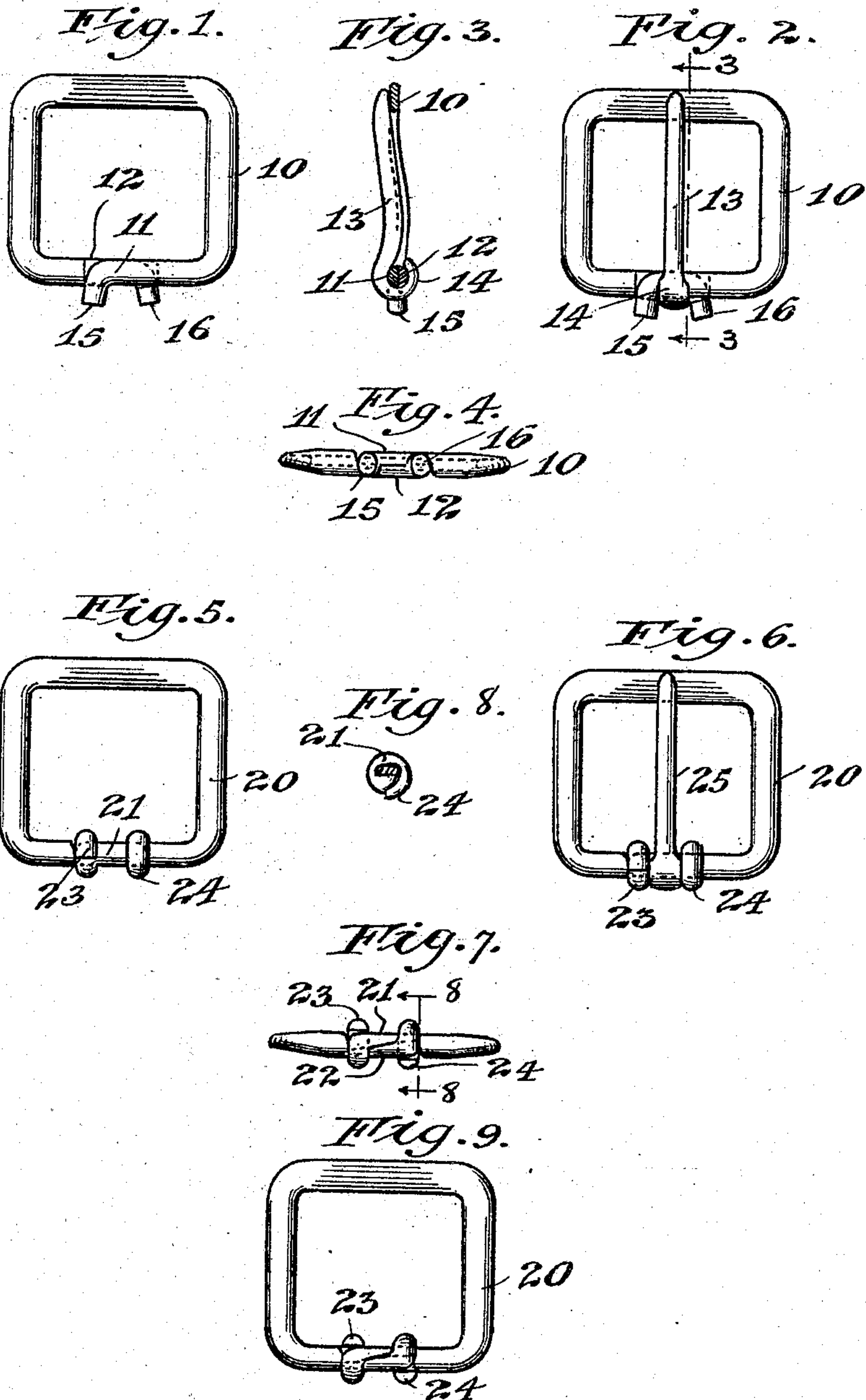


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BUCKLE.

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908,101.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TO ALBERT T. AUSTIN, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

BUCKLE.

