

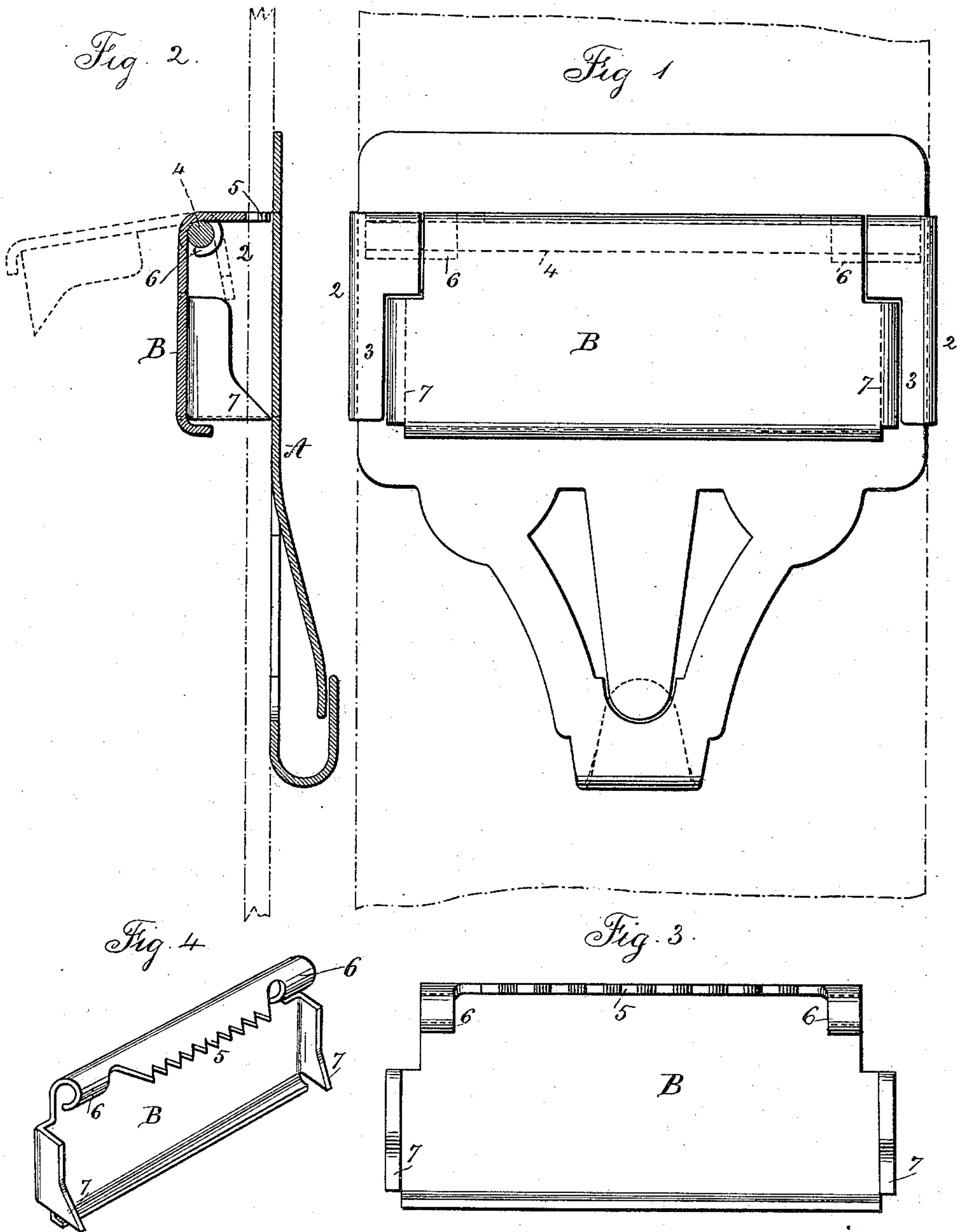
(No Model.)

A. SHENFIELD.

BUCKLE.

No. 343,735.

Patented June 15, 1886.



Witnesses:  
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Inventor:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM SHENFIELD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,735, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed April 23, 1886. Serial No. 199,885. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM SHENFIELD, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Suspender-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

In Letters Patent No. 331,690, granted to D. L. Durand, a buckle is represented in which there are return-flanges at the back of the buckle, and in Letters Patent No. 332,448, granted to Shenfield and Voorhis, the body of the buckle is provided with return-flanges at the back. In both cases the clamping-lever is made with a lip occupying a position at right angles to the body of the lever, and having teeth that penetrate the suspender fabric.

My present invention is an improvement in the clamping-lever, and it is applicable to suspender-buckles, especially those of the class illustrated in the two patents before named.

In almost all suspender-buckles the teeth upon the clamping-lever are of sheet metal, and the sidewise strain upon the said teeth tends to bend the sheet metal, and in so doing the suspender fabric is allowed to escape.

My present invention relates to the combination, with the clamping-lever having a row of teeth as aforesaid, of claws upon the body of the lever projecting downwardly, and acting against the surface of the suspender fabric to hold the same in a firm and reliable manner, and these claws, being of sheet metal at the edges of the clamping-lever, are not liable to be bent by the strain upon them, because such strain comes upon the edge of the sheet metal, instead of flatwise to the same, as in the range of teeth that have heretofore been provided.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation at the rear of the suspender-buckle. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the inner face of the clamping-lever, these figures being in a magnified size; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the clamping-lever in about the ordinary size.

The body of the lever is composed of a plate of metal, A, with flanges 2 bent backwardly and returned, as at 3, to form a box-shaped inclosure for the edges of the suspend-

er fabric, said fabric being shown by dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2; and 4 is a pivot-pin, by which the lever B is connected to the body A.

My present improvement relates especially to the clamping-lever B, and although I have shown and prefer to use the same with the body A, having the return-flanges, my improved lever may be used with any other suitable body.

The lever B is made with the row of teeth 5, that occupy a position at right angles to the body of the lever and to the surface of the suspender fabric, as seen in Fig. 2, and there are suitable eyes or pivotal connections, 6, for attaching the lever B to the body A, and upon these pivotal connections the lever B can be swung into the position shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2 when the suspender fabric is to be moved in either direction. At the end portions of the lever B there are pointed claws 7, that occupy a position at right angles to the body of the lever, and said claws are sufficiently sharp at their ends to penetrate the suspender fabric when in use. These claws point downwardly and at an inclination, as indicated in Fig. 2, and the tension upon the suspender-strap causes these claws to penetrate the fabric, because the strain upon the suspender fabric is primarily taken upon the row of teeth 5, which tends to swing the lower edge of the lever B toward the suspender fabric, and in so doing the claws 7 are forced into the suspender fabric and firmly hold the same. These claws are very strong, because the strain comes upon the ends of the claws and in line with the sheet metal composing said claws. It is preferable to bend up the sheet metal at the sides of the body B to form these claws, so that said claws can be of the same metal as the lever B; but I do not limit myself in this particular.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the suspender-buckle body A and the pivotal connection, of a lever, B, having a row of teeth at the upper edge and at right angles to the body of the lever, and the claws 7 at the sides of the body of the lever, said claws pointing down-



wardly and adapted to penetrate the suspender fabric, substantially as set forth.

2. The suspender-buckle having a lever, B, of sheet metal, with a row of teeth along the upper edge, and claws 7 at the sides of the body of the lever, and formed of the sheet metal thereof, bent up at right angles to the body, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 20th day of April, A. D. 1886.

A. SHENFIELD.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,  
WILLIAM G. MOTT.