

(No Model.)

C. C. SHELBY.  
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

No. 313,628.

Patented Mar. 10, 1885.

Fig. 1.

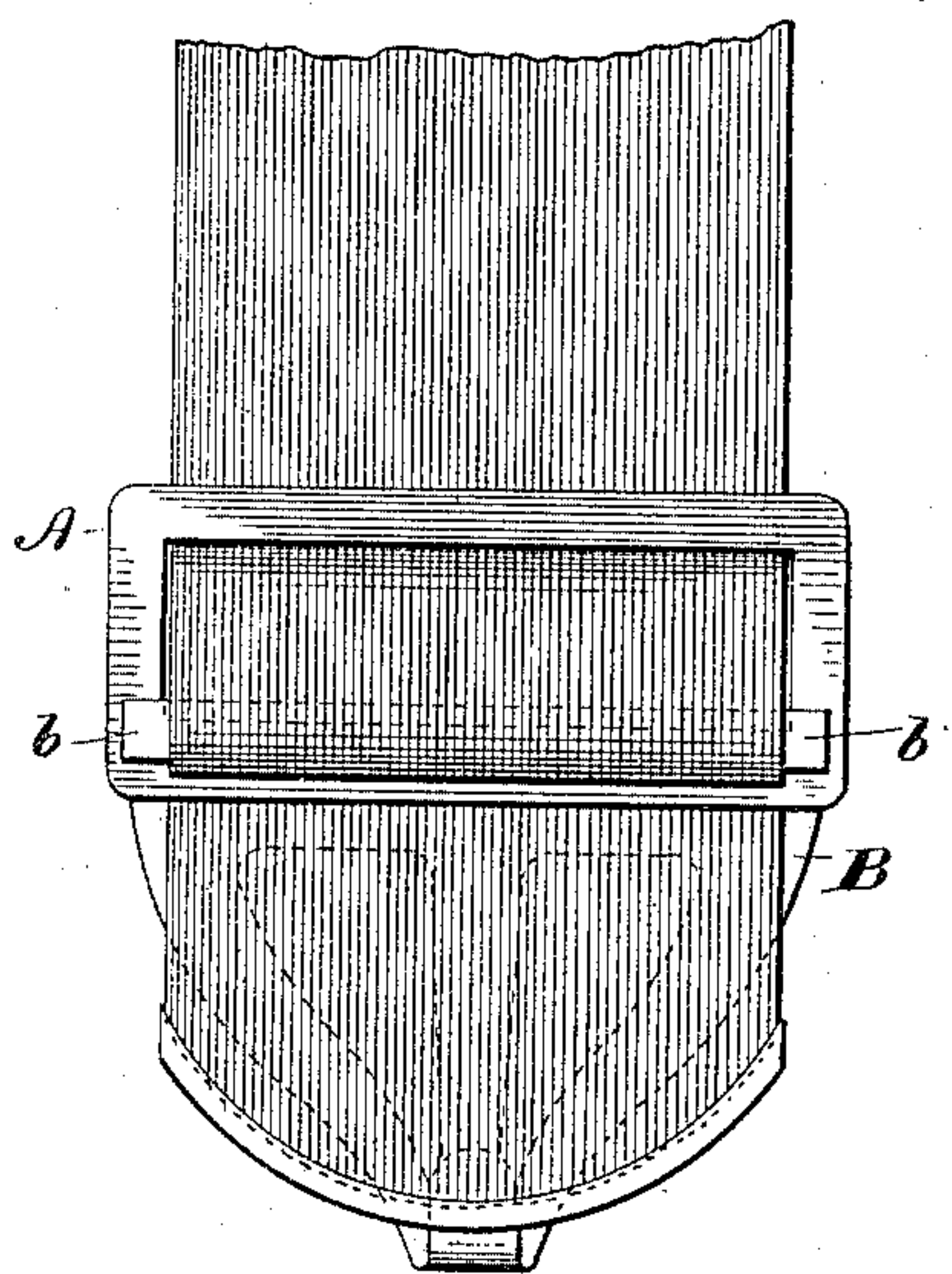


Fig. 2.

