

(No Model.)

C. S. WELLS.

BUCKLE.

No. 292,777.

Patented Jan. 29, 1884.

Fig. 1.

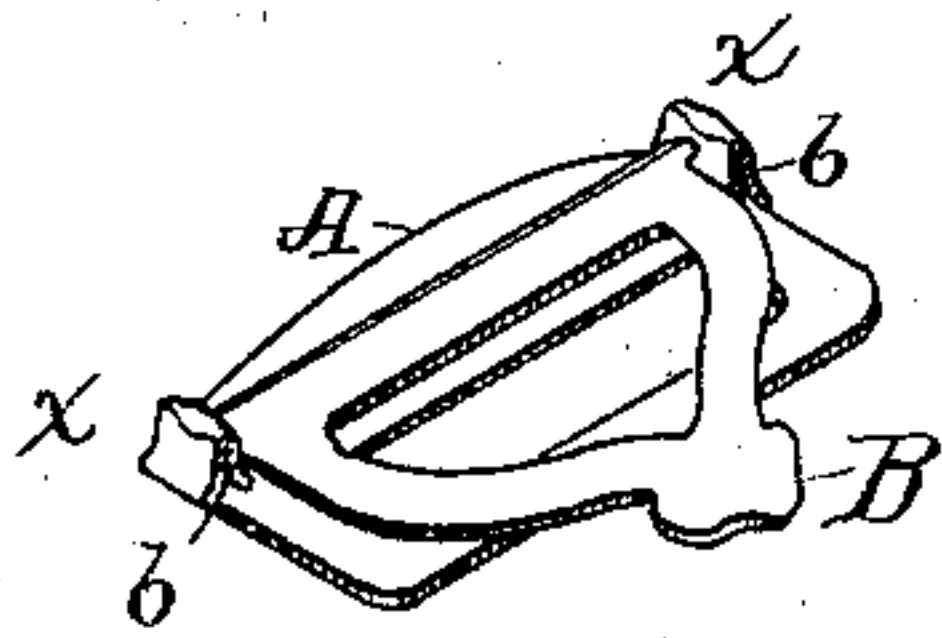


Fig. 2.

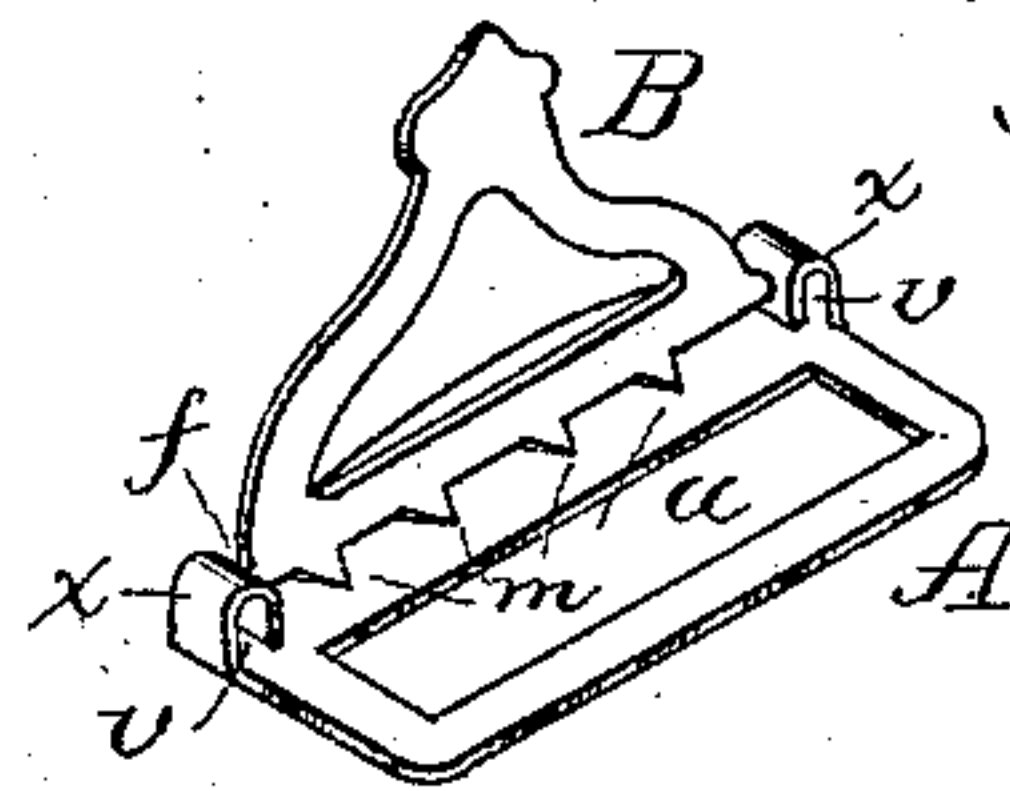


Fig. 3.

