

J. H. TABLER.

BUCKLE.

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1,324,629.

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Fig. 1.

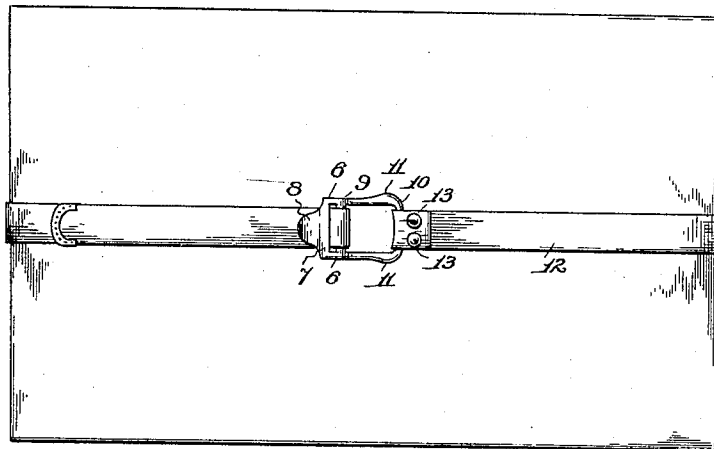
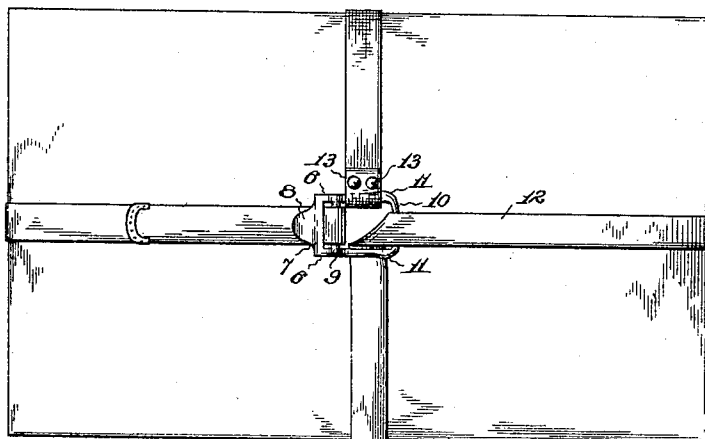
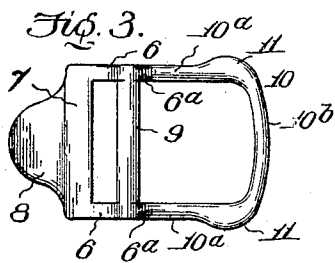
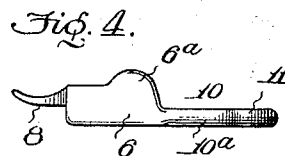
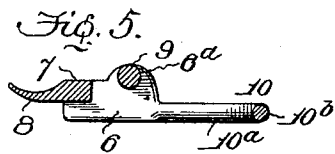


Fig. 2.



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BUCKLE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HOWARD TABLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lanham, in the county of Prince Georges and State of Maryland, have invented a Buckle, of which the following is a full and complete specification.

My invention relates more especially to that particular type of buckle which is used for the purpose of tying or binding packages, employing a strap which is attached at one end to the buckle and after being passed around the package is again but detachably connected to the buckle for binding the strap tightly and securely around such package.

The object of my present invention is to provide a buckle of this general type which will provide for connecting the strap directly around the package in one direction, or in two directions thereabout, at the option of the operator, and in either instance provide that the free end of the strap enter the front end on a line with the buckle to properly connect it thereto.

With this principal object in view my invention consists in providing a tongueless buckle with a loop at its rear end formed in such manner that the end of the strap may be attached thereto and adapted for adjustment thereon to extend either on a line from the rear end of the buckle to pass around the package in one direction, or shifted to extend from either side of the loop whereby after the strap is passed around the package transversely with respect to the buckle it may be passed through the loop and again passed around the package on a line with the buckle which will bring its free end in proper line with the front end of the buckle to engage the same.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification:

Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating the application of my improved buckle to a strap passed around a package in one direction only.

Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating the application in which the strap is passed around the package in two directions.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail plan view of the buckle.

Fig. 4 is a side view thereof.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of the buckle.

