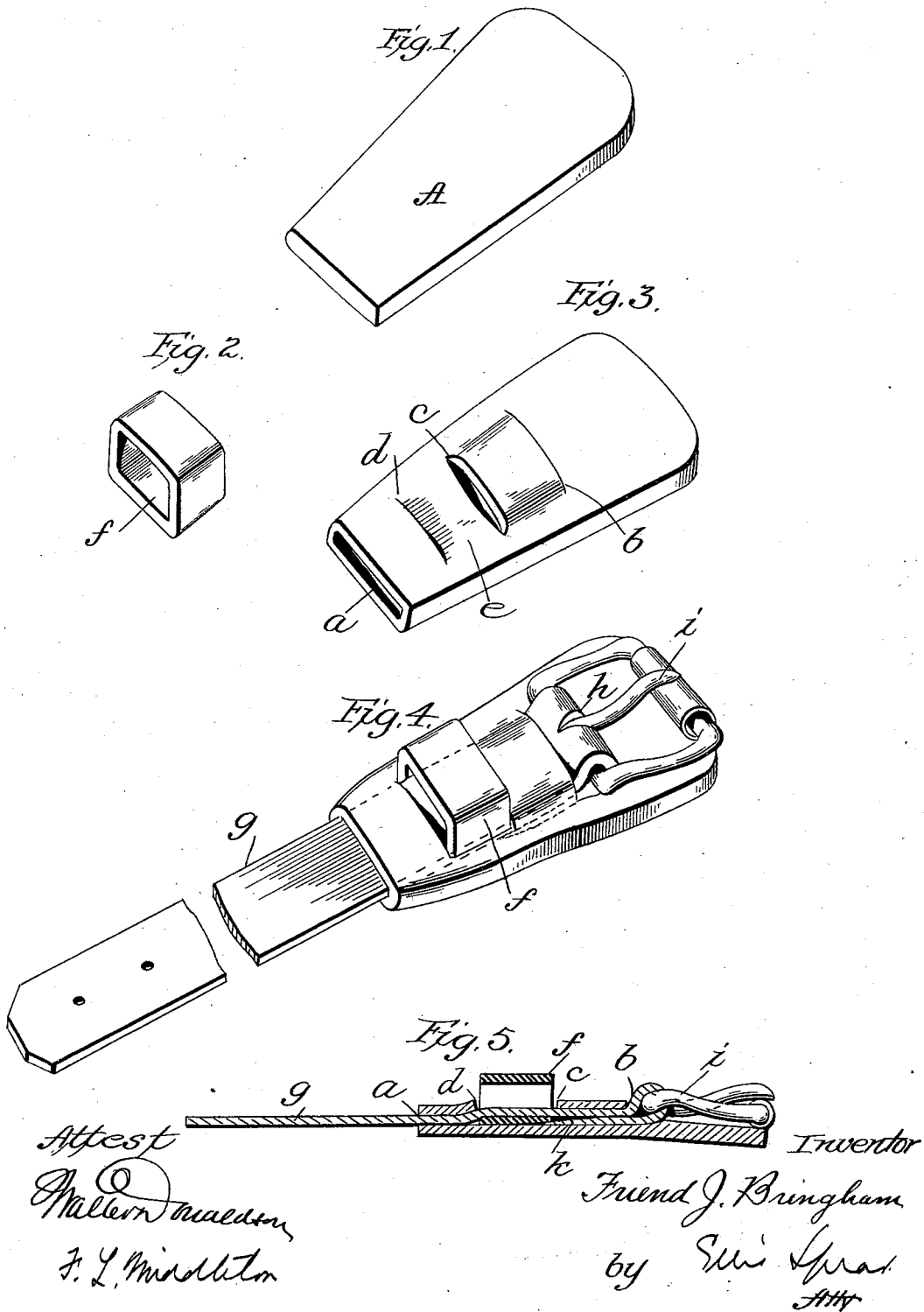


(No Model.)

F. J. BRINGHAM.
BUCKLE CHAFE.

No. 545,447.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEND J. BRINGHAM, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE SEAMLESS LEATHER COMPANY, OF ILLINOIS.

BUCKLE-CHAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,447, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed January 9, 1895. Serial No. 534,397. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIEND J. BRINGHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckle-Chafes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention is an improved buckle-chafe of that class in which the buckle is placed upon the end of the strap, with an extension of the strap under the buckle to prevent the buckle from chafing the surface on which it is placed and to form a bearing for the buckle.

The object of my invention is to produce economically a strong, simple, and convenient article, made without stitching, and adapted to be readily and securely put together. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the blank out of which the buckle-chafe is made. Fig. 2 shows the strap-loop detached. Fig. 3 represents the blank after it has been slitted and expanded. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the completed article. Fig. 5 represents a longitudinal section of Fig. 4.

The blank A is formed of a piece of leather of suitable thickness, preferably larger at the rounded end, which is adapted to lie underneath the buckle. For this purpose scrap-leather may be used. It is slitted longitudinally, as shown in Fig. 3, to form a cavity *a*, the slit being made parallel with the sides of the leather but leaving the leather uncut at the edges, the slit extending to the transverse slit *b*. This transverse slit *b* opens into the cavity *a*. Two other transverse slits are made, as shown at *c* and *d*, opening also into the cavity, and the thickness of leather *e* between the slits *c d* may be either pressed down or removed, so as to admit the seamless expanded loop *f*, which is fitted to be inserted in this

space. The strap *g*, on which this attachment is placed, is provided near one end with a hole *h* for the eye of the buckle-tongue *i*. The buckle is attached to this strap, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the end of the strap being turned under, as shown at *k*. It may terminate at the loop, as shown, or may be thinned and extended under the loop. The strap is then drawn into the expanded interior of the chafe A through the opening *b* and through the loop *f*. It is thus tightly drawn in with the turned-under end in place, as shown in Fig. 5, and this holds the parts firmly in place, the end of the chafe being left underneath the buckle.

The chafe may be made complete and may be applied to any ordinary strap, to which it is fitted by simply drawing the strap firmly into place. It is useful upon trunk-straps, shawl-straps, and in similar places, as well as upon harnesses. It may be made and sold separately and applied to straps by trunk and harness makers or others.

I claim—

1. In combination with a strap and buckle thereon, a chafe therefor having a transverse slit *b* and a longitudinal slit *a* extending from the slit *b* to the end of the chafe, the end of the strap being held within the longitudinal slit, substantially as described.

2. A buckle chafe A formed with transverse slits *b, c, d*, and with the expanded slit *a* extending to the slit *b*, a loop *f*, and a strap *g* having a buckle, said strap being threaded through the slit *b, c, d*, and out through the slit *a*, substantially as described.

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

F. J. BRINGHAM.

Witnesses:

HENRY E. COOPER,
JAMES M. SPEAR.