

W. P. GELABERT.
BUCKLE.
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943,870.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Fig. 1.

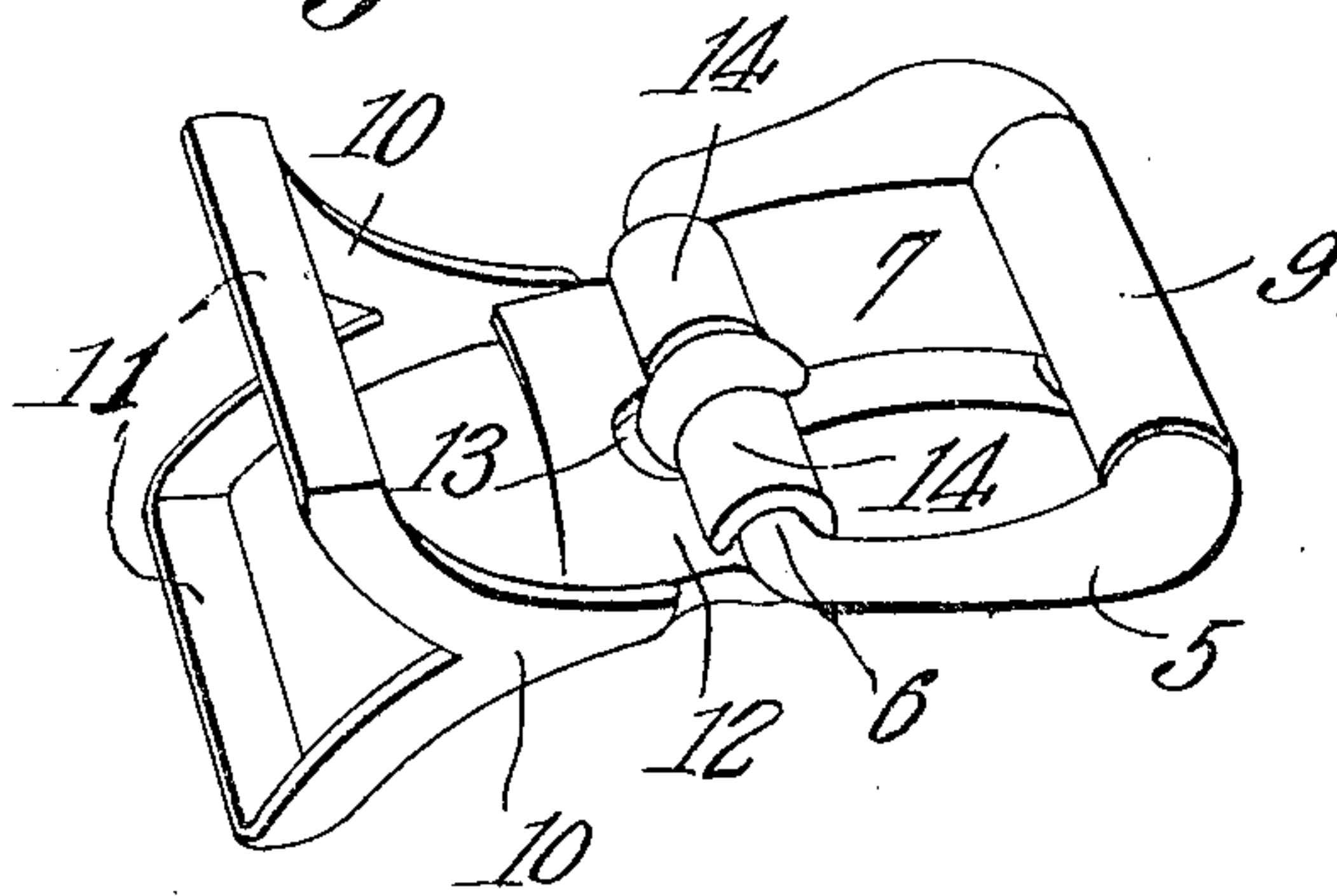
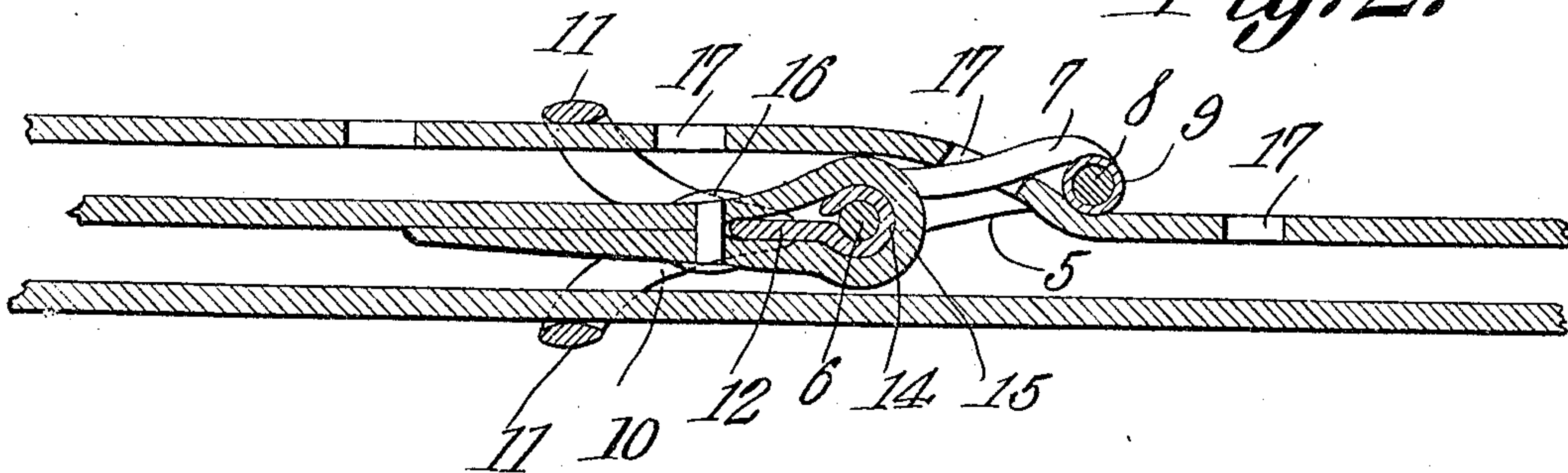


