

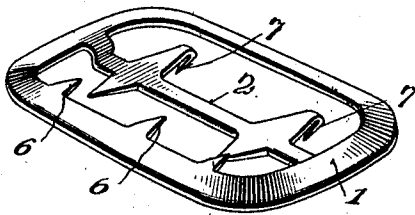
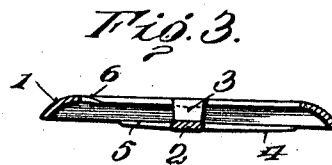
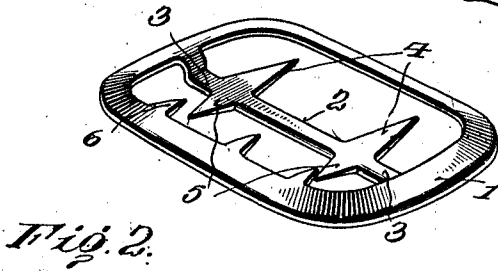
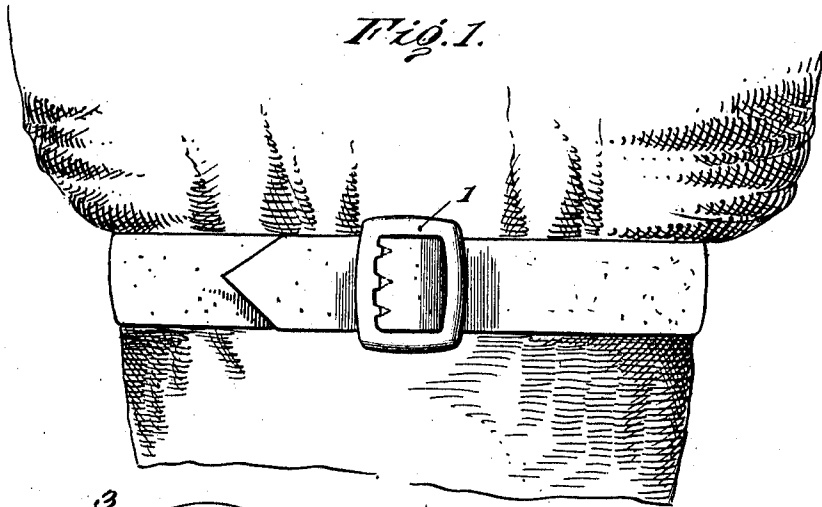
M. COHEN.

BUCKLE.

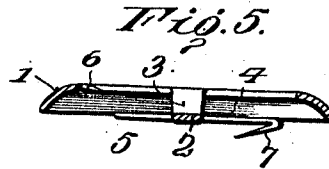
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989,121.

Patented Apr. 11, 1911



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS COHEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BUCKLE.

989,121.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 11, 1911.

Application filed March 25, 1910. Serial No. 551,564.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MORRIS COHEN, citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in garment buckles, and one of the objects of the invention is a simple, durable and efficient construction of buckle which may be easily attached to a garment and securely held thereon without the necessity of sewing, the present invention being designed particularly for use in connection with the leg straps of knee pants, although applicable for other uses generally. And the invention also has for its object, a device of this character which may be cheaply manufactured and stamped out of a sheet of metal by the use of a single die, practically all of the parts being made by one operation, one operation being entirely sufficient in the form of the invention which is first hereinafter described, and at most only two operations being necessary in the modified form which will be subsequently described.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions, arrangements and combinations of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a view illustrating one application of my improved buckle; Fig. 2 is a perspective view thereof; Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the buckle; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modification; and, Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view of the modification.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

In that embodiment of the invention illustrated in Fig. 1 the numeral 1 designates the frame of my improved buckle, said frame being of any desired shape or outline and with any desired configuration, the same

being substantially rectangular in the present instance.

2 designates the cross bar of the device which is preferably formed integrally with the frame 1 at points mid-way of the end bars of the frame, the said cross-bar 2 being slightly offset at its ends as indicated at 3 so that practically the entire cross bar will lie in a plane slightly below the plane of the frame.

The cross bar 2 is formed with two pairs of prongs. The prongs of each pair are laterally spaced from each other as shown. One pair of prongs designated 4 projects substantially perpendicularly from the cross bar 2 in a plane substantially parallel with the frame 1, while the other pair of prongs designated 5 projects in a corresponding manner in the opposite direction from prongs 4 preferably directly opposite said prongs. It is to be particularly noted that the prongs 4 are longer than the prongs 5.

6 designates a plurality of relatively short spurs that are projected inwardly from one end bar of the frame 1, above the plane of the adjacent prongs 5, as clearly illustrated in the drawing, these spurs being employed to add resistance to the material inserted between them and the prongs 5.

From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawings, the operation of my improved buckle will be apparent.

In attaching the buckle, to the garment, the prongs 4 are caused to penetrate the goods until the latter reach the cross bar 2, and the prongs 5 are then caused to penetrate the goods also. As the prongs 4 are longer than the prongs 5, it will be impossible to accidentally detach the buckle, as the pull and pressure is always in the direction of the prongs 5.

If desired, the relatively long prongs 4 may be bent laterally so as to produce a hooked formation as indicated at 7 in Figs. 4 and 5.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a very simple buckle which may be easily attached to any portion of a garment and which will be securely held in place without the necessity of sewing, and that the buckle may be very cheaply manufactured, as it may be formed by a single operation of one die, so far as that form of the invention

illustrated in Fig. 1 is concerned, and formed substantially in one operation as regards that form illustrated in Fig. 4, for it requires but slight lateral pressure to bend the prongs so as to produce the hooks 7.

In explanation of the reason for having the prongs 4 of greater length than the prongs 5, the following example of applying the buckle is given: The teeth or prongs 4 are first inserted in the material to which the buckle is to be attached, said prongs being inserted their full length up to the cross bar 2. When the prongs 4 have thus been inserted, the prongs 5 are inserted by pushing the buckle in the direction of the prongs 5. Thus when the prongs 5 are fully inserted into the material up to the cross-bar 2, it is obvious that the goods on the prongs 4 will securely tend to hold the buckle in the material, both sets of prongs 4 and 5, being engaged with the goods. The pull or pressure is always in the direction of the prongs 5, and as these are the shorter prongs, it is obvious that the buckle will not become accidentally detached.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, the herein described buckle, consisting of a frame embodying side bars, and end bars, a cross bar extending across the frame with its

ends connected to the side bars of the frame at points substantially mid-way of the length of said side bars, the cross bar being disposed throughout its length below the plane of the frame, and two pairs of prongs projecting perpendicularly from the cross bar, the prongs of each pair being disposed in laterally spaced relation to each other, the prongs extending in a plane parallel to the plane of the frame, the prongs of one pair being set directly opposite the prongs of the opposite pair, and one pair of prongs being longer than the other pair.

2. As a new article of manufacture the herein described buckle consisting of a frame embodying side-bars, end bars, and a cross-bar, the cross-bar being formed on opposite sides with oppositely extending prongs, the prongs on one side of the bar being longer than the prongs on the opposite side of the bar, and the end-bar of the frame next to the shorter prongs being formed on its inner edge with a plurality of spurs lying above the plane of said shorter prongs.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MORRIS COHEN. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

LOUIS M. PICKER,  
REBECCA GINZBURG.