

No. 869,910.

PATENTED NOV. 5, 1907.

A. KALLBERG & L. NETZ.

BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1907.

Fig. 1.

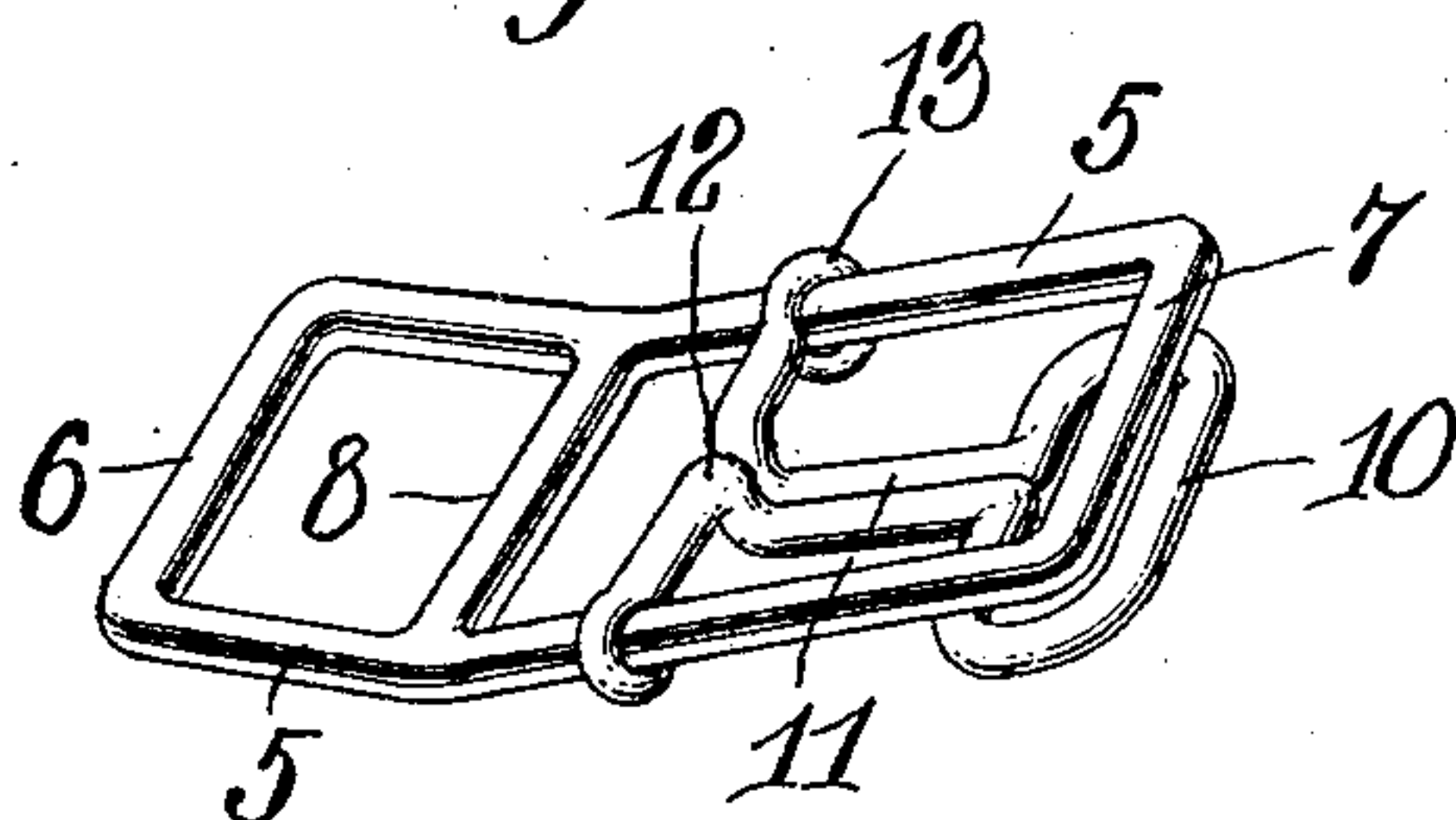


Fig. 2.

