

H. Aschenbach,

Buckle.

N^o 50673.

Patented Oct. 31, 1865.

Fig. 1.

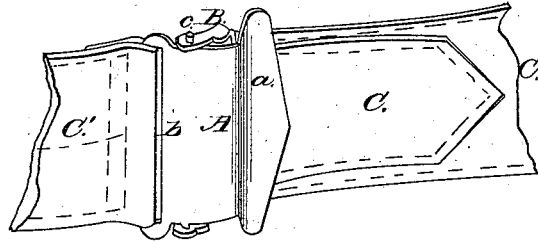


Fig. 2.

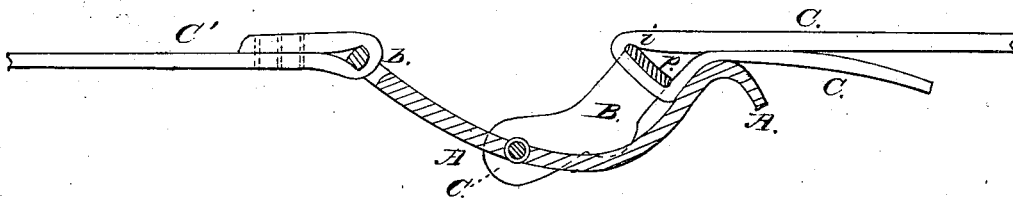
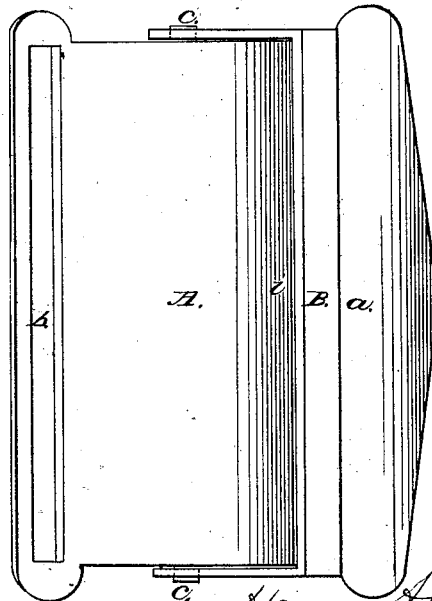


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY ASCHENBACH, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVED BUCKLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,673, dated October 31, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY ASCHENBACH, of Washington city, District of Columbia, have invented a new and Improved Buckle; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved buckle, showing the outside of it as it would appear when applied to straps. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of the buckle holding a strap. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the back of the buckle.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the three figures.

This invention relates to an improvement on that class of buckles which are constructed without tongues that require the straps to be perforated, or spurs that perforate the straps, and which depend for their holding properties upon one portion binding hard upon the strap to confine and prevent it from slipping.

The object of my invention is to construct a buckle of two pieces of metal pivoted together, one piece forming an ornamental shield and serving as a means for attaching one end of a strap permanently to it, and the other piece serving as a lever and clamp for receiving the end of a strap, and holding it firmly against a curved shoulder at the back of the ornamental shield, as will be hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a plate or shield which is first stamped out of a piece of sheet-metal and then struck up into the form shown in Fig. 2 by means of suitable dies. The stamp which cuts out the shield A leaves an oblong slot, *b*, at one end to receive a strap, to which the buckle is permanently attached, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Two spurs, *c c*, are also formed on the edges of the shield A, directly opposite each other, in this operation of stamping. The dies to which the shield is subjected after it is removed from the stamping-press form a curved shoulder at *a* by bending the plate or shield abruptly in-

ward and then outward. These dies also curve the entire plate, as shown in Fig. 2.

If desirable, machinery may be constructed which will cut out the plate A and form the rounded shoulder at *a* at one and the same operation.

B represents a loop or clamp, which is made of a flat strip of metal of a suitable length, having its ends bent at right angles to itself and perforated so as to receive the pins *c c* on the edges of the shield A, by means of which the loop B is pivoted to this shield. In forming the loop B its ends are bent slightly backward so that its holding-bar *p*, which extends across the plate or shield, will incline toward the shoulder *a*, against which its edge bears, as shown in Fig. 2. The width of this bar is such that its outer edge, *i*, will project beyond the shoulder *a* so that the strap, which is passed over and beneath this bar, will draw upon its upper edge, and thus force the lower edge of the bar firmly against that portion of the strap which is between it and the shoulder *a*, and not only does the draft on the strap C cause the bar to bite this strap and hold it firmly, but the draft on the strap C', owing to the peculiar curved form of the shield A, will force the shoulder *a* thereof toward the bar of the loop B, and thus the end of strap C is confined between two clamping-jaws in such manner that the greater the draft upon the straps the firmer will be the bite and the more secure will be the hold. Should the loop B be applied to a flat plate without a shoulder formed on it, the line of draft of the straps C C' would coincide with the axis of motion of the loop, and there would be no hold upon the loose strap, but by curving the shield so as to form a shoulder at *a*, the line of draft on the straps will not intersect the axis of motion of the loop B, and consequently the free end of this loop will be drawn firmly against the shoulder, thus forming a kind of self-acting nippers.

One great advantage of my improved buckle, besides security and simplicity, is its great strength. There is no open frame in my buckle to become broken, but instead thereof a plate is used, which forms a shield or cover

for the fastening, which is behind it when the buckle is in use. This shield also forms an ornament when neatly finished, so that the buckle will be found useful for shoe-fastenings, belts, and other like purposes where an ornamental fastening is required.

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

The buckle substantially as herein described,

to wit: constructed with a convexed portion, *a*, and with a pivoted loop, *B*, which has a holding-bar, *p*, formed on it so as to bind upon the strap, as shown, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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