

(No Model.)

J. BURKET.
Buckle.

No. 240,961.

Patented May 3, 1881.

Fig. 1.

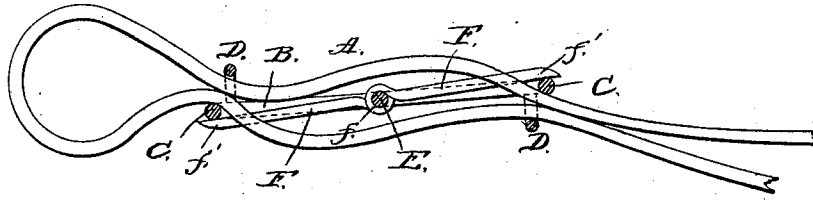
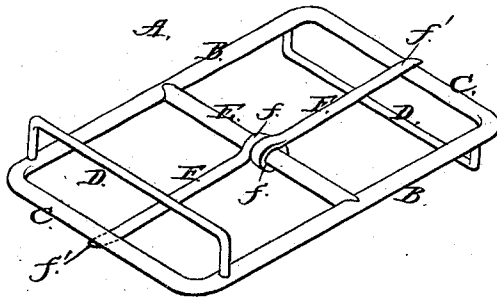


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BURKET, OF MOULTON, TEXAS.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 240,961, dated May 3, 1881.

Application filed February 26, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BURKET, a citizen of the United States, resident at Moulton, in the county of Lavaca and State of Texas, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and
10 use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a representation of a longitudinal section, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view.

This invention relates to improvements in buckles.

The invention consists in a buckle having the construction hereinafter specified.

15 In the annexed drawings, A represents a buckle.

B B are the side and C C the end bars.

20 D D are rigid loops projecting from the side bars a little back of the end bars, said loops being upon opposite faces of the buckle.

E is a transverse bar running across the buckle at its mid-length.

25 F F are two tongues loosely connected to the bar E, with their eyes *f f* side by side, but their points *f' f'* projecting in opposite directions toward the ends of the buckle, and their points *f' f'* resting upon the end bars, C C, upon the side opposite to rigid loops D D. By connecting these tongues side by side and loosely
30 to the bar E and making the eyes so that they fit the bar, these tongues can be slipped along the bar and placed in any position on the same, either together or apart. From this a great advantage inures. If, as is common, the holes

in either strap become broken out, frayed, or
40 run together, another set can be made alongside of the first and the tongue shifted, and this can be continued as long as the strap will stand it, thus lengthening the life of the strap. By shifting both tongues the strain on the
45 buckle is kept even. The end of a strap is slipped through one loop D under the end bar, C, at that end, is caught by the tongue F, pointing in that direction, being run in one of its
50 holes, and then passed through the loop D at the other end. The end of the other strap is put in in a similar manner from the other end. When thus fastened nothing of the buckle shows except the frame-work and the tips of
55 the tongues, and the straps lie together where they pass under the loops. This keeps the weather out and the straps smooth.

I am aware that it is not new to construct a buckle with keeper-loops on opposite faces at the ends, and having pivoted tongues projecting in opposite directions; but in this
60 instance the tongues have no lateral play, and when the strap-holes run it must be thrown away. The point of my invention is this lateral play, so that the tongues can be slid
65 wise and the strap given a longer use.

What I claim is—

The buckle A, having the middle transverse bar, E, and tongues F F, loosely connected side by side to said bar at their eyes *f f*, and projecting in opposite directions, the whole
70 constructed as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BURKET.

Witnesses:

C. W. GARRETT,
JOS. D. SLOAN.