

No. 885,382.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1908.

H. D. SARGENT.
BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1906.

FIG. 1.

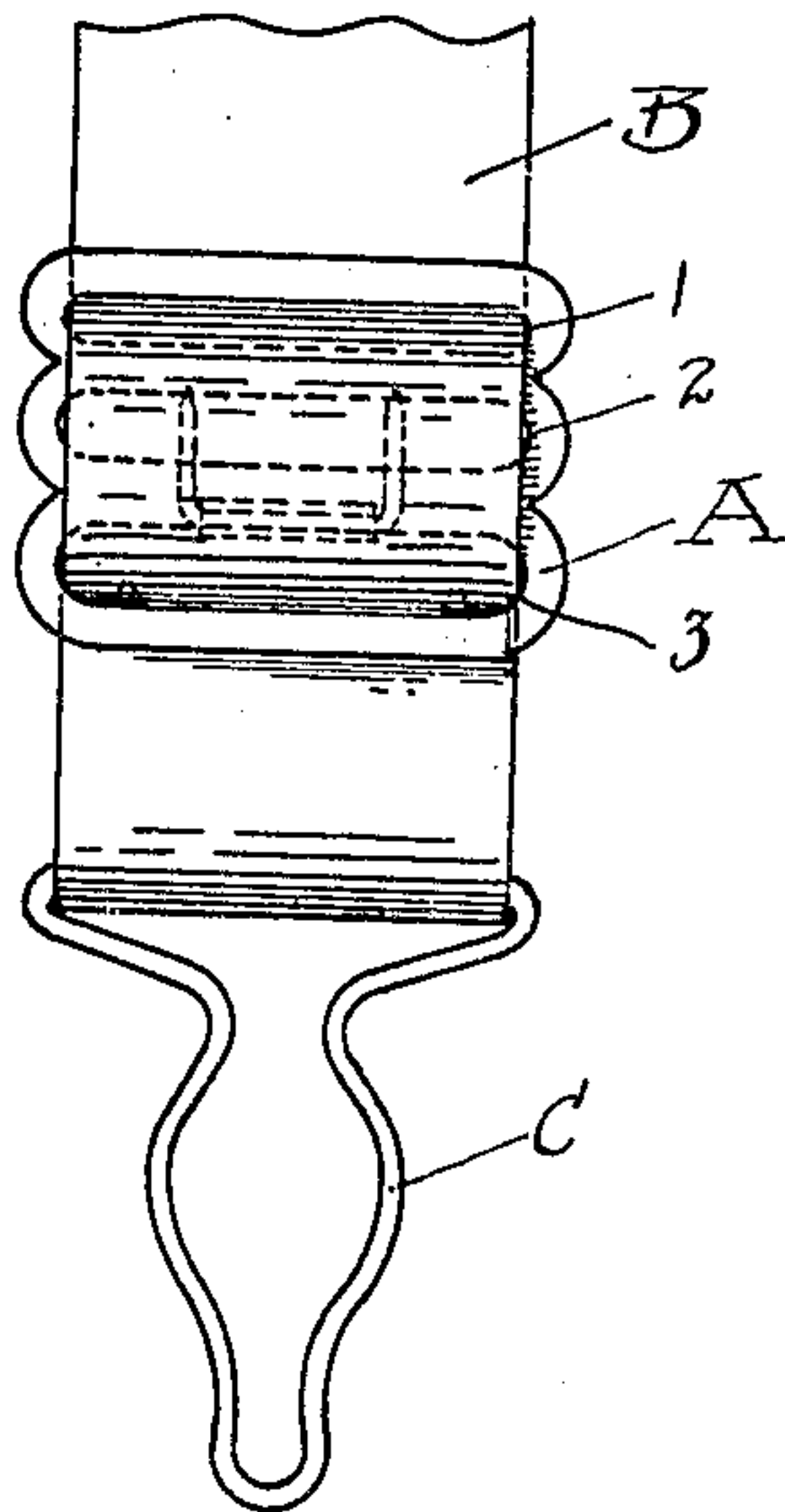


FIG. 2.

