

(No Model.)

C. C. SHELBY.  
BUCKLE FOR SUSPENDERS.

No. 310,086.

Patented Dec. 30, 1884.

Fig. 1.

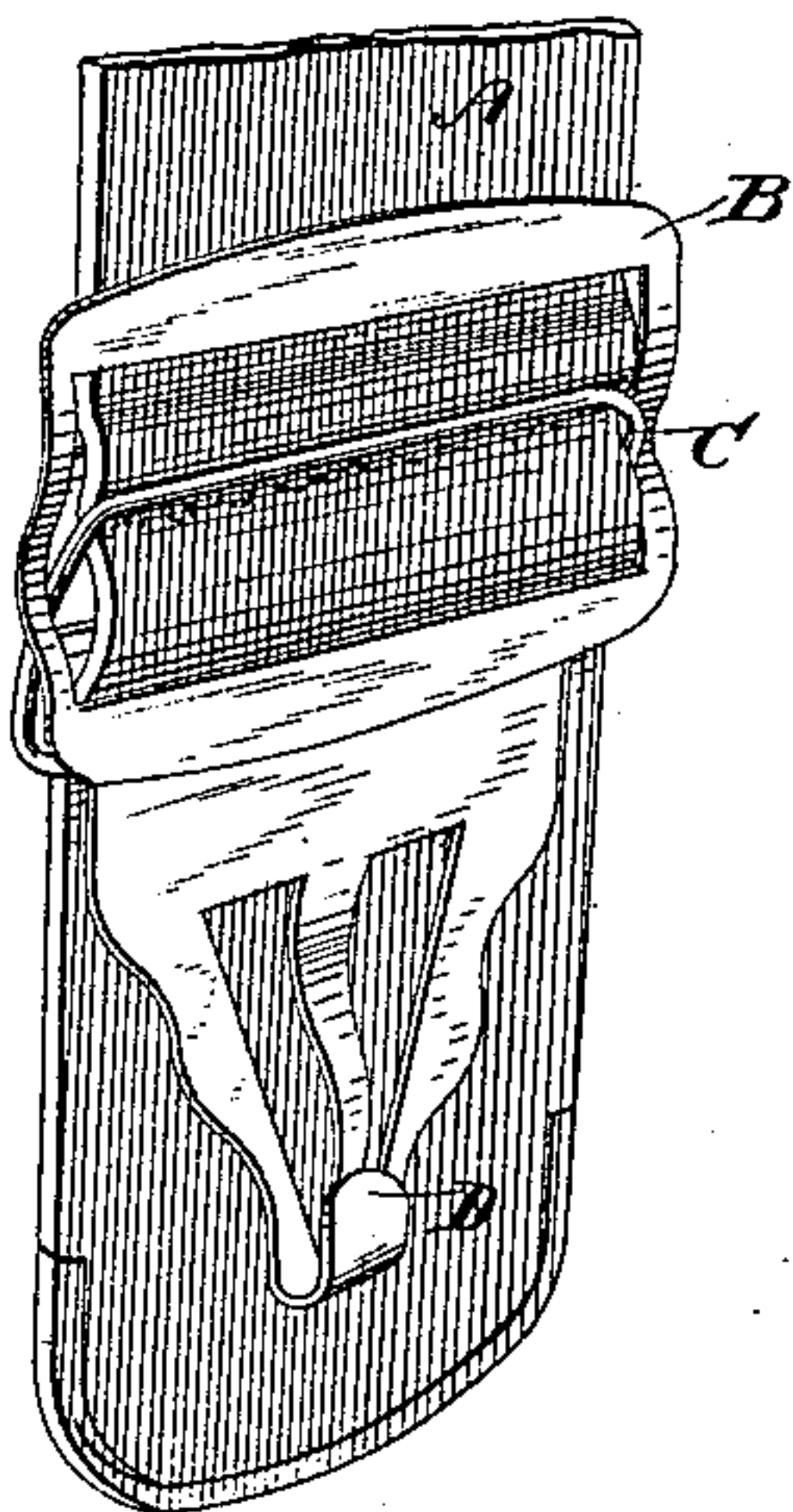


Fig. 2.

