

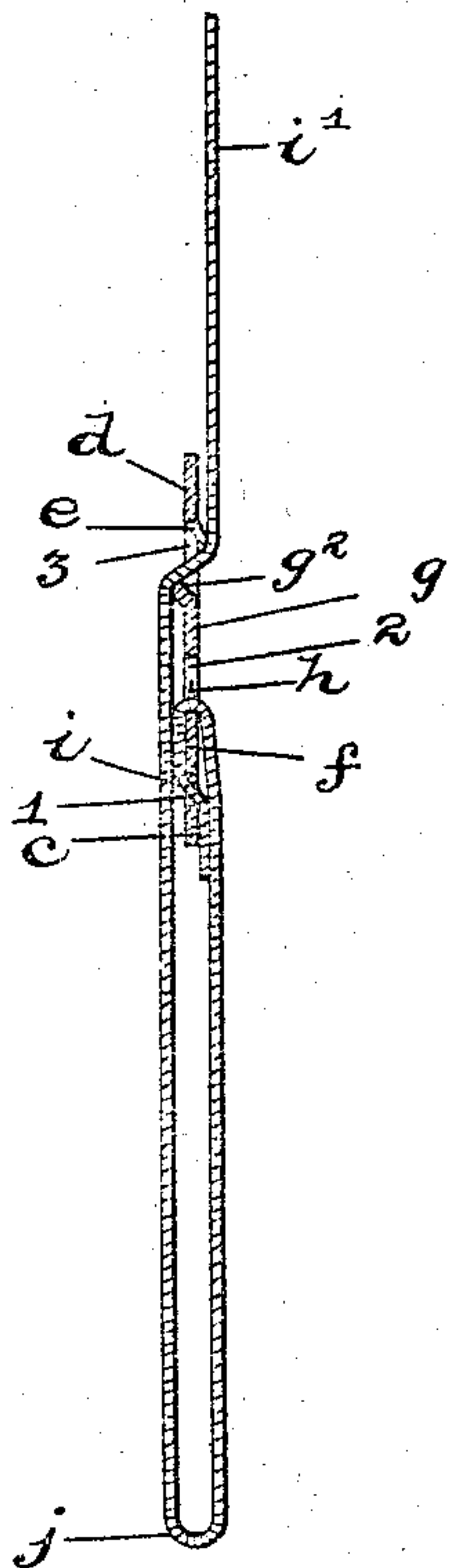
