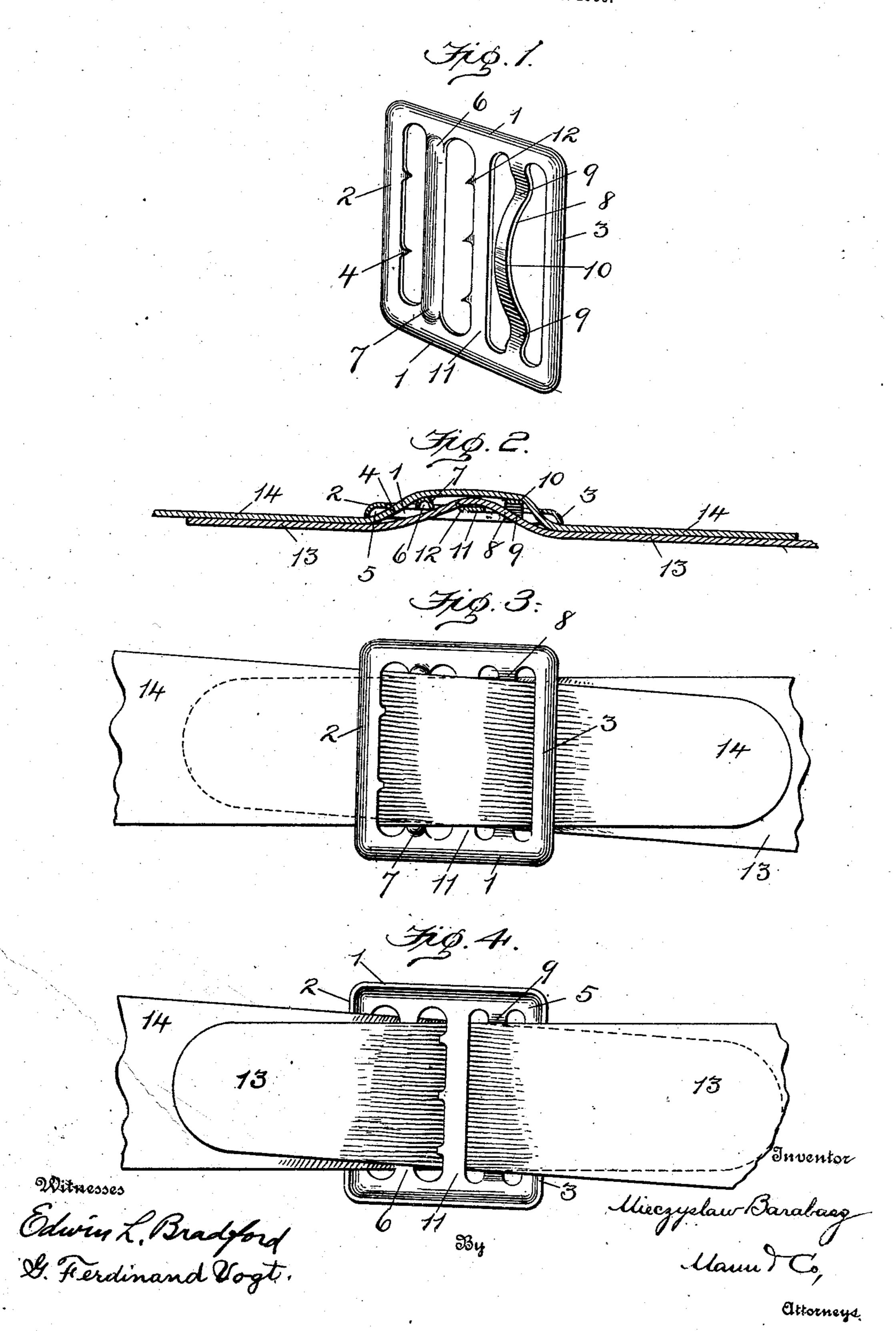
M. BARABASZ.

BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MIECZYSLAW BARABASZ, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BUCKLE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Mieczyslaw Bara-Basz, 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 improvements in adjustable buckles, and has for its object to improve the construction of buckles used for securing the ends of straps or webbing together—such as trousers, vests, or belt straps—so that one or both ends of the straps or web may be readily adjusted by reason of the fact that the two straps are kept practically free and out of contact with each other and also by reason of the fact that said strap ends when adjusted will slide over metal surfaces and with a minimum amount of contact with each other.

