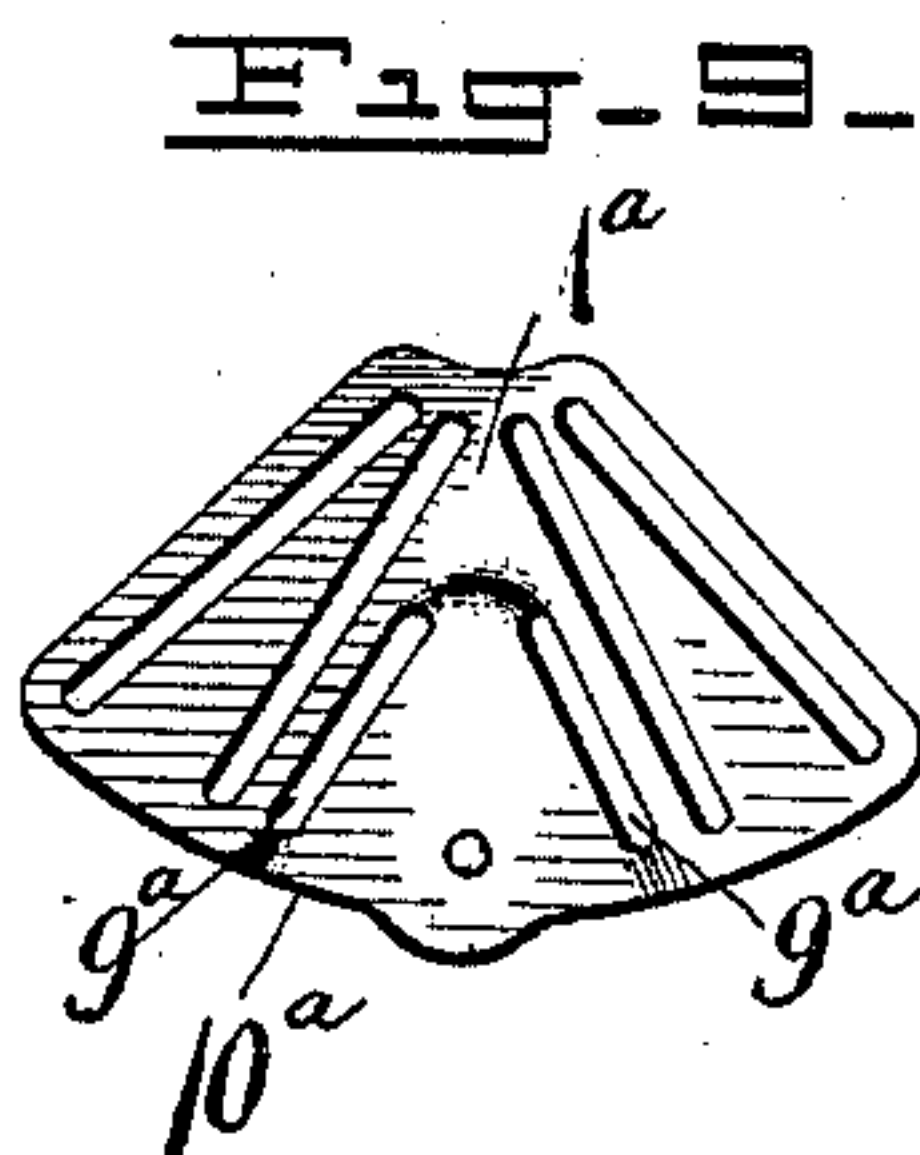
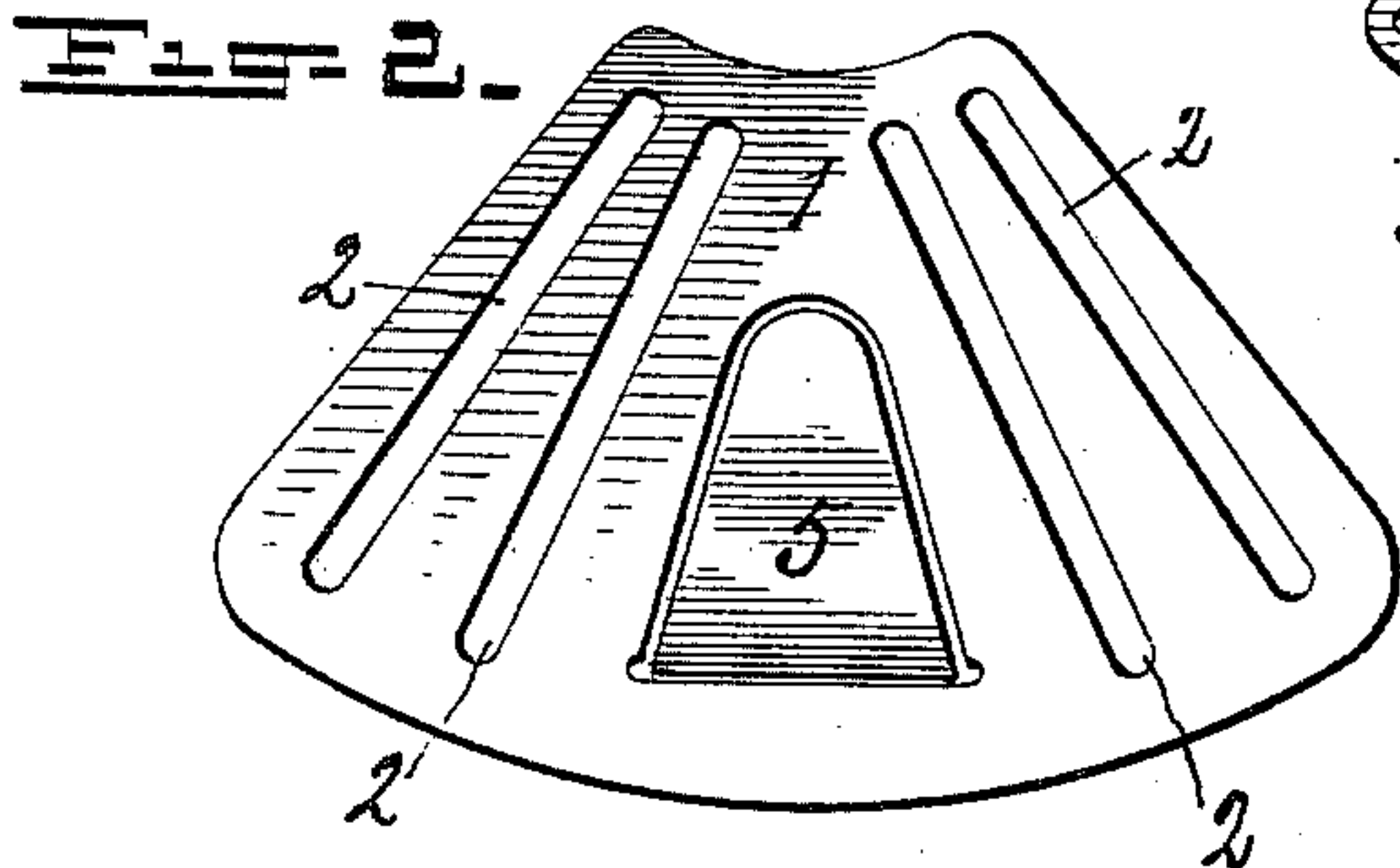
