(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. ANISZ.

STRAP BUCKLE.

No. 305,562. Patented Sept. 23, 1884.

Fig. 1.

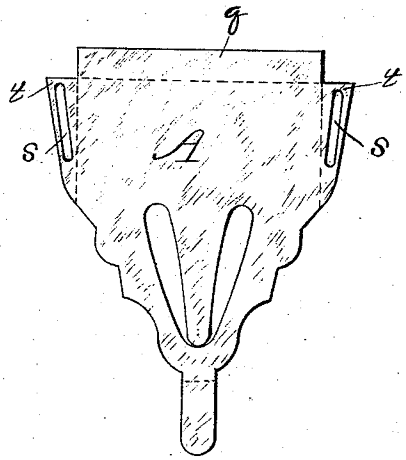


Fig. 2.

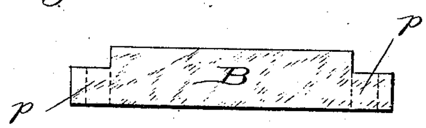
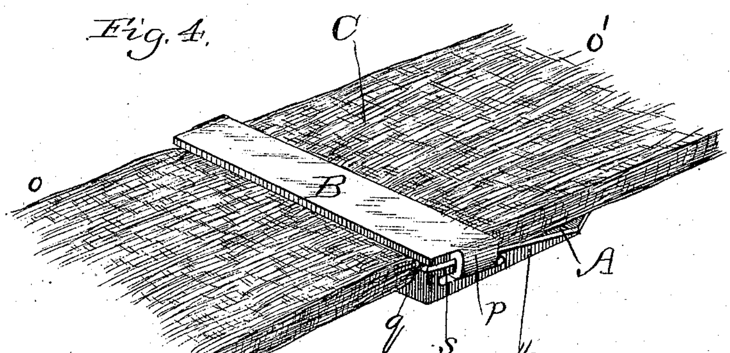


Fig. 4.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. ANISZ.

STRAP BUCKLE.

No. 305,562. Patented Sept. 23, 1884.

Fig. 3.

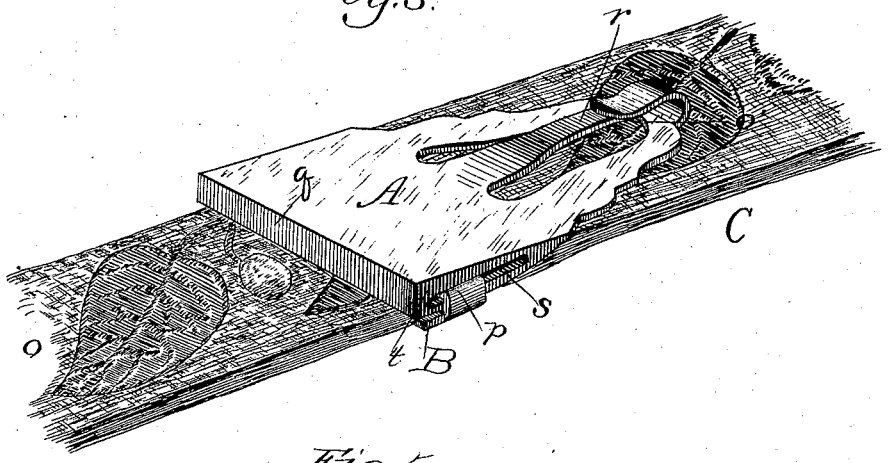


Fig. 5.

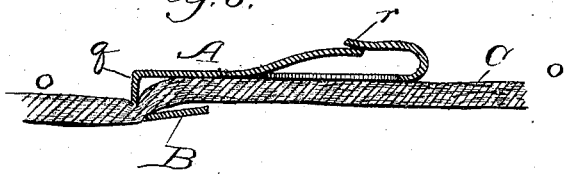
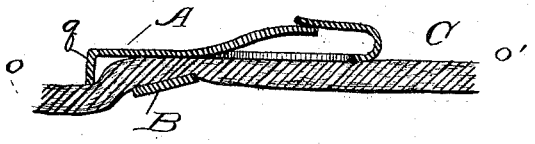


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN ANISZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SOLOMON PRICE AND ISAAC L. PRICE, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

STRAP-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,562, dated September 23, 1884.

Application filed June 28, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN ANISZ, a subject of the King of Hungary, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Strap-Buckles; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

It is the object of my invention to provide a buckle which shall be thoroughly effective in its purpose of permitting the ready adjustment of a strap and of retaining it in the exact position to which it is adjusted, but which shall at the same time comprise the fewest possible parts, thus affording simplicity and cheapness of construction.

My invention consists in forming the buckle in two parts, one of which shall comprise a plate having its sides bent backward to form right angles with it, each right-angular portion being provided with a longitudinal oblique slot, and having its upper side bent backward also to a right angle with it, the bent edges forming three sides of a rectangular inclosure having the bent portions at their points of juncture level with each other, and the other part comprising a plate having its ends bent and connected with the slots in a manner to retain the said plate and permit it to be reciprocated within the slots.

