A. SCHRENKEISEN.

SAFETY STRAP.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1913.

1,117,606. Patented Nov. 17, 1914.

Fig. 1.

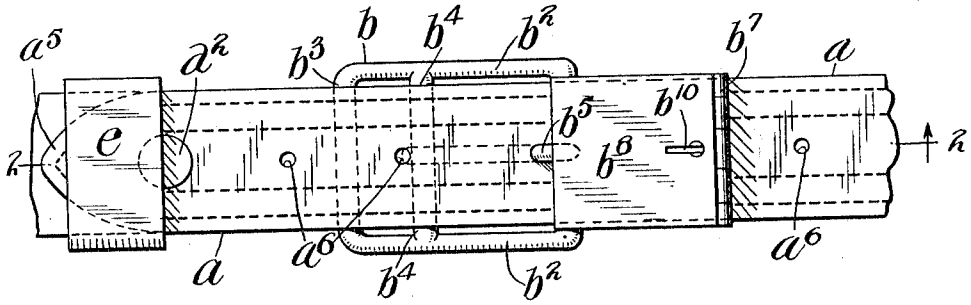


Fig. 2.

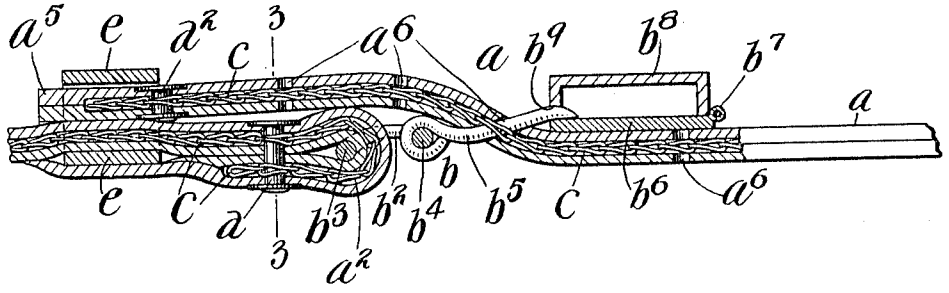


Fig. 3.

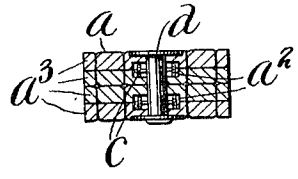


Fig. 4.

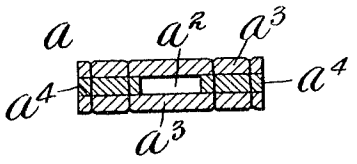


Fig. 5.

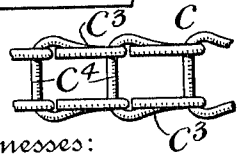
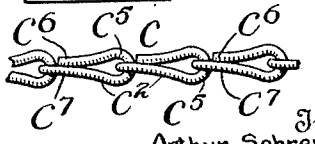


Fig. 6.



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SAFETY-STRAP.

1,117,606. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 17, 1914.

Application filed May 20, 1913. Serial No. 768,751.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR SCHRENKEISEN, a citizen of the United States, and residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Straps, of which the following is a specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to safety straps for use for the purpose of securing various articles against theft, such as for instance, in securing extra tires and the wheel cranks of automobiles or power driven vehicles thereto, or securing bundles or packages to automobiles or other vehicles, for locking or securing bicycles, push-carts and like vehicles against use or theft, and for many other and similar purposes; a further object being to provide a strap of the class specified which cannot be cut and which may also be used as a stirrup strap, hitching strap, bridle reins or lines and for other and similar purposes.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification of which the accompanying drawing forms a part, in which the separate parts of my invention are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which;—

Figure 1 is a plan view showing a strap made according to my invention and showing both ends thereof connected; Fig. 2 a longitudinal central sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 a partial section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 taken through the end portion of the strap with which the buckle is connected; Fig. 4 a transverse section of the strap and showing a modification of the construction shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 5 a plan view of a part of a chain which I employ, and; Fig. 6 a side view thereof.

In the drawing forming part of this specification, I have shown at a a strap made according to my invention with one end portion of which is connected a lock buckle b. The strap a is provided with a central longitudinal chamber a^2 through which is passed a chain c, and the buckle b and chain c are also parts of my invention.