No. 908,101.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES S. HUNTINGTON and ARTHUR S. HUNTINGTON, citizens of the United States, residing at Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

Our present invention has for its main and leading object the production of a buckle which will possess the characteristics of simplicity, and rapidity and economy of manufacture, at the same time having all the features desirable or necessary in a device of this character.

The principal feature of our new style of buckle is the overlapping of the ends of the wire or rod forming the buckle frame so as to supply a seat for the tongue, the ends of the wire being bent laterally around the buckle frame at each side of the seat to bind the frame together and provide means for holding the tongue in place, the latter assisting in preventing spreading apart of the ends.

On the accompanying drawings we have illustrated three desirable embodiments of this invention, and on the drawings,— Figure 1 is a face view of one style of buckle frame embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is a similar view of the completed buckle; Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is an edge view of the buckle frame; Fig. 5 is a face view of a buckle frame of modified construction; Fig. 6 is a similar view of the completed buckle; Fig. 7 is an edge view of the buckle frame shown in Fig. 5; Fig. 8 is a cross-section on line 8—8 of Fig. 7; and Fig. 9 is a face view of a still further modified construction.

The rod or wire 10 of which the buckle frame may be made, and which may be flat or round in cross-section as is preferred, has its two end portions 11 and 12 of reduced thickness and overlapped sufficiently to accommodate the end of a buckle tongue 13, one end of which 14 is wrapped around the overlapped portions of the rod or wire, as is clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. In order to maintain the buckle tongue in position and prevent its displacement the extreme ends 15 and 16 of the rod or wire 10, which may be of full or diminished thickness, are bent outwardly laterally to the overlapped portions of the wire or rod, as is clearly indicated in all of the figures.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the overlying portions 11 and 12 of the wire or rod form a neat seat for the buckle tongue, the latter holding the two parts together and preventing their spreading, while the tongue itself is held in position by the lateral extensions of the wire or rod.

In Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 we have illustrated a somewhat modified construction in which the ends of the wire or rod 20 are tapered or reduced in thickness, the ends 21 and 22 being overlapped to form the substantially cylindrical tongue seat, as is clearly shown in Fig. 7, while the extreme ends of the wire 23 and 24 are wrapped around the buckle frame so as to securely bind together the wire ends and provide enlargements or bosses at each side of the tongue 25 to eliminate all possibility of its becoming displaced. In this instance, as in the previous case, the ends of the wire are reduced in thickness sufficiently so that the overlapped portions have substantially the same dimension or diameter as the main body of the wire or rod 20. In Fig. 7 the division between the overlying or overlapped ends of the wire is visible from the edge of the buckle frame, while in the slight modification shown in Fig. 9 this division is apparent from the face of the buckle; otherwise the constructions are the same. Since, however, this part of the buckle is ordinarily covered by the leather strap or other part to which it is fastened, the buckle presents no unsightly features to the eyes of the beholder. Attention is, therefore, directed to the simplicity of the buckle and the resulting economy of manufacture, the strength of the structure, however, not being reduced or minimized for the sake of either simplicity or economy.

Although we have described in detail the several features which characterize the three forms of buckles illustrated, it is to be understood that our invention is not limited and restricted to these structural details, which may be considerably modified without departure from the substance or essence of our invention which is set forth in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A buckle having the ends of its frame overlapped to form a tongue seat and bent laterally at each side of said seat to retain the tongue in position, and a tongue having one

end bent around said overlapped portions between the lateral projections, substantially as described.

2. A buckle having the ends of its frame of reduced thickness, overlapped to form a tongue seat, and bent laterally at each side of said seat to retain the tongue in position, and a tongue having one end bent around said overlapped portions between the lateral projections, substantially as described.

3. A buckle having the ends of its frame overlapped to form a tongue seat and bent around one another at each side of the seat to hold the ends together and retain the tongue in position, and a tongue bent around said

overlapped portions forming the tongue seat, substantially as described.

4. A buckle having the ends of its frame of reduced thickness, overlapped to form a tongue seat, and bent around one another at each side of the seat to hold the ends together and retain the tongue in position, and a tongue bent around said overlapped portions forming the tongue seat substantially as described.

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