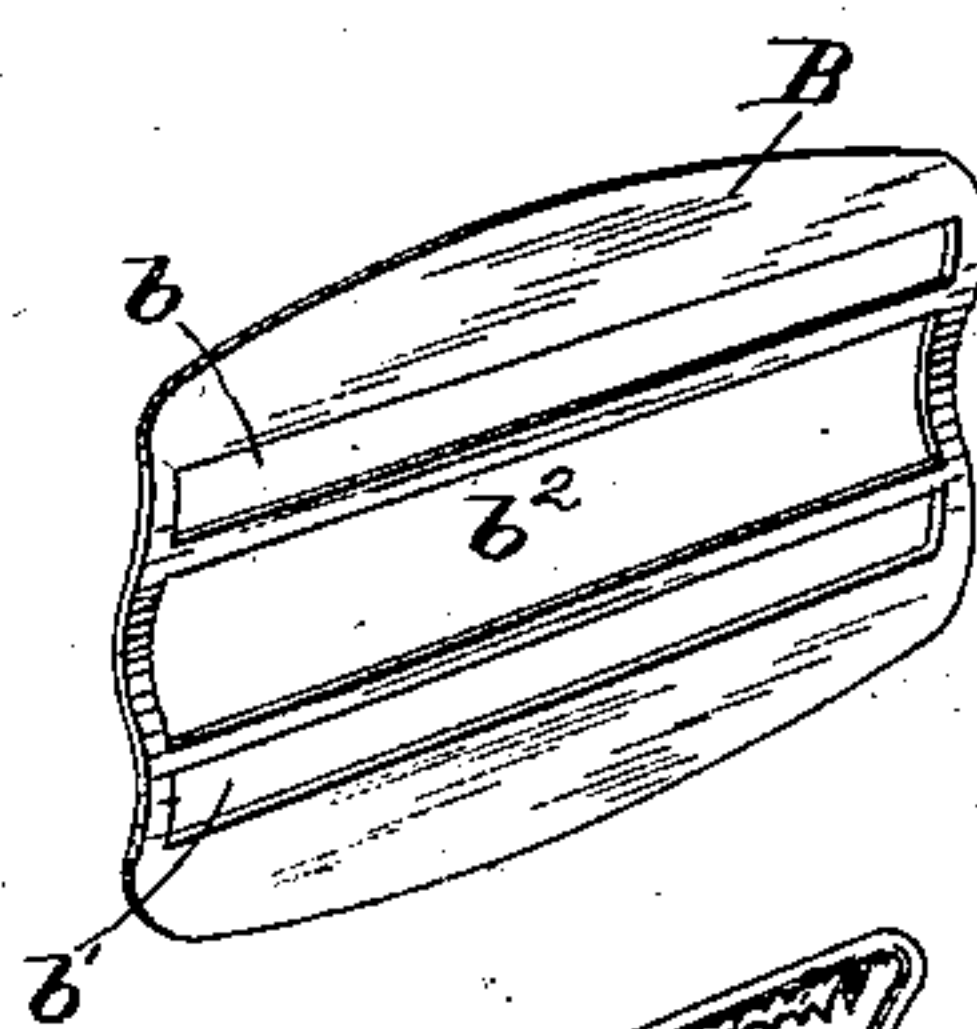


Fig. 3.