The invention is illustrated in the accom-

panying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates the buckle in perspective. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section through the threaded straps and the buckle. Fig. 3 shows a front view of the buckle with the straps threaded, and Fig. 4 shows a rear view of the same.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 designates the parallel side bars and 2 and 3 the opposite end bars, which connect the side bars. The end bar 2 is provided at its inner side with inwardly-curved teeth 4, which curve from the outer toward the inner side 5

35 of the buckle-plate.

A cross-bar 6 extends parallel with and adjacent the end bar 2 and connects the two side bars, and the outer surface 7 of said cross-bar is rounded and projects outwardly beyond the outer surface of the side and end bars. Another cross-bar 8 connects the side bars and has position adjacent the end bar 3. This latter cross-bar has depressed ends 9 adjacent the side bars and has an outward curved or arched central postion 10 between the depressed ends. The depressed portions 9 of this cross-bar 8 project below the inner surface of the side bars 1 and have a useful function, as will presently be described.

bar 6 the buckle is provided with a flat straight bar 11, which is provided with outwardly-projecting teeth 12. This bar 11 has position in the same plane as the side bars 1, and the ends of the outwardly-projecting teeth 12 have position in a plane between the

rounded surface 7 of the bar 6 and the flat surface of the bar 11.

By reference to Fig. 2 it will be seen that the strap 13 extends from the inner side of 60 the buckle and passes beneath the end bar 3 and also beneath the arched bar 8, then out between said arched bar and the central flat bar 11 and over the latter, then over the outwardly-projecting teeth 12 of said flat bar 65 and back to the inner side of the buckle, and finally beneath the rounded bar 6 and out underneath the end bar 2. It will be noted that in passing over the flat bar 11 the strap 13 will line in a plane within the outer sur- 70 face of the arched portion 10 of the bar 8 and the rounded surface 7 of the bar 6 and that the opposite side edges of said strap will be in frictional contact with the depressed portions 9 of said bar 8, which act to keep the 75 strap down close against the flat bar. The strap 14 is passed beneath the end bar 2, also at the inner side of the buckle, then out between said end bar and the bar 6 and is engaged by the teeth 4, and then over the rounded 80 surface 7 of the bar 6. Then from said rounded surface the strap spans the flat bar 11 and the strap that passes around it and passes over the arched portion 10 of the bar 8, and finally said strap passes inwardly between said 85 arched bar and the end bar 3 and out from beneath the latter. This latter strap 14 being on the outer side will be the one by which the ordinary adjustments will be made, and in making such adjustments this strap will 90 slide over metal surfaces and enable the adjustment to be readily made. It will also be seen that the two strap ends will lie at opposite sides of the buckle, thus enabling the straps and buckle to lie against the body 95 without undue pressure at any particular point.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A single-piece buckle having two side bars and two end bars and one of the end bars having teeth, outwardly-projecting cross-bars adjacent each of the end bars and a flat cross-bar between said two outwardly- rojecting bars, said flat bar having teeth along one of its edges.

2. A single-piece buckle having two side bars and two end bars and one of the end bars having teeth along its inner edge, an 110 outward-projecting cross-bar adjacent the end bar with the teeth; an arched cross-bar

adjacent the other end bar, said arched bar having depressed portions at each side of the arch, and a cross-bar between the arched bar and the outwardly-projecting bar, said cross-5 bar having teeth that project outwardly.

3. A single-piece buckle having side bars connected by end bars and one of the end bars having teeth along its inner edge, a central flat cross-bar lying in a plane flush with 10 the side bars and having outwardly-projecting teeth along one of its edges which project in a plane beyond the outer surface of the CHARLES B. MANN, Jr.

side bars, and a cross-bar between the inwardly-projecting teeth of the end bar and the outwardly-projecting teeth of the cen- 15 tral bar, and said buckle also having a crossbar between the bar with the outwardly-projecting teeth and the other end bar.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in presence of two witnesses.

MIECZYSLAW BARABASZ.

Witnesses:

G. FERDINAND VOGT,