

C. E. PETERSON.

CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 18, 1912.

1,056,211.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

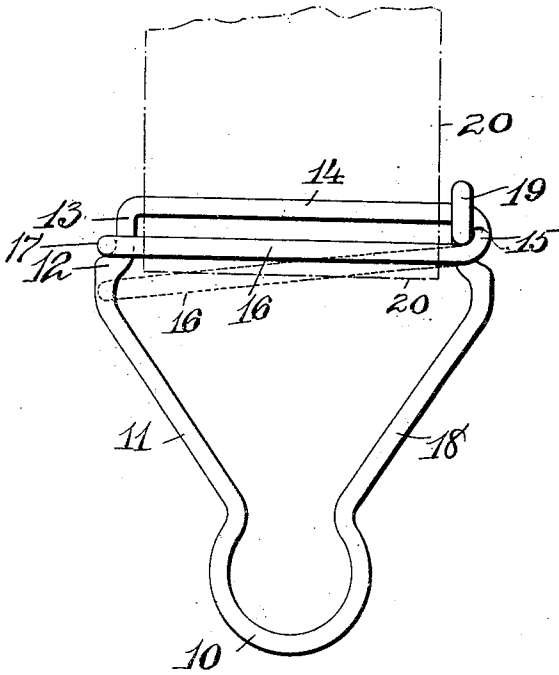


Fig. 1

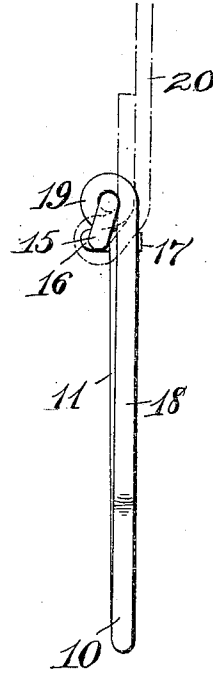


Fig. 2

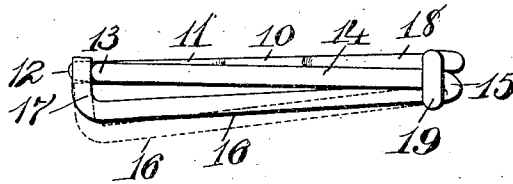


Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

M. A. Johnson
C. E. Peterson

INVENTOR

Carl E. Peterson,

BY

J. H. Campfield
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL E. PETERSON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CLASP.

1,056,211.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

Application filed October 18, 1912. Serial No. 726,454.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL E. PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

15 This invention relates to a buckle which is designed to provide an easy means for placing a strap in the buckle, and is particularly designed for use in overalls and similar garments where the strain on the strap binds the buckle to it, the other end of the buckle being adapted to be attached to a garment in the usual manner. This buckle is in the nature of an improvement on the construction of buckle patented by me 25 on Dec. 31, 1907, No. 875,102.

The buckle is constructed so that the locking strands, that is, the parallel strands under and over which the end of the strap is passed, can be snapped together to be in operative position, and can also be held somewhat separated so as to widen the space between them and hold them apart while the strap is being inserted or removed.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

35 Figure 1 is a front view of the buckle showing a strap in broken lines and the open position of the swinging strand being shown in dotted outline. Fig. 2 is a side view of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a top view of the buckle with the swinging strand shown in its open position in dotted outline.

40 The device is preferably made of one piece of wire which is formed into a loop 10 or any structure that would be adapted to receive a button or similar fastening means, in fact, it can be formed into any shape that permits its attachment to a garment, such as to the waist-band or back of a pair of overalls. The wire from the loop 10 extends up on one side into a first strand 11 which extends upwardly and is provided with the shoulder 12, which shoulder is formed by bending the wire inward sharply and then upwardly as at 13. The first strand then 55 extend across the buckle in the form of a

transverse strand 14 which is bent back upon itself at the loop 15 and then forms a swinging strand 16 which has its end bent to form an L-shaped end 17, the second 60 strand 18 extending up from the loop 10 and being bent around the transverse strand 14 and forming the eye 19 to act as a fulcrum to the swinging strand 16 and also to hold the transverse strand 14 in fixed position 65 relative to the rest of the buckle. The dotted position of the swinging strand, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, is the normal position of the swinging strand 16, that is, it is drawn down and out from the position 70 shown in Fig. 1 in full lines and has the end of the L-shaped end 17 resting against the strand 11, thereby holding the transverse strand 14 and the swinging strand 16 somewhat separated. 75

The buckle when used needs to be fastened to a strap 20, and in order to fasten the strap it is threaded through the buckle as shown in the drawing, that is, with the swinging strand 16 in its normal position 80 shown in dotted outlines in Figs. 1 and 3, the strap 20 is fed from the back of the buckle underneath the swinging strand, then over the swinging strand toward the back, and under the transverse strand 14. 85 By a pressure of the thumb on the end of the swinging strand 16 the swinging strand and the transverse strand are placed in substantially parallel relation, and the L-shaped end 17 of the swinging strand 16 snaps over 90 the shoulder 12 and is held in position by the spring action of the swinging strand, this spring action having a tendency to throw the L-shaped end downward, and the shoulder acting as a stop, holds the strand 95 in place. In the case of a thin strap, an upward jerk on the strap will pull the swinging strand 16 to its locked or gripping position.

100 The buckle is cheap to make, and overcomes some difficulties of the prior buckle, and provides a means for quickly undoing the end of a strap from the buckle and getting it clear of the buckle, which is necessary sometimes as when a garment on which the 105 buckle is used is to be laundered.

This buckle, when it is provided with a strap and the L-shaped end 17 is hooked over the shoulder 12, securely holds the strap in place and also binds itself to the strap so that if the buckle is on the loose end of a strap, any dangling or whipping of the

strap will not cause or permit the buckle to fly off the end of the strap.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

- 5 1. A buckle comprising a securing means at the bottom and having a first strand extending therefrom with a shoulder near its top, the first strand being bent into a transverse strand, a second strand extending
10 from the securing means and embracing the transverse strand to hold it rigid, the transverse strand being bent beyond the second strand into a swinging strand with an L-shaped end, the L-shaped end being adapted
15 to lie against the first strand to hold the transverse strand and swinging strand apart and to also snap onto the shoulder to hold the last-mentioned strands substantially parallel.
- 20 2. A buckle comprising a piece of wire bent into a loop and extending upward on

one side into a first strand with a shoulder near its top, the first strand being bent into a transverse strand, a second strand extending from the loop and formed into an eye 25 embracing the transverse strand to hold it rigid, the transverse strand being bent beyond the second strand into a swinging strand with an L-shaped end, the L-shaped end being adapted to lie against the first 30 strand to hold the transverse strand and swinging strand apart and to also snap onto the shoulder to hold the last-mentioned strands substantially parallel.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, 35 I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of October, 1912.

CARL E. PETERSON.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CAMFIELD,
M. A. JOHNSON.