R. A. BROWN.

BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1909.

1,013,985. Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

Fig. 1.

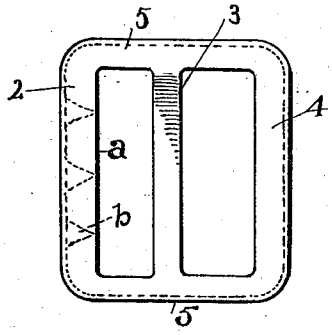


Fig. 4.

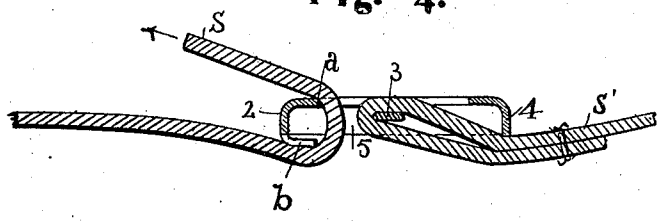


Fig. 2.

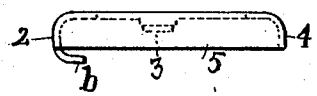


Fig. 5.

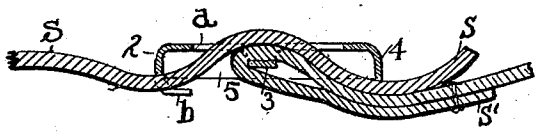


Fig. 3.

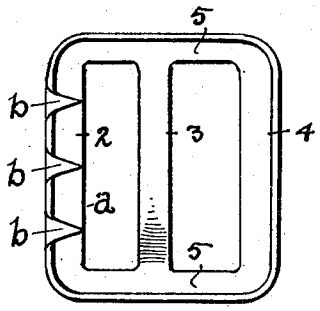
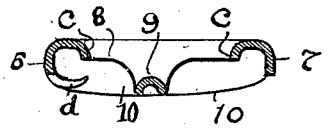


Fig. 6.



ATTEST

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BUCKLE.

1,013,985. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROYL A. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in buckles designed and adapted more particularly for use on men's garments, such as trousers, overalls, suspenders and the like, but not necessarily limited to such use, and the invention consists in a one-piece buckle provided with a cross-bar over which the strap is adapted to be drawn to tighten the same, and teeth to engage said strap separated from and yet related to said bar in such way as will permit the strap to be drawn as tightly as desired without being injured by the said teeth and which holds such relation to the teeth that when pull on the strap is relaxed the teeth will immediately and automatically engage and become set therein and hold the strap.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan or top view of the buckle and Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof. Fig. 3 is a bottom view. Figs. 4 and 5 are cross sections of the buckle with sections of the strap thereon as hereinafter more particularly described. Fig. 6 is a cross section of a modification of the buckle.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 5 the buckle is stamped up from suitable sheet metal to the desired shape and size and has cross portions or bars 2, 3 and 4 and side bars 5. The two outer bars 2 and 4 and referred to also as end bars though the buckle is shown as about square, are bent to substantially right angles transversely with an externally rounded edge or angle, and the bar 4 is plain and straight at both edges while bar 2 is plain and smooth at its outer engaging edge *a* and its inner edge is provided with one or more teeth *b*, three in this instance, projecting inward in a plane somewhat below the inner edges of the sides of the buckle but corresponding thereto in the main and preferably depressed somewhat at the points to insure prompt engagement. Transversely of the buckle the edge *a* and the points of the teeth are on substantially the same plane, so that the top of said cross-bar 2 and the teeth *b* are in parallel planes but spaced apart something more than the depth of the buckle, as shown.

S represents the tightening strap and S′ the carrying strap for the buckle, and the said carrying strap is engaged about the cross-bar 3 while the strap S is drawn over the same after engagement with teeth *b* and threaded under cross-bar 4, as in Fig. 5. The said cross-bar 3 is shown as depressed between its ends in respect to the sides of the buckle relatively as seen in Fig. 4, so that when both straps lie over the same as shown there will be no hump on the front of the buckle and the straps will be mostly on the inside or within the sides of the buckle proper.

Now referring specifically to the cross-bar 2, it will be seen that said bar is original and novel in this that it has a plain smooth outer edge *a* over which strap S is adapted to be drawn or pulled when tightening of the strap is required and teeth *b* distributed along the inner edge of said bar and extending inward in a plane substantially parallel to the face thereof and terminating in points substantially in a plane with said edge transversely of the buckle. It follows that when there is a tightening pull on the end of strap S its real engagement is with edge *a* and it slips over the back of teeth *b* and does not really catch on the points thereof. This enables tightening of the strap to be effected without fraying it out or tearing the threads thereof on the said teeth, but the teeth are in such position and relation notwithstanding that they will and do instantly engage the strap and hold it when pull is relaxed by the hand. The inner plain edge *a* of bar 2 is therefore its pulling or tightening edge, and the lower edge with its teeth *b* is the engaging or holding edge, and the manner of use is plainly shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

Fig. 6 shows a modification in this chiefly that the cross-bars 6 and 7 at its ends have rounded inner edges *c* corresponding to edge *a* in the other views and the middle cross-bar 9 is likewise rounded over its back transversely, while the teeth *d* are within the plane of the bottom or inner edges of the side bars 10. This particular style of buckle also is of greater depth than the one shown in the other views and of correspondingly greater strength, and enables the teeth *d* to be retired within the plane of the inner edges of the sides 10 of the buckle and the middle cross bar 9, thus preventing possible engagement by the teeth of clothing

against which the buckle may rest. The inner edges of the side bars 10 also are turned inward as indicated by 8 and in continuation of the turn or flange *c* on the end cross-bars.

Practically cross-bar 2 represents the front end of the handle and cross-bar 4 the rear end or rear of the buckle. By arranging the teeth on the inner edge of the front cross-bar as shown I greatly facilitate the use of the buckle and render it more convenient than would otherwise be possible.

In operation or use and to release the buckle place the thumb on the rear bar 4, and the two front fingers under front bar 2, pushing the strap S off the teeth as pressure is exerted on bar 4, and a quick pull upward being given to the bar 2 makes it possible to release very easily and quickly.

What I claim is:

1. A one-piece buckle having a flanged bar extending across one end thereof and having flanged sides substantially the full depth of said bar and said bar provided with teeth at its inner edge projecting laterally and terminating substantially in line with the outer edge of said bar and approximately in the same plane as the inner edges of said side flanges.

2. A one-piece buckle having cross-bars at its ends and a cross-bar at its middle provided with plain edges and depressed between its ends to a plane beneath the face of the buckle, and one of said end cross-bars having a smooth outer edge on the face of the buckle and a series of sharpened teeth along its inner edge terminating substantially in line with said outer edge transversely of the buckle and spaced from said outer edge approximately the full depth of the buckle between its face and bottom.

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

ROYL A. BROWN.

Witnesses:
H. D. LINGLE,
C. C. CHAPMAN.