

No. 820,710.

PATENTED MAY 15, 1906.

G. H. FORD.
BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1903.

Fig. 1.

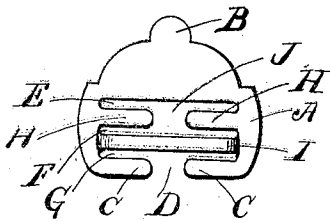


Fig. 2.

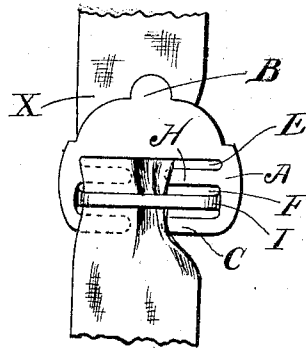


Fig. 3.

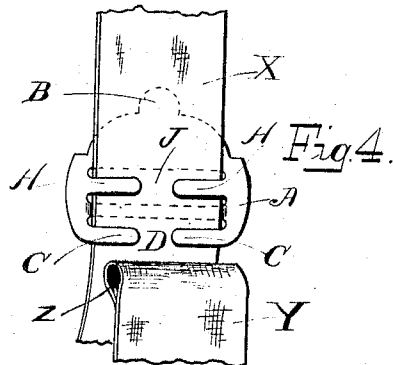
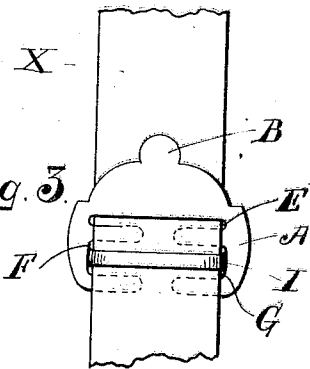
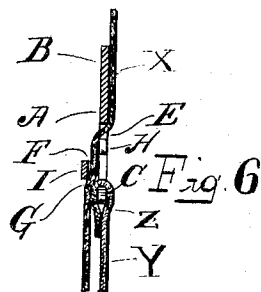
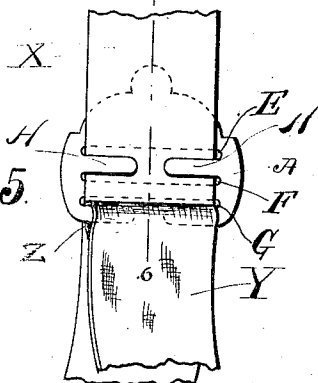


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HARE FORD, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

BUCKLE.

No. 820,710.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 15, 1906.

Application filed February 6, 1903. Serial No. 142,201.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HARE FORD, of the city and county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof, and in which—

10 Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a buckle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view with a portion of the webbing of the suspender partially attached. Fig. 3 is a similar view with this portion of the webbing in place. Fig. 4 is a reverse view of the buckle with the loop portion or lower reach of the webbing not yet attached; Fig. 5, a similar view with the loop portion or lower reach of the webbing in place, and Fig. 6 is a vertical section on lines 6 6 of Fig. 5.

In all figures similar letters of reference represent like parts.

My invention relates to an improvement in buckles, and more particularly to that class known as "slide-buckles," consisting of a single piece of metal through which is passed one portion of the webbing or strip of the article to which the buckle is secured and to which the end of the other portion of the webbing is secured.

Hitherto when buckles of this class have been applied to suspenders, braces, or similar articles it has been necessary to pass the webbing lengthwise through slots or loops.

35 The present invention has for one of its objects the production of a buckle to which the webbing may be attached by inserting it laterally into the buckle, thus greatly reducing the time required in connecting the buckle with the suspender or other article.

40 A further object is the production of a buckle having two inwardly-projecting lugs forming a divided strip of metal on which the loop or lower reach of the webbing may be readily attached, these lugs forming one side of a slot through which the other portion or upper reach of the webbing may be passed. These lugs are also located at the lower end of the buckle, so that while the looped end of the webbing is being attached the other portion may be folded out of the way, and when the parts are all connected a sufficiently vigorous downward pull on the looped end of the webbing draws the buckle downward without tending to twist or turn it, which would increase the tension.

