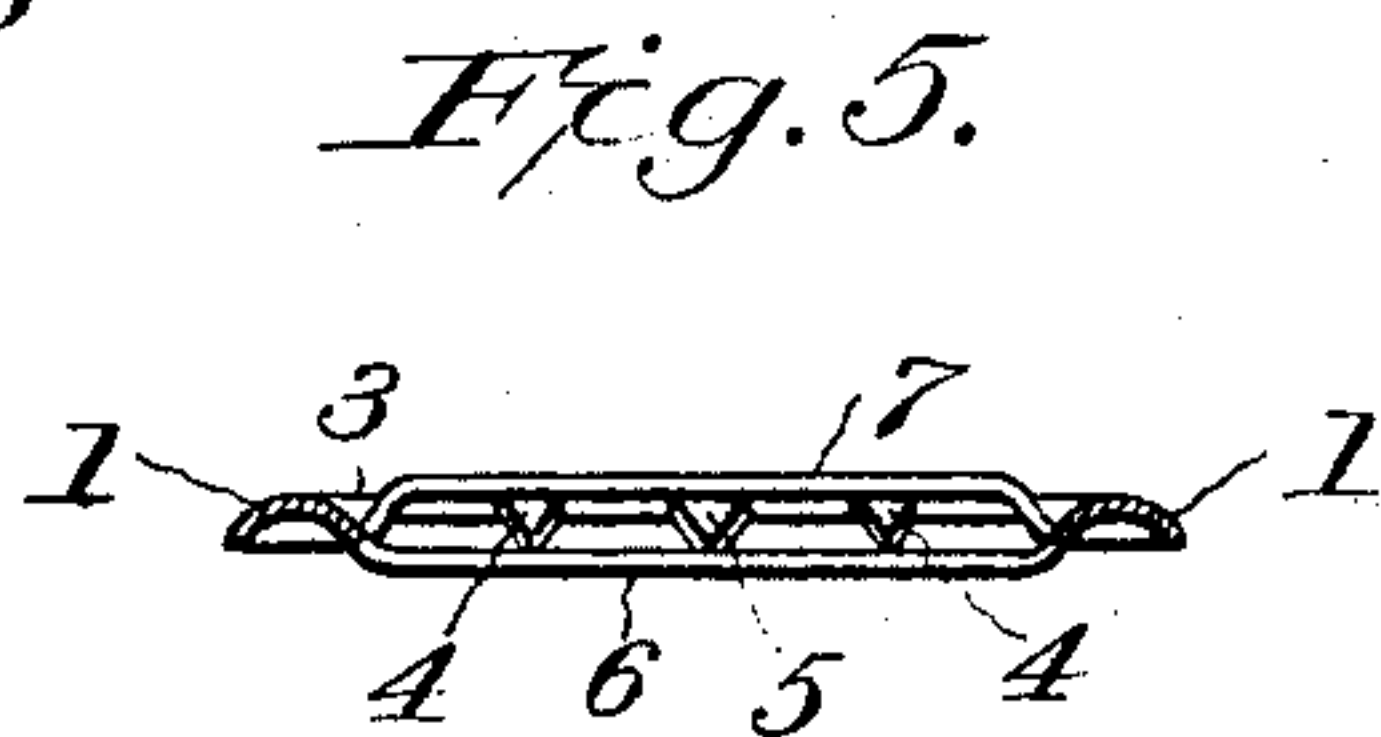