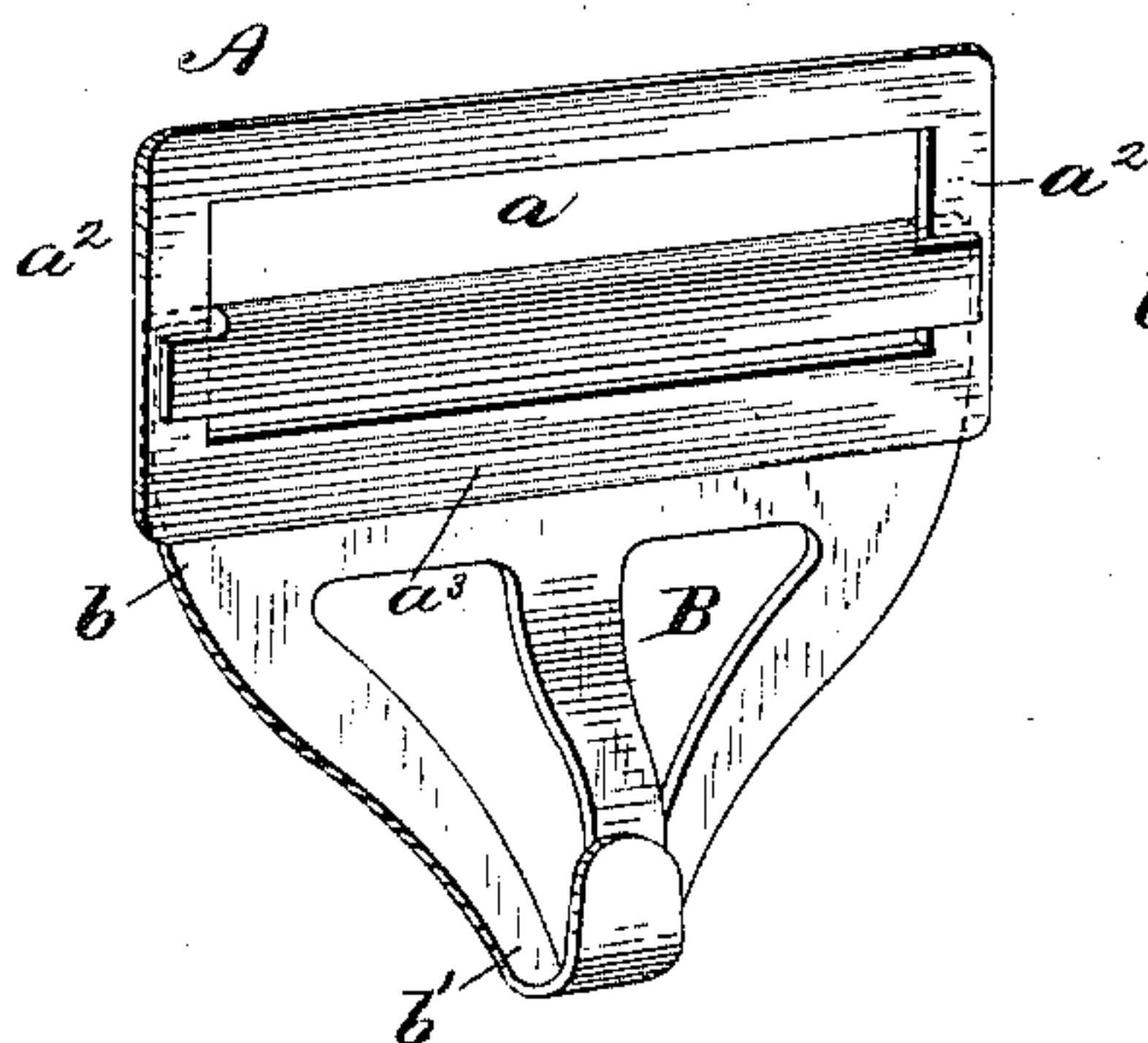


Fig. 3.