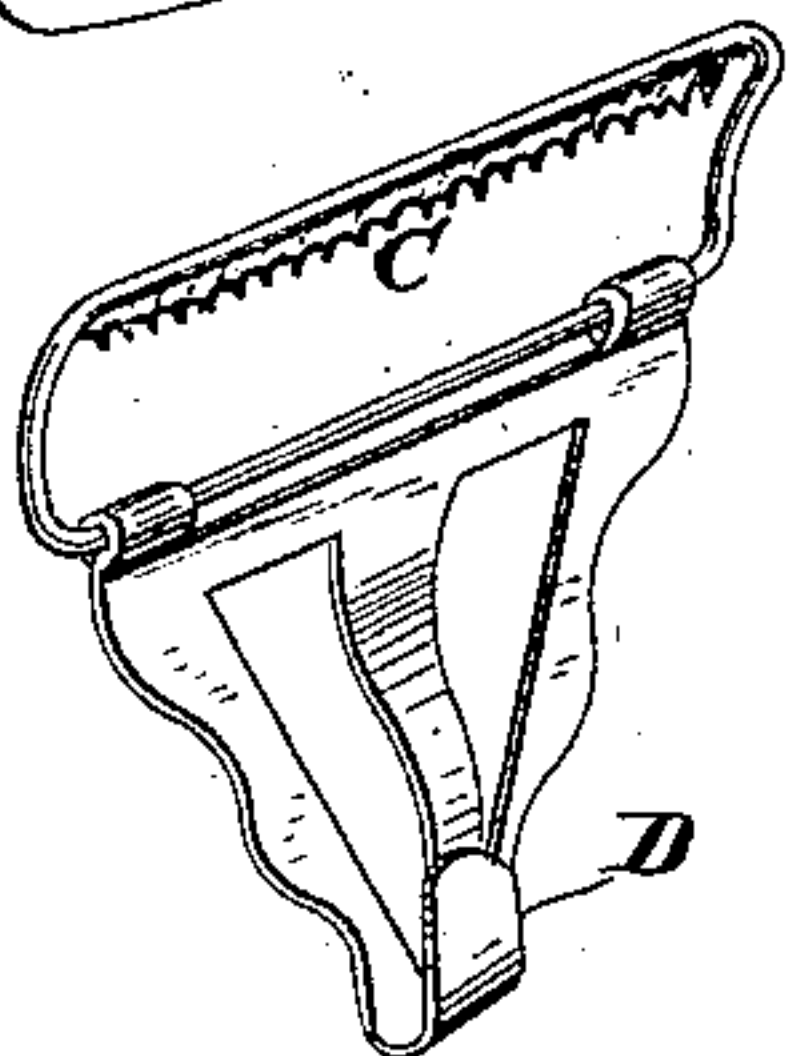


Fig. 5.