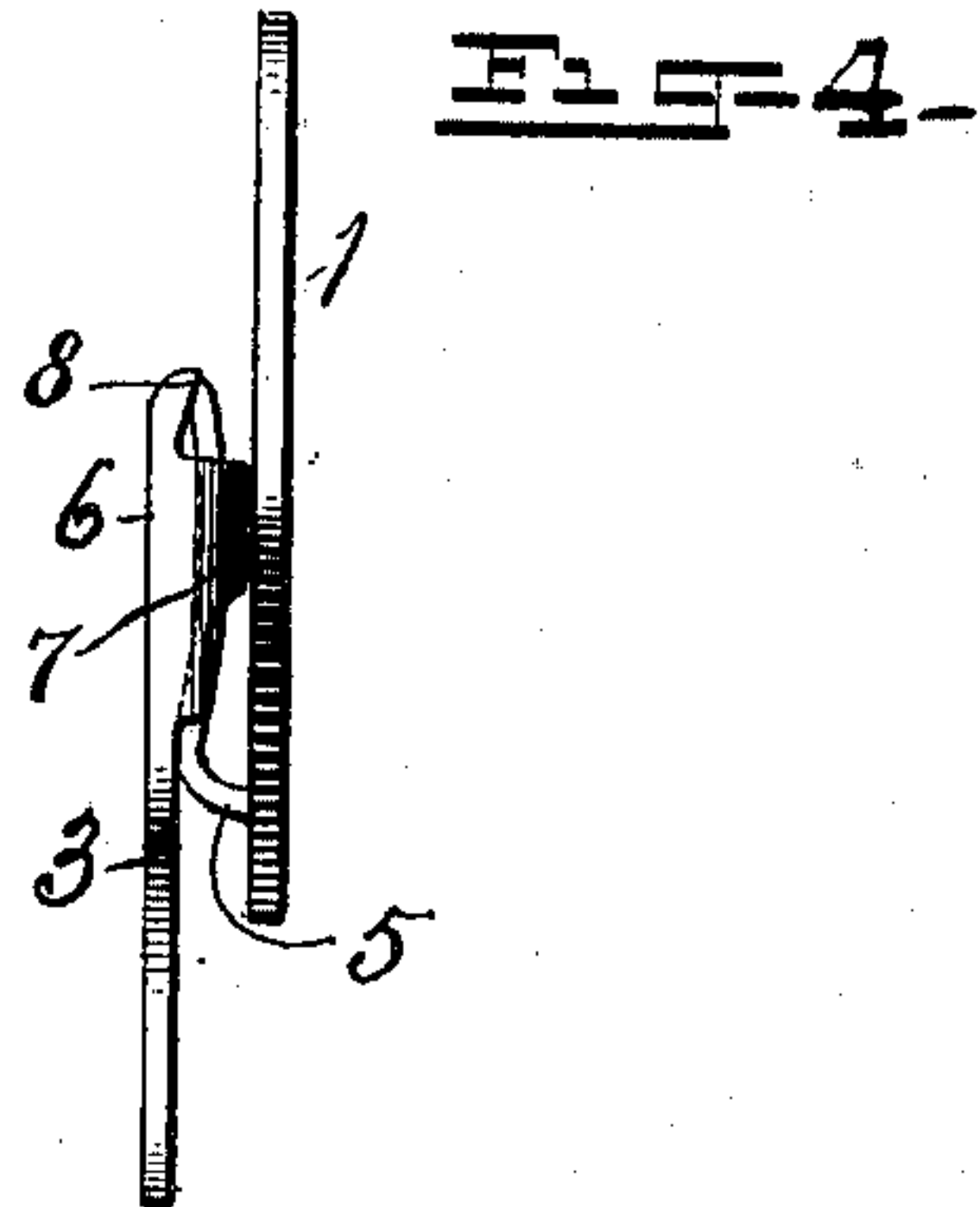