In carrying out my invention the buckle

or package tie device is formed to provide the short side pieces 6, 6, connected at the upper part of their forward ends by a cross-bar 7, from which projects forwardly a lifting-tongue 8, and in the rear of this front cross-bar there is disposed between said side pieces a second or companion cross-bar 9, but located at a little higher elevation than said front cross-bar, for which purpose the side pieces are formed with upward extensions 6^a.

Formed integrally with the side pieces 6, 6; and extending rearwardly therefrom is a metal loop 10, in the form of a curved bar, and constituting the rear portion of the buckle, the bar being substantially round in cross-section for the attachment of the strap 12 thereto. It will be noted that this loop has opposite side portions 10^a, 10^a and outer connecting portion 10^b extending between said side portions in a slight outward curve. In the present instance the side portions 10^a 10^a are provided near their outer ends, or where they join with the connecting portion 10^b, with humps, 11, formed by increasing the thickness of the metal bar at these points, said humps being formed to project at the outer sides of the bar. From this it will be observed that the metal bar forming the loop 10 is of substantially the same thickness between the humps 11 as between said humps and the side pieces 6, 6, to which the loop is integrally connected.

The strap, as 12, used in connection with the buckle is fastened at one end around the bar comprising the loop by means of rivets 13, and in making this connection it is desirable that the strap bind around the bar as tightly as possible or so that it will have to be forced past the humps in shifting the attachment from one part of the loop to the other. It is therefore advisable in attaching the strap to pass or bind the end thereof in the first instance around the outer connecting portion of the loop, between the humps, so that by embracing the smaller part of the bar closely it will require force to slide the attached loop of the strap over and past the aforesaid humps so that it will the better retain its location on either the said connecting portion or one of the side portions 10^a to which it may be shifted. Of course in shifting the attached end of the webbing-strap from one of said locations to the other the webbing will yield as it is passed by the hump, and, as will be also

understood, the connecting portion and side portions are of approximately the same length as the width of the webbing-strap.

When the attached strap-end is in engagement with the connecting portion of the loop the strap will extend on a line with the buckle and therefore may be used after the manner of an ordinary strap with buckle attached; that is to say, it may be passed around the package directly or in one direction so that the free end may be readily passed under the tongue and front cross-bar to and over the intermediate cross-bar and out of the buckle between the afore-said front cross-bar and main part of the strap. The strap may then be tightened around the package by simply pulling upon the projecting end, and when released the tension on the part of the strap which encircles the package will impart frictional engagement of the looped end within the buckle. This direct application of the strap in connection with the buckle is clearly illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

In tying or binding a package two ways around, as illustrated in Fig. 2, it is necessary first to shift the attached strap-end from the connecting portion 10^b of the loop portion to one of the side portions 10^a thereof, so that said strap will extend from the buckle at right angles thereto, or laterally. When so arranged the strap is passed around the package in the direction at right angles to the buckle and after being passed through the loop 10 may be carried or passed around the package on a line with the buckle, binding said package in two directions, with the free end of the strap in proper line for connection with the buckle. In passing the strap around the package in two directions the loop forming the rear part of the buckle forms a means for properly turning the strap or folding it so that it will take the right direction in going around the package for the second time and in line for connecting the free end directly to the buckle.

Therefore, by the particular construction

of the buckle it may be readily converted from an ordinary buckle in which the strap extends on a line therewith to a package tie or buckle in which the said binding strap extends therefrom in four directions, and in this latter instance the first loop of the strap around the package may be drawn tight by pulling it over the cross-bar opposite the one to which the end of the strap is attached or with which the attached strap-end is in engagement, and still pulling on the strap or holding it taut it may be again passed around the package, this time on a line with the buckle, and the free end connected for frictional engagement with the cross-bars at the front of the buckle.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A buckle provided at its front end with means for connecting a strap adjustably thereto, and a loop forming the rear portion of the buckle to which the other end of the strap is attached comprising opposite side bars, a cross-bar connected to the outer ends of the side bars, and abruptly rounded corners at the junction of the side bars and connecting cross-bar whereby when the strap is closely attached to the cross-bar or a side bar force will be required to slip the attached end from one to the other, for the purpose set forth.

2. A buckle provided at its front end with means for connecting one end of a strap thereto, and a loop forming the rear portion of the buckle to which the other end of the strap is attached comprising opposite side bars and a connecting cross-bar to either one of which the strap may be attached and slipped from one to the other, the side bars having humps at their junction with the cross-bar to form a stop for the attached end of the strap when in engagement with a side bar, as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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