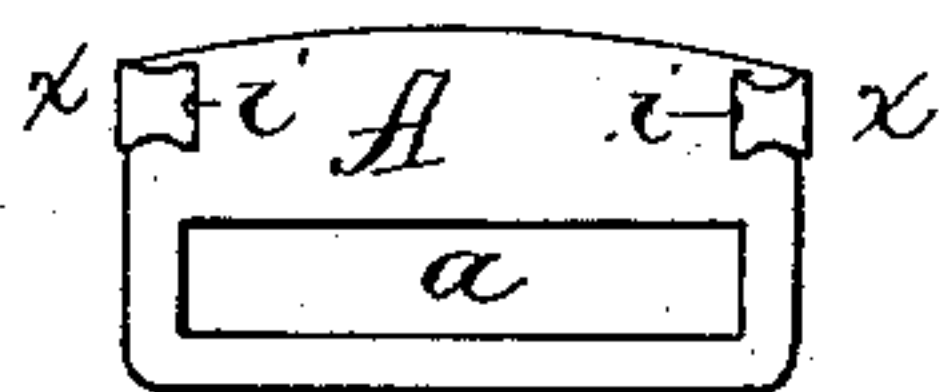


Fig. 4.

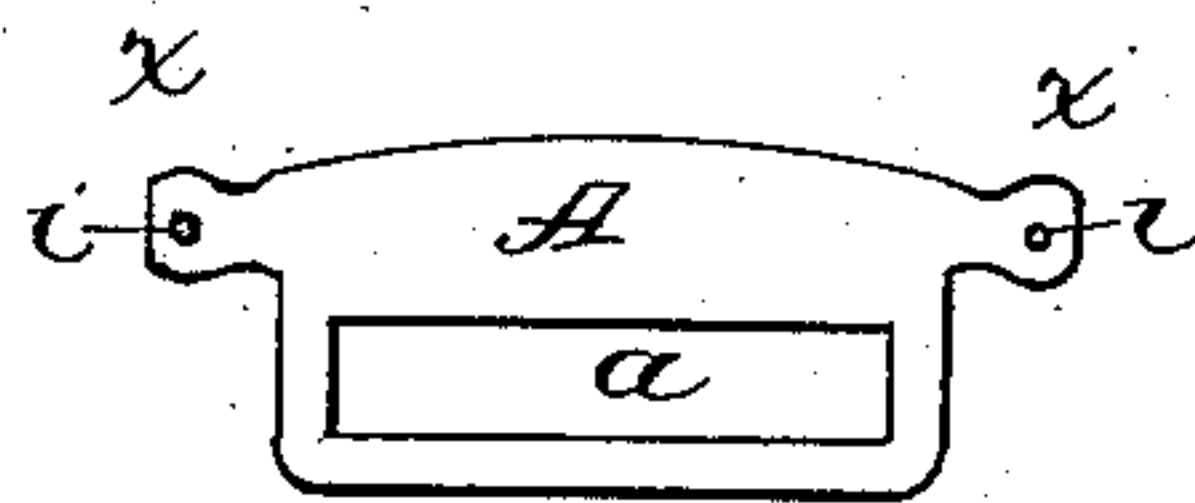


Fig. 5.

