

DE VER H. WARNER.
BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1910.

1,041,386.

Patented Oct. 15, 1912.

Fig. 1

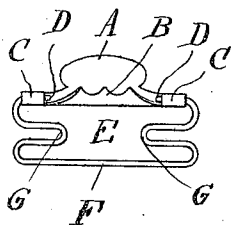


Fig. 2

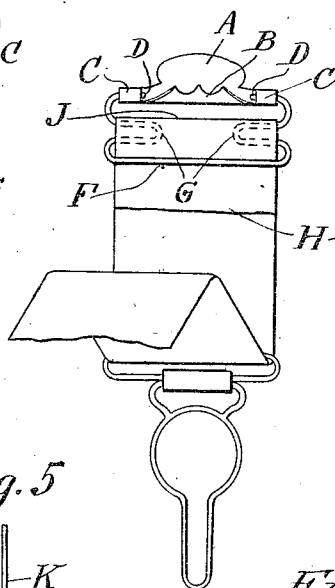


Fig. 3

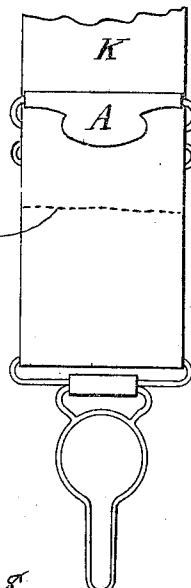


Fig. 4

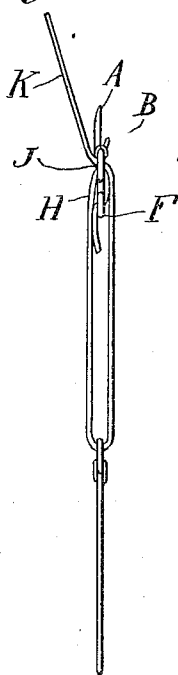


Fig. 5

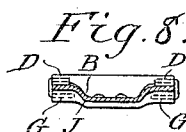
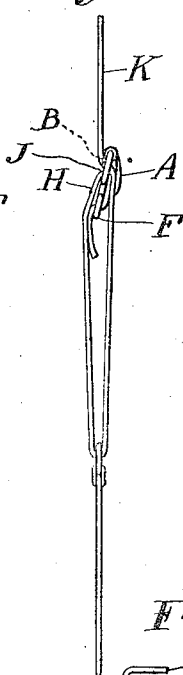


Fig. 6

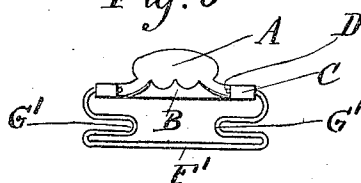
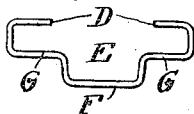


Fig. 7



Witnesses:
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BUCKLE.

1,041,386.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DE VER H. WARNER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, Fairfield county, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification accompanied by drawings.

This invention relates to buckles, but more particularly to "rustless back" buckles, and the objects of the invention are to improve upon the construction of such devices, simplify the parts and provide means for clamping one length of webbing against another without depending upon the back or frame of the buckle as a resistant portion.

Further objects of the invention will hereinafter appear and to all of these ends the invention consists of a buckle embodying the features of construction and combinations of elements shown in its preferred embodiments in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the buckle open; Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 with the webbing partially threaded through the buckle; Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the buckle and webbing with the buckle closed; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the buckle and webbing with the buckle open. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the buckle and webbing with the buckle closed. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of a modified form of buckle with the buckle open; Fig. 7 is a front view of a modified form of the frame. Fig. 8 is a horizontal sectional view of the buckle and webbing with the buckle closed.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the lever of the buckle provided with the clamping edge B, shown in this instance as having teeth bent at an angle to the body portion of the lever. The drawings show the back or frame constructed of wire by way of illustration. The lever A is preferably provided with the rolled portions C forming sockets for the ends D of the upper side of the frame by means of which the parts are pivotally connected together.

The frame is so constructed that an open space or portion E is provided opposite the clamping edge B, said clamping edge B being less in length than the distance between the loops on each side of said open portion or space E. In Fig. 1 the frame is shown constructed of wire having a bottom bar F

comprising the lower side of the frame, and the inwardly projecting portions G intermediate said lower and upper sides of the frame and here shown as loops or bends, projecting toward each other, but leaving a space E between the loops greater than the length of the clamping edge B. The ends D of the wire are bent toward each other to form the pivots. One end H of the webbing is passed from the rear to the front over the loops G and back of the bottom bar F as shown in Fig. 2 and suitably secured to the main portion of the webbing. The loops G serve to hold the webbing which bridges across or spans the space between said loops, thus forming a resistant member at the top edge J of the webbing H. The running length K of the webbing is passed between the top edge J or resistant member and the lever A, so that when the lever is closed the clamping edge B being less in length than the distance between the loops G of the frame clamps the running length K against the top edge J of the webbing without clamping the webbing against the tops of the loops G of the frame. Dependence is therefore not placed upon the frame to effect the clamping action, because the clamping effect is obtained between the two lengths of webbing alone. It will be seen that no metallic backing is provided underneath the top edge J.

Instead of securing the short end H of the webbing to the main body portion as by stitching, the end H may be clamped between the loops G' and the bar F' as shown in Fig. 6 in which the bar F' is brought close up against the bottom portions of the loops G', in order to pinch the end of the webbing and hold it in place.

As shown in Fig. 7, the inwardly projecting portions G may be in the form of simple bars the inner ends of the bars being turned downwardly as indicated and being continuous with bottom bar F.

When the lever in the various forms of buckle disclosed is in closed position, for example, as shown in Fig. 5, the teeth of the clamping edge B project downward so as to press the running length of the webbing into the space between the inwardly extending portions or loops of the back.

I claim and desire to obtain by Letters Patent the following:—

The combination of a buckle comprising

a lever having a clamping edge and an integral back or frame pivotally connected to said lever, said back having inwardly extending portions approaching each other, 5 but leaving a space between the ends of said portions greater than the length of said clamping edge, the edge of the lever being adapted to come into clamping relation with the said ends, and a webbing having one end 10 secured over said inwardly extending portions and bridging the space between the ends thereof, the running length of the webbing being passed from front to rear over

the fixed end of the webbing and between said fixed end of the webbing and the lever, 15 whereby the clamping edge of the lever presses the webbing into the space between the ends of said inwardly extending portions of the back.

In testimony whereof I have signed this 20 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DE VER H. WARNER.

Witnesses:

W. PERCY ALLEN,
LUCIEN T. WARNER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