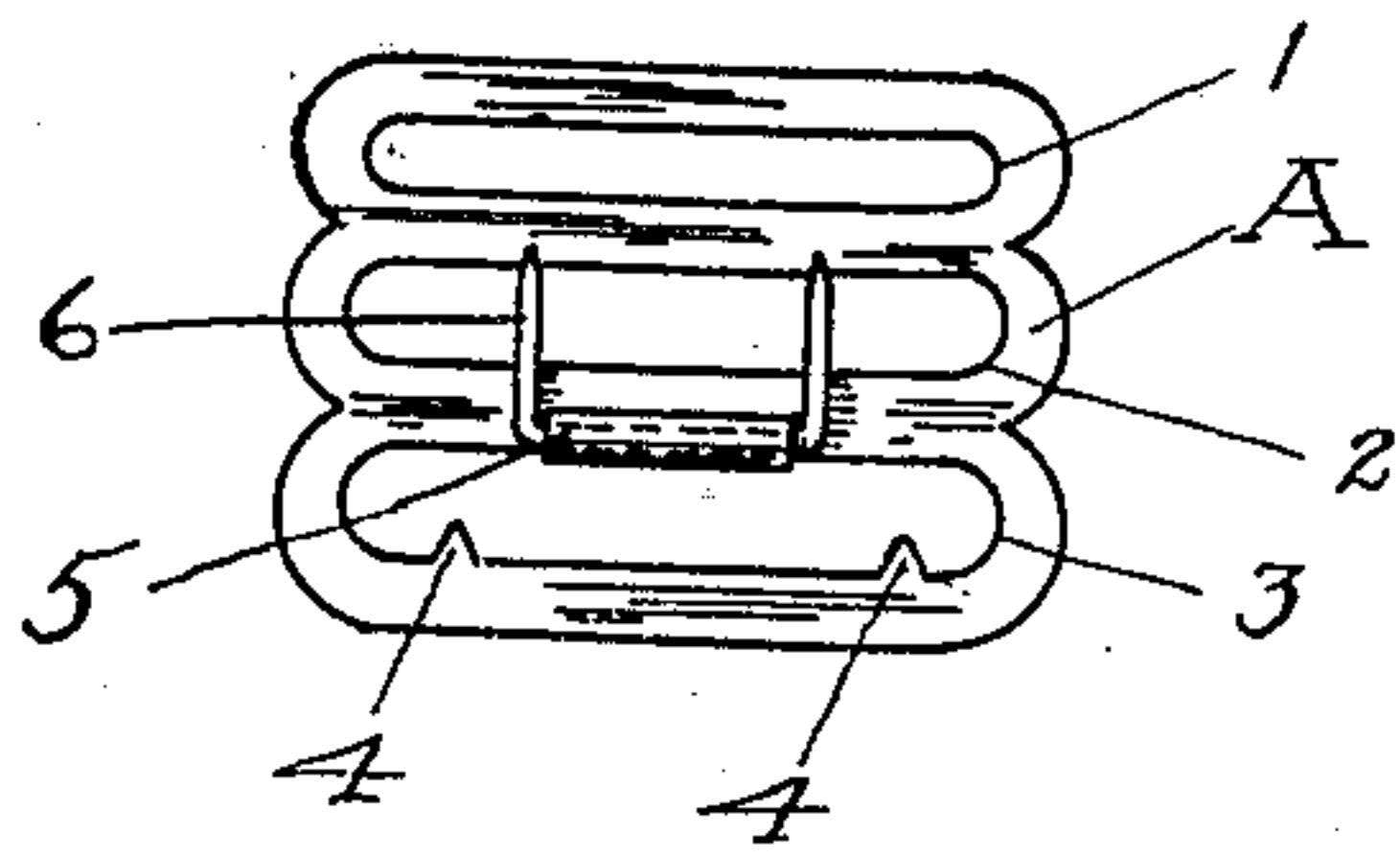


FIG. 3.