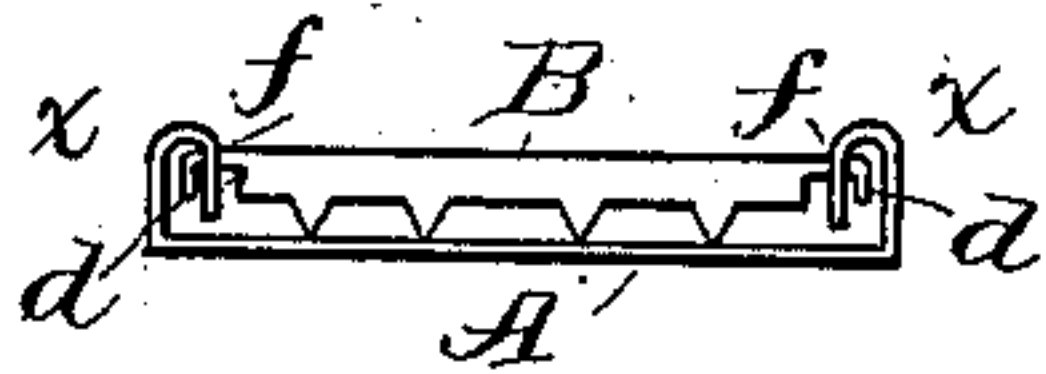


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

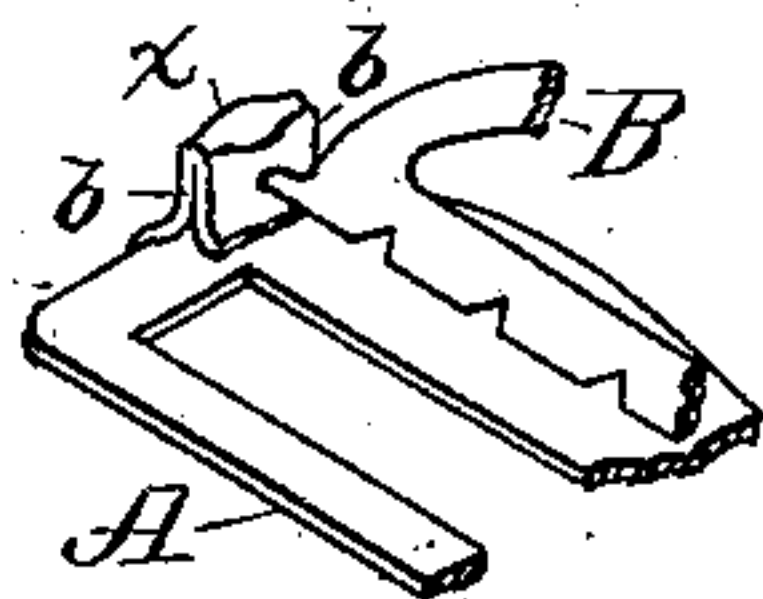
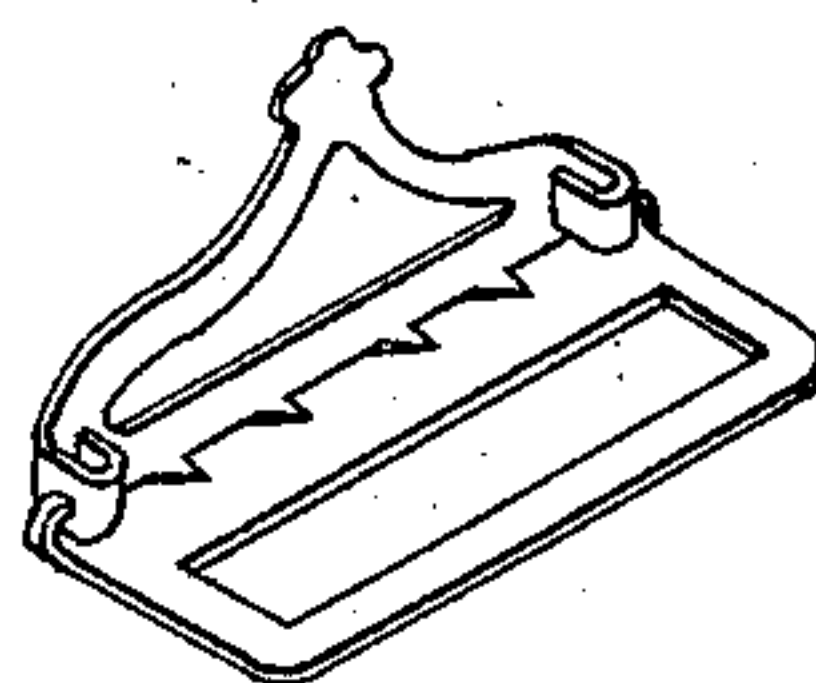


Fig. 8.



Witnesses:
Wm. A. Rosenbaum
S. O. Clark

Inventor:
Charles S. Wells
by N. D. Stonebridge

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. WELLS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND ALVIN M. CUSHING, OF SAME PLACE.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,777, dated January 29, 1884.