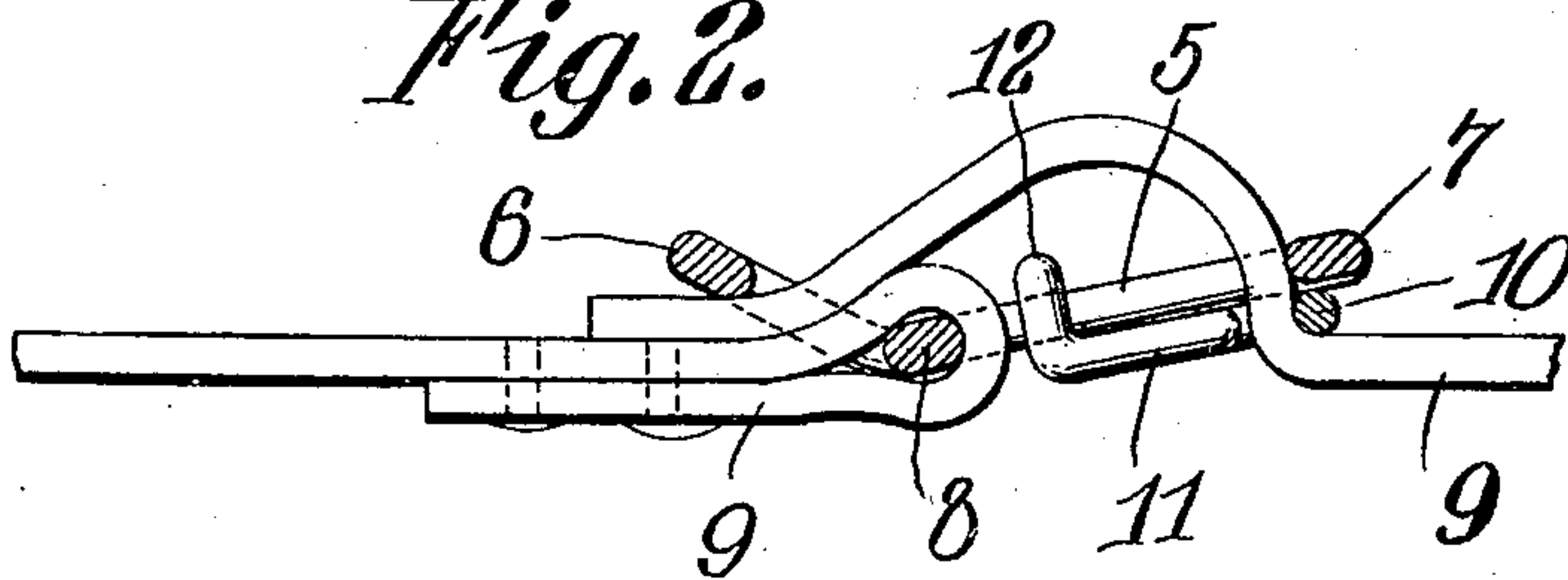
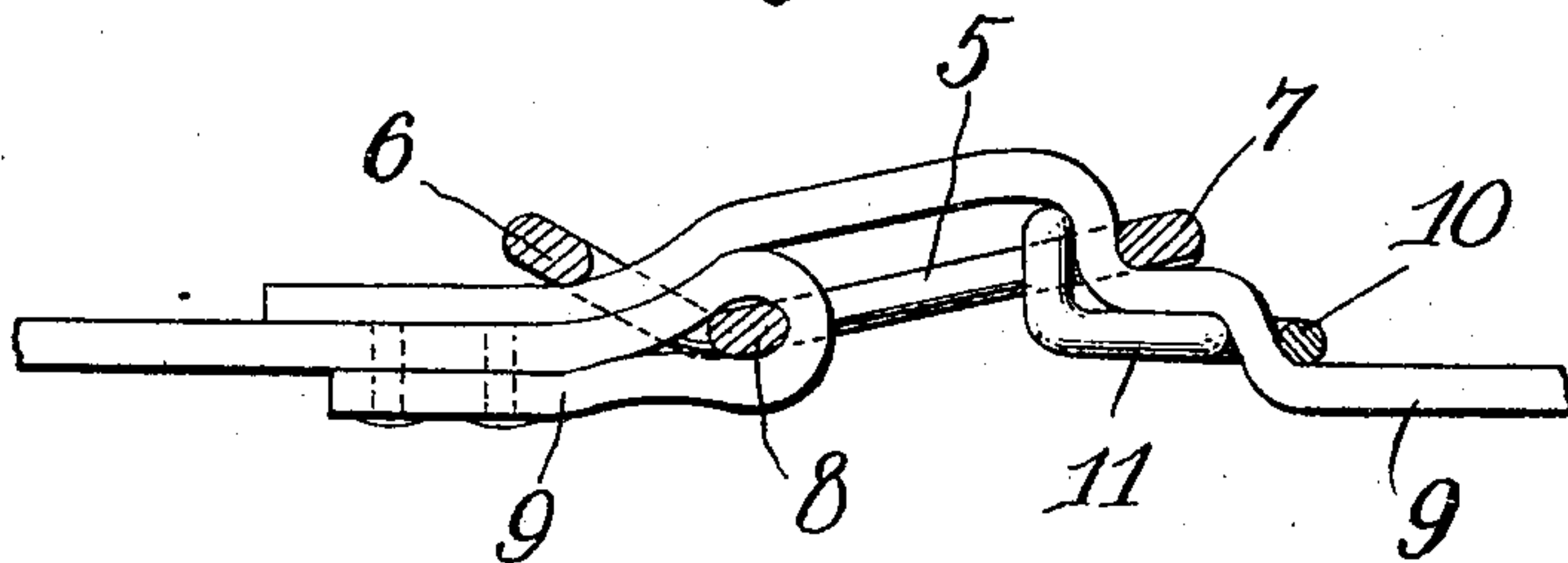