All these several improvements are set forth and claimed, together with other minor features, hereinafter.

Referring to the drawings for a more particular description, the parts designated by the letter A represent a slide-buckle, with a tongue B of suitable design at its upper end. At its lower end are two lugs C, projecting from the side inwardly toward each other and having a space or opening D between their ends. Between the tongue B and the lug C is a series of slots E, F, and G, leaving between them strips of metal H and I. The strip H is divided to form two oppositely-disposed lugs extending inwardly toward each other and leaving a space or opening J between their ends. The strip I is raised from the plane of the buckle A, as shown more particularly in Fig. 6. In attaching the webbing to this buckle both portions X and Y are put in place by passing the sides thereof through the openings J and D, so that it is unnecessary to pull either part of the webbing lengthwise through any loop or slot. This greatly reduces the time and trouble of assembling the parts. The longer portion or upper reach of the webbing X may be put in place (as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3) so that it is passed laterally over the lugs H and C to lie under the strip I and tongue B. The loop Z of the shorter portion or lower reach of the webbing Y may then be slipped laterally onto lugs C behind the portion X of the webbing, so that the parts when assembled will lie in the positions shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The attaching of the loop Z is more readily accomplished owing to the fact that the webbing X may be folded out of the way over the lugs C.

When the parts are assembled, an upward pull on the tongue B slides the buckle upward on the portion X of the webbing, while a downward pull on the webbing Y slides the buckle downward. In this latter case twisting or cramping of the buckle is avoided by the fact that the lugs C, to which the loop Z of the webbing Y is attached, are each on the lower end of and in the same plane as the body of the buckle. Moreover, as the lugs C form one side of one of the slots in which both portions of the webbing pass economy of material is effected, together with the advantage in assembling the several parts and the increased efficiency in the performance of the functions.

Having now described my invention, what

I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a buckle, the combination with a frame, consisting of a single piece of sheet metal, having a plurality of transverse slots, and the alternating cross-strips of metal bounding said slots divided to form openings between its inwardly-projecting ends; of a piece of webbing having its lower reach attached to one of the divided cross-strips and the upper reach extended through the slot bounded by the divided strip to which the lower reach is attached, so that the upper reach is normally held in proximity to the end of the lower reach, substantially as described.

2. In a buckle, the combination with a frame consisting of a single piece of sheet metal having three transverse slots, the cross-strip at one end of said buckle bounding one of said slots being divided to form an opening between its inwardly-projecting ends, and the cross-strip of metal bounding the other side of said slot being on a plane different from that of the other cross-strips; of a piece of webbing having its lower reach attached to said divided cross-strip and its upper reach extended through the slot bounded by said divided strip and the strip on said different plane, substantially as described.

3. In a buckle, the combination with a frame consisting of a single piece of sheet metal having three transverse slots, the

cross-strip at one end of said buckle bounding one of said slots being divided to form an opening between its inwardly-projecting ends, and the cross-strip separating the other two slots being likewise divided; of a piece of webbing having its lower reach attached to the divided end cross-strip, and its upper reach extended through said three slots, substantially as described.

4. As an article of manufacture, a buckle, consisting of a single piece of sheet metal, having three transverse slots, and the cross-strip of metal at one end of said buckle bounding one of said slots divided to form an opening between its inwardly-projecting ends, and the cross-strip of metal separating the other two slots being likewise divided, substantially as described.

5. As an article of manufacture, a buckle, consisting of a single piece of sheet metal having a tongue at one end; transverse slots; a strip divided to form an opening separating two of said slots; and a similarly-divided strip bounding one of said slots, the latter being at one end of said buckle and a cross-strip, being on a plane different from that of the buckle, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on the 17th day of January, 1903.

GEORGE HARE FORD.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. BRISTOL,
SAMUEL H. FISHER.