

(No Model.)

D. F. STAYMAN.
BUCKLE.

No. 524,618.

Patented Aug. 14, 1894.

Fig: 1.

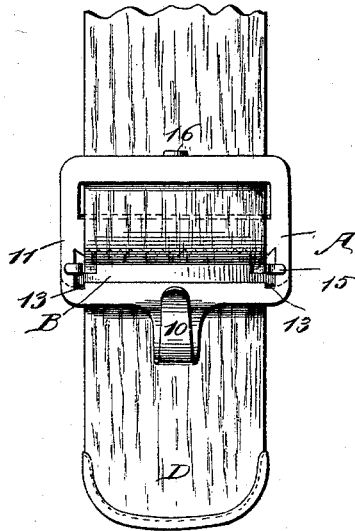


Fig: 2.

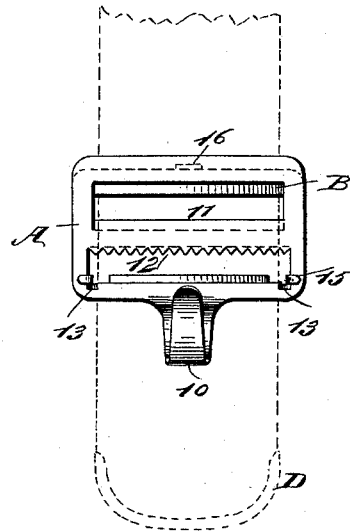
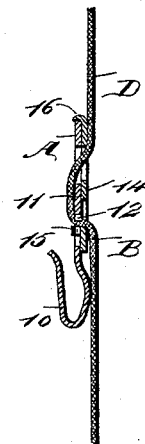
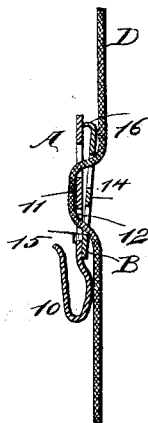
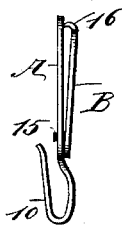


Fig: 4.

Fig: 5.

Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

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DAVID FOUST STAYMAN, OF MUNCY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,618, dated August 14, 1894.

Application filed February 8, 1894. Serial No. 499,519. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID FOUST STAYMAN, of Muncy, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Buckle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in buckles, and it has for its object to provide a buckle which will be of simple and durable construction, comprising essentially but two parts, the parts being so arranged relative to each other that the buckle will be a self-locking one.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the buckle applied to a suspender tip and illustrating the buckle in locked position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the buckle, illustrating it in unlocked position. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the buckle when in its unlocked position. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the buckle in unlocked position, and through the web passed through the buckle, illustrating the latter as free to be moved in either direction; and Fig. 5 is a vertical section through the buckle and web shown in Fig. 1, illustrating the buckle as in locking engagement with the web.

The buckle is formed of two flat, rectangular frames adapted to slide on each other. The outer or main frame, A is provided with a hook, 10, for attachment of the button strap, or straps, usually employed as an attachment of suspenders. It is also provided with a cross bar 11, located about centrally between its top and bottom surfaces, and the under surface 12 of the said cross bar is toothed, serrated, or otherwise roughened.

It will be understood that while the cross bar is illustrated as extending longitudinally of the buckle and horizontally located, it may be differently placed; as, for example, it may extend transversely of the frame.

The surface of the member, however, which is opposed to the roughened or toothed surface of the cross bar 11, is preferably made smooth; and preferably in said lower bar or member of the main frame, near each end or side, a recess 13, is produced.

The frame B, which may be termed the locking frame, is located at the back of the main frame, and is adapted to have sliding movement thereon. This frame is shown in the drawings as being provided with a cross bar 14, similarly located to the toothed cross bar 11 of the main frame; but I desire it to be understood that the bar 14 may be omitted if desired. When employed, however, both frames will be provided with two openings capable of being brought in alignment with each other, or practically so.

At the side or end portions of the locking frame B, lugs 15, are located, which are adapted to extend through the lower openings in the main frame to the front, being bent over upon the end, or side bars or members of the main frame, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, and the recesses 13 in the main frame are provided in order that the lugs, by entering the said recesses may permit the rear or locking frame to drop to the lowest possible point.

The construction of the locking frame is completed by the addition to its top bar or member of a lock or latch 16. This lock or latch preferably consists of a lip adapted to extend over the upper bar or member of the main frame. The width of the lower bar or member of the locking frame is so regulated that when the locking frame is locked in position upon the main frame, the distance between the inner or upper edge of the lower bar or member of the locking frame and the toothed surface of the cross bar of the main frame, will be such as to clamp effectually a tape or suspender tip D, passed between the two surfaces, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

In the operation of this buckle, the suspender webbing, for example, is passed through the rear of the buckle outward through the upper registering openings of the buckle downward across the cross bar 11 of the main frame, then backward through the lower registering openings of the frame,

the locking frame when this is done being unlatched from the main frame and permitted to drop, occupying the position illustrated in Fig. 4. After the suspender, for example, 5 has been adjusted up or down, by releasing the buckle, when pressure is applied in a downward direction upon the bottom portion of the buckle, the upper portion of the web being held comparatively stationary, the 10 locking frame B will of itself be carried upward as the main frame is drawn downward, and the web will be effectually clamped between the lower member of the locking frame and the toothed or roughened surface of the 15 cross bar of the main frame, the latch 16 automatically engaging with the top of the main frame when the clamping action of the two frames of the buckle has been completed. The two frames will now be held fixedly in 20 relation to each other, and the buckle will be found to have as firm, if not a firmer, hold upon the material passed through it as in a high grade of ordinary buckle.

To effect the adjustment of the material 25 passed through the buckle, the latch is disengaged from the main frame, and that frame is pressed downward, and the two frames are held by the fingers of one hand, while with the fingers of the other hand the 30 proper adjustment of the material is effected. In will be understood that this buckle may be constructed of wire, or equivalent mate-

rial, or it may be cut, or otherwise produced from sheet metal or sheet material.

Having thus described my invention, I 35 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A buckle, the same consisting of two frames of skeleton construction, a main and a locking frame, the frames having sliding 40 connection, the main frame being provided with a cross bar having a roughened surface, the locking frame being provided with a bar having a smooth surface opposed to the roughened surface of the cross bar, and 45 means, substantially as shown and described, for effecting a locking engagement between the two frames when the toothed bar of one approaches the opposing bar of the other, as and for the purpose set forth. 50

2. A buckle comprising two frames, one frame having sliding connection with the other, both frames being provided with openings for the passage of the material to be clamped, opposing walls of registering openings being adapted as clamping surfaces, 55 and a lock carried by one frame, adapted for engagement with the opposing frame when the clamping surfaces of the two frames approach, as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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