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

E. J. Munnell
H. G. Smith

William P. Gelabert. Inventor

By *C. A. Snow & Co.* Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM P. GELABERT, OF FULTON, MISSOURI.

BUCKLE.

943,870.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. GELABERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fulton, in the county of Callaway and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an improved construction of billet loop of that class which comprise a twin loop and a buckle and where, in ordinary loops of this class, the billet strap is connected directly with the buckle, the present invention contemplates a direct connection between the twin loop proper and the buckle and further contemplates a connection of the billet strap with the loop and buckle in such manner as to obviate wear of this strap. Such straps, as heretofore stated, are ordinarily connected directly to the tongue bar of the buckle by being passed therearound and riveted to form a loop receiving the said bar, but inasmuch as the tongue bar of such a buckle is small in diameter, quite a sharp bend is produced in the billet strap and in time the strap will crack and become worn at the said bend and eventually becomes detached from the buckle. Furthermore, in this class of buckle, the billet strap is connected directly with the buckle and the loop which passes around the tongue bar of the buckle receives one of the bars of the twin loop so that a strain is exerted upon the loop in the strap in excess of that which would otherwise be exerted.

In view of the disadvantages to be found in the present forms of billet loops, as above noted, it is the object of the present invention to not only protect the loop from wear at its point of connection with the buckle but to provide against a sharp bend being formed in the billet strap when looped around the tongue bar of the buckle, and, further, to directly connect the twin loop with the buckle so that a portion of the strain will be removed from the said strap at its point of connection with the buckle.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the buckle and loop embodying the present invention, and Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken medially through the same and showing the manner in which the billet strap is attached thereto.

In the drawings, the buckle of the device is indicated in general by the numeral 5

and includes the usual tongue bar 6 to which is pivoted the usual buckle tongue 7, designed to be engaged through the eyes of the billet strap. The buckle also includes the usual bar 8 carrying the anti-friction sleeve 9 with which the extremity of the said tongue 7 engages when the strap is passed through the buckle.

As shown in the drawings, there is connected with the buckle 5 a twin loop which includes the cheek pieces 10, substantially V-shaped in outline and having the extremities of the arms, or branches, of the V connected by the bars 11. The other terminals of the cheek pieces are connected by an integral web 12 and this web is bifurcated as indicated by the numeral 13 and has the tongues, formed by the bifurcations bent or stamped around the tongue bar 6 of the buckle 5 as indicated by the numeral 14 so as to pivotally connect the twin loop with the said bar of the buckle.

In assembling the billet or other similar strap with the buckle and loop above described, one end of the strap is folded to form a loop 15 which receives the bent tongues 14 of the twin loop. The loop 15 of the billet strap also receives the web 12 of the twin loop, it being understood of course that the bight of the loop is slotted or slit to receive the pivoted end of the tongue 7 of the buckle 5. Immediately beyond the web 12, the portions of the strap forming the loop are riveted as at 16 and the strands of the strap are passed between this looped end of the strap and the two bars 11 of the twin loop, one of the strands, the upper one shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, being provided with the usual eyes 17 as heretofore stated, for the engagement of the tongue 7 of the buckle, and being passed beneath the bar 8 of the said buckle.

From the foregoing description of the invention, it will be understood that inasmuch as the bent tongues 14 of the twin loop of the device pivot about the tongue bar 6 of the buckle 5, and the loop 15 at one end of the billet strap is secured about these tongues and receives the web 12 of the said twin loop so as to work with the loop, wear of the bight of the loop is effectually prevented, it being understood of course that this portion of the loop has no rubbing contact with any portion of the device itself but snugly embraces the said tongues 14, and web 12 of the twin loop. It will also be

understood that these tongues 14 being bent around the tongue bar 6 of the buckle, increase the diameter of this portion of the said buckle so that an acute or sharp bend
5 will not be formed in the looped end of the billet strap.

What is claimed is:—

A device of the class described comprising a buckle having a tongue bar, a tongue piv-
10 oted to the bar, a loop having a web portion which is bifurcated and has its furcations bent over and around the tongue bar, one to each side of the tongue thereon with their ends terminating against the web, and a

strap formed at its ends with a loop embrac- 15 ing the said furcations, the loop being formed with an opening for the passage of the tongue of the buckle, and rivets passed through the loop immediately adjacent the edge of the web opposite that edge in which 20 the furcations are formed.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM P. GELABERT.

Witnesses:

W. E. JAMESON,
R. L. SMITH.