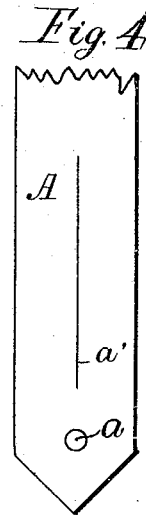
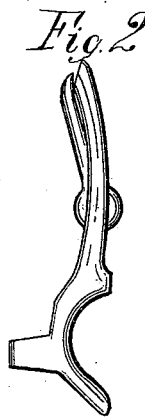
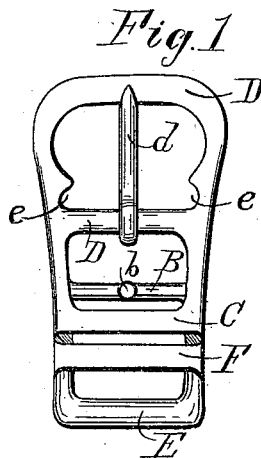
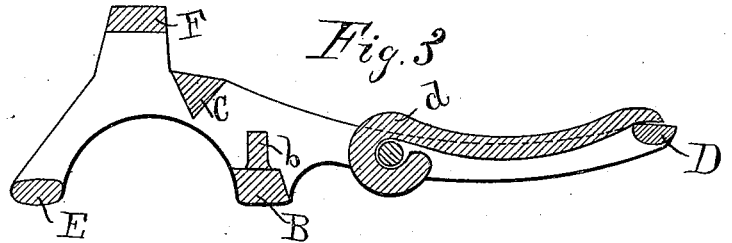


(No Model.)

A. DYKE.
BUCKLE.

No. 490,551.

Patented Jan. 24, 1893.



Witnesses

J. C. Gibney
Thomas Meran

Inventor

Albion Dyke

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBION DYKE, OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND
MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO JERE K. SULLIVAN, OF SAME PLACE.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,551, dated January 24, 1893.

Application filed August 31, 1891. Serial No. 404,385. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBION DYKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in that class of buckles in which the tail end of the buckle is fastened to a flexible strap and which holds by one or more suitable tongues an end of the same or another flexible strap.

My invention consists in a buckle in which the strap is slit instead of slotted for the insertion of the tongue, in which no sewing or riveting is necessary to fasten the strap and which carries the loop for holding snug the spare end of the buckled strap.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a plan and Fig. 2 a side elevation of my buckle. Fig. 3 is a section on the center line of the tongue and Fig. 4 is a plan of the end of a strap ready for fastening to the buckle.

Referring to Fig. 1 it will be seen that my buckle has six cross bars forming an essential part of my invention. The uses of these cross bars will be readily seen from the following description of the manner of attaching the strap to the buckle. The strap A, having the end pointed and thinned for convenience in handling, or not as desired but necessarily having the hole *a*, and the slit *a'* is passed over the bar B, carrying the perpendicular pin *b* which hooks into the hole *a*, the end of the strap then passing on farther and under the triangular friction bar C the use of which is described later. In this operation the rough side of the strap is uppermost. Then the strap is doubled around the tongue bar D, the tongue *d* passing through the slit *a'* and of course spreading the strap which thus crowds into the recesses *e. e.* and the strap is passed under the friction bar C which holds it closely down to the pin *b* and thus prevents the end where the hole *a* is from slipping off the pin *b*. The buckle is now fast to the strap which is passed out over the bar E, and made fast to anything desired. A strap can now be buckled on in the ordinary manner and the loose end passed over the bar C and under the bar F

which serves the purpose of the loop usually sewed on the strap back of the buckle.

The cross-bar E has another use when the buckle is used on a double loop strap like the ordinary hame strap or breeching strap. To make the loop suppose the strap is fastened to the buckle as before described with the loose end passing out under the bar C and over the bar E. The strap is now doubled downward on itself and the end passed back over the bar E forms one loop and then passing on under the bar B and being doubled back and buckled to the tongue forms the second loop.

It will be noticed that in this buckle the strap as attached in the manner above described shows only the finished side.

The recesses *e. e.* by providing a place for the strap to spread into allows for the strap being slit without any of the stock being removed as is necessary in the common buckle; and the loop of the strap around the tongue bar D by reason of being crowded into the recesses *e. e.* is thereby kept in place snug up against the tongue bar D, and prevented from sliding out on the tongue and so interfering with it.

I am aware that buckles have been in use and on sale having a cross-bar similar to my bar B, but carrying instead of the straight pin *b* a pin with a projecting oval top forming a hook which can be engaged with a strap running back from the buckle direct but not being carried forward and wrapped around the tongue bar as in my invention. I therefore do not claim any patent on the pin *b*, considered as a hook but

What I do claim as of my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is

1. An improved buckle comprising in its structure, a frame having a tongue-bar, a tongue located on said tongue bar at a point substantially midway its ends, and adapted to enter a slit provided therefor in a strap, and recesses formed in said frame adjacent to the ends of the tongue bar to receive the edges of the strap, said tongue bar having portions on each side of the tongue to form a bearing for those parts of the strap between its edges and the slit therein, substantially as described.

2. An improved buckle, comprising in its structure a frame having a tongue-bar, a single-bar tongue located on said tongue bar at a point substantially midway its ends and adapted to enter a slit provided therefor in a strap, recesses in said frame adjacent to the ends of the tongue-bar to receive the edges of the strap, said tongue bar having portions on each side of the tongue to form a bearing for those parts of the strap between its edges and the slit therein, and a cross-bar provided with a pin extending therefrom arranged in rear of the tongue-bar, substantially as described.
3. In a buckle, the combination with a frame having a tongue-bar and a tongue, of a cross-

bar provided with a pin extending therefrom, a friction bar C, in rear of the pin a holding down bar F, and recesses formed in said frame in front of and adjacent to said tongue bar, substantially as described.

4. In a buckle, the combination with frame having a tongue-bar and a tongue, of a cross bar provided with a pin extending therefrom, a triangular friction bar located in proximity to said cross-bar, and a hold-down bar above said friction bar, substantially as described.

ALBION DYKE.

In presence of—

THOMAS KIERAN,
T. E. GIBNEY.