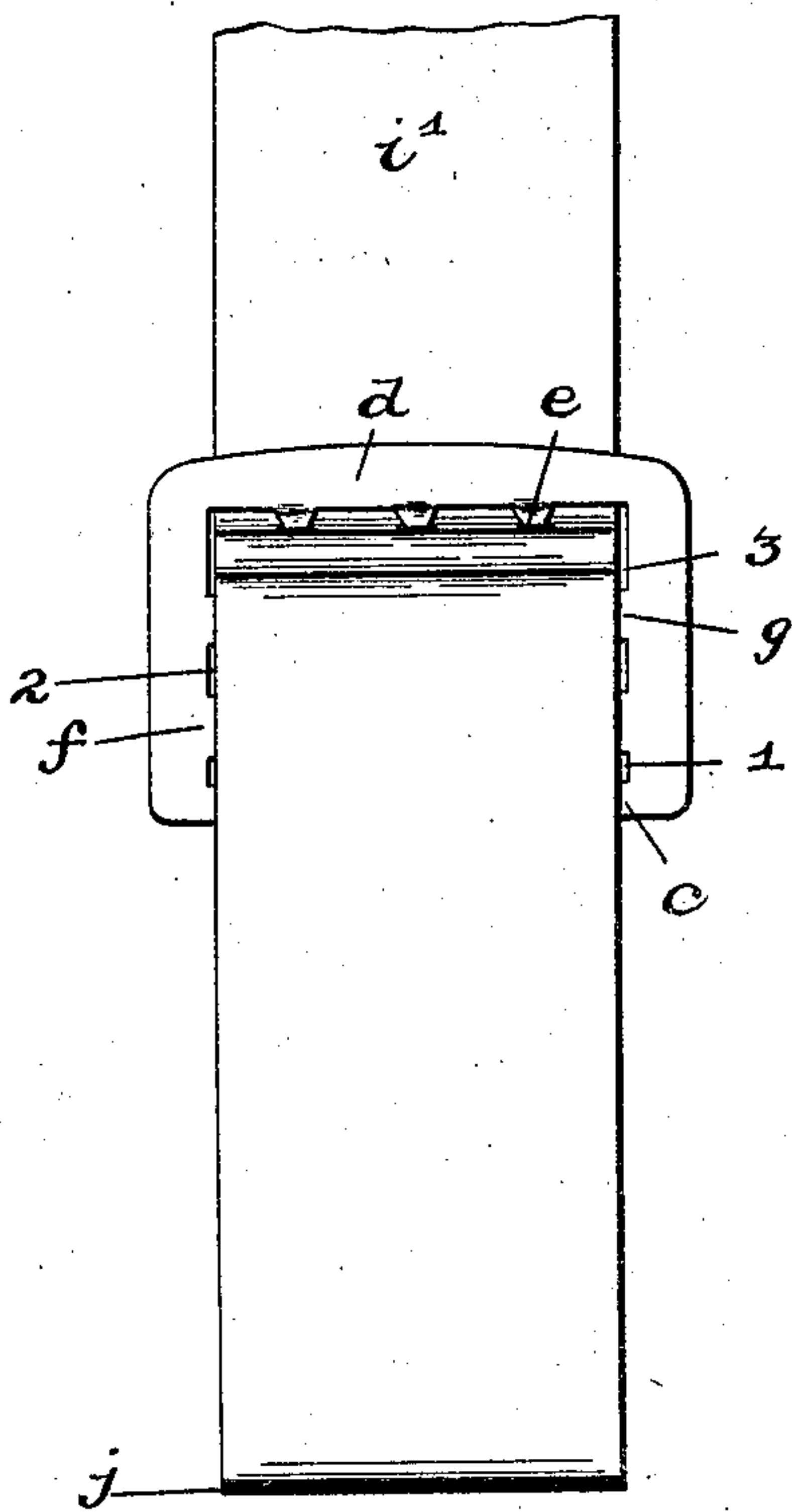
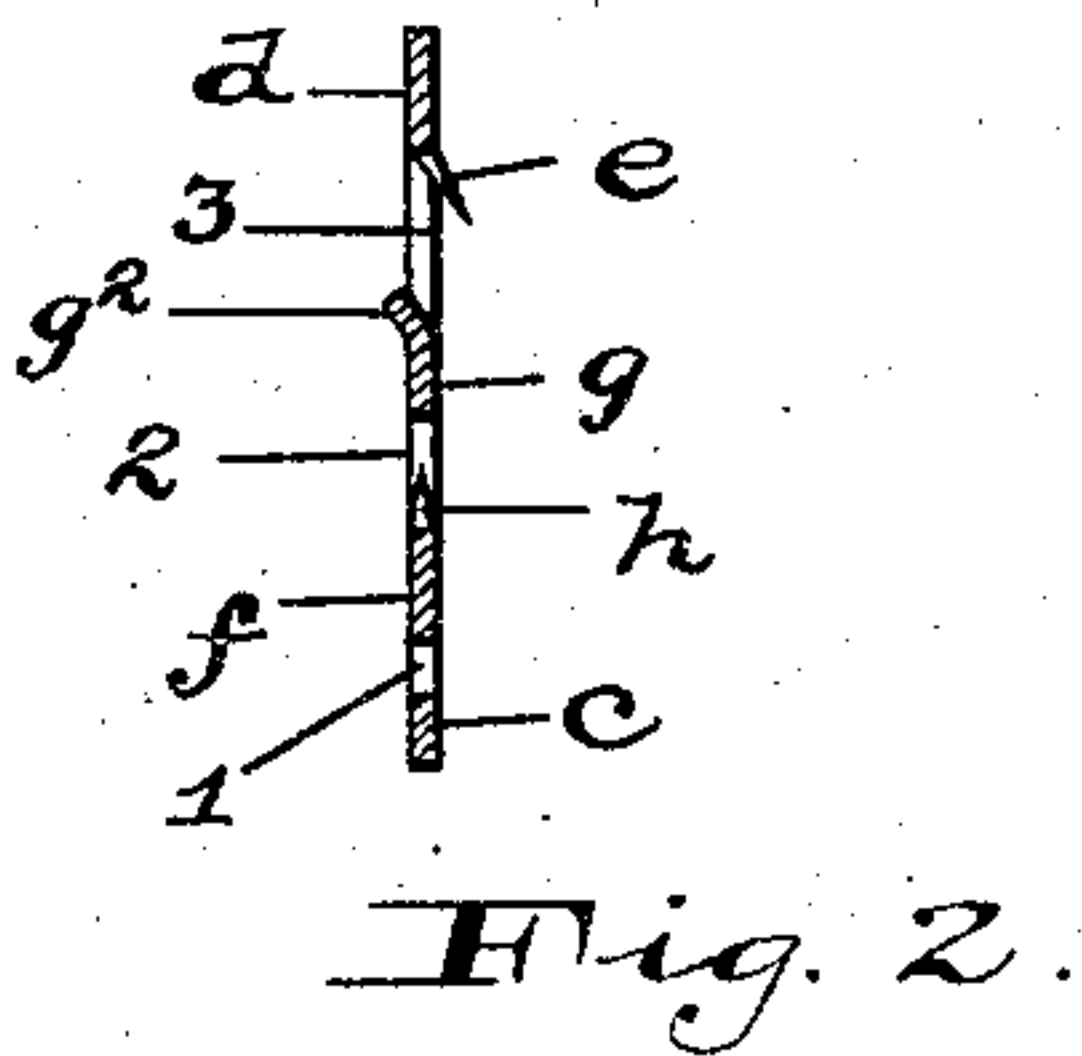
