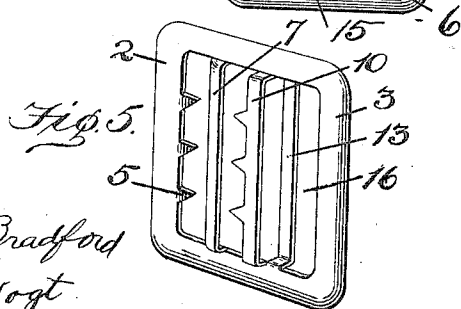
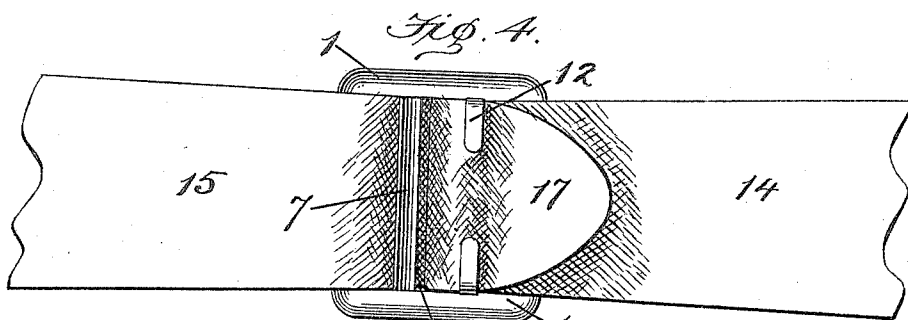
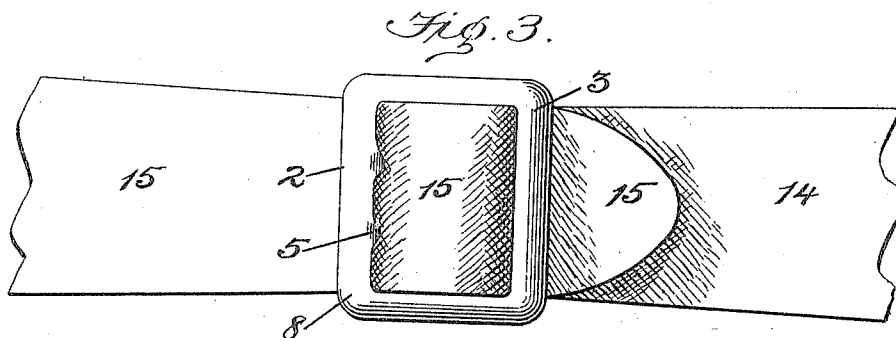
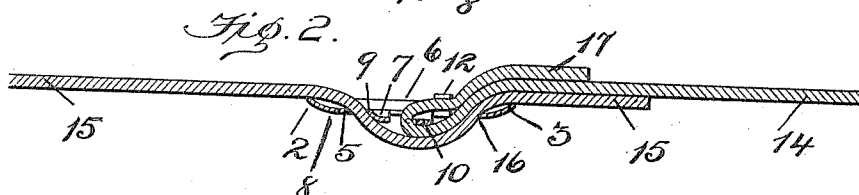
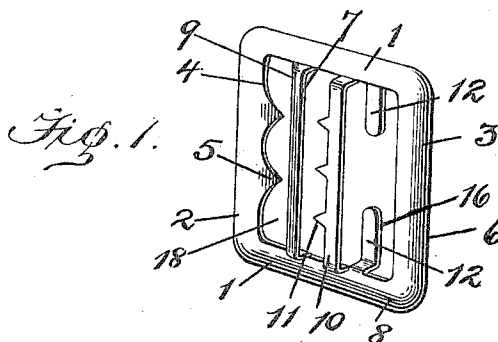


No. 817,464.

PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

M. BARABASZ.
DETACHABLE BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1905.



Witnesses
Edwin L. Bradford
L. Ferd. Vogt

Inventor
Miguel Barabasz
By
Mann & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MIECZYSLAW BARABASZ, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

DETACHABLE BUCKLE.

No. 817,464.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 10, 1906.

Application filed November 27, 1905. Serial No. 289,146.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MIECZYSLAW BARABASZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Detachable Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in detachable buckles, and has for its object to improve the construction of buckles used for securing the ends of straps or webbing together—such, for example, as suspender, trousers, vest, or belt straps.

The object of the present invention is to provide a construction of buckle that is without a tongue and preferably made of a single piece of metal and which may be readily attached to or detached from the ends of the straps by reason of the fact that no stitching is required and which may also be easily adjusted and then securely held without injury to the strap or web.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the buckle. Fig. 2 illustrates a sectional view showing the position which the ends of the straps or web have when threaded through the various slots of the buckle. Fig. 3 is a front or outer view of the buckle with straps attached. Fig. 4 shows a rear or inner view of the buckle and straps engaged, and Fig. 5 illustrates a perspective view of the buckle slightly modified in one particular.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the entire buckle is formed or stamped from a single metal plate and is without a tongue or other movable part. The buckle is formed with parallel side bars 1 and end bars 2 and 3, which are parallel with each other and extend at right angles with respect to and connect the side bars. The inner edge 4 of the end bar 2 is provided with laterally-extending and inwardly-inclined teeth 5—that is, teeth that incline toward the inner side 6 of the buckle.