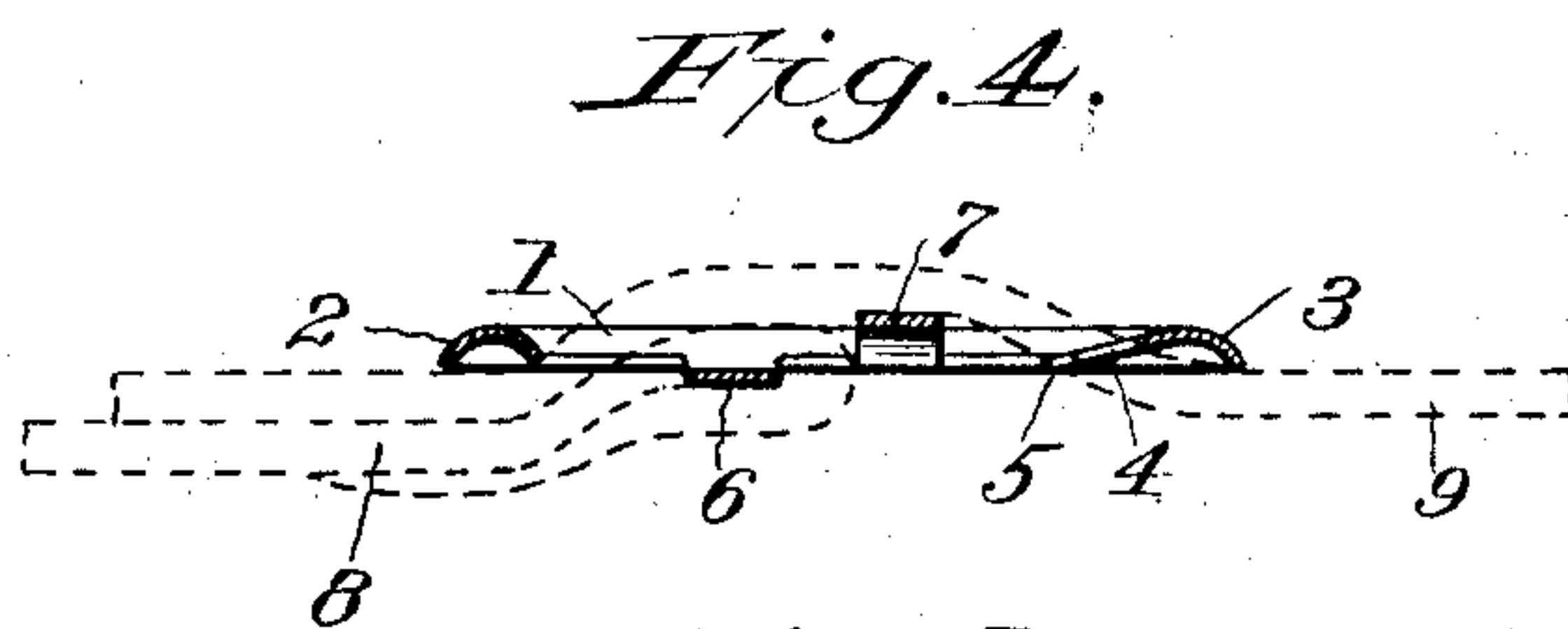
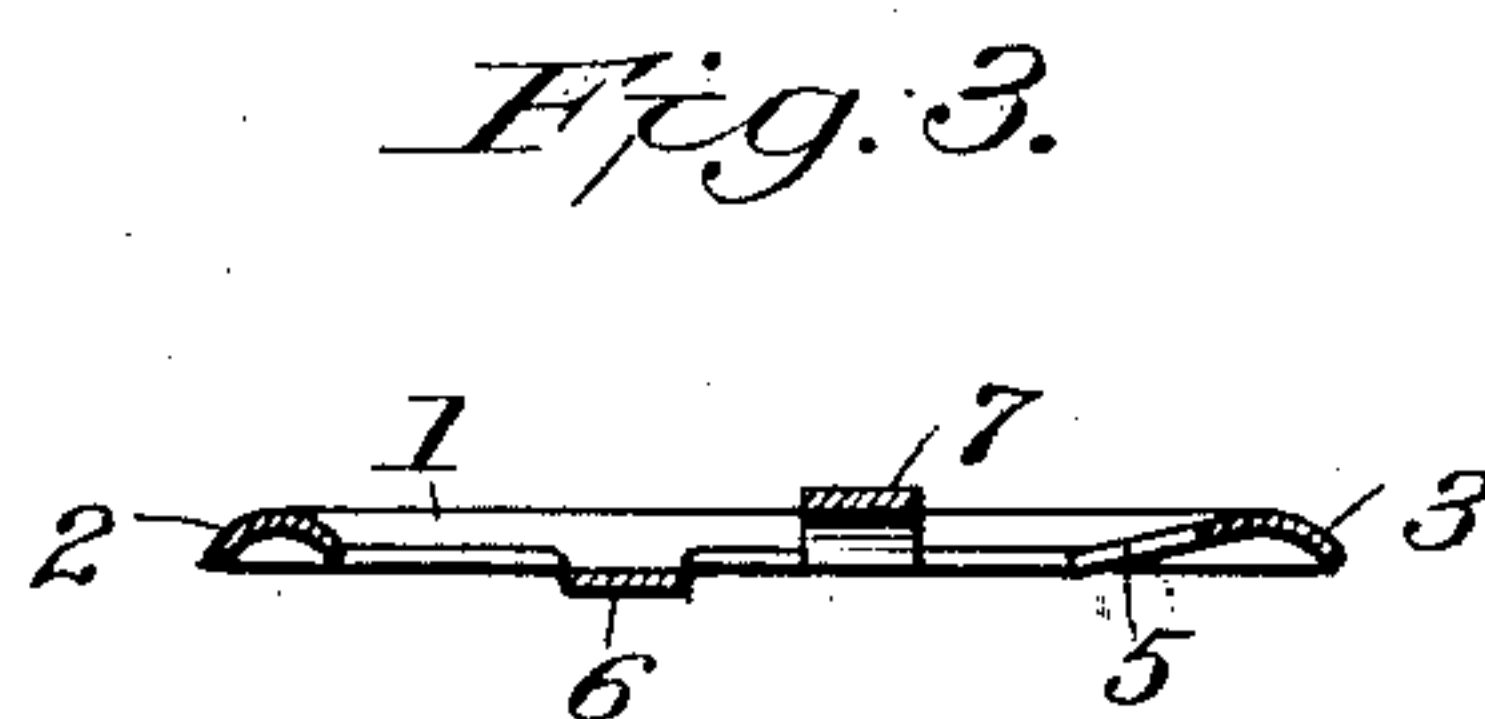