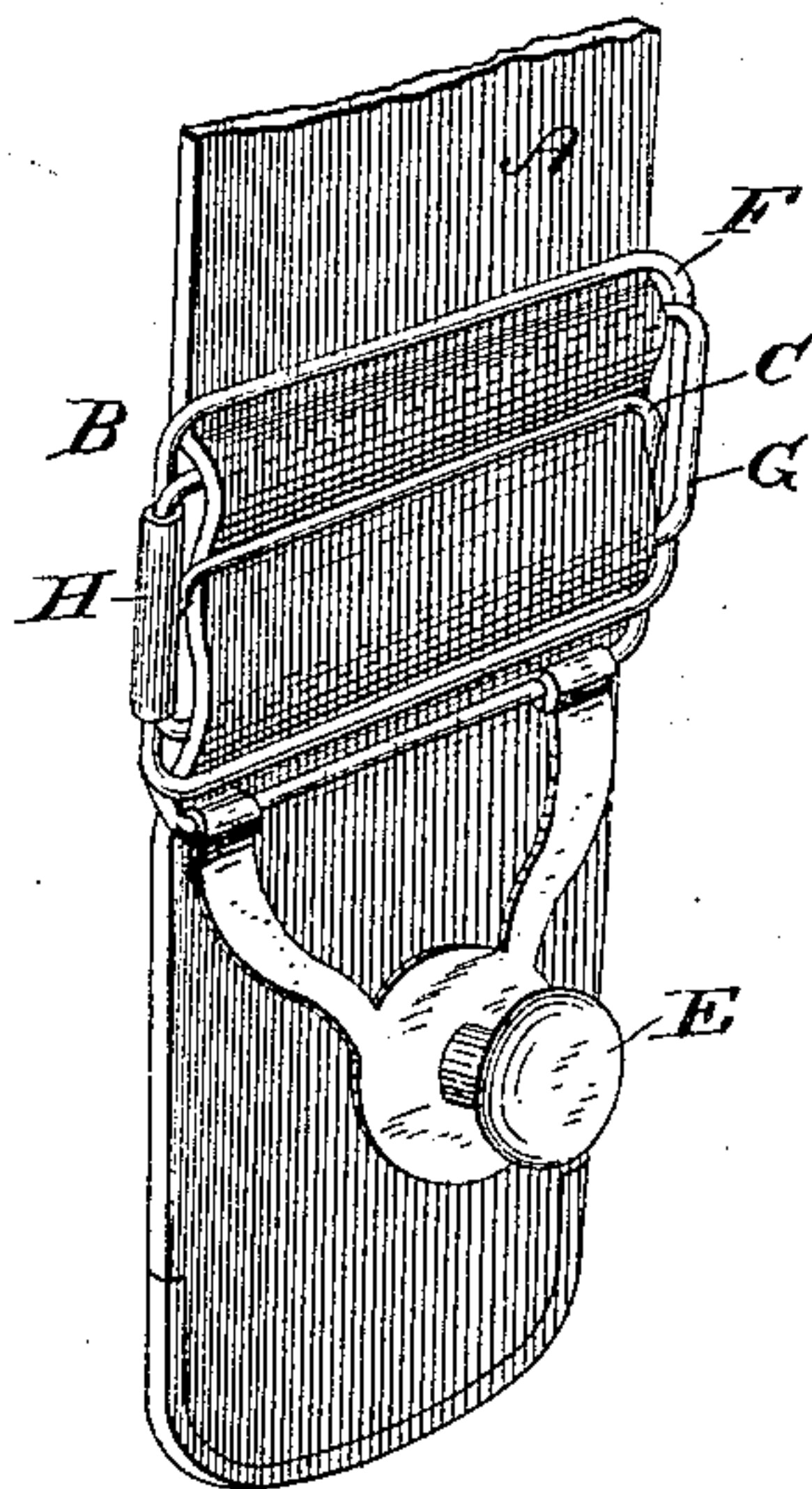


Fig. 6.