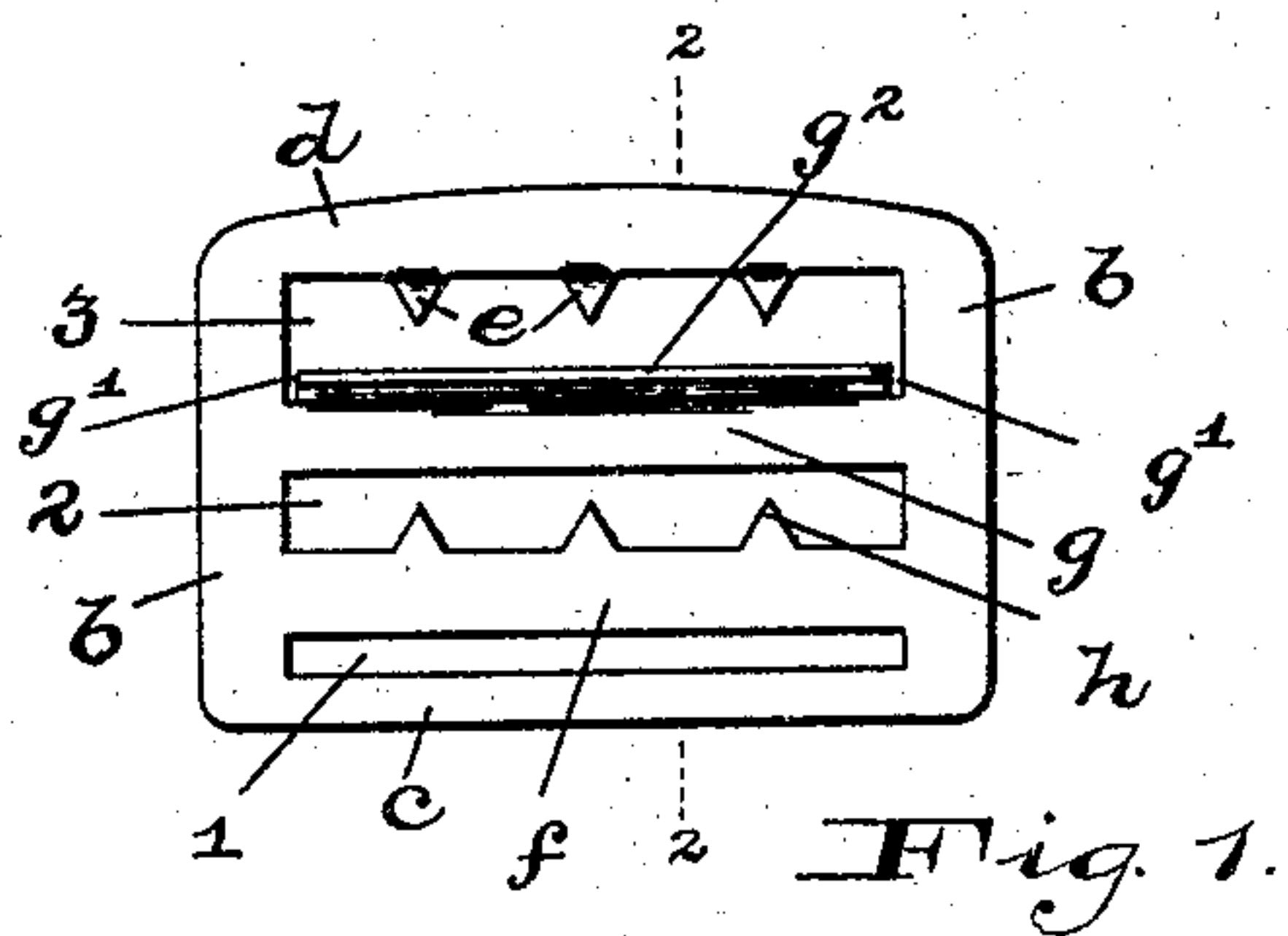
No. 791,053.