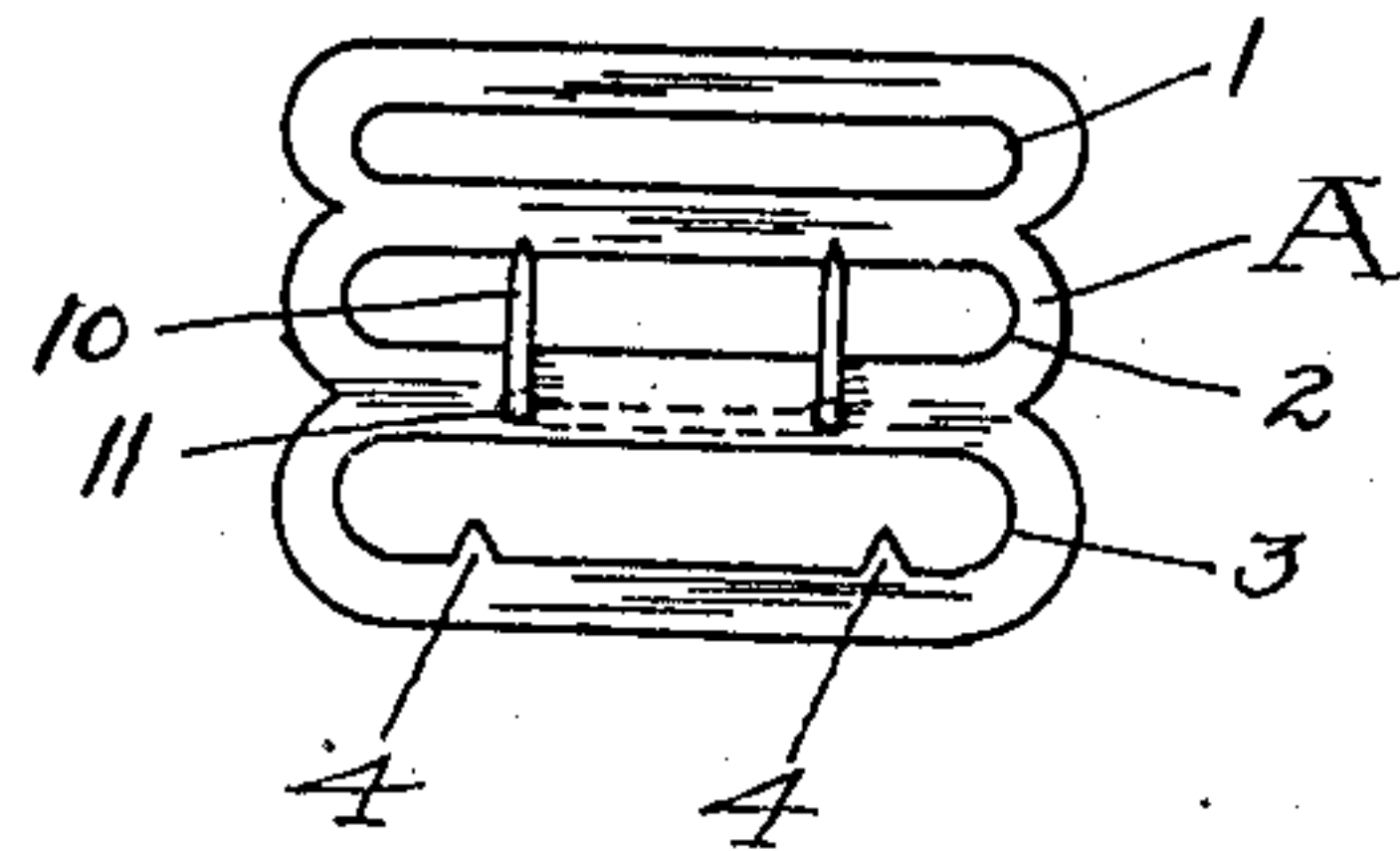


FIG. 4.