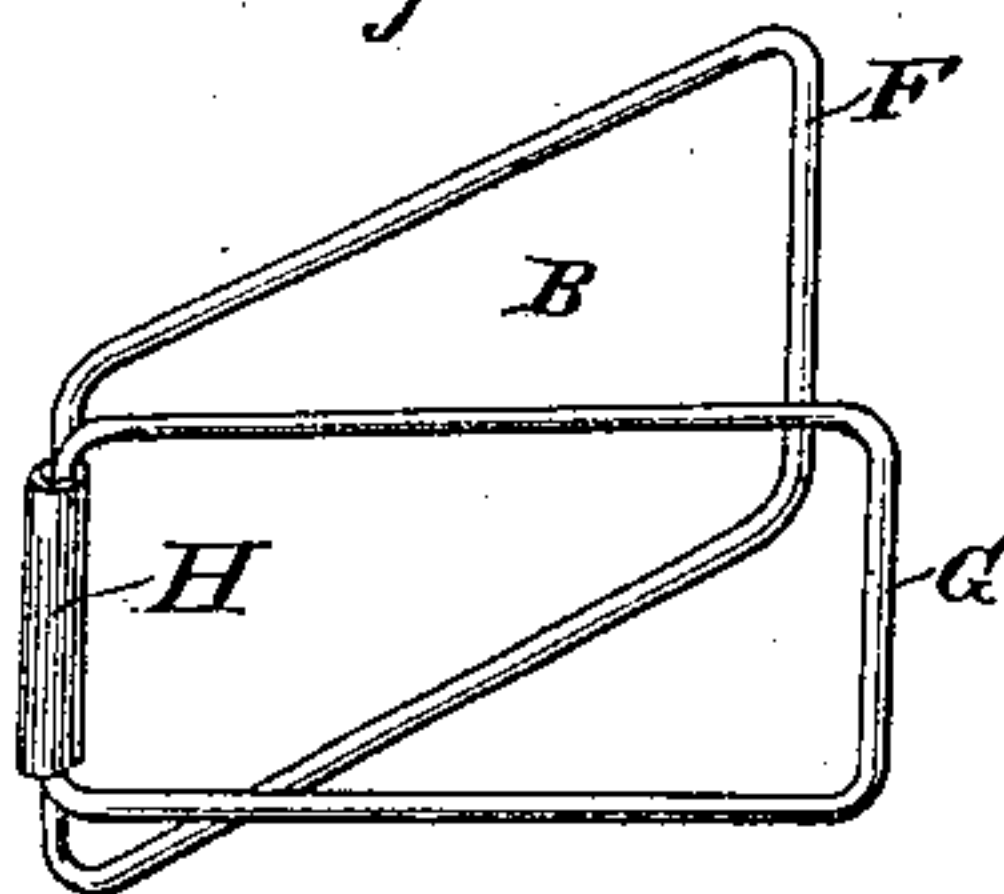
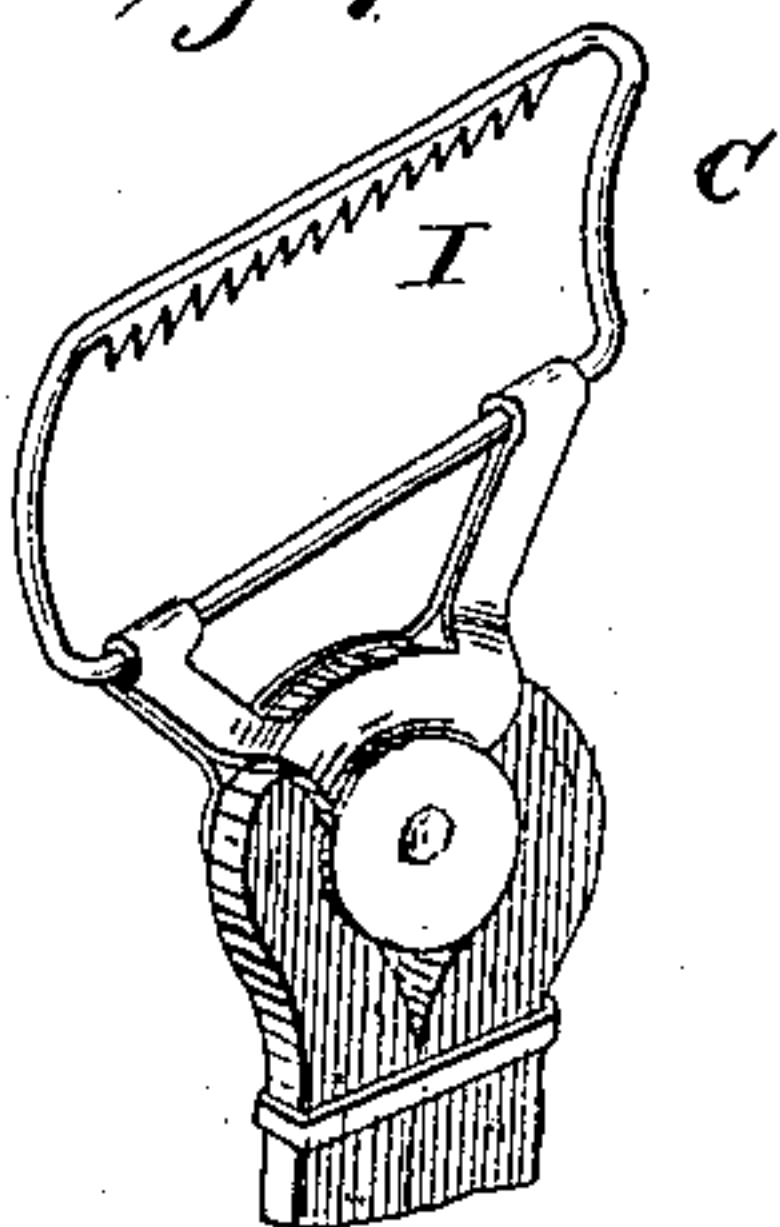


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BUCKLE FOR SUSPENDERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 310,086, dated December 30, 1884.