PATENTED MAY 30, 1905.

A. F. P. STENZY.

BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 4, 1905.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST F. P. STENZY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF THREE-SIXTHS TO MIECZYSLAW BARABASZ AND ONE-SIXTH TO STEPHANIA BARABASZ, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 791,053, dated May 30, 1905.

Application filed January 4, 1905. Serial No. 239,585.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST F. P. STENZY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved tongueless buckle for suspenders and similar articles.

The object of the invention is to provide a form of construction for such buckles which can be attached to a web or strap without stitches and also which can be readily made with simple and inexpensive dies.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the buckle. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of same. Fig. 3 is a front view showing a strap or suspender with the buckle attached. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a suspender and the buckle.

The buckle is made from a single piece of sheet metal. It comprises a frame substantially rectangular in shape or outline. Said frame is made up of two side or end bars *b b*, a plain smooth bottom bar *c*, and a top bar *d*, the latter having on its lower or inner edge down-pointing and rearwardly-inclined teeth *e*. Two cross-bars *f g* of relatively peculiar construction are integral with the frame and are parallel with each other and with the bottom and top bars and extend between the said two end bars *b b*. This construction forms three parallel slots 1 2 3.

The lower slot 1 is narrower than either of the others and has smooth edges, and the lower cross-bar *f* has on its upper edge teeth *h*. The upper cross-bar *g* has straight smooth edges free of teeth. Its lower edge confronts the upward-pointing teeth *h* on the lower cross-bar; but its upper edge has a peculiar formation, in that its ends *g'* are cut or separated from the end bars *b b*, and said upper edge is tilted or bent forward and projects upward at an inclined angle, as at *g''*. This construction produces results that are desirable, as will presently be described.

The webbing or strap is attached as follows: One end, *i*, of the strap is inserted from the

back of the buckle through the middle slot 2 to the front side, and this strap end is then inserted through the slot 1 to the back side and turned downward at the back in contact with the bottom bar *c*. (Seen in Fig. 4.) A pull on the strap end *i* will cause the teeth *h* to penetrate the strap, and thereby one end of the strap is attached to the bottom of the buckle. It will thus be noted that the end *i* of the strap has position at the rear of the buckle, and the strain in the depending portion will serve to bind the end of the strap by pressing it against the rear of the buckle. It will also be seen that by passing the end of the strap from the front side of the buckle through the lower slot 1 it will frictionally engage both the upper and lower edges of said slot and be held from slipping. A portion of the same strap or an end *i'* of another strap is attached to the top of the buckle as follows: The strap part *i'* is passed from the front side of the buckle over the upward-projecting inclined edge *g''* of the upper cross-bar *g* and through the upper slot 3 to back side and then is bent upward and caused to contact with the down-pointing and rearwardly-inclined teeth *e*. When the same strap is used in connection with both bottom and top of buckle, as in the case of a suspender, the strap forms a loop *j*, in which the tab ends (not shown) of the suspender may be secured. By this construction the upper inclined edge of the bar *g* forms an angular surface at a point between the loop and the rearwardly-inclined teeth *e* and requires the strap to make two turns in passing from the front to the rear of the buckle. By this arrangement the inclined edge at one side serves to draw the strap inwardly into engagement with the teeth *e* at the other side, so that the pulling strain will cause the teeth to enter the strap.

It will be seen that if the upper end *i'* of the strap be fixed any strain on the loop *j* of the strap will tighten the strap over the front inclined edge *g''* and on the rear oppositely-inclined teeth *e*, and thereby hold the loop firmly.

Having thus fully described my invention,

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

The herein-described tongueless buckle comprising a frame having two end bars, *b*, *b*,
5 a plain smooth bottom bar, *c*, and a top bar provided with down-pointing rearward-inclined teeth, *e*; two parallel cross-bars, *f*, *g*, extending between the said end bars and forming three slots, the lowermost of said two
10 cross-bars having on its upper edge teeth, *h*, and the uppermost of said two cross-bars hav-

ing both edges straight and smooth but the upper edge tilted or bent forward at an upward-inclined angle, and the ends of said tilted portion separated from the said end bars, 15 as set forth.

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

AUGUST F. P. STENZY.

Witnesses:

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