Adjacent the end bar 2 is a parallel cross-bar 7. The ends of this cross-bar 7, which connects the two side bars 1, form an angle with respect to both the cross-bar itself and also with respect to the end bars 1, and thereby this cross-bar projects outwardly and has position in a plane beyond the outer surface 8 of the other bars. One edge 9 of this cross-bar 7 is rounded or turns inwardly, and this rounded edge has position in front

of the inclined teeth 5 on the end bar 2. Parallel with the opposite side of the said bar 7 the buckle has another and central cross-bar 10, also with angle ends like the bar 7, which projects it outwardly in a plane beyond the outer surface 8 of the other bars. This central cross-bar 10 has teeth 11 projecting toward the adjoining raised bar 7.

Between the toothed cross-bar 10 and the end bar 3 the buckle is provided with two short bars 12. These two short bars are each attached to one of the side bars 1 by ends that form an angle and cause the short bars to be depressed inwardly from the outer side of the buckle, where they have position in a plane beyond the inner surfaces of the cross-bars 7 and 10. These two short bars may extend from opposite side bars toward each other, as in Fig. 1, or they may unite in a single depressed bar 13, extending entirely across from one side bar to the other, as seen in Fig. 5, the object being to provide a device at the inner side of the buckle-plate beneath which one of the strap or band ends may pass, whereby to secure said end without the necessity of stitching, as will now be fully described.

By reference to Figs. 2, 3, and 4 it will be seen that two straps 14 and 15 or two ends of the same strap are to be secured to the buckle. The strap end 14 is designed to be first secured in its proper position and the adjustment then made by means of the other strap end 15. The end 17 of the strap 14 is fed from the inner side 6 of the buckle out through the slot 16 between the end bar 3 and the depressed bars 12, then over the toothed bar 10, and finally back beneath the latter bar, so as to cover said bar, and again over the depressed bars 12. It will thus be seen that the extreme end 17 of this strap will be held in toward the buckle-plate and close in contact with itself by the depressed bars 12, and by this means the said strap end will be secured to the buckle by means of the teeth 11 on the outer bar 10, and no stitching whatever is required. By forming the depressed bars 12 in two parts, which point toward each other, as in Fig. 1, instead of having a continuous bar 13, as in Fig. 5, the strap end 17 may be more readily passed over the said bars to secure it by working first one edge of said strap and then the other edge over said bars. It is to be understood, however, that the continuous bar 13 may be used, if desired. The strap end 15 is passed

from the inner side of the buckle-plate through the slot 18, then over the rounded edge 9 of the outwardly-projecting cross-bar 7, and also over the folded part of strap end 14, and finally through the slot 16 and beneath the end bar 3, as shown. This strap end is held by the teeth 5. In making an adjustment to loosen the strap end 15 the latter will be pulled in a direct or substantially direct line through the slots 18 and 16 to be released from the teeth 5, and it will readily slide over the rounded edge 9 of the cross-bar 7.

It is to be understood that the term "web" or "strap" may mean the two ends of the same strap, such as a belt, and the specification should be construed accordingly.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A single-piece buckle having side bars connected by end bars, and one of the end bars provided with inwardly-inclined teeth while the other end bar is plain and smooth, and also having a cross-bar, 7, adjacent said toothed end bar—said cross-bar having ends which form an angle with respect to both the cross-bar itself and also the side bars, whereby the cross-bar projects outwardly in a plane beyond the end bars, and that side of the cross-bar which confronts the said inclined teeth being rounded and curved inwardly, and said buckle also having another cross-bar which also projects outwardly in a plane beyond the end bars and is provided with

teeth which project toward the first-named cross-bar.

2. A single-piece buckle having side bars connected by end bars, and one of the end bars provided with teeth while the other end bar is plain and smooth, and also having a cross-bar, 7, adjacent said toothed end bar—said cross-bar having ends which form an angle with respect to both the cross-bar itself and also the side bars, whereby the cross-bar projects outwardly in a plane beyond the end bars, said buckle also having another cross-bar which also projects outwardly in a plane beyond the end bars and is provided with teeth which project toward the first-named cross-bar; and a bar adjacent the plain smooth end bar and depressed inwardly in a plane beyond the inner surfaces of the said two cross-bars.

3. A single-piece buckle having side bars connected by end bars, and one of the end bars provided with teeth while the other end bar is plain and smooth; two parallel cross-bars one only of which is provided with teeth; and two short bars extending toward each other and adjacent the said plain smooth end bar, and depressed inwardly in a plane beyond the inner surfaces of said two cross-bars.

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

MIECZYSLAW BARABASZ.

Witnesses:

CHARLES B. MANN, Jr.,
JOHN W. HEWES.