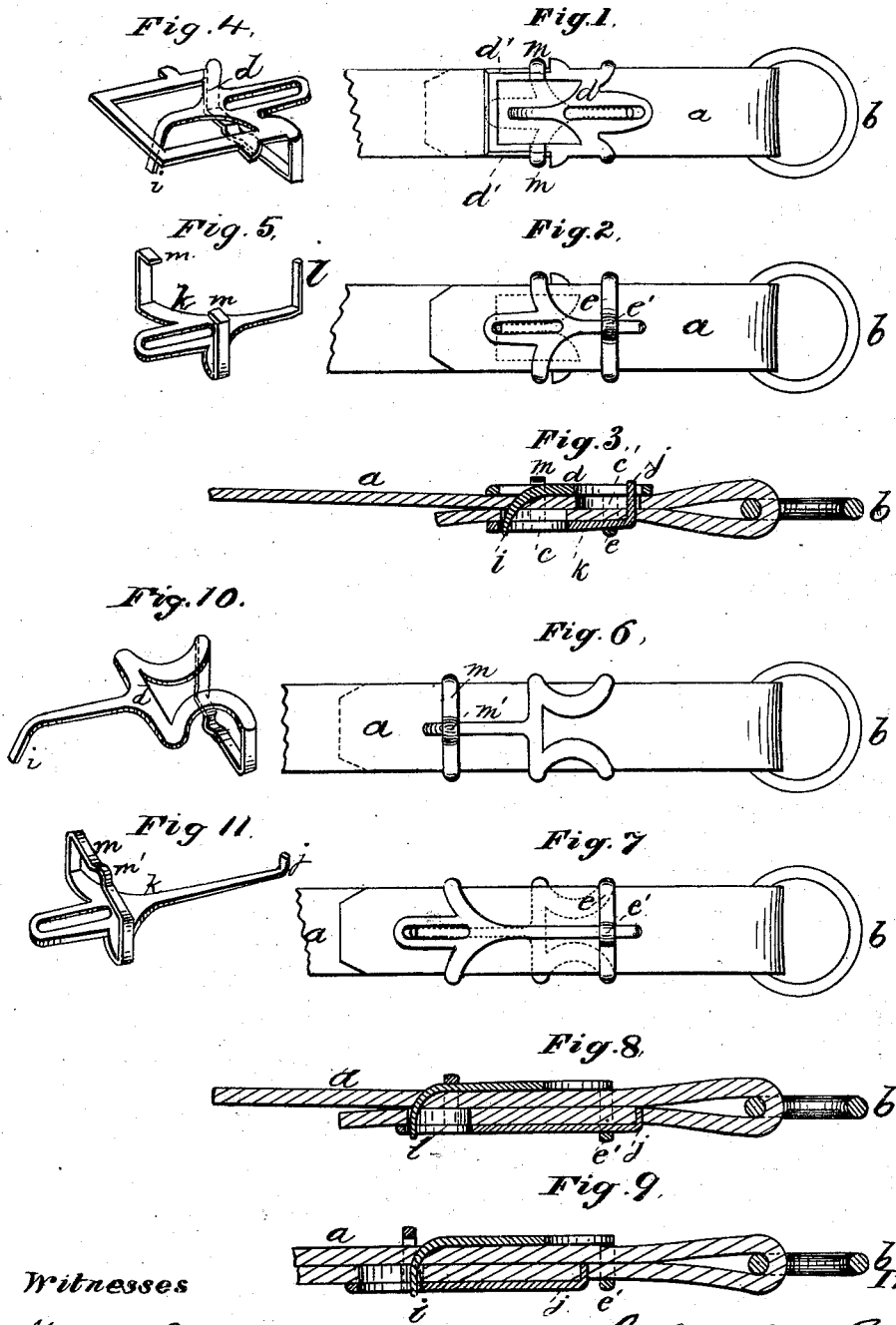


C. F. MOORE.
Buckle.

No. 198,141.

Patented Dec. 11, 1877.



Witnesses

W. R. Edison.

Chas. J. Gooch.

Inventor,

Columbus F. Moore

By Knight Bros.
attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

COLUMBUS F. MOORE, OF WAVELAND, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUCKLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,141**, dated December 11, 1877; application filed August 25, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, COLUMBUS FRANKLIN MOORE, of Waveland, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to improvements in clasps or buckles, which are applicable to leather straps without stitching, as described in Letters Patent No. 132,482, granted to me on the 22d of October, 1872.

My present improvements consist, first, in constructing clasps with one or more tongues, adapted to extend through both members or parts of the strap, so as to render the fastening more secure, and permit the use of a skeleton or much lighter frame.

