

(No Model.)

G. R. KELSEY.
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

No. 253,394.

Patented Feb. 7, 1882.

fig. 1

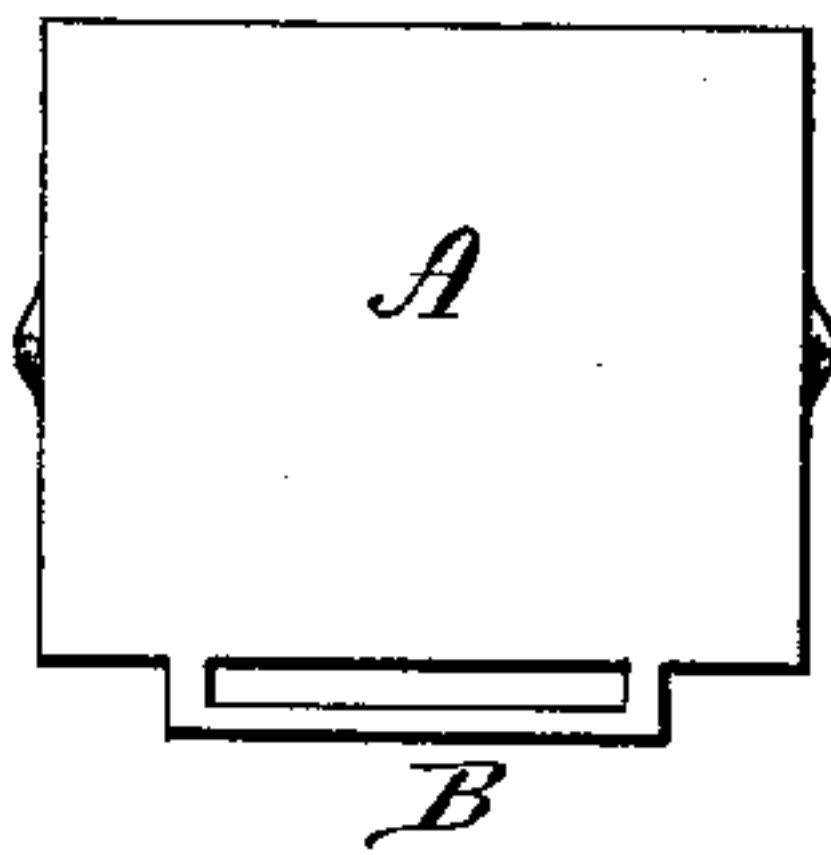


fig. 2

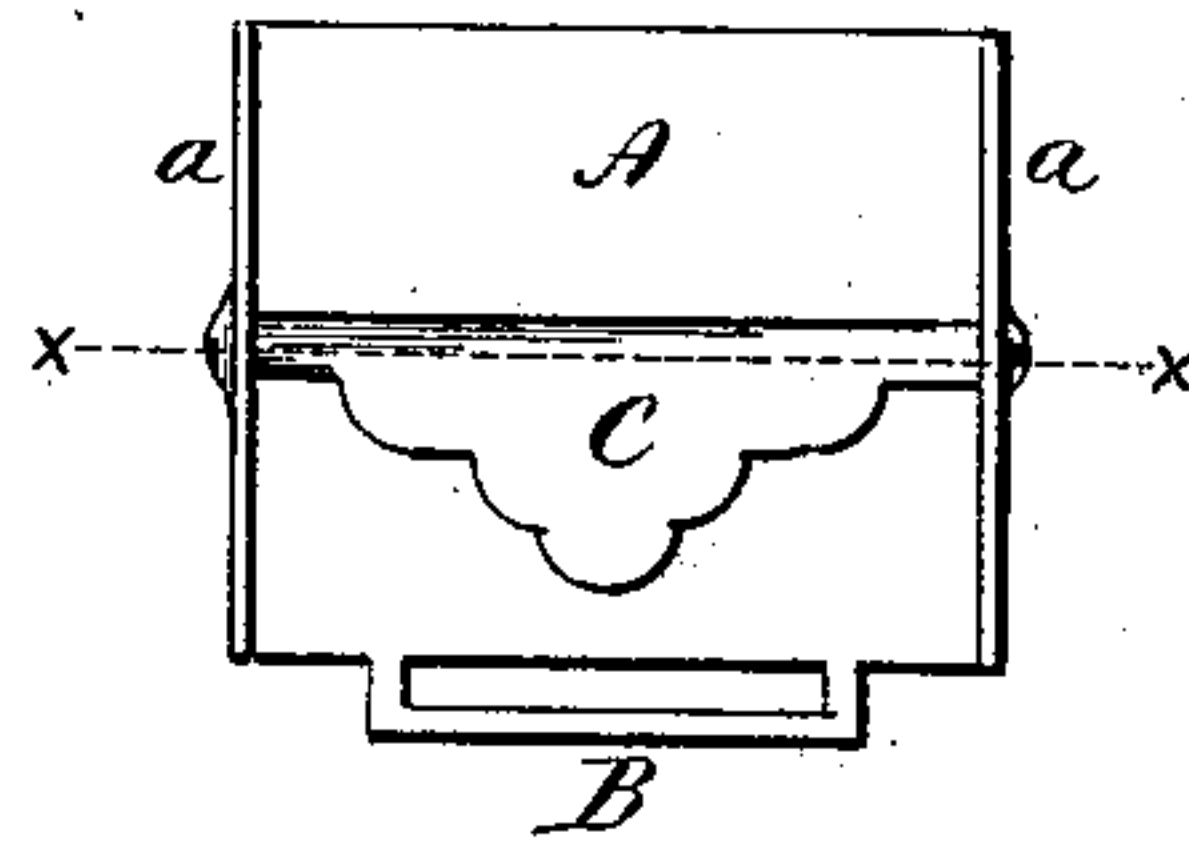


fig. 3

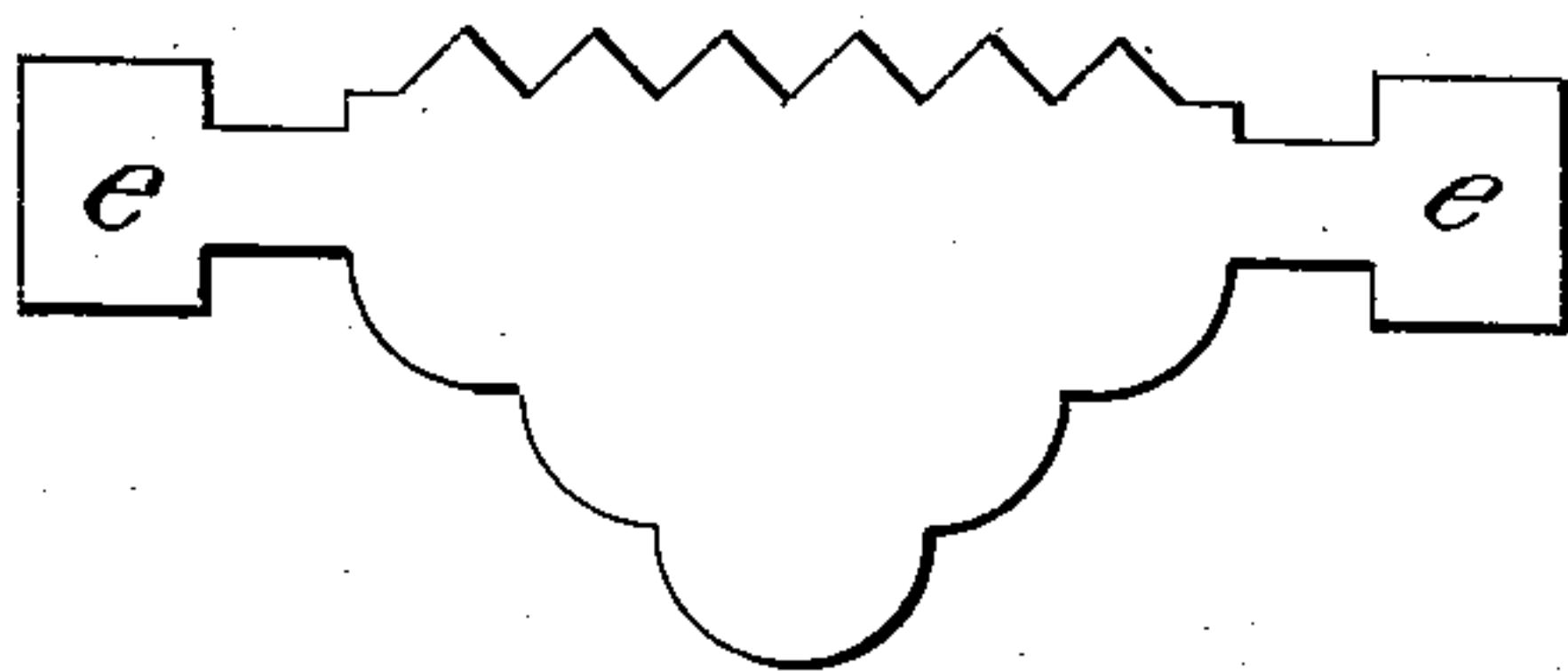


fig. 5

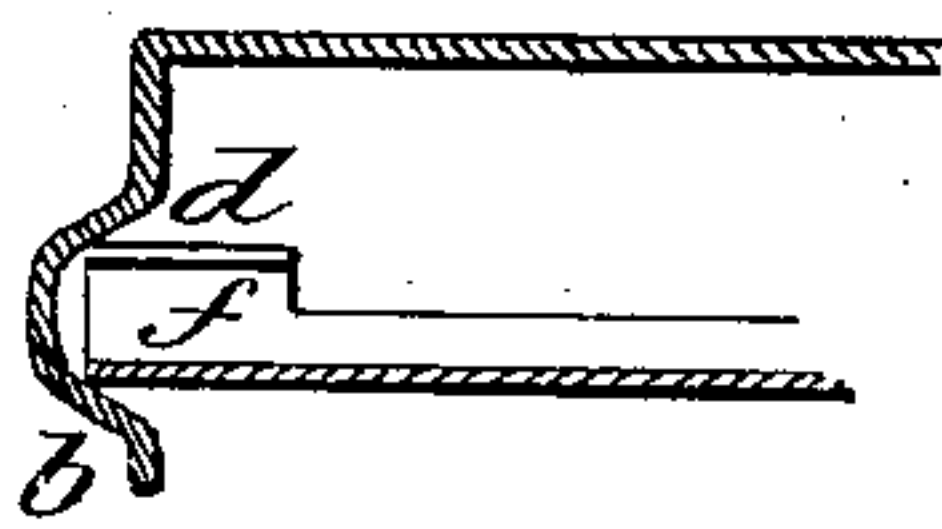


fig. 4



fig. 6



Witnesses.

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GEORGE R. KELSEY, OF WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,394, dated February 7, 1882.

Application filed December 24, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. KELSEY, of West Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Suspender-Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, a rear view; Fig. 3, the blank for the lever; Fig. 4, an end view of the lever; Fig. 5, a vertical central section on line xx , enlarged; Fig. 6, a side view of the buckle.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buckles used for suspenders and like purposes, and commonly called "lever-buckles"—that is to say, such as consist of a plate with a lever hinged upon the back, the suspender passing between the lever and plate, so as to be clamped by the lever hard upon the plate to secure it in its adjusted position, but so as to be relieved by the turning up of the lever—and particularly to that class of such buckles in which the lever is made from sheet metal. In this class of lever-buckles the lever has been made tubular at