Application filed May 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. WELLS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view of my improved buckle with the lever depressed; Fig. 2, a like view with the lever elevated; Fig. 3, a top plan view of the body with the lever detached; Fig. 4, a view of the blank from which the body is formed; Fig. 5, an end view with the lever depressed; Fig. 6, a sectional view of the lever; Fig. 7, a view of the joint; and Fig. 8, an isometrical perspective view, showing a modification of the improvement.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of buckles which are employed in the manufacture of suspenders and similar articles; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, its extreme simplicity rendering an elaborate description unnecessary.

In the drawings, A represents the body of the buckle, and B the lever or clamp. The body is preferably composed of a thin piece of sheet metal, as best seen in Fig. 4, having an elongated slot, *a*, for receiving the suspender-strap, and a projecting ear or flange, *x*, at either end provided with a hole, *i*. The lever is also preferably composed of a thin flat piece of metal having a series of teeth or serrations, *m*, along its lower edge, and is provided with laterally-projecting studs or journals *f*,

which are fitted to work in the holes *i* of the flanges *x*.

In constructing the buckle the flanges are curved or bent over and inwardly, or down upon its body, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 5, the studs or journals *f* being inserted in the holes *i*. After the studs are inserted in the holes, as best seen in Fig. 5, they are bent down or laterally, as shown at *d*, by inserting any proper implement for that purpose between the open ends of the flange *x* at *v*, thereby preventing the studs from being withdrawn from the holes. After the studs are properly inserted in the flanges and secured by being bent as described the ends or edges of the flanges are closed by being "set" or pressed together by means of a press or any other proper tool for that purpose, as shown at *b* in Figs. 1 and 7, thereby producing a smooth finish of the parts and preventing the flanges from catching and injuring the clothing.

In buckles of this character much difficulty has heretofore been experienced in preventing the lever from being unhinged or disjointed when subjected to a heavy strain, and also from the joints catching and tearing the clothing of the wearer.

My improvement is designed to overcome these objections; and to that end I construct the body of the buckle with the inwardly-curved flanges *x*, having closed ends, to prevent them from interfering with the clothing, and provide the lever with studs, which are bent down within the closed flanges in which the lever is journaled in such a manner as to prevent the studs from being withdrawn therefrom when the buckle is subjected to a heavy strain, as described.

Instead of forming the flanges on the body of the buckle, the lever may be provided with flanges and the body of the buckle with the studs or journals, if preferred, as shown in Fig. 8, the flanges having their ends closed and the studs being bent down to prevent withdrawal therefrom in substantially the same manner as when the studs are formed on the lever and the flanges on the body, as described. It is, however, deemed preferable to form the flanges on the body of the buckle,

as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, and the studs on the lever, and bend them down within the flanges, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7, as the buckle when so constructed is stronger and a better finished article is produced than when it is constructed as shown in Fig. 8.

I do not confine myself to the use of the teeth *m* on the lever B, as a plain lip or flange may be used instead, if preferred. Neither do I confine myself to closing the ends of the bent flanges *x* on the body A, as shown at *b*, as they may be left unclosed, if desired, without materially deviating from the spirit of my improvement.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. A suspender-buckle consisting of two parts, a body and a clamping-lever, jointed or hinged together substantially as described—that is to say, one of the parts is provided with projections clinched between double flanges formed on the other part, the hooks prevent the ears or flanges from spreading, and the outer thickness of the flange covers or incloses the bent ends, as specified.

2. The improved suspender-buckle herein described, the same consisting of the body A, provided with the inwardly-curved flanges *x*, having the holes *i*, and the lever B, provided

with the studs *f*, said studs being inserted in said holes and bent down within the flanges, to prevent their withdrawal therefrom, substantially as specified.

3. In a suspender-buckle, the body A, provided with the inwardly-curved flanges *x*, in which the lever B is journaled, said flanges having their ends closed to house the bent ends of the studs *f* and prevent the flanges from interfering with the clothing of the wearer, substantially as described.

4. In a buckle, the frame provided with side ears or bearings consisting of double flanges, in combination with the tongue or lever having studs the ends of which are inclosed and protected within the folds, substantially as described.

5. In a suspender-buckle, the combination of a body and lever, one of which is provided with side ears or flanges, and the other with inwardly-bent studs upset or clinched inside the ears to secure the body and lever together, and prevent the withdrawal of the studs from their bearings, substantially as described.

CHARLES S. WELLS.

Witnesses:

C. A. SHAW,
L. J. WHITE.