Oct. 18, 1938. B. SCUDERI ET AL 2,133,482

COVERING METAL BUCKLES AND THE LIKE

Filed Jan. 29, 1937

Fig. 2.

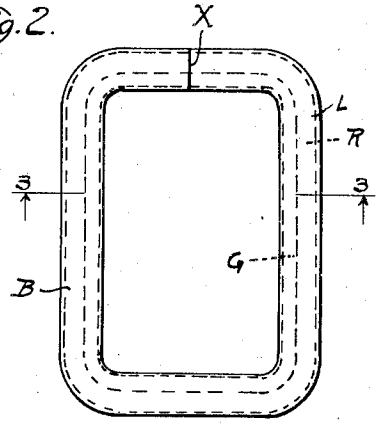


Fig. 1.

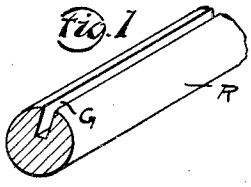


Fig. 7.

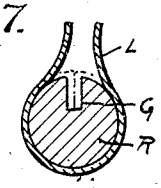


Fig. 3.

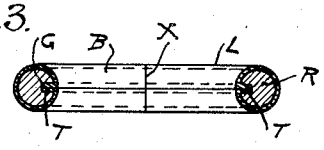


Fig. 8.

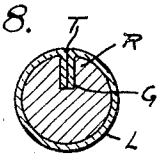


Fig. 4.

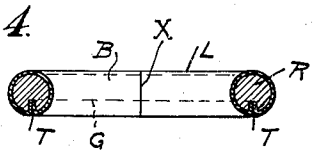


Fig. 6.

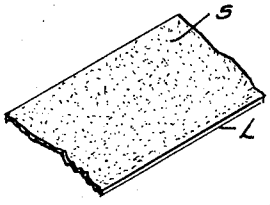


Fig. 5.

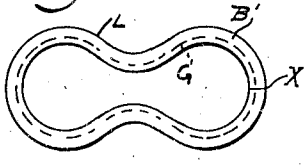
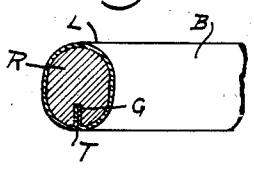


Fig. 9.



INVENTORS:
Benedict Scuderi,
Charles Callari.

By Harold D. Penney ATTORNEY

Patented Oct. 18, 1938

2,133,482

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,133,482

COVERING METAL BUCKLES AND THE LIKE

Benedict Scuderi, Bayonne, N. J., and Charles Callari, New York, N. Y.

Application January 29, 1937, Serial No. 122,956

5 Claims. (Cl. 29—3)

The present invention relates to an improvement in a method of covering articles of manufacture with flexible coverings, and more especially relates to the covering of metal buckle forms, frames and the like with ornamental coverings such as leather, fabrics and the like.

The principal feature of the present improvement lies in the provision of means whereby a rigid or semi-rigid body may be ornamentally covered, without sewing the covering thereover, and comprises the provision of means on the article itself whereby it in part, cooperates to hold the covering thereon, after it has been applied thereto.

It will be apprehended that modifications may be made in the structure herein without departing from the spirit hereof or the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a short length of rod or bar, preferably metallic, with a holding kerf or slot therein;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a covered buckle blank, enlarged;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing a slight modification of structure over Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a buckle frame of a modified design;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a fragment of a strip of covering material;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view of a piece of bar material showing it in a step of being covered;

Fig. 8 shows the section completely covered; and

Fig. 9 is a perspective view, in section of a bar of unlike cross-section over that of the other sectionally shown figures.

It is customary in the making of buckles and parts thereof for personal wear, especially, of various shapes, sizes and materials. Some of these parts and frames are made of molded phenolic condensation compounds of various colors, others are made of stamped metals and others are made of metal and have the desired fabric or leather coverings sewed thereon.

The present improvement is directed to fabric or leather covered articles for buckles, buckle frames and like parts especially wherein the said articles are made of metal or other rigid material either stamped, formed, moulded or pressed to desired outline.

In the present instance the buckle frames of Figs. 2 and 5, are formed from a, preferably, metal rod or strip, R, Fig. 1, which is grooved longitudinally, as at G, and which is cut to desired length and bent into the desired form, with the ends abutting as at X, Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The groove or kerf G in the rod R, is cut therein before bending the rod into shape.

In bending the rod, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, it is so formed that the kerf is located within the inner confines of the frame and is continuous and in one plane.

