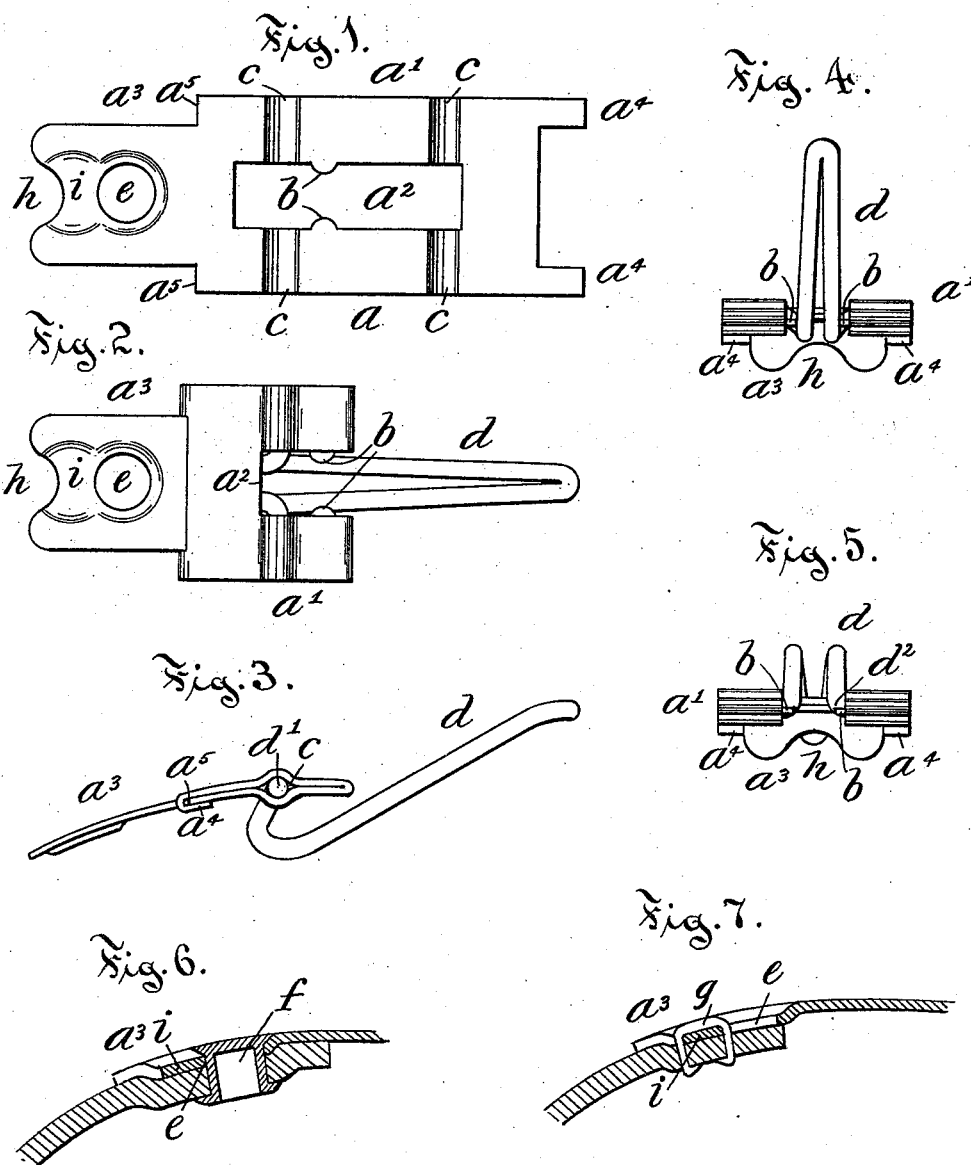


(No Model.)

D. F. DALTON.  
BUCKLE.

No. 523,465.

Patented July 24, 1894.



Witnesses  
J. A. Cantin  
Arthur B. Jenkins.

Inventor:  
Daniel F. Dalton  
By Chas. L. Burdett,  
attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL F. DALTON, OF WATERBURY, ASSIGNOR TO THE HAMMOND  
BUCKLE COMPANY, OF ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

## BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,465, dated July 24, 1894.

Application filed May 19, 1894. Serial No. 511,785. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL F. DALTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

10 The object of my invention is to provide an improved buckle of the class which comprises a catch-plate and a tongue-plate with a folding tongue hinged to the tongue plate and provided with means for controlling the  
15 swinging movement of the tongue by the spring action of the parts, the said buckle having certain features of advantage in simplicity and cheapness of construction as compared with prior buckles of the class, and also  
20 being provided with improved means whereby it may be attached to an article of wearing apparel, as an overshoe.