The improvements further consist in the use of one or more bent tongues, which are pressed against confining portions of the frame by the draft on the strap, so as to press the tongue or tongues, and prevent the possibility of their releasing their hold.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the front or outer side of the buckle applied to a bridle-strap. Fig. 2 is a view of the inner or rear side thereof. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the outer member or frame detached from the strap. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the inner member. Fig. 6 is a view of the outer side of a buckle of modified shape applied to the strap. Fig. 7 is a view of the inner side of the same. Fig. 8 is a central longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 9 is a central longitudinal section, showing the two members of the buckle slid apart preparatory to unclasping the strap. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the outer member of the buckle shown in Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9, representing it detached from the strap. Fig. 11 is a similar view of the inner member.

a may represent a bridle-rein or other strap, to which the buckle or clasp is applied. *b* may represent an ordinary bridle-ring. *d* is the outer member of the frame of the improved clasp or buckle, provided with a loop, *e*, at the inner extremity, adapted to encircle and embrace the double strap *a*. Near the other ex-

trinity of the skeleton plate *d* is a tongue, *i*, which, preferably, has the curved form illustrated in Fig. 3, and is adapted to extend over the two thicknesses of the double strap *a*, the end of the said strap being slotted, as shown at *c*, to afford play to the tongue *i* in unfastening and fastening the buckle, as hereinafter described. *k* is the inner skeleton plate of the buckle, provided, near one end, with lugs or hooks *m m*, which may, if preferred, be connected in the form of a loop or bar, similar to the loop *e*, and in this case will extend completely across the tongue *d*. The inner frame *k* is provided at its opposite end with a tongue, *j*, which may, as shown in Fig. 3, extend completely through the two members of the double strap, and occupy a slot, *c'*, in the outer part of the strap.

If the tongue *j* penetrate only the inner side or member of the double strap, the slot *c* may be dispensed with.

The loop or bar *e* is formed with a bridge, *e'*, to accommodate the tongue *j*, and confine it closely within the aperture prepared for it in the strap when the buckle is fastened.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, the members *d*, *e*, *i*, and *k* have a construction similar to the corresponding members in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and the bar or loop *m* here extends completely across from side to side of the plate *k*, so as to embrace and confine the tongue *i* under a bridge, *m'*, in the same way that the tongue *j* is confined by the bridge *e'* of the member *e*. In this case the slotting of the upper or outer member is dispensed with, as shown in Fig. 6. In the form shown in Fig. 1 the frame *d'* is formed with extended sides, serving to receive the lugs *m*, said sides *d'* being connected, so as to constitute a rigid loop.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the said loop is dispensed with.

Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive represent the buckle in its clasped or fastened condition. If it is desired to remove the strap *a* from the ring *b*, the two members of the buckle are moved endwise, as illustrated in Fig. 7, so that the bar or loop *e* will pass by the tongue *j*, and the loop or lugs *m* will pass by the tongue *i* or the sides *d'* of the frame *d*, as the case may be. This sliding motion is permitted by the slot *c*,

and by the slot *c'* in case of being extended through both members, as shown in Fig. 3. When the members of the buckle are moved apart, as illustrated in Fig. 7, the tongues *i* and *j* are readily withdrawn from the strap, so that the latter is released.

My invention possesses all the advantages set forth in the specification of my patent, No. 132,482, before referred to, in dispensing with sewing, lessening the quantity of leather required for the fastening, and affording a ready and convenient means of attaching straps in the event of an accident on the road or elsewhere. It constitutes a very secure fastening, for it will be observed that a strain upon the strap presses the tongue *i* firmly against the extremity of the slot *c*, and likewise against the end of the loop of the plate *k* which receives the end of said tongue. The extremity of the plate *k*, in which the end of the tongue *i* rests, prevents the escape of the tongue from the end of the strap which it holds. When the tongue *j* is made to pass through both parts of the strap, so that it also is depended on for holding them together, this tongue is held in like manner by the plate *d*. The strain is well distributed on the strap, so as to avoid any weakening effect. The buckle admits of reversion, so as to be used in opposite position.

Either or both faces of the buckle may be ornamented, as required. The tongue *j* may be curved in the manner similar to the tongue *i*, if preferred.

The present improved buckle forms a more secure fastening than that described in my previous patent, and requires much less material for its manufacture.

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

1. The buckle herein described, consisting of two members, *d k*, provided with tongues *i* and *j*, projecting in opposite directions, and one or both of them penetrating both parts of the strap, so as to lock them together, as described.

2. The combination of the frame *d*, provided with a tongue, *i*, to penetrate both straps, and the frame *k*, constructed with a longitudinal loop, to receive and support the end of the tongue *i*, as explained.

COLUMBUS FRANKLIN MOORE.

Witnesses:

A. J. MILLER.

A. J. WOLFE.