

E. P. Corwin,

Buckle.

No. 110,115.

Patented Dec. 13. 1870.

Fig. 1.

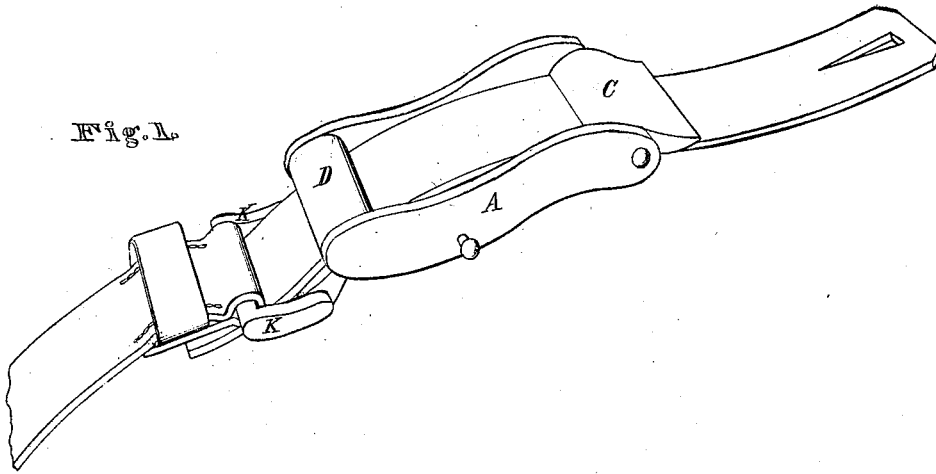
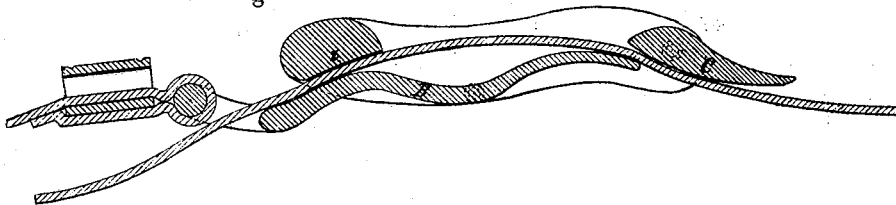


Fig. 2.



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United States Patent Office.

EUGENE P. CORWIN, OF WASHINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 110,115, dated December 13, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUCKLES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE P. CORWIN, of Washington, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Buckles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a perspective view of my buckle.

Figure 2 is a sectional view of the same.

My invention has relation to trace or "tag"-buckles; and

It consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, whereby a buckle is formed which will hold the trace-strap securely without the use of a tongue, and therefore obviating the necessity of weakening the trace-strap by perforating it.

The letter A of the drawing designates the side bars of my buckle, secured at one end to the journals or pivot-pin of the cam-lever C, and connected at the other end by a stout connecting-bar, B.

B represents a broad serpentine compressing-lever, pivoted to the side bars A, a little forward of their middle portion. The curve changes four times in its length.

C represents the small cam-lever which is placed at the rear end of the buckle. It is designed to press on the trace-strap with its forward edge with great force when the strap is extended by the weight. The straightening of the strap causes an outward deviation of the long arm of the cam-lever C, and therefore its stout arm or forward-biting edge is moved in the opposite direction.

D represents the connecting-bar of the buckle-frame, made concave in the rear portion of its under surface, at *z*, to correspond with the bend of the compressing or bridge-lever B.

The bridge-lever B receives the trace-strap as it passes forward from under the short arm of the cam-lever C.

From this point the strap passes over the re-entering bend *d* of the lever B, and through the opening between the concave biting surface *z* of the bar D and the forward bend of the bridge-lever.

K represents a loop formed at the forward end of the bridge-lever B, whereby it is attached to the same-strap.

D also is arranged to act as a stop, and prevents the long arm of the lever B from descending too far below the biting end of the cam-lever C.

From this description it will appear that the trace-strap is secured at two points in the length of the bridge-lever, by the pressure of the cam-lever C, and by the biting surface *z* of the bar D. Sometimes I prefer to add a second cam-lever, to secure the free end of the strap, the action of which is similar to that of the lever C.

Having thus described my invention,

I claim—

The combination of the serpentine lever B and cam-lever C with the sides A and bar D, the last being provided with a biting surface, *z*, as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

EUGENE P. CORWIN.

Witnesses:

JAMES R. CRANE,
G. W. CRANE.