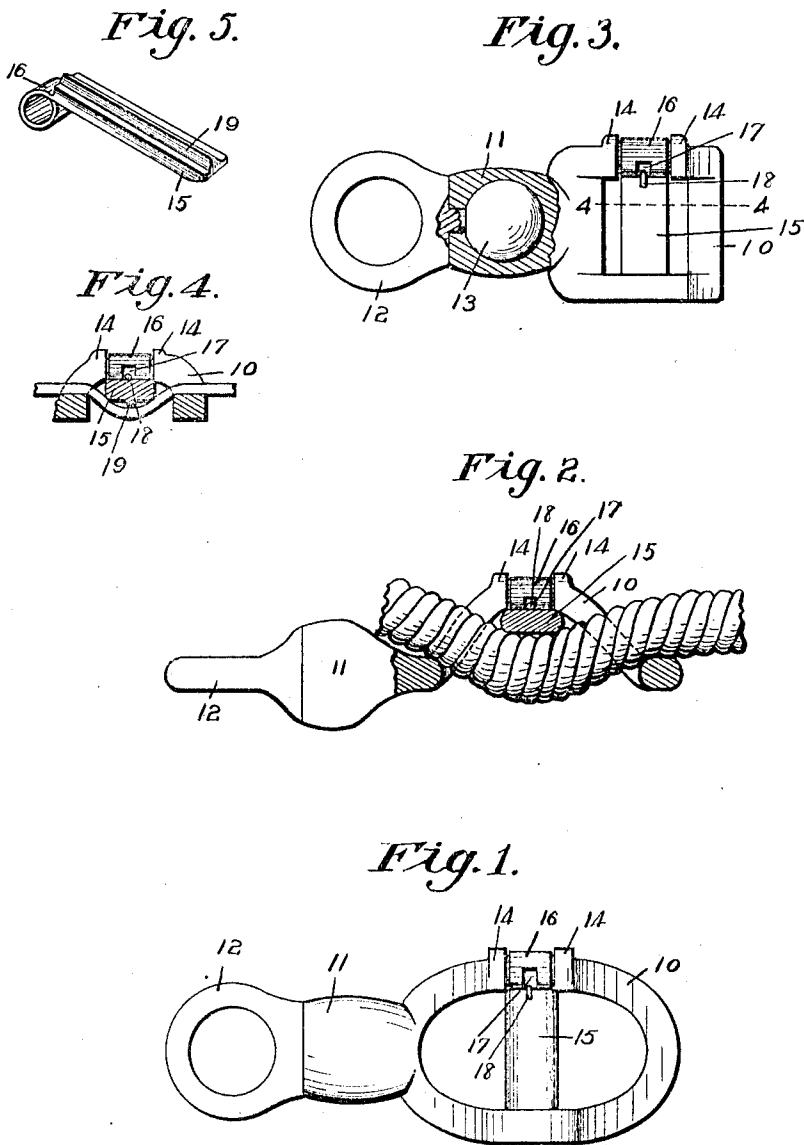


S. KVAM.
ROPE BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1909.

947,388.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIGVART KVAM, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

ROPE-BUCKLE.

947,388.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIGVART KVAM, a subject of the King of Norway, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented a certain new and useful Rope-Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a rope buckle of simple, durable and inexpensive construction, in which the buckle is firmly and securely held to the rope when the rope is tightly stretched and in which the buckle is prevented from slipping on the rope when the rope is slack.

A further object is to provide a buckle of this kind in which the buckle is firmly retained on the rope without the use of springs or other similar devices on the tongue.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the complete buckle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal, sectional view of same with a rope in position therein. Fig. 3 shows a plan view of a modified form of my improved buckle with part thereof broken away to show the swivel joint. Fig. 4 shows a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 shows a detail perspective view of the form of tongue used in connection with the buckle illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, the buckle comprises a body portion or frame which is substantially oval in shape and is indicated by the numeral 10. The sides of the frame are arched, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, so that the central portion of the frame stands in a plane above the end portions thereof. At one end of the frame 10 is a socket 11 and a ring 12 is pivotally connected with the socket 11 by means of a ball 13 as shown in Fig. 3, to thereby provide a swivel connection between the ring 12 and the frame of the buckle. One of the sides of the frame is provided with a rounded portion having lugs 14 at the opposite sides thereof. This rounded portion forms a journal for the tongue. The tongue member is indicated by the numeral 15 and is provided at one end with a collar 16 having a slot 17

therein. The said collar surrounds the journal at the side of the frame and a limiting pin 18 is extended through the slot 17 and fixed to the said journal. The other end of the tongue 15 is designed to rest upon the opposite side of the frame.

In practical use and assuming that the buckle is in the position shown in Fig. 2, then the lug is permitted to hang straight downwardly and a rope is extended through the ends of the buckle in a substantially straight line. Then the portion of the rope between the ends of the buckle is bent downwardly far enough to permit the tongue to swing upwardly to position resting against the opposite side of the frame. Then when the rope is drawn tight, it will securely clamp the tongue 15 against the frame. The parts are so shaped that the tongue will be wide enough to cause the rope to bind against the sides of the tongue and the adjacent portions of the ends of the frame, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, and the rope will be in position almost in a straight line. Obviously, when the rope is tightly stretched, the tongue will be firmly held in position and when the rope is slack, it will bind between the sides of the tongue and the adjacent portions of the frame in such a manner that the rope will not bend downwardly to any appreciable extent between the ends of the frame, and, therefore, the tongue can not become loosened. Therefore, by providing a buckle in which the tongue is arranged in a plane different from the ends of the frame, it is not necessary to use a spring for holding the tongue in position as the rope itself, by binding upon the tongue and frame and by being arranged in a substantially straight line, will itself hold the tongue in position without the use of springs, no matter whether the rope is stretched tight or is slack.

In the modified form shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, I have shown a buckle embodying my invention and especially adapted for use in connection with flat straps. In this buckle, the parts are proportioned so that a flat strap may be inserted in the frame and will engage the tongue and frame ends in the same manner that rope will engage the form of buckle shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In addition, I have provided, on one face of the tongue, a sharpened projection 19, which projection will engage the adjacent portion

of the strap and aid in preventing the strap from slipping longitudinally through the buckle.

It is obvious that all of the parts may be constructed of malleable castings and may be quickly and easily assembled and that on account of the absence of springs or other devices it will be strong and durable.

I claim as my invention.

10 An improved rope buckle, comprising a substantially oblong body portion having arched sides, a tongue pivoted to one of said sides and designed to engage the concave portion of the other side, said parts being so

arranged that when the convex portions of the sides are uppermost, the under surface of the tongue will be in a plane above the upper edges of the ends of the body portion, so that a rope may be extended through the buckle, over the ends of the body portion, and under the tongue, said rope being inclined downwardly between the ends of the body portion.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1908.

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Witnesses:

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