

No. 843,434.

PATENTED FEB. 5, 1907.

I. BLUM.
BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1906.

Fig. 1.

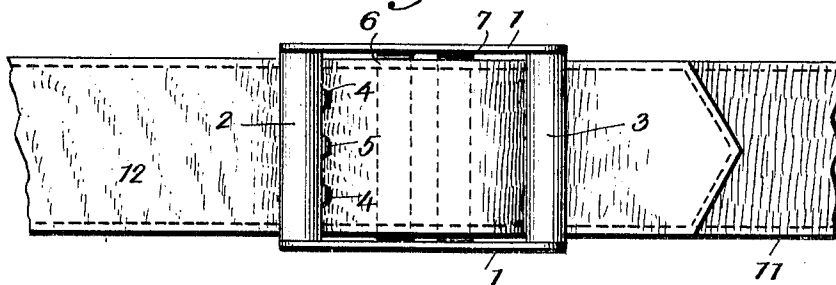


Fig. 2.

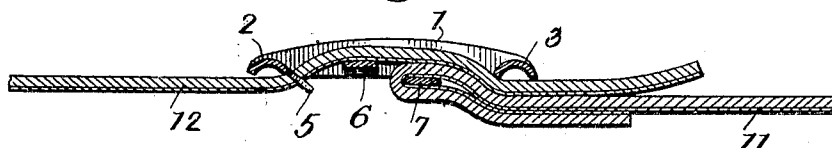


Fig. 3.

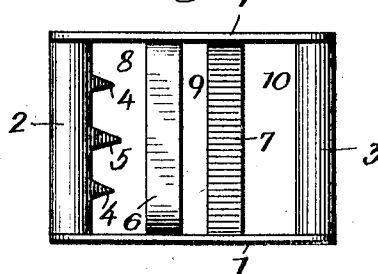
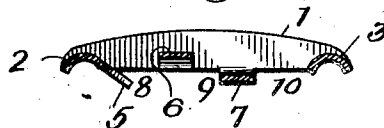


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC BLUM, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO ALMA MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, A CORPORATION OF MARYLAND.

BUCKLE.

No. 843,434.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 5, 1907.

Application filed October 10, 1906. Serial No. 338,252.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC BLUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore city, in the State of Maryland, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

A relatively inconspicuous, simple, and easily-adjustable buckle for use in connecting the straps of trousers, vests, and other wearing-apparel, and other articles is demanded by the trade, and many buckles having these objects in view have been produced and have met with more or less success. The old-fashion buckle having a bow and pivoted tongues has been most generally used; but there is a decided preference for a buckle having no movable parts, and this present invention is of this last-mentioned character.

The invention consists of a rigid one-piece buckle, preferably struck up out of sheet-steel, having flanged sides, concavo-convex end bars, and oppositely-deflected flat cross-bars, one of the end bars having several fixed and rearwardly-projecting teeth, an intermediate tooth being longer than the others, so as to insure positive engagement with the strap, the cross-bar next to the teeth being elevated or deflected toward the front of the buckle, so as to bend the strap sufficiently to insure the engagement of the teeth with the strap, and the other cross-bar being depressed or deflected rearwardly, so as to compensate for the thicknesses of the strap sewed to it and the other strap which is passed over it, the end bars being curved so as to bite the strap, and thus prevent its accidental slipping, and the sides being elevated to form a sort of trough within which the straps are held against lateral displacement, adjustment being effected by disengaging the strap from the teeth and pulling it lengthwise in the desired direction to lengthen or shorten the connection, as required, and again engaging the strap with the teeth to fix the adjustment.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a plan view of the buckle and strap members. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the parts of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan

view of the buckle detached. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the buckle detached.

All of the views are on a large scale.

The sides 1 are of a height above the back base-line sufficient to constitute flanges, said sides standing up at right angles to the end bars and cross-bars. The end bars 2 and 3, connecting the sides, are convex on the face and concave on the back, so as to insure strength and present, respectively, a pleasing finish and strap-engaging edges. The end bar 2 has the rearwardly-projecting teeth 4 and 5, the intermediate tooth 5 being longer than the others to insure positive engagement with the strap as the latter is impaled upon the teeth. The cross-bar 6 next to the toothed end bar is deflected forwardly or elevated, and the cross-bar 7 is deflected rearwardly or depressed. These cross-bars are flat, so as to reduce thickness or bulk of buckle and straps when applied. Between the several bars are the slots or openings 8, 9, and 10.

In using the buckle one end of a strap 11 is passed under end bar 3, then through slot 10, and over cross-bar 7, and then rearwardly through slot 9 and bent back upon itself and sewed or fastened down upon itself to secure the buckle in place. The other strap 12 is passed under end bar 2, then forwardly through slot 8 and engaged with the teeth 4 and 5, and then bent over cross-bar 6 and over the looped end of strap 11, and then under the end bar 3. These straps are confined thus in adjusted position and are held against lateral displacement by the side flanges 1. When further adjustment is required, the strap 12 is drawn out sufficiently to free it from the teeth, and then moved longitudinally to a new adjustment, and again pulled into engagement with the teeth. When in engagement with the teeth, the strap is held from working loose by its being bent over the elevated cross-bar 6 and under the end bar 3.

Thus a very inconspicuous, simple, and easily-adjustable buckle is provided and one which may be made in one piece from sheet metal. When in use, only the end bars appear with any prominence, and the sides are so thin as not to attract notice.

The buckle is especially adapted for the

side straps of trousers and may also be used on knee-pants, for garters, suspenders, neckwear, vests, backstraps of trousers, and upon other articles.

5 What I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a buckle having flange-like sides, concavo-convex end bars, one of which end bars is provided with rearwardly-projecting teeth of
10 different length, an elevated, flat cross-bar next to the toothed end bar, and a depressed

flat cross-bar between the elevated cross-bar and the other end bar, the end bars and cross-bars being separated by slots, the whole adapted for use substantially as described. 15

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of October, A. D. 1906.
ISAAC BLUM.

Witnesses:

THOS. H. FITCHETT,
WALTER WARNER.