After the frame has been bent to desired outline as disclosed in Figs. 2 and 5 a strip of covering material L, of suitable nature and length is coated on one face with a cement, indicated by the stippling S, Fig. 6, and when the cement has set, suitably the covering material is mounted on the frame in such a manner that the edges of the strip, when the strip is finally folded around the frame, come adjacent to the kerf G, about as shown in Fig. 7, after which the extending edges are firmly tucked into the kerf G, as at T, Figs. 3 and 8, the ends of the strip matching at X, Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. After the cement has completely set the covering is firmly anchored to the frame.

As thus made up, the seam of the inside attachment of the covering as shown at T, in Figs. 2, 3 and 8 is not obviously visible.

In other forms of frame, as in Fig. 4, the grooved or kerfed frame blank R may be so bent, that the kerf G and lap seam T appear at the rear face of the frame and the edges of the covering strip L are protectively tucked into the kerf G, as at T, Figs. 4 and 9.

As disclosed above, the tucking of the cemented edges of the strip L into the kerf G, draws the covering material taut about the rod R, and after the cement has permanently set, the concealed protected edges of strip L may not be inadvertently stripped during use from the rod R, and thus permit the commencement of disintegration of the covering.

Other forms cross-section, in the metal frame bar stock, may be used, other than those shown in Figs. 1 and 9, and the bent forms and contours of the buckle frames and parts may have a wider variety of forms than those illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

What is claimed is:

1. A covered buckle or the like comprising a substantially rectangular frame formed of a solid round bendable rod having therein a narrow continuous longitudinal kerf in one plane of the frame; and a flexible leather or fabric strip cemented around said rod throughout the frame,

the margins of said strip being tucked into, and cemented in, said kerf from end to end thereof in contact with each other; the thickness of the kerf being just twice the thickness of the strip, whereby the kerf is entirely closed by said margins, the fabric completely closing and hiding the kerf; the cross-sectional area of said solid round rod being many times the cross-sectional area of the kerf, whereby said rod may be easily bent to sharp cornered shapes without wrinkling the rod.

2. A method of making buckle frames and the like consisting in bending a length of rod, having a longitudinal kerf therein, to the desired final shape of the frame to be made; applying adhesive to a strip of pliable covering material; adhering said adhesive and strip around the bent rod; finally tucking the margins of said strip into the kerf and allowing the adhesive to set when the strip and frame are in final shape.

3. A method of making buckle frames and the like consisting in first cutting a narrow longitudinal kerf in a flexible solid metallic rod; cutting a desired length of said rod; then bending said length of rod to the desired final shape of the frame to be made, with said kerf located in a single plane at the rear of the frame; applying adhesive to a strip of limp covering material; having a thickness about equal to half the width of the kerf; adhering said adhesive and strip around the bent rod; finally tucking the margins of said strip into the kerf in contact with each other, to fill, conceal and protect the kerf and margins, and smooth the strip on the rod; and allowing the adhesive to set when the strip and frame are in final shape.

4. A method of making buckle frames and the like consisting in providing a narrow longitudinal kerf in a metalic rod; then bending said rod to the desired final shape of the frame to be made, with said kerf located at the interior of the frame in the middle plane of the frame; applying adhesive to a strip of limp covering material having a thickness about equal to half the width of the kerf; adhering said adhesive and strip to the bent rod; tucking the margins of said strip into the kerf in contact with each other, to fill, conceal and protect the kerf and margins, and smooth the strip on the rod; and allowing the adhesive to set when the strip and frame are in final shape.

5. A method of making a substantially rectangular buckle frames and the like consisting in first cutting a narrow longitudinal kerf in a solid round metallic rod adapted to be easily bent in any direction by hand; cutting a desired length of said rod; then bending said length of rod to the desired final shape of the rectangular frame to be made, with said kerf located in a single plane of the frame; said rod being solid and round and having a cross-sectional area about 13 times the cross-sectional area of the kerf, whereby said rod may be easily bent to the rectangular shape without wrinkling the rod; applying adhesive to a strip of flexible covering material having a thickness about equal to half the width of the kerf; adhering said adhesive and strip around the bent rod; finaly tucking the margins of said strip into the kerf in contact with each other, to fill, conceal and protect the kerf and margins, and smooth the strip on the rod; and allowing the adhesive to set when the strip and frame are in final shape; the rod being completely shaped before adhering the fabric, thereby avoiding marring of the fabric during the shaping.

BENEDICT SCUDERI.
CHARLES CALLARI.