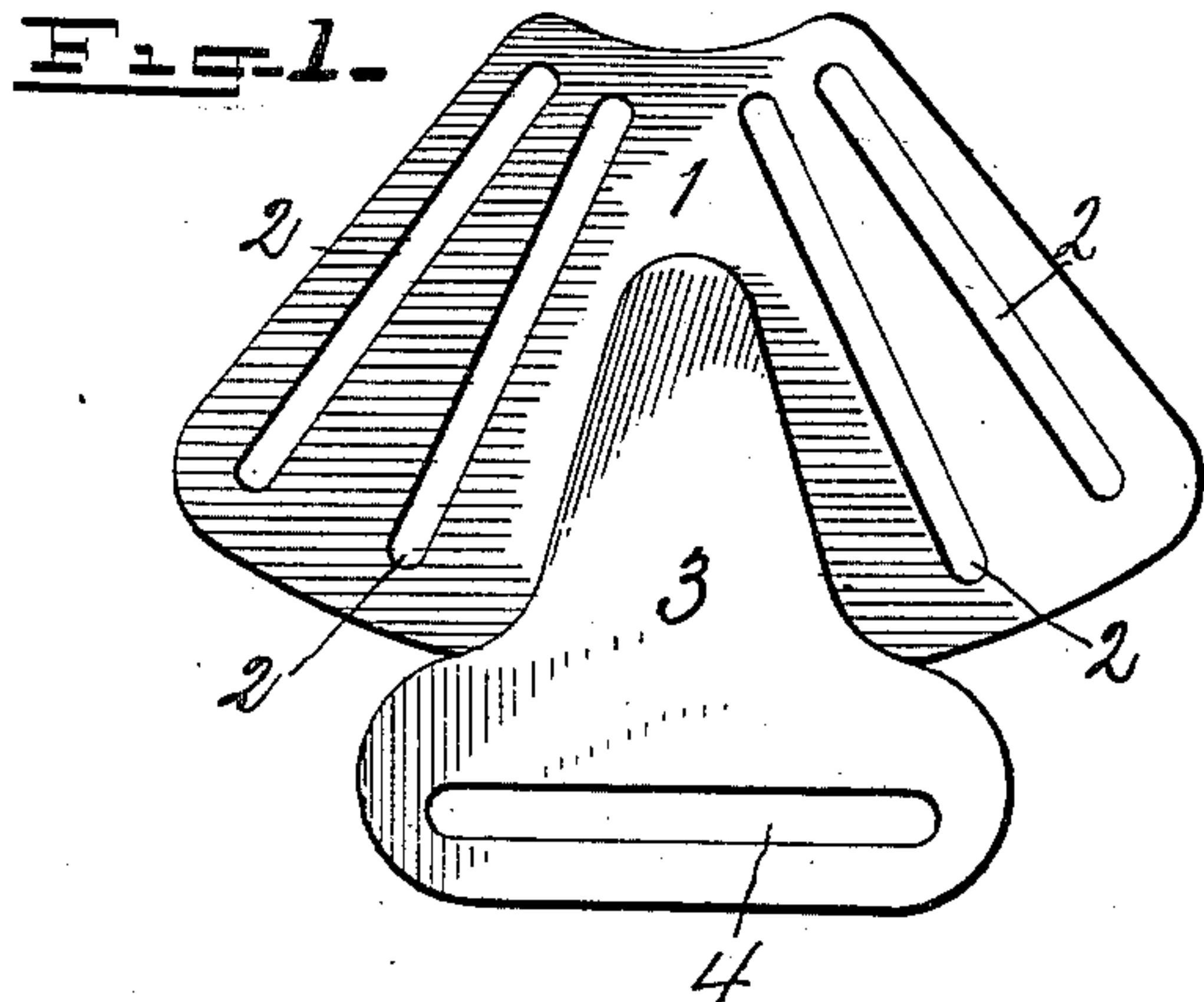
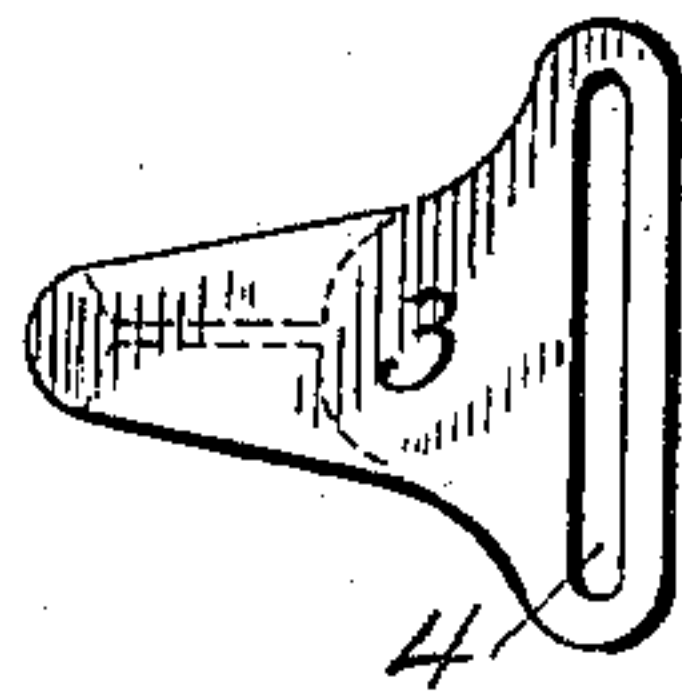
