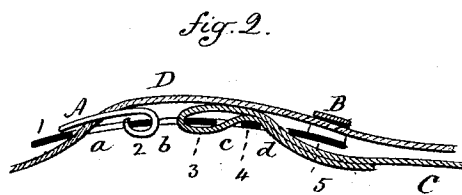
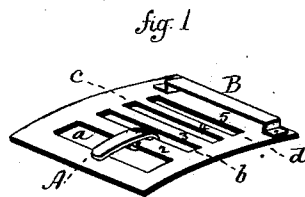


J. LINES.
Buckle.

No. 163,500.

Patented May 18, 1875.



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
C. V. Forbes

John Lines
Inventor
By Atty.
John S. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LINES, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SMITH & GRIGGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUCKLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,500**, dated May 18, 1875; application filed November 23, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LINES, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Buckle; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, perspective view; Fig. 2, transverse section enlarged, and showing the manner of attaching the straps.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buckles more especially designed for shoes; and the invention consists in a plate in which are several slots, and on one of the extreme slots is a hinged tongue, and upon the other extreme is a loop above the plate, into which to tuck the free end of the strap, all as more fully hereinafter described.

From a sheet of metal I cut a blank of the size of the buckle, and form longitudinal slots *a b c d*. This leaves bars 1 2 3 4 5. On one of the bars, 2—that is, one next the outside—I hinge a tongue, A, and over the opposite outer bar, 5, I attach a loop, B. This completes the buckle. To attach the buckle to the end

of one strap C, pass the end beneath the bar 5 over the bars 3 and 4, back beneath the bar 3, over the bar 4, and beneath the bar 5. This brings the end under the strap, and by this interlacing the friction upon the strap firmly secures the buckle to the strap. The free end D of the strap is perforated to receive the tongue, and is passed beneath the bar 1, up over the bar 2, the tongue inserted in one of the perforations, and then the end passed through the loop D, as seen in Fig. 2.

This construction of the loop that is over the bar 5 allows the end to be tucked with much greater facility than through a slot in the plate, as in the usual construction of plate-buckles.

I claim—

The herein-described buckle, consisting of a sheet-metal plate, slotted to form the several bars, all of which are in substantially the same plane with the frame, the tongue A hinged to one of the bars, and with the loop B, at the end opposite the tongue, directly over the bar 5, all substantially as specified.

JOHN LINES.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. COWELL,
EDWD. HUNT.