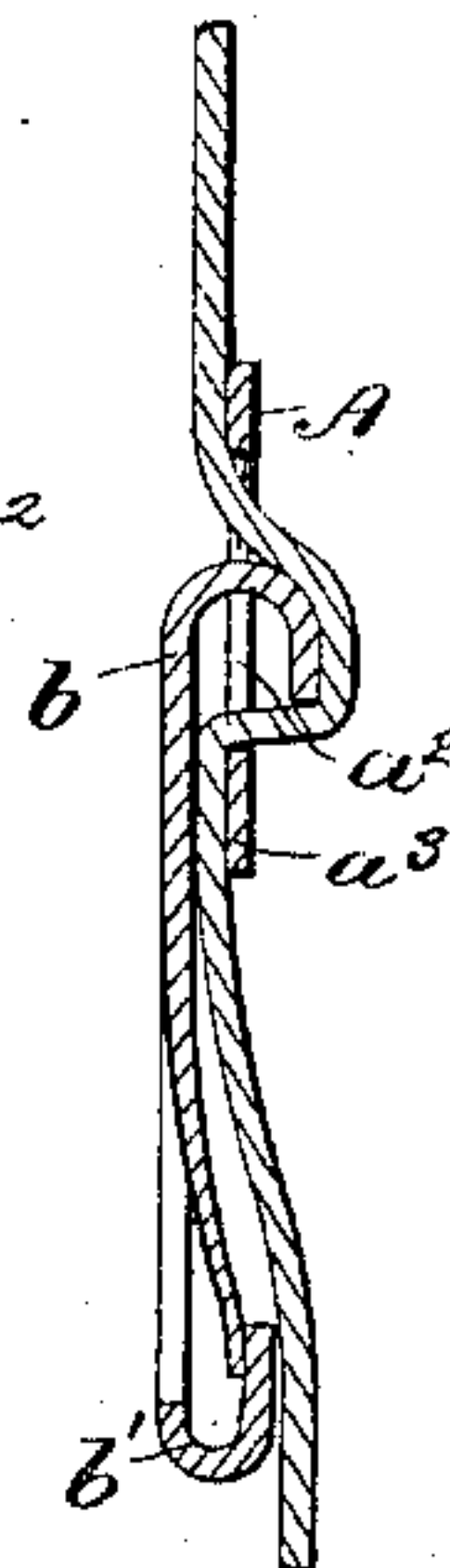


Fig. 5.