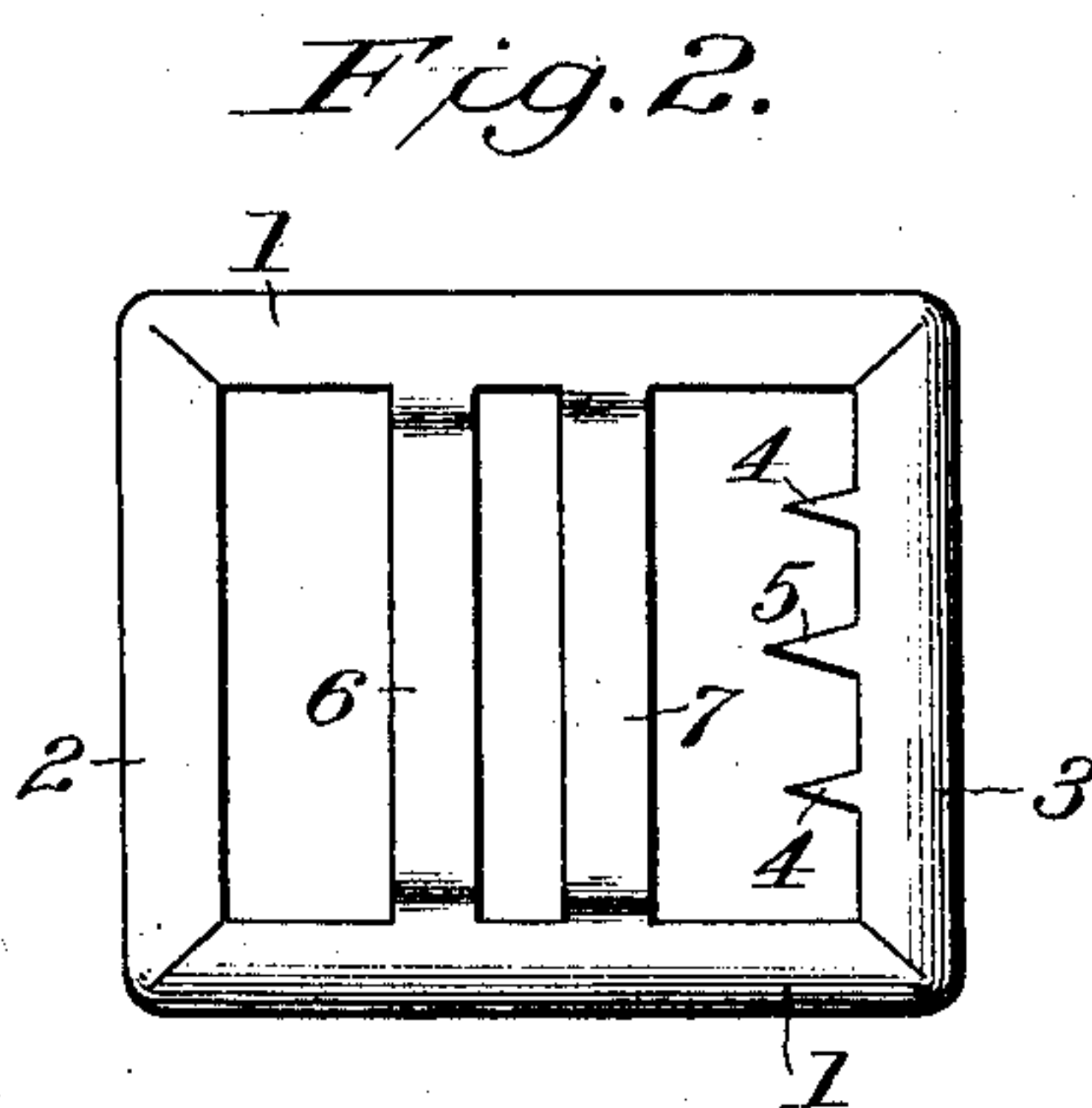