Fig. 3.



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBIN KALLBERG AND LUDVIG NETZ, OF MILFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

BUCKLE.

No. 869,910.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 5, 1907.

Application filed May 2, 1907. Serial No. 371,445.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBIN KALLBERG and LUDVIG NETZ, subjects of the King of Sweden, residing at Milford, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a buckle and has for its object an improved form of buckle in which the strap is held by a clamping action without any penetrating tongue or stud, so that the strap will not be weakened by punching holes into it.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the buckle. Figs. 2 and 3 are longitudinal sectional views illustrating the manner in which the strap is clamped.

Referring specifically to the drawing, the main frame of the buckle comprises side-bars 5 connected at their ends by cross-bars 6 and 7, respectively. The side-bars are also connected by an intermediate cross-bar 8 to which the strap 9 is made fast.

Between the cross-bar 8 and the end-bar 7 a sliding part is mounted on the side-bars 5 by means of which the strap is clamped. Said sliding part comprises a loop 10 of substantially the same width as the main frame of the buckle. The loop is carried by a shank 11 on a cross-bar 12 which is slidably mounted on the side-bars 5 between the bars 7 and 8. The outer ends of the cross-bar 12 are bent to form eyes 13 by means of which it is slidably mounted on the side-bars. The loop 10 is made of a stout piece of wire or other suitable material, the ends of which are brought together and bent outwardly from the loop to form the shank 11. At the end of the shank the two ends of the wire are bent laterally in opposite directions to form the cross-bar 12, and at the extremity of said bends or branches, the eyes 13 are

made to receive the side-bars 5. The shank 11 and the loop 10 are offset from the cross-bar 12 so as to bring said parts below the main frame of the buckle.

In use, the free end of the strap 9 is passed through the loop 10 and into the main frame of the buckle between the cross-bar 12 and the end-bar 7, and under the end-bar 6 over the top of the fastened end of the strap as shown in Fig. 2. The engagement of the strap with the loop 10 causes the cross-bar 12 to slide forwardly toward the end-bar 7 when a pull on the strap is had, whereby it will be securely clamped between said bars as shown in Fig. 3, and the stronger the pull on the strap the greater will be the grip thereon. When a slack is taken in the strap, the cross-bar 12 recedes from the end-bar 7 which releases the strap and it can then be readily removed from the buckle.

The buckle herein described is simple in construction, it can be easily manipulated, and it securely fastens the strap. No penetrating tongue or stud is needed and the strap therefore is not weakened by punching holes therein.

I claim:—

A buckle comprising a main frame having side-bars connected by end-bars, a shank having at one end laterally and oppositely projecting branches slidably mounted on the side-bars and forming a cross-bar extending therebetween, a loop on the other end of the shank, said loop and shank being offset from the main frame and means for fastening one end of a strap to the said main frame, the free end of the strap passing through the loop and between the cross-bar and one of the end-bars.

In testimony whereof we affix our signature, in presence of two witnesses.

ALBIN KALLBERG.
LUDVIG NETZ.

Witnesses:
A. W. NORCROSS,
EDITH SMITH.