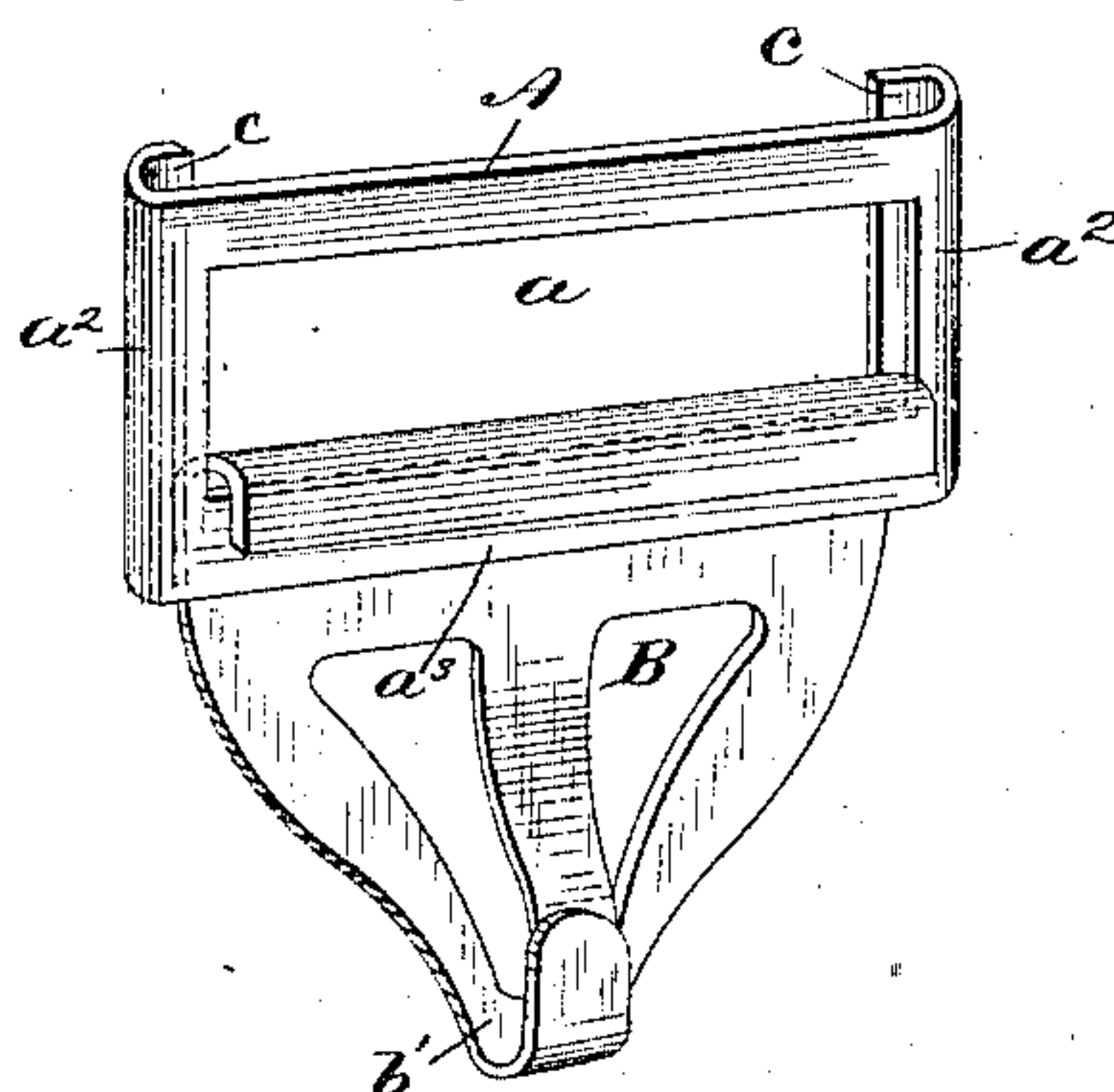


Fig. 6.

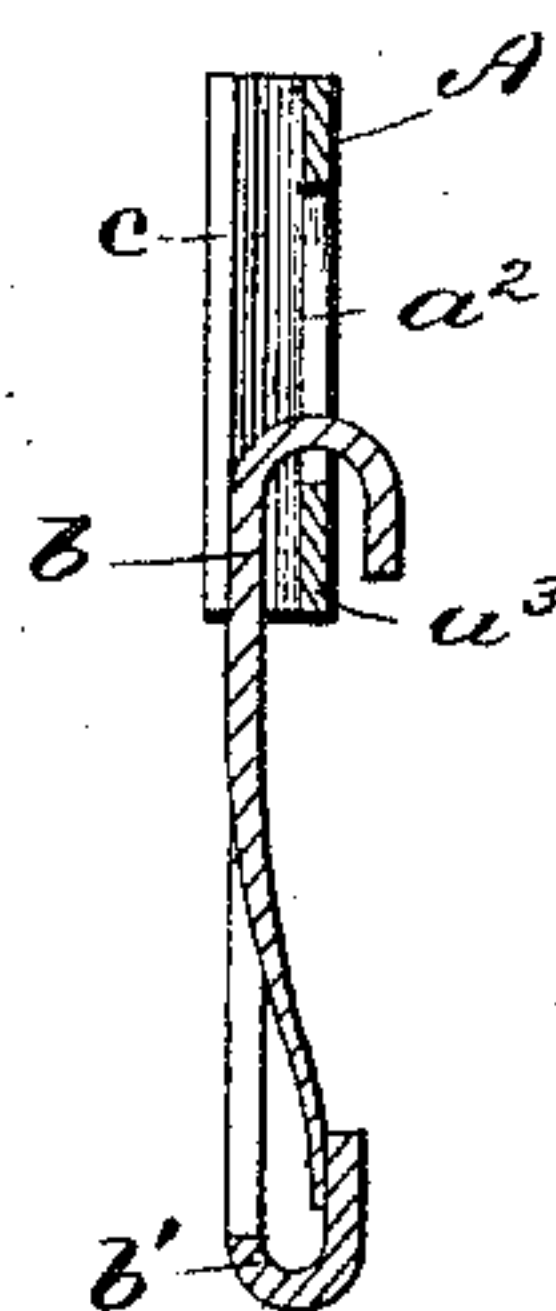


Fig. 4.