To this end my invention consists in the details of the several parts making up the  
25 buckle as a whole and in the provision for securing it in place, and in the combination of such parts as more particularly hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a  
30 detail plan view of the blank from which the tongue-plate is formed. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of the tongue-plate folded in final position and with the tongue opened. Fig. 3 is a detail edge view of the tongue-plate  
35 showing the tongue opened. Fig. 4 is a detail front view of the tongue plate showing the position of the tongue when partly closed, illustrating the spring action of the tongue. Fig. 5 is a detail front view of the tongue-plate showing the tongue closed. Fig. 6 is a  
40 detail view, on enlarged scale, of the rear part of the tongue plate illustrating the method of securing it in place by means of a tubular rivet. Fig. 7 is a detail view in section  
45 through the plate illustrating the manner of securing it in place by means of a rivet.

In the accompanying drawings the letter *a* denotes a tongue-plate cut or stamped as by means of dies from a thin sheet of metal and  
50 formed with an oblong frame or body part *a'*

having a central opening *a*<sup>2</sup>, a shank *a*<sup>3</sup>, and clamping prongs *a*<sup>4</sup>, the latter extending from the front edge of the blank. On two sides of the oblong opening *a*<sup>2</sup> in the body part of the blank are formed curved cams or shoulders *b*  
55 which serve in connection with a spring frame tongue to control the swinging movement of the latter as will be more fully hereinafter described. The oblong frame of this blank is folded back upon itself, the prongs *a*<sup>4</sup> embracing shoulders *a*<sup>5</sup> which may be formed as  
60 shown or in any other convenient manner. There is also formed in the body of the blank a series of curved depressions forming the pintle sockets *c* and these are so placed in  
65 the body of the blank that when the latter is folded upon itself, as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings, they will register and form substantially cylindrical sockets to receive the  
70 trunnions or pivots borne on the tongue.

The tongue *d* is formed of spring wire bent to hook shape with the outturned pintles *d'* which are adapted to be located in the pintle sockets *c*. This tongue has a free swinging  
75 movement on the pintles except that the tongue is broad enough in its normal condition for its side parts to encounter the cams *b* in the swinging movement of the tongue in opening and closing the latter. When the  
80 tongue is closed, as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, the lower part of the bend of the tongue at *d*<sup>2</sup> rests upon or near the cams which serve to prevent the opening of the tongue except by the exercise of some force. The cams are so shaped as to press the side  
85 parts of the tongue inward and the ease with which it can be opened or closed depends upon the degree of resiliency of the wire of which the tongue is composed. The rear part of the tongue plate, or the shank as it has  
90 been called, is provided with an opening by means of which the tongue plate may be secured to the article, as the counter of a shoe. The circular opening *e* is of a diameter to adapt it to receive the barrel of a hollow rivet  
95 *f* inserted therethrough and headed over in the usual manner to secure the tongue plate to any article. It is customary in the trade to secure the buckle parts, that is the tongue plate or the catch plate, to the counter of a  
100

shoe, or to any other article, in some instances by means of a hollow tubular rivet and in others by means of a double pointed rivet as g.

In order to adapt a buckle part to the use  
5 of a double pointed rivet, as a fastening means, I provide the outer end of the plate (as for instance the rear end of the tongue plate as described) with a re-entrant part *h*, the rivet in  
10 that case straddling the cross bar *i*, one prong extending through the opening *e* and the other passing over the outer edge of the bar. The adjacent parts of the shank or plate are countersunk in order to provide a socket for  
15 the head of either of the rivets used while the extensions on each side of the indentation on the extreme end of the buckle part serve to prevent it from being lifted up and pried out of place. It is obvious that this peculiar feature of advantage in the provision of means  
20 for using either a hollow rivet or double pointed rivet are not limited to the particular form of the device shown, that is the buckle plate need not be of sheet metal but may be of wire bent to shape.

25 I claim as my invention—

1. An improved tongue plate for a buckle comprising in a thin sheet of metal an oblong frame-like body part having inward projecting  
30 cams on opposite sides of the opening, prongs on one end adapted to lap over shoulders on the body part, recesses in the side parts of the frame adapted to register and form pintle sockets when the tongue plate is folded upon itself as described, and the open-

ing for the reception of a rivet or prong, and 35 an indentation in the adjacent edge of the tongue plate, all substantially as described.

2. In combination with a tongue plate formed of a single piece of thin sheet metal folded back upon itself the folded parts se- 40 cured by a prong on the one part engaging and folded over a shoulder on the main part of the plate, pintle sockets formed between the folded edges of the plate, intumed cams on opposite edges of the tongue socket, an 45 opening through the shank end of the tongue plate for the passage of a tubular rivet, the indented adjacent edge of the plate providing for the passage of one prong of a double pointed rivet, and a tongue formed of spring 50 wire bent to shape with outturned pintles located in the pintle sockets in the plate the tongue near the rear end being wider than the space between the cam shoulders, all substantially as described.

3. In a buckle, a catch plate or tongue plate 55 provided with means for engaging the opposite body part and having near one end of the buckle part a circular opening for the passage of a tubular rivet, and an indentation in 60 the adjacent and rear end of the buckle part for the reception of one prong of a double pointed rivet, all substantially as described.

DANIEL F. DALTON.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. TERRY,  
GEO. L. WHITE.