

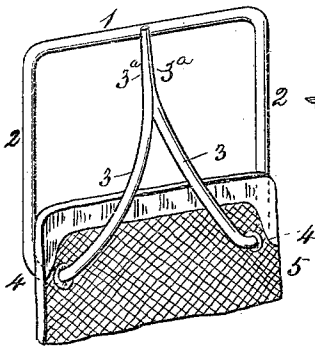
(No Model.)

J. BARKLEY.  
BUCKLE.

No. 491,462.

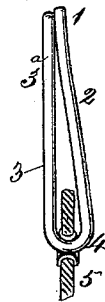
Patented Feb. 7, 1893.

*Fig. I.*

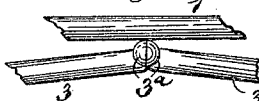


*Attest:*  
*George E. Cline*  
*Harry S. Potter.*

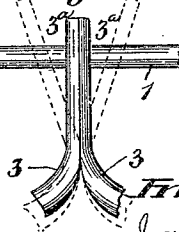
*Fig. II.*



*Fig. III.*



*Fig. IV.*



*Inventor:*

*James Barkley*  
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*Attys.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BARKLEY, OF CARLYLE, ILLINOIS.

## BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,462, dated February 7, 1893.

Application filed November 28, 1891. Serial No. 413,429. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES BARKLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carlyle, in the county of Clinton and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This buckle is formed of a single piece of wire comprising the loop and the tongue. The wire is bent in such a manner as to pass through the strap or other object to which it is applied and thus is adapted for attachment  
15 without stitching or equivalent means. The features regarded as novel are set forth in the claim.

Figure I is a front perspective view of my improved buckle showing the two ends separably fitted together at the extremity to form  
20 a single separable tongue and showing it attached to a strap. Fig. II is a view looking toward the edge of the buckle, and showing it attached to an object. Fig. III is a detail  
25 view on a larger scale showing a top view of the tongue in normal position. Fig. IV is a front view thereof showing the extremities of the tongue expanded.

The loop has a central part or cross-bar 1,  
30 and side parts or side bars 2. The ends 3 of the wire extend to the part 1 and form the tongue of the buckle passing through the strap, near to their end, and bearing, when in use, against the part 1 of the loop. Between  
35 the central part 1 and the side parts 2 and the ends 3 the wire is curved at 4 in such a way as to be adapted to pass through the object 5 to which the buckle is attached, so as to dispense with stitching or with the folding of  
40 the object around any part of the buckle. The planes of the bends 4 are inclined at about forty five degrees (more or less) with the plane of the loop, so that these parts may pass through simple perforations or eyelets in the

material or object to which the buckle is at- 45  
tached. Consequently in attaching the buckle to a strap, a garment or other object it is only needed to pass the ends through it. If the object is leather, simple eyes may be punched  
50 or otherwise formed. If the object is woven material an eyelet may be used to form the hole without cutting the material and the hole, may, if preferred, be strengthened by stitching or a metal eyelet as seen in Figs. I and II.

The elasticity of the buckle allows the ends 55  
to be sprung away from the loop sufficiently to pass them through the eyes and for admission of the strap. The two ends are brought together at the extremities 3<sup>a</sup> so as to form a single tongue, their extremities being  
60 preferably made semicircular in section so that they will lie flat together and form a round tongue, as shown in Fig. III.

By pressing the sides of the buckle toward each other the extremities as shown in dotted  
65 lines in Fig. IV will be caused to ride on each other and to protrude farther over the central part so that it will appear that when unusual strain is applied the more securely will the tongue be held. 70

I propose to make the buckle of spring brass and steel wire, but I do not confine myself to any special material.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and  
75 desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

A buckle formed of a single piece of wire, with a cross-bar 1, the side-bars 2, the bends 4, and the ends 3 extending from the bends having extremities 3<sup>a</sup> riding on each other  
80 and forming a single tongue projecting over the cross-bar; the points of the ends spreading when the strain is brought to bear on the bends, substantially as described.

JAMES BARKLEY.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,  
E. S. KNIGHT.