

(No Model.)

I. COE.
CLASP.

No. 491,079.

Patented Feb. 7, 1893.

Fig. 1.

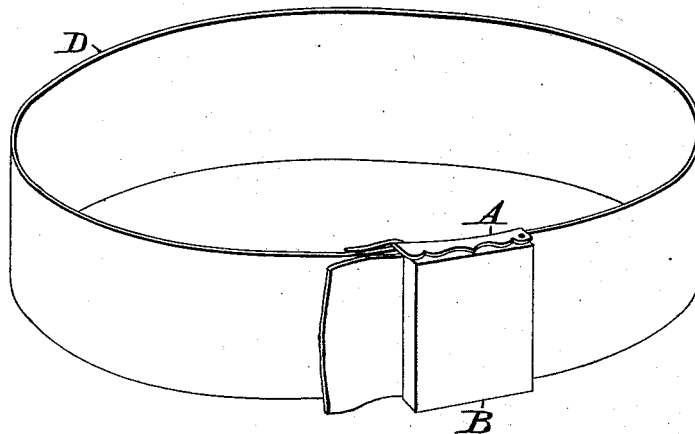


Fig. 2.

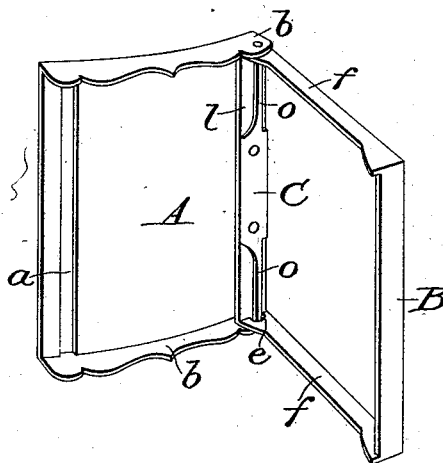
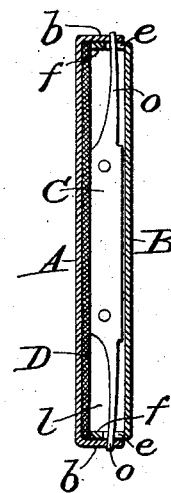


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

James F. Duhamel
Chas. B. Bull.

Inventor:

Isaac Coe,
by Dodge & Sons,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC COE, OF JERSEY CITY, ASSIGNOR TO FRANK H. LA PIERRE, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,079, dated February 7, 1893.

Application filed October 4, 1892. Serial No. 447,822. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC COE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to buckles or clasps of that class which is designed for use of ladies' belts, garters and the like, and the invention consists in a novel construction of the device as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a belt with the buckle applied thereto as in use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the buckle opened to show its construction; and Fig. 3, is a central vertical section, looking from the front.

The object of my present invention is to produce a buckle or clasp that is specially adapted for the use of ladies, and that can be made to serve as an ornament, and at the same time hold the belt or garter securely without puncturing or injuring the fabric to which it is applied.

To construct a buckle on my plan I take a flat piece of metal for the back plate A, and turn up its ends to form ears *b*, in which holes are formed near the back edge to receive the ends of a spring pintle C, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In the larger sized buckles for belts, these ears *b* are preferably extended along the entire width of the plate at top and bottom, their edges being finished with curves to give it a more ornamental appearance, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. At its front edge this plate A is provided with a slot *a*, through which the end of the belt or web is thrust, and made fast by a pin or by sewing. It is obvious however, that instead of the slot, a small bar or piece of wire may be fastened in place at this point to which the end of the belt can be secured equally well. I then provide another plate B, the rear edge of which is turned up at a right angle to form a clamping lip *l*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and if desired, as it will be in the larger sizes, the remaining three edges of this plate B may also be turned up in a similar manner, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.—these latter being made slightly narrower than the lip *l* so as not to

prevent the plate B from being turned down parallel with the back plate A when it is desired to fasten the belt—the difference in width between these upturned edges and the lip *l* being equal to the thickness of the belt or a little more. To the inside face of the lip *l*, I rivet or otherwise fasten a pintle bar C, it being fastened at or near its central portion only, thus leaving its ends free to act as spring arms, they being reduced in width, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3, to make them operate as springs; this pintle bar being made of steel or other spring metal, so as to exert sufficient force to press the edge of the lip *l* against the loose end of the belt or web D, which is passed between it and the back plate A, as shown in Fig. 3, and clamp it securely in place, and prevent it from slipping or being pulled out. In order to permit the free action of these spring arms, and allow them to yield sufficiently to adapt the lip *l* to the varying thicknesses of the webbing or material used, a slot *e* is formed in the upturned edges or flanges *f*, at the point where they pass through them to engage in the ears *b* of the back plate, the ends of these springs arms being made round to serve as pintles or pivots on which the front plate is hinged to the rear plate as shown.

The above is the preferred form for the larger sizes of my improved buckle or clasp, such as will be used on ladies' belts. For the smaller sizes, for garters and the like, the upturned edges or flanges may be dispensed with except so far as is necessary to form the ears *b* on the back plate; and in these smaller sizes in which the pintle bar C will necessarily be much shorter, it will be fastened at its center only, so as to allow the necessary spring action, the principle or mode of action being the same.

It is obvious that the parts may be reversed, that is to say, the ears may be formed on the front plate, and that the spring pintle may be secured to the inner face of the plate instead of to the clamping lip, the result or mode of operation being the same.

These buckles or clasps are designed to be made of silver or other valuable metal, and by ornamenting the front plate B with engraved or raised figures, or with jewels or

enamels, they may be made highly ornamental, while at the same time they form a most efficient device for the purpose intended, do not puncture or injure the fabric, and can be
5 fastened or unfastened by simply turning the front plate down or up, as occasion may require.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

10 A clamping buckle consisting of a front and back plate, one of said plates being provided

with ears to receive the ends of the pintle, and the other plate being provided with a clamping lip and having a spring pintle secured thereto, substantially as shown and described. 15

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC COE.

Witnesses:

MORRIS E. STERNE,
EDWARD W. GILBERT.