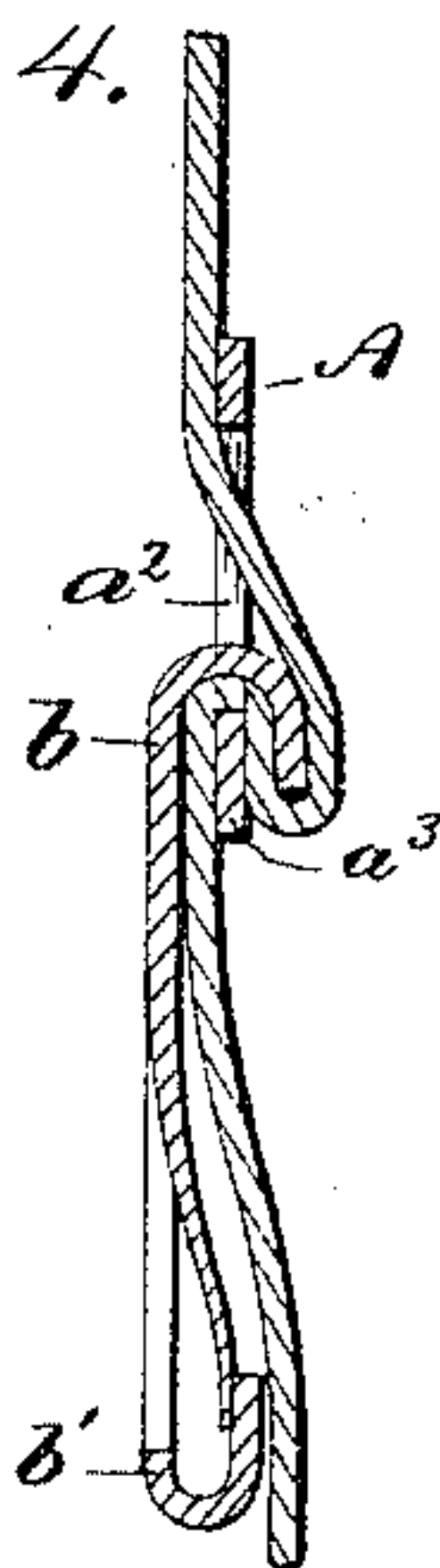


Fig. 7.