The strap a, in the form of construction shown in Fig. 4, is composed of two similar side members a^3 between which are placed supplemental side straps a^4 which are approximately one-third of the width of the parts a^3, and this forms a central longitudinal chamber a^2, but in the construction shown in Fig. 3, the parts a^3 of the strap are cut out centrally and longitudinally to form the central chamber a^2, as clearly shown, it being understood that in Fig. 3, the strap is shown as folded, or of two thicknesses.

The buckle b comprises two parallel side bars b^2, a cross end bar b^3 and a transverse bar member b^4 with which the tongue b^5 is connected in the usual manner. The transverse bar member b^4 is closer to the end b^3 than to the other end of the buckle, and the opposite end of the buckle consists of a plate b^6 to the free end or edge of which is hinged, as shown at b^7, a lock casing b^8 the free edge of which is provided with a recess b^9 adapted to receive the end of the tongue b^5 of the buckle. The parts b^6 and b^8 form the casing of a lock the interior of which is provided with any suitable lock mechanism, not shown, and adapted to be operated by a key passed through a slot b^{10} in the top of the lock casing.

One end of the strap a is connected with the buckle b in the usual manner, said end being passed around the end bar b^3 of the buckle, and a rivet d is passed therethrough, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, and adjacent to the end of the strap with which the buckle is connected, said strap is provided with the usual loop keeper e through which, in practice, the free end a^5 of the strap may be passed.

The chain c is passed through the entire length of the strap and is folded therewith through the buckle, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, and both parts of the strap, after being passed through the buckle, are secured together by the rivet d which passes through the links of the chain, and another rivet d^2 is passed through the free end portion of the strap and through one of the links of the chain, and said free end portion of the strap is provided with spaced holes a^6 through which the tongue b^5 of the buckle may be passed, and these holes are arranged to correspond with the links of the chain, and the tongue b^5 of the buckle when passed through any of said holes will also pass through one of the links of the chain.

The chain c consists of similar links c^2 open at one end and each of which consists of parallel side members c^3 and transverse end members c^4. The side members c^3 are

formed into loops c^5 through which the end members c^4 are passed, and the sides c^6 of said links consist of two parts, one part c^6 being free and being folded on the other part c^7, and the parts c^6 of one link extend to the loop portions c^5 of another link, and in order to cut through the chain at any point, it would be necessary to cut through four thicknesses of the material of which the chain is composed.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the links of the chain employed are rectangular in form and have large openings separated only by the transverse end members c^4 of the links, and with this construction the chain does not interfere in any way with the passage of the tongue of the buckle therethrough, and the buckle tongue holes in the strap may be formed very close together or farther apart as may be desired, and a chain made in this manner may also be made very flat or thin and so as to fold closely together as in forming the loop for the buckle, and said chain will not interfere with the use of, or operation of the buckle, or the tongue thereof, and it will be understood that the strap may be made of any dimension and of any desired strength, and the chain may be made of any preferred material, preferably hard steel, so as to render the cutting thereof difficult, and the transverse cutting of a strap made in this manner cannot be accomplished with any ordinary knife or similar instrument that a party desiring to steal the article secured thereby might have in his possession.

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

A strap of the class described, comprising two strips, each of which is provided with a central longitudinally extending groove, said strips being connected together along their lateral edges with the grooves opposite one another to form a chamber, a chain in said chamber having its lateral edges engaging the side wall of said chamber for preventing lateral movement of the chain, said chain consisting of a plurality of links, each of which comprises a cross bar and two side bars, said side bars being bent back on themselves horizontally to form loops for engagement with the cross bar of an adjacent link, the backwardly bent portions extending to and engaging with the loops of another adjacent link for preventing longitudinal displacement of said links, and a buckle through which one end portion of the strap and chain is passed and secured, the free end portion of the strap being provided with longitudinally arranged buckle tongue holes, said buckle tongue holes registering with certain of the loops in the chain.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of the subscribing witnesses this 19th day of May 1913.

ARTHUR SCHRENKEISEN.

Witnesses:
C. MULREANY,
S. ANDREWS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."