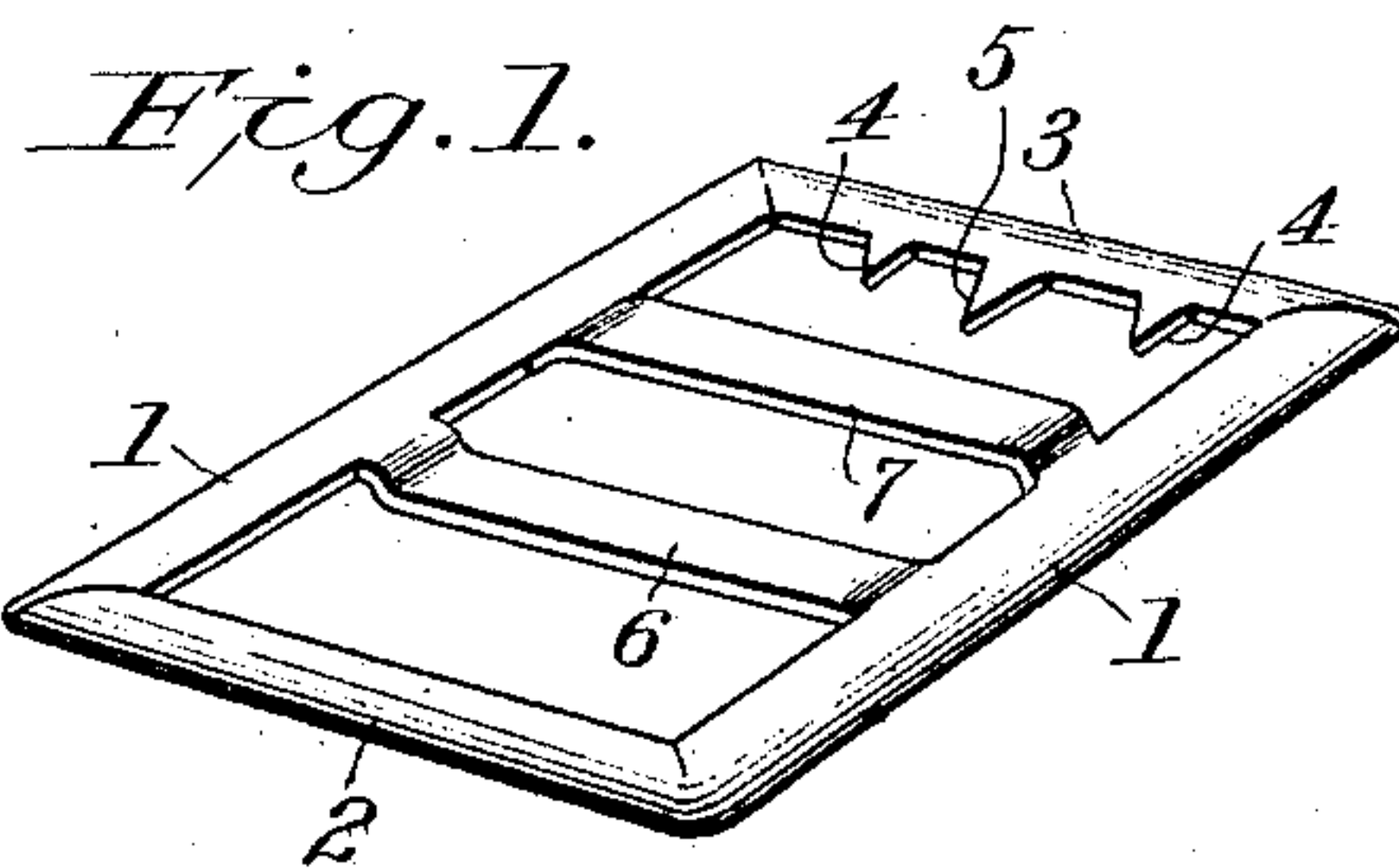