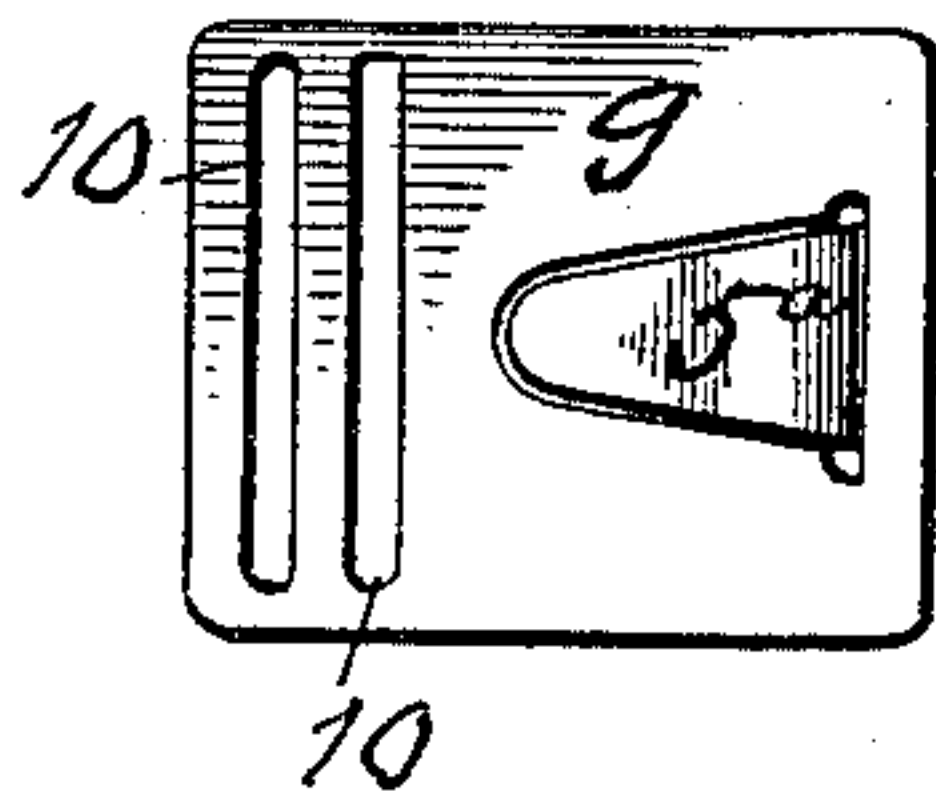