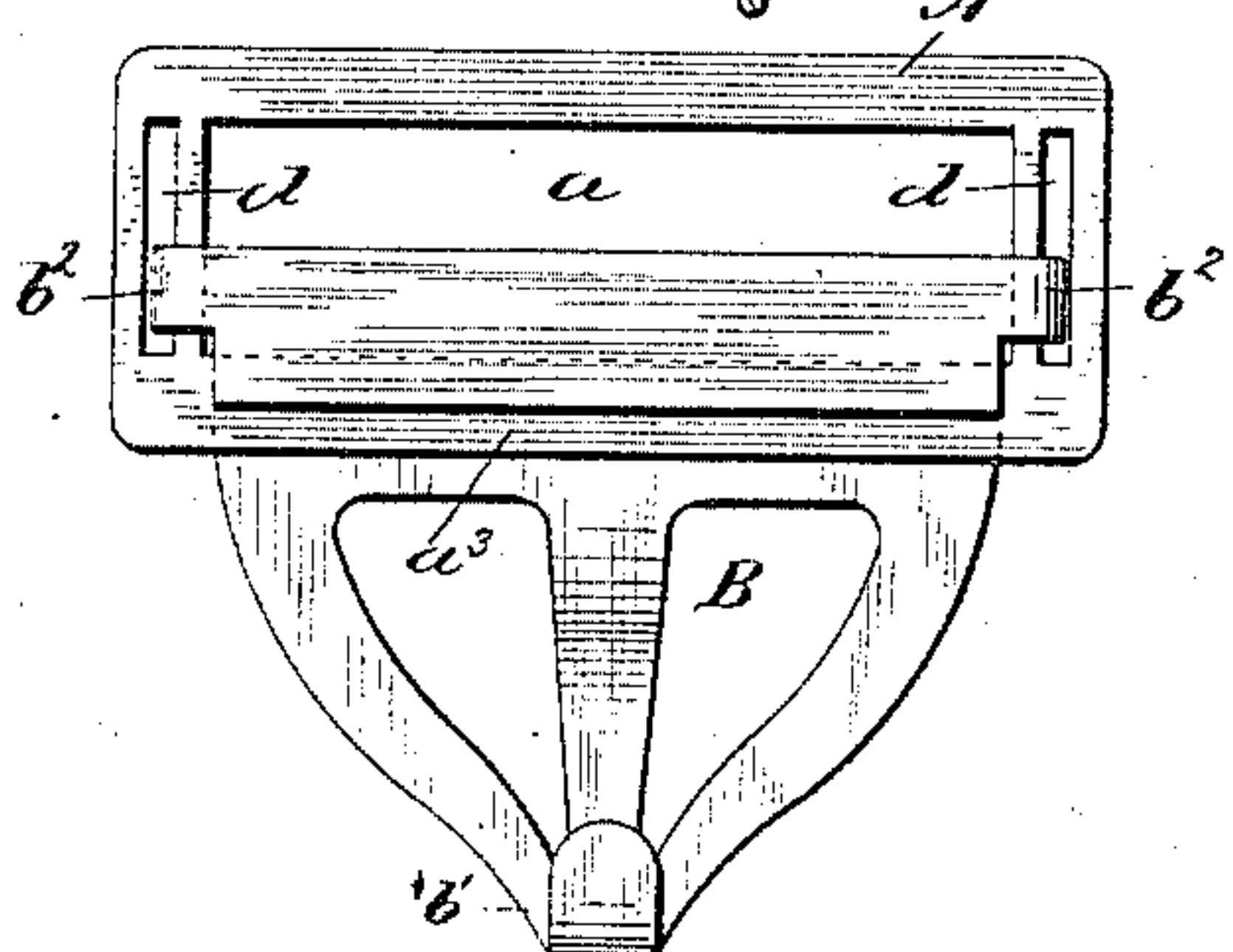


Fig. 8.

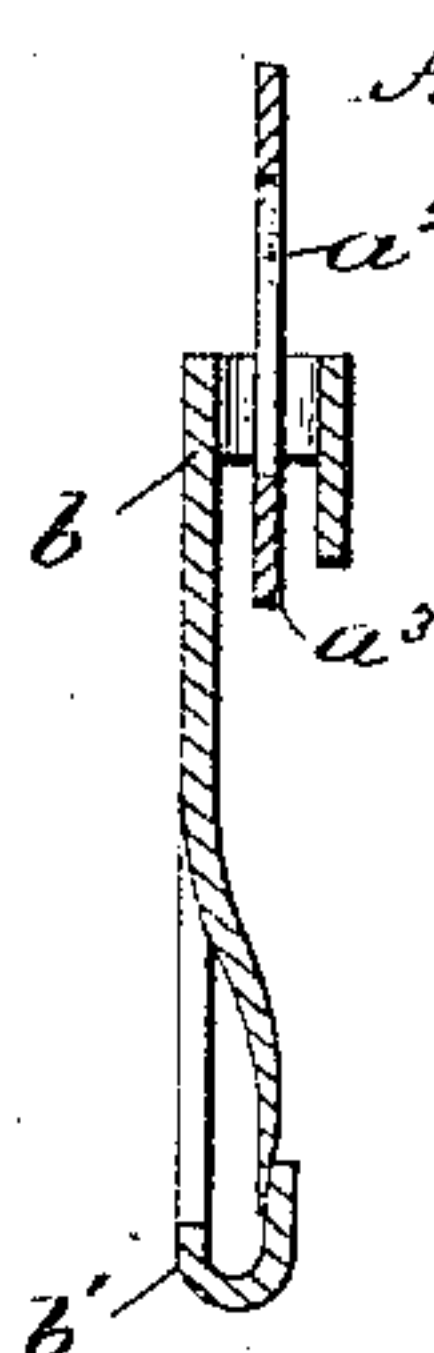


Fig. 9.