Application filed October 17, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER C. SHELBY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have 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 same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

I will first describe my improvements, and will then point out what I deem to be their points of novelty in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a buckle constructed in accordance with my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are views of the slide and locking-loop, respectively, of which the buckle is composed. Fig. 4 is a side view showing the position of the parts when the buckle is locked to the webbing, and in dotted lines the portion of the locking-loop before being turned down into locking position. Fig. 5 is a view of a buckle having the two frames jointed together. Fig. 6 is a detached view of the form of slide employed in the arrangement shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a view of a locking-loop attached to the suspender-end by a button-connection.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate like parts.

The letter A indicates the webbing or strap to which the buckle is to be fastened. B is the slide and C the locking-loop of which the buckle is composed. The slide is preferably provided with two openings,  $b$   $b'$ , for the passage of the webbing, though the latter opening is not absolutely necessary, and may be dispensed with. It is further provided with another opening,  $b^2$ , arranged preferably between the openings  $b$   $b'$ , and designed for the accommodation of the locking-loop C.

The locking-loop is preferably constructed as shown in Fig. 3, and has formed with it or connected to it a hook, D, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, a stud or button, E, as shown in Fig. 5, or a rivet, as in Fig. 7, or other equivalent device for the connection of a suspender-end.

In applying the buckle constructed as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, the end of the webbing is first passed through the opening  $b$  in

the slide. The locking-loop C is then inserted through the central opening,  $b^2$ , of the slide, and the end of the webbing passed through it, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4. The slide and loop are then adjusted along the webbing till the desired point is reached, when, by pulling down the locking-loop, the latter is caused to draw the webbing down against the slide, and the teeth projecting into the webbing securely clamp it there, as shown in Figs. 1, 4, and 5. The stronger the pull exerted upon the loop the tighter will the webbing be clamped. The free end of the webbing may be allowed to hang, as shown by the dotted lines A' in Fig. 4, or it may be passed inward through the lower opening,  $b'$ , of the slide and through the locking-loop again, as shown in full lines, Fig. 4.

For use in connection with suspenders the latter mode is preferable, inasmuch as the end of the webbing serves to protect the shirt of the wearer from contact with the pendent portion of the buckle.

The slide constructed as shown in Fig. 3 is preferably made by being stamped out of a single piece of sheet metal, though it can be made otherwise, and of a different material and in a different form, so long as its described characteristics are preserved.

The slide represented in Figs. 5 and 6 consists simply of two frames of wire, F G, jointed together at one side by a tubular piece of metal, H, or equivalent means. In this form of slide the spaces between the two frames at top and bottom correspond to the openings  $b$   $b'$  of the slide represented in Fig. 3, and the opening through the center of the smaller frame G for the accommodation of the locking-loop corresponds to the opening  $b^2$  in said slide. The portion of the locking-loop which bears upon and forms one of the clamping-jaws which hold the webbing is made with teeth or serrations I, as shown in Figs. 3 and 7, whereby a positive hold is secured upon the webbing.

Many different forms of slides containing the herein-described essential features might be suggested besides those already described.

Buckles constructed as herein described may be readily shifted to any part of the webbing or strap, and locked securely in adjusted position. They are admirably adapted for

use on suspenders, though they can be used for fastening belts, shoes, arctics, and, in fact, generally where ordinary buckles are employed.

5 I claim as my invention—

1. In the herein-described buckle, the slide having the openings for the webbing and locking-loop, respectively, and the co-operating locking-loop, which passes through the slide, 10 incloses the webbing, and locks the slide to the webbing, having its looped portion toothed or serrated, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

2. In a buckle, the slide consisting of the

two frames jointed together, as described, and 15 the co-operating locking-loop, substantially as described.

3. In the herein-described buckle, the slide having one or more openings for the passage of the webbing, and the co-operating locking-loop, which passes through the slide and locks 20 the slide to the webbing, having means for attaching the suspender-end, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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