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME SULZBACHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CLASP OR BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 707,877, dated August 26, 1902.

Application filed June 12, 1901. Serial No. 64,214. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JEROME SULZBACHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps or Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to clasps or buckles; and it has for some of its objects to provide a clasp or buckle the two members of which can be cheaply made each out of one piece of metal and struck up from sheet metal and which will provide means so that when said members are united or held together they will not be likely to slip or be pulled apart.

My invention consists in certain features and details, as herein described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates in plan one embodiment of my invention, the two members being united and held to each other. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the members shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the other member shown in Fig. 1, but showing the opposite side of such member to that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the entire clasp or buckle with the two members in the same positions as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the member shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is an edge view of the member shown in Fig. 3. Figs. 7 and 8 show two members of a slightly-different form of buckle from that shown in the other figures and with the edges of the other side of the smaller member being shown in dotted lines. Figs. 9, 10, and 11 are plan views showing slightly-different forms of the two members from those shown in the other figures.

Similar numbers represent like parts in all the figures.

1 is one member of the clasp or buckle, such as is used upon men's garters, and provided with oblique slots 2 for the attachment of the flexible or webbed portion of the garter.

3 is the other member of the clasp. This member is also provided with a slot 4 for the attachment of the flexible or webbed fabric.

5 is a hook-tongue rigid with the member 1 and forming part of the same. This tongue extends out beyond the surface of the plate or member 1, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the opposite side edges of said tongue being on