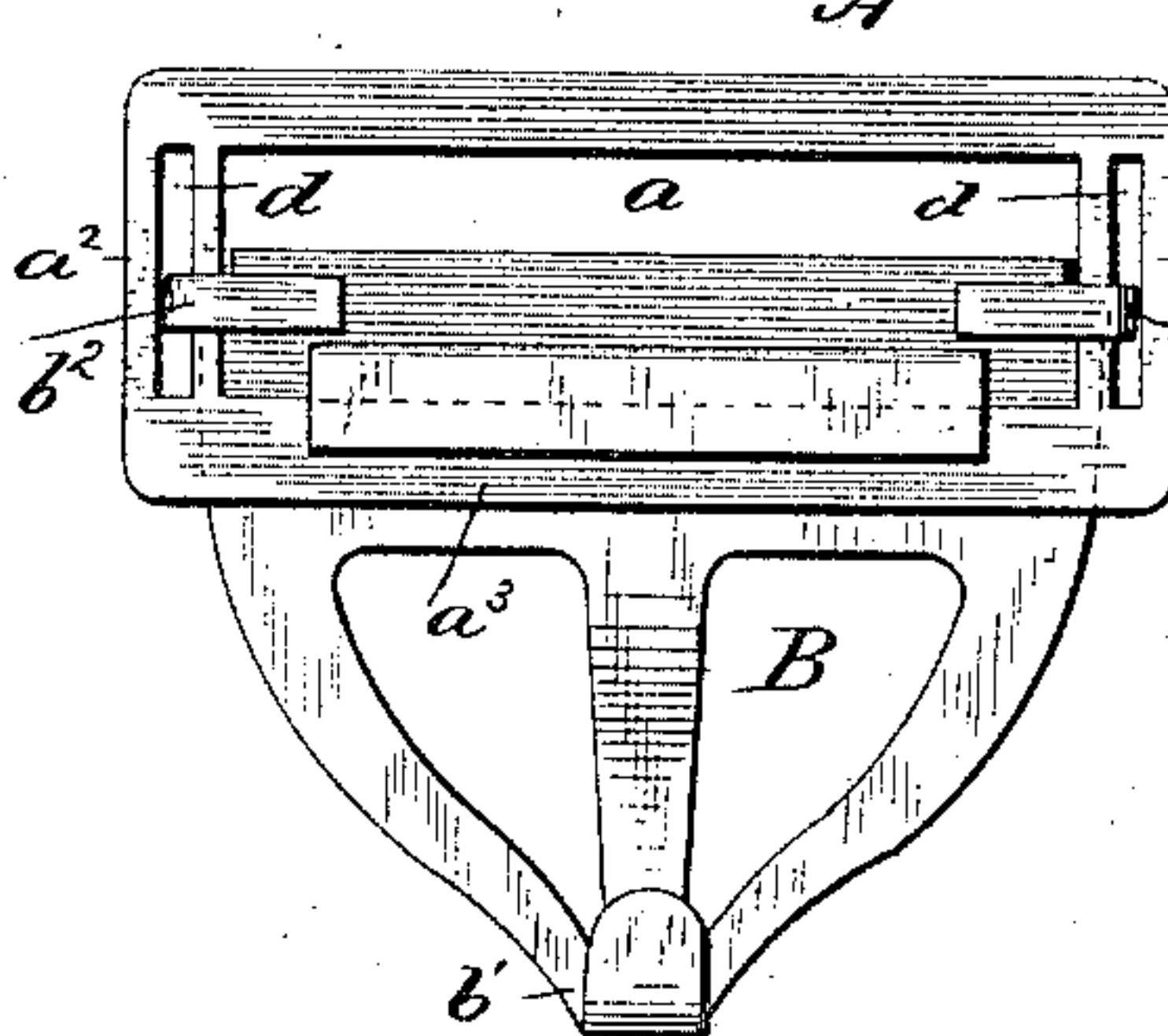
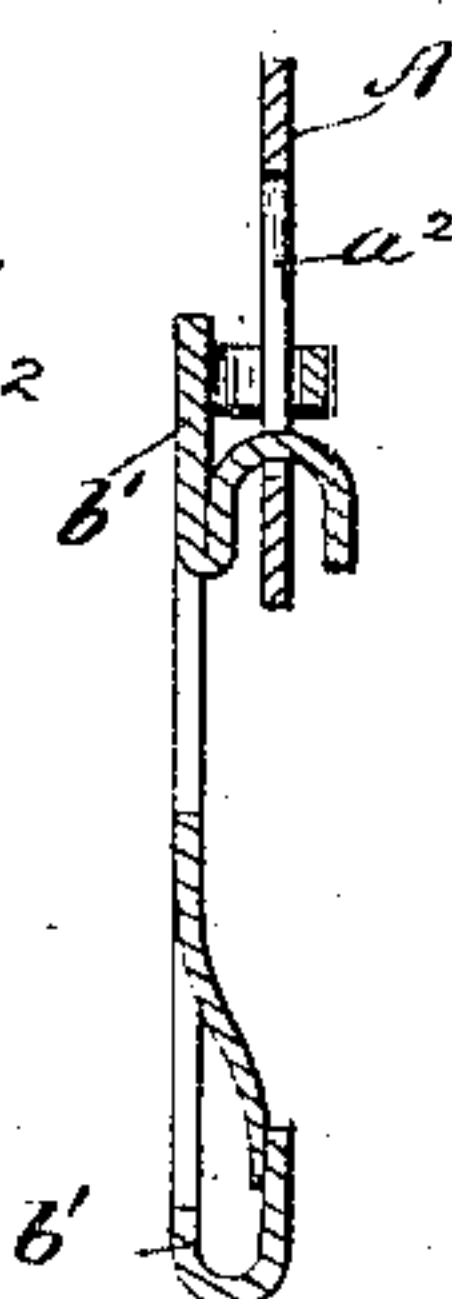