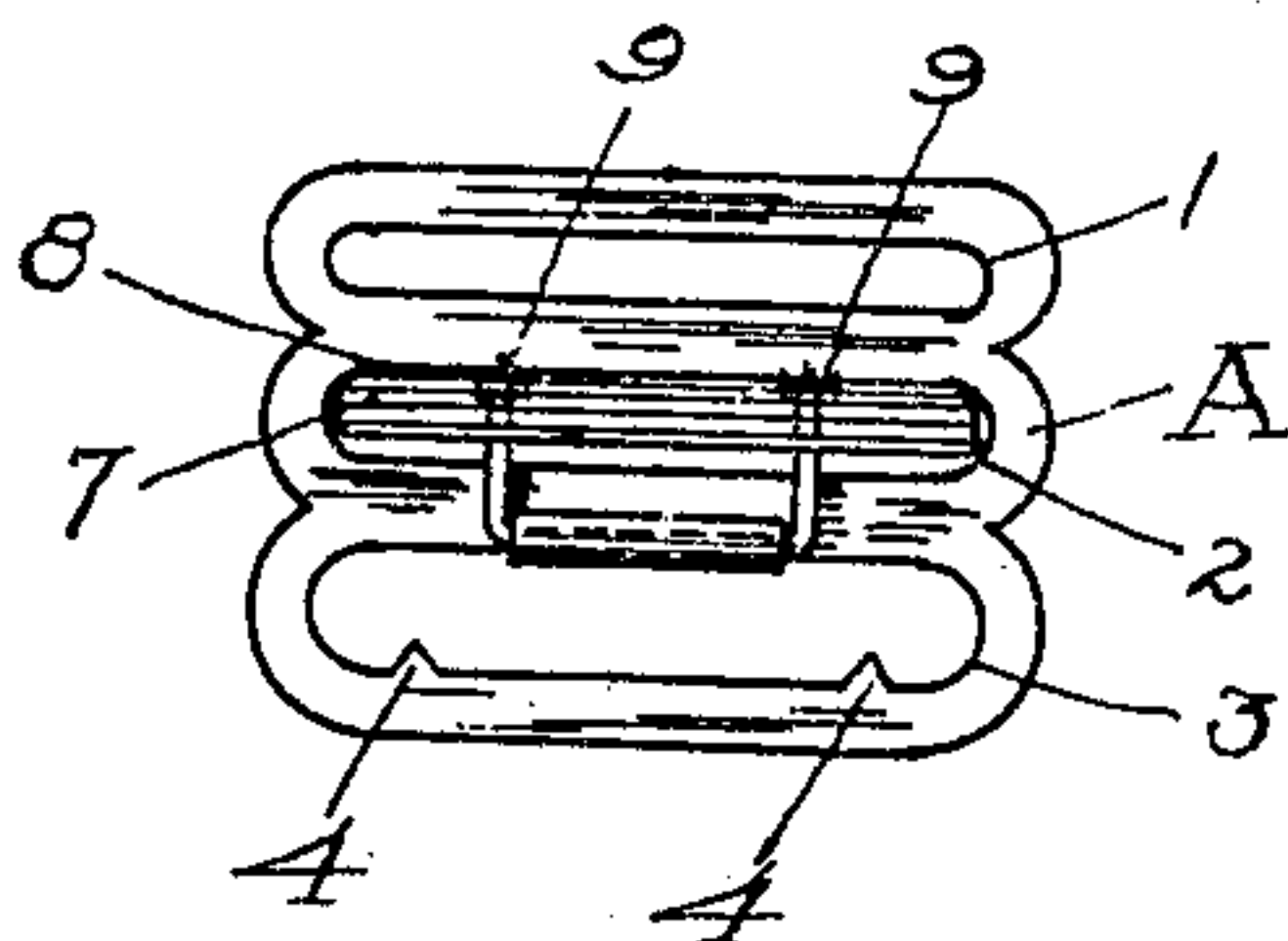


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

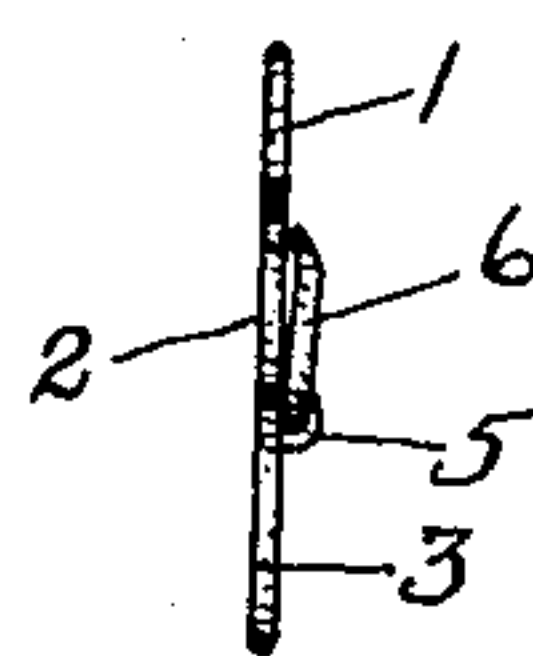


FIG. 7.



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HENRY D. SARGENT, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

BUCKLE.

No. 885,382.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 21, 1908.

Application filed November 21, 1906. Serial No. 344,399.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY D. SARGENT, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in buckles, and is intended more especially to be used on hose supporters, suspenders and the like.

It is primarily the object of this invention to provide a novel device of this character wherein means are presented to permit a speedy adjustment of the web employed in conjunction with the buckle.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a novel device of the character described consisting of a plurality of loops through which the web is adapted to pass certain of said loops having means for engaging said web.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a novel device of this character wherein penetrating prongs are employed and it is further an object of the invention to provide a novel device of this kind wherein a shield or a protecting apron is provided for the points of the prongs.