Buckles constructed in accordance with my invention may be used for any purpose for which such fastening devices are ordinarily employed; but it is my intention to apply my improvement particularly to suspenders, in which connection it is designed to afford means for readily adjusting the suspender-straps to the requirements of the wearer and firmly retaining them at the desired position of adjustment without penetrating the material of which they are composed.

For the reasons above set forth, and as one means of clearly illustrating the construction and operation of my improvement, I have preferred to show it in the form of a suspender-buckle in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a blank forming the main portion of my device, and comprising a flat metallic plate, beveled on each side and provided near each side edge with an oblique slot, and having one end stamped out at each corner to produce a flange, and the opposite end formed into a clasp; Fig. 2, a blank showing the clamping-plate before its ends are bent for adjustment upon the main plate; Fig. 3, a perspective view of my device applied to a suspender-strap, showing the manner of its clamping the same to retain it in its adjusted position, wherein it is prevented from being lengthened by mere pulling upon the strap above the buckle; Fig. 4, a similar view representing, in perspective, the reverse side of my improved buckle applied to a suspender-strap adjusted as shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a longitudinal sectional view of my improvement applied upon a suspender-strap, showing the position of the clamping-plate necessary to permit lengthening or shortening of the strap; and Fig. 6, a view similar to that shown in Fig. 5, but showing the position of the clamping-plate wherein it will prevent shortening of the strap by mere pulling upon the end of the latter.

A is a metallic plate, stamped to the form shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and provided on each of its sides, forming beveled flanges *t*, with an oblique slot, *s*, slanting in the direction of the bevel of the flanges, toward the end of the plate provided with the clasp *r*. The flanges *t* are bent backward to lie at right angles with the body of the plate A, and the end *q* of the plate opposite the clasp end, which has its corners stamped out to a depth corresponding to the width of the flanges *t* at their point of closest proximity to the last-named end, is bent backward to a right angle with the body of the plate A, to form a flange and meet the ends of the flanges *t*. The ends of the parts *q* and *t* may be secured together at their points of juncture, if desired, by soldering or in any other suitable way. A metallic strip or plate, B, is stamped to form a tongue, *p*, at each end, which tongues serve, by bending them, to secure the plate B within the oblique slots *s* in the manner shown in the drawings. The position of the slots *s* in the flanges *t* is such that, owing to the quantity of material removed from the corners of the plate B, when the latter is adjusted within the slots, its edge, when the tongues *p* are moved toward the flange *q* as far as the slots *s* will permit, will be even with

that of the flange *q*, so that when the strap C is inserted between the plates A and B a space for its admission being provided between the edges of the two plates, when the device is adjusted, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, owing to the bevel of the edges of the flanges *t* and corresponding slant of the slots, it is held by the pressure against its surfaces between the edges of the plate B and flange *q*, and pulling upon the end *o* of the strap C against the resistance of the buckle, when attached to a stationary object by means of the clasp *r*, or upon the buckle, or upon both strap and buckle, in opposite directions, will only have the effect of causing the strap to be clamped the more firmly by the buckle. The strap can be shortened, but very slightly, by holding the buckle in a stationary position and pulling upon the end *o'* of the strap, since the plate B will, by the friction of the material of the strap against it, be pulled toward the opposite ends of the slots *s*, where, owing to the direction of their slant, the opposite edge of the plate B will bind the strap against the under surface of the plate A. The adjustment of the strap is effected by holding the plate B at or near the center of the slots, when the strap may readily be pulled in either direction.

If desired, the plate B may be connected to the plate A, and be permitted a reciprocal movement within the slots by providing a rivet to extend from one slot to the other and project through them and into the ears upon the plate B.

I am aware of a buckle heretofore constructed comprising a piece of brass wire and a piece of sheet-brass, formed by locking the two ends of the latter around the two ends of the wire frame, so that they may slide back and forth, the inner side of the frame being beveled to form a seat against which the webbing is clamped by the sliding piece of sheet-brass; and I am also aware of a clamping slide for straps, in which the clamping is effected by the pressure of the strap between a roller operating within oblique slots, and a wall opposed to the roller; but in neither of these devices is the clamping or binding of the strap effected at more than one end of the device.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A buckle comprising a plate, A, provided with lateral beveled flanges *t*, having each an oblique longitudinal slot, *s*, parallel, or nearly so, with the bevel of the flange in which it is formed, and having its upper edge bent to a right angle with the said plate to form a flange, *q*, and a transverse plate, B, connected with the plate A, and having a reciprocating movement within the slots formed in the same, whereby a strap inserted within the plates A and B shall be clamped and firmly held by pulling upon the said strap in either direction against the buckle, and whereby the said strap may be adjusted in either direction by holding the plate B away from the ends of the slots, substantially as described.

HERMAN ANISZ.

In presence of—
SOLOMON PRICE,
WM. H. DYRENFORTH.