Fig. 10.



WITNESSES

Chas. R. Burr  
Fred J. Church

INVENTOR

Christopher C. Shelby  
by Church & Church  
his Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER C. SHELBY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 313,628, dated March 10, 1885.

Application filed January 19, 1885. (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  
5 Improvements in Suspender-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  
10 to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

I will first describe my invention, and will then point out its features of novelty in the claim at the end of this specification.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a buckle constructed in accordance with my invention attached to a piece of webbing. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the buckle detached. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional  
20 views showing, respectively, the position of the parts of the buckle before and after it is clamped to the webbing. Fig. 5 is a perspective view, and Fig. 6 a longitudinal sectional view, of a modification of the buckle. Fig. 7  
25 is a front view, and Fig. 8 a sectional view, of another modification. Figs. 9 and 10 are respectively a front view and a sectional view of still another modification.

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

All the buckles represented consist, essentially, of two parts—that is to say, a frame, A, and a part, B, adapted to slide upon the frame A and to clamp the webbing between it and  
35 said frame.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 the frame consists of a flat piece of metal having an elongated slot or opening, *a*, in it, while the sliding and clamping part  
40 is provided with a backwardly-turned flange, *b*, and with an extension, *b'*, having a hook or other provision for the attachment of a suspender-end. The said flanged portion *b* projects up into the rectangular slot or opening  
45 in the frame A, and short extensions *b<sup>2</sup> b<sup>2</sup>* at its ends project over the end bars, *a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup>*, of said frame, and operate to prevent the withdrawal of the flanged portion from the slot or opening, though do not interfere with the sliding  
50 motion of said flanged portion upon the frame. In connecting this form of buckle to the webbing of the suspender the end of the webbing

is first passed through the slot or opening of the frame above the sliding flanged part, then over said flanged part, and down again through 55 the opening in the frame below the flanged part till it occupies the position shown in Fig. 3. While the parts are in this position, a pull upon the webbing on the one hand and upon the extension of the sliding flanged part on 60 the other hand will cause the webbing to be twice folded, once at the outer edge of the flange *b*, and again at the edge of the cross-bar *a<sup>3</sup>* of the frame A, causing it to be thereby securely clamped and held in position, as 65 will be readily understood from inspection of Fig. 4.

It is apparent that this idea of forming a double fold in the webbing in the clamping operation is susceptible of being embodied in 70 a variety of structures, and some of such constructions or modifications I have represented in the drawings.

In the modifications shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the frame is provided with side flanges, *c c*, 75 which operate as guides for the flanged sliding clamping part to work in.

In Figs. 7 and 8 the sliding flanged part is guided back and forth by means of slots *d d* in the frame, and the flange on the sliding 80 part is formed by simply turning up the outer bottom edge, as shown at *d*, while in Figs. 9 and 10, though the sliding part is guided as in Figs. 7 and 8, the flange is formed upon it by simply striking up the edge by means of 85 a die or otherwise into the form shown.

I am aware that it is not new to construct a buckle of a frame such as I employ, and a sliding part adapted to co-operate with the frame to clamp the webbing, and I do not 90 therefore claim, broadly, such construction.

What I do claim, however, is—

In a buckle, the combination of the frame having the elongated opening or slot, and the sliding part having means for the attachment 95 of a suspender-end mounted upon and guided by the frame, and having the flange adapted to overlap and embrace one of the side bars of the frame and a double fold of the webbing, when applied in the manner described.

CHRISTOPHER C. SHELBY.

Witnesses:

S. VAN ZANDT.

WM. C. SHELBY.