Finally an object of this invention is to provide a device of the character noted, which will possess advantages in points of simplicity efficiency and durability, proving at the same time comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, in which—

Figure 1, is a view in elevation showing the invention applied. Fig. 2, is a view in elevation of the buckle detached. Fig. 3, is a view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating a slightly modified form of invention. Fig. 4, is a view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating a still further form of invention. Fig. 5, is an end elevation of Fig. 4. Fig. 6, is an end elevation of Fig. 2. Fig. 7, is a sectional view illustrating the method of attaching the web to the buc-

kle as shown by Figs. 2 and 6. Fig. 8, is a sectional view illustrating the method of attaching the web to the buckle illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5.

In the drawings, A. indicates the body of the buckle which comprises in its construction the loops 1, 2, and 3, said loops being elongated and adapted to receive the web B. This body proper is made of a single piece of flat material and the loops, or openings, as they may be termed, are stamped or cut therefrom, a method which is well known and which forms no part of the present invention.

From the lower edge of the loop or opening 3, project the pointed prongs 4, said prongs being preferably two in number and positioned adjacent the opposite ends of the opening or loop, although, of course, it is to be understood that the number of these prongs forms no particular feature of the invention as any number may be employed as will be found to meet the requirements of practice.

Formed at the upper edge of the opening or loop is an extension 5, which is rolled or bent back upon itself to form a bearing for the penetrating prongs 6. These prongs are formed from a single piece of wire bent into an approximately U-shape, it being the intermediate portion of the wire that is secured within the bearing. This arrangement is believed to be clearly apparent from the drawings. The ends or points of the prongs 6, are adapted to extend across the opening or loop 2, and contact with that portion of the buckle intermediate said loop or opening 2, and opening or loop 1.

In operation, an end of the web B, is passed through the central opening or loop 2, and is engaged by the prongs 6. The opposite portion of the web is looped sufficiently to meet the purposes for which it is intended, it being understood of course, that the engaging loop C, is applied thereto, and passed through the loop or opening 3 over the central or intermediate opening or loop 2, and through the opening or loop 1, as is plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 7. It is thought to be readily apparent how the loop or web may be adjusted through the buckle. After the web has been positioned to meet the requirements of practice, it is engaged by the prongs 4, which will hold it against any movement in the direction caused by any pull thereon by the engaging loop C.

In Fig. 4, is illustrated a shield 7, for the purpose of protecting that portion of the web passing over the intermediate opening or loop 2, from the pointed prongs, as without the shield it has been found that the prongs will engage the web and interfere materially with the operation of the device as the strain exerted on the web will pull the prong down and thus allow the end of the web, secured thereto, to be freed therefrom. This shield is formed at the upper edge of the intermediate opening or loop 2, and is bent at an angle with relation to the body proper as is fully shown in Fig. 5. This shield is ordinarily that portion of the body that would be cut away to form the central opening or loop 2. In order to permit the prongs to rest upon the portion 8, the shield is provided with the openings 9, through which said prongs extend. In applying the web to this form, the web is fastened over the ends of the prongs and the shield is then shut down over this end of the web, the ends of the prong resting in the holes in the shield covering the end of the web. The web is then brought out through the intermediate loop 2, to the left and passed down and through the loop 3, to the right. The web here comes in contact with the prongs 4, said prongs being a part of the construction of the buckle entering into the looped space of the loop 3. The web is then passed upward over the shield 7, and through the loop 1.

In Fig. 3, is illustrated a form of invention

which in general is similar to what is disclosed in Fig. 2, with the exception that the prongs 10, pass through apertures 11, in the body of the buckle, which is believed to be fully set forth in the drawings.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a buckle formed of a flat piece of metal cut away to form a series of loops, penetrating prongs pivotally held by the buckle and extending across one of the loops, and a shield for the prongs formed along one of the edges of the loop, said shield being provided with apertures for the passage of the prongs.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a buckle comprising three loops, penetrating prongs pivoted to the buckle and extending across the intermediate loop and pointed prongs extending within one of the end loops.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a buckle comprising three loops, penetrating prongs pivotally carried by the buckle and extending across the intermediate loop and prongs formed upon an edge of one of the loops, and projecting in a similar direction as the penetrating prongs when in their operative position.

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