each end and a pivot formed on the two sides of the buckle by cutting a projecting tongue upon each side, and which are turned over inward and toward each other, and so as to enter the respective tubular ends of the lever. This construction is very weak because of the necessarily small bearings made for the lever and the strain which comes upon them. The pivots also are necessarily square or angular and make a very loose and "shackly" joint.

The object of this invention is to overcome these difficulties and make the pivoting of the lever firm, strong, and smooth; and it consists in constructing the two ends of the lever in cylindrical shape and striking the seat for the ends of the lever in each side of the buckle, plate outward, so as to form a recess upon the inner surface of the sides of the plate, into which the cylindrical ends of the lever will

set and form bearings on which the lever may be turned, as more fully hereinafter described. 50

The buckle-plate A may be of any of the usual forms, and provided with a loop, B, or otherwise for the attachment of the suspender ends, the shape of this plate being no part of this invention. The two sides a of the plate are turned backward to form ears b at the bearing-point for the lever, as seen in Fig. 6. In these ears a recess, d , is formed on the inside by suitable punch and die striking from the inside outward, and which forms a recess, d , upon the inside, with corresponding projections on the outside, as seen in Fig. 5. 55 60

The buckle-lever C is constructed of the usual form, save at the two ends it is made broad, as at e , which ends are rolled into cylindrical shape, as at f , Fig. 4, the axis of the cylindrical parts being parallel with the lever. The width of the parts e is such as to bring the two edges together, as seen in Fig. 4, and form a complete cylindrical shape, the diameter of which is such as to permit them to be set into the recesses d in each side of the plate, as seen in Fig. 5, and so as to take a bearing therein and serve as the pivot on which the lever will turn. By this construction the buckle-plate may be made of much lighter material than where the pivots are formed by bending the tongues down to enter the tubular part of the lever, because the thickness of the metal must be sufficient to give strength to those pivots, whereas by making the recesses d to receive cylindrical trunnions the metal may be very much thinner than that required to make the previous pivots. 65 70 75 80

I claim— 85

The herein-described buckle, consisting of the plate A with ears b at each side, said ears constructed with recesses d upon their inner side, combined with the lever constructed with the cylindrical ends f , to set into said recesses and form bearings upon which the lever may be turned, substantially as described. 90

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Witnesses:

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