No. 850,875.

PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

I. BLUM.
BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1907.



Inventor

Witnesses

C. N. Walker.
Lillie M. Perry.

Isaac Blum
by Wm. H. Finckel

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC BLUM, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO ALMA MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, A CORPORATION OF MARYLAND.

BUCKLE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 16, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC BLUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore city, in the State of Maryland, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a buckle without movable parts and secured to the garment or other article to which it is applied by means of an attached strap and adapted to receive another strap in an adjustable way, said strap being secured in adjusted position with relation to the buckle by being bent through the buckle and engaging it thus and by means of teeth or prongs on the buckle; so that only the frame of the buckle is exposed when in use.

The invention consists of a buckle wherein the frame is composed of side bars and end bars of concavo-convex cross-section, with intermediate cross-bars projecting, respectively, above and below the side bars and end bars, said cross-bars being flat and one of the end bars provided with teeth of different length to thereby insure the positive engagement of the adjusting member of the strap-fastening, the frame, cross-bars, and teeth all being integral, as I will proceed now more particularly to set forth and finally claim.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a top plan view. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section taken between the side bar and the first tooth next to it and showing by dotted lines the application of the strap-fastening. Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken between the end bar and the next cross-bar farthest from the teeth and looking in the direction of the teeth.

The side bars 1 and end bars 2 and 3 are of concavo-convex conformation, and the end bar 3 is provided with any number of teeth 4 and 5, one of the teeth, preferably the central one 5, being longer than the others in order to insure positive engagement with the strap as the latter is impaled upon the teeth. Between these end bars are cross-bars 6 and 7, made flat and the former depressed below the level of the side bars and end bars and

the latter elevated above the level of the side bars and end bars.

The cross-bar 6, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4, has the stationary strap 8 looped around it and sewed or otherwise attached to it. The adjustable strap 9 is passed beneath the end bar 3 and up over the cross-bar 7 and cross-bar 6 and then down between the cross-bar 6 and the end bar 2 and engaged by the teeth 4 and 5, this engagement by the teeth and the bending of the strap over the cross-bar 7 and over the loop of the strap 8 and down between the strap 8 and the end bar 2 serving to put a bight in the strap, which in connection with the curved edges of the end bars insures the positive retention of the strap 9 in any given adjusted position. To readjust the strap 9, its free end is pushed back so as to release it from the grasp of the end bars and from engagement with the teeth, and then the buckle may be freely moved or the strap 9 moved with relation to the buckle, and hence adjustment effected as before described.

It will be noticed that when the strap ends are in place the cross-bars and the teeth are wholly concealed, and no portion of the buckle is visible excepting the frame proper—namely, the side bars 1 and the end bars 2 and 3—and thus a very inconspicuous and very slightly buckle is produced. There are no movable parts to get out of order or break and no tongues projecting in such way as to catch on contiguous surfaces.

The buckle may be conveniently manufactured by stamping or otherwise producing it from sheet-steel and plating or polishing or otherwise finishing.

It will be observed that the teeth project inwardly from the outer edge of the end bar 3 and extend downwardly or away from the face of the buckle, so as to avoid any sharp projections or points on the face of the buckle when in use.

Making the parts of the frame of concavo-convex cross-section admits of the buckle being made of comparatively thin material and yet great strength and also adds to the ornamental appearance of the buckle. The depressing and elevating of the respective cross-bars makes arches of them to stiffen or brace the side bars and making them flat insures the least possible thickness of loop in

the stationary strap and prevents any undue projection of the adjustable strap.

As clearly indicated in the sectional views, the points of the teeth are wholly within the
5 space between the planes in which are the top and bottom edges of the side bars and end bars of the frame, and therefore there is no projection of sharp points beyond the
10 buckle that would endanger the user in adjusting it or endanger adjacent articles when
in use.

What I claim is—

A buckle, consisting of a frame composed of side bars and end bars of concavo-convex
15 shape in cross-section, one of the end bars

having strap-engaging teeth projecting from its inner edge backwardly with their points within the space bounded by the planes in which are the upper and lower edges of the frame, and intermediate flat cross-bars, one 20 of which is depressed below the level of the frame and the other elevated above the level of the frame.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of January, A. D. 25 1907.

ISAAC BLUM.

Witnesses:

II. KERNGOOD,
BENJ. F. HECH.