a different plane from the adjacent part of the member 1. The tongue 5 is preferably of springing quality, and if the member 1 be made of sheet metal such tongue may be struck up from the same piece of metal, as is shown in Figs. 2 and 7. Said tongue 5 preferably tapers from its base, where it is united to the member 1 toward its free end. Extending from one surface of the member 3 is a projecting portion 6, having two opposite walls 7 meeting said surface and preferably diverging from each other, as shown. In Figs. 3, 4, and 6 such portion 6, together with the adjacent part of the member 3, is in the form of a sleeve, preferably corresponding in shape with the tongue 5—that is, decreasing in diameter toward its outer end. The end of the member 3 at the outer end of the sleeve portion 6 is provided with a stop 8 for abutting against the free end of the tongue when said sleeve is passed over the tongue. The entire member 3 may be struck from one piece of sheet metal, as shown in the drawings, the walls 7 being formed of two ear portions, which are bent over, so that their outer edges meet or almost meet, and thus form a sleeve, as shown in Fig. 3. The stop 8 may be formed by bending the outer end of the member 3 inward, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 6. The two members 1 and 3 are united by the wider end of the sleeve 6 of the member 3 being passed over the free end of the tongue 5 of member 1, and then when said members are pulled in the directions away from each other the tongue 5 will enter far enough into the sleeve 6 so that the opposite side edges of said tongue will bear upon and be held by the inner surfaces of the walls 7, so that the more the members 1 and 3 are pulled in opposite directions the tighter they will be held together. The tongued member 9 (shown in Fig. 7) is of a form suitable for a belt or a woman's garter, the slots 10 in such figure being transverse to the tongue 5<sup>a</sup> instead of being obliquely arranged, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 9 instead of the member 1<sup>a</sup> having a tongue united at one end to the base of said member said member is slitted transversely, as at 9<sup>a</sup> 9<sup>a</sup>, and the part 10<sup>a</sup> of the member 1<sup>a</sup> between said slits is sprung up, so as to be on a different plane from the rest of said member. The outer edges of the part



10<sup>a</sup> at the slits 9<sup>a</sup> 9<sup>a</sup> answer the same purpose as the opposite edges of a tongue to serve as bearing-surfaces for engaging the inner surfaces of the walls 7<sup>a</sup> of member 3<sup>a</sup>. In Fig. 10 the parts of member 1<sup>b</sup> to engage with the inner surfaces of the walls 7<sup>a</sup> of member 3<sup>a</sup> consist of two lips 11 11, extending from the base of member 3 and in opposite directions from each other. These lips 11 I prefer to make from the same piece of metal as the remainder of member 1<sup>b</sup> by slitting said member, as at 12, and turning back the parts between said slits, as shown in Fig. 10. The member 3<sup>a</sup> shown in Fig. 11 is of the same construction as that shown in the other figures, except that the walls 7<sup>a</sup> do not come near enough to form a sleeve. They operate, however, in the same manner.

From the above it will be seen that my improved clasp or buckle can be cheaply and simply made from two pieces of sheet metal and will constitute a firm and durable clasp.

I do not limit myself to the precise construction shown and described nor to the precise construction by which my invention may be carried into effect, as many changes other than those suggested may be made without departing from the main principles of my invention or sacrificing its chief advantages.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A clasp or buckle comprising two attachable and detachable members, one of which is provided with two opposite walls meeting the other part of the member, and the other member having edges struck up from the same and extending above the surface of said member and corresponding with the inner sides of said walls of the other member whereby the two members may be united, with said edges of one closely held by the inner walls of the other.

2. A clasp or buckle comprising two attachable and detachable members one of

which is provided with a hook-tongue, extending above the surface of said member and the other member having a sleeve for surrounding and for engagement with the tongue when said members are attached, and the side edges of said tongue corresponding with the inner walls of said sleeve, whereby the two members may be united, with the side edges of the tongue closely held by the inner walls of the sleeve.

3. A clasp or buckle comprising two attachable and detachable members one of which is provided with a hook-tongue, extending above the surface of said member and the other member having a sleeve for surrounding and for engagement with said tongue when said members are attached, and said sleeve provided with a bearing-surface at or near its free end for the free end of said tongue, and the side edges of said tongue corresponding with the inner walls of said sleeve, whereby the two members may be united, with the side edges of the tongue closely held by the inner walls of the sleeve.

4. A clasp or buckle comprising two attachable and detachable members one of which is provided with a spring hook-tongue, extending above the surface of said member and the other member having a sleeve for surrounding and for engagement with said tongue when said members are attached, and the side edges of said tongue corresponding with the inner walls of said sleeve, whereby the two members may be united, with the side edges of the tongue closely held by the inner walls of the sleeve.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JEROME SULZBACHER.

Witnesses:

PENNINGTON HALSTED,  
EDWIN SEGER.