

(No Model.)

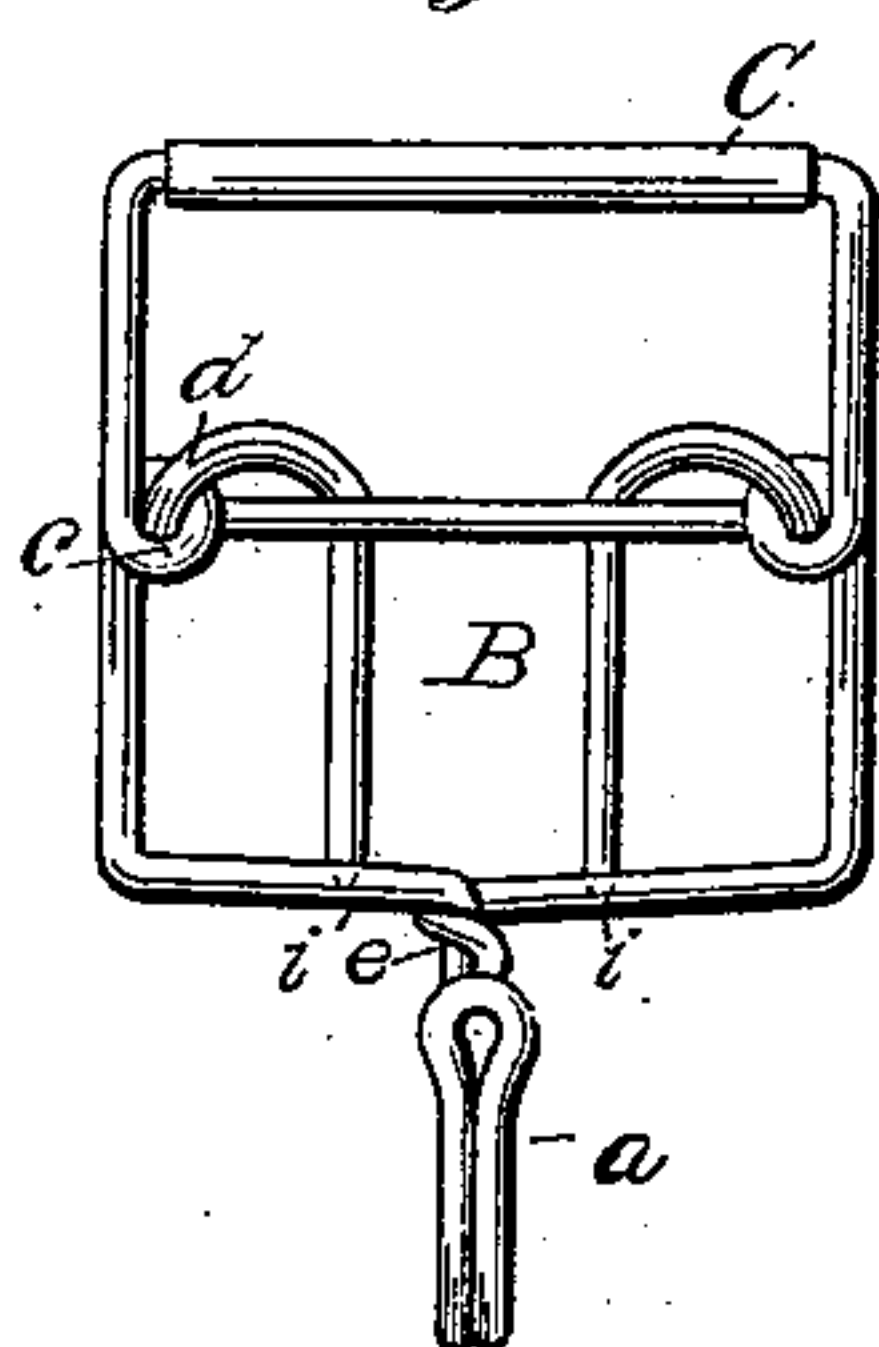
W. LOEB & J. HAAK.

SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

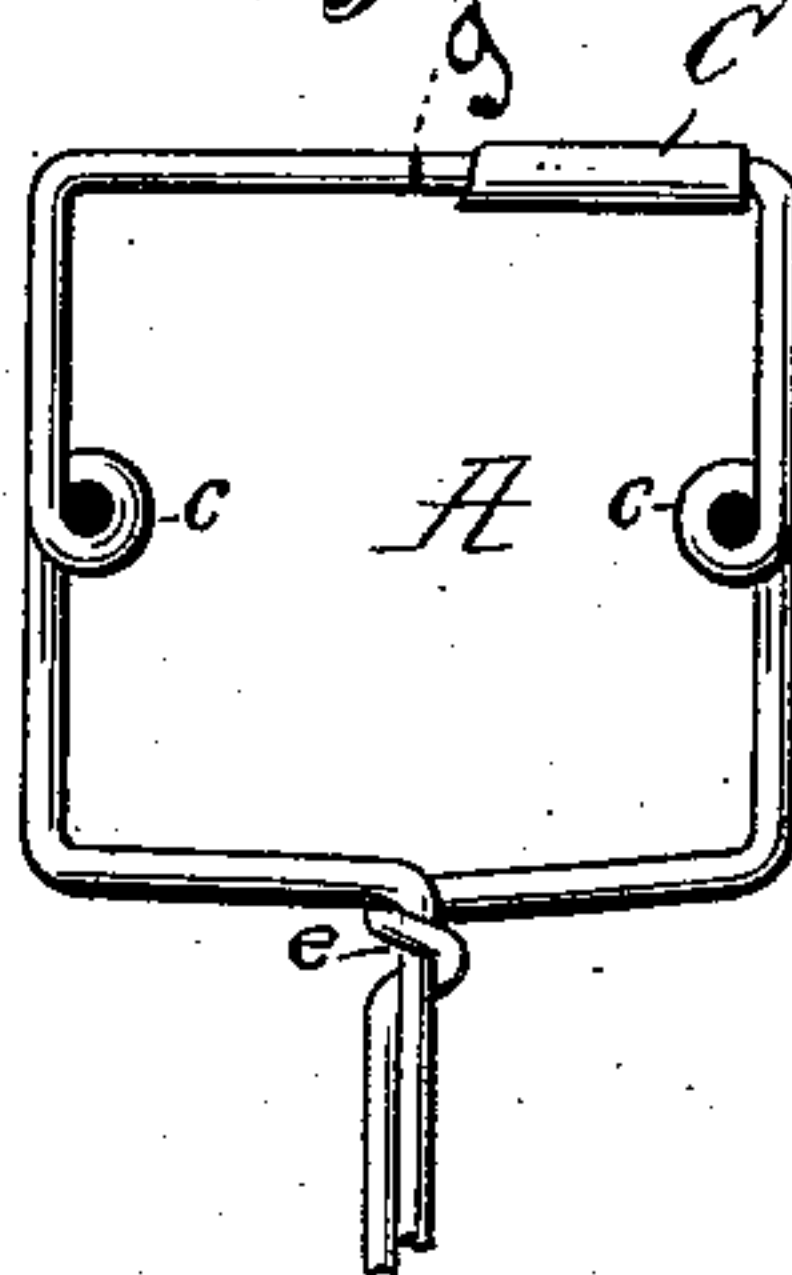
No. 377,627.

Patented Feb. 7, 1888.

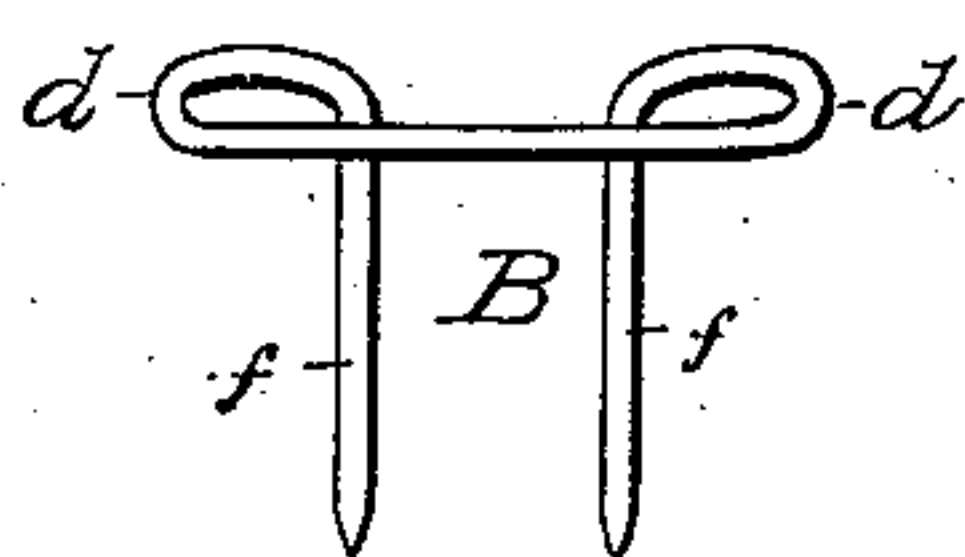
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Witnesses.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LOEB AND JERRY HAAK, OF DUBOIS, PENNSYLVANIA.

## SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,627, dated February 7, 1888.

Application filed December 8, 1887. Serial No. 257,306. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM LOEB and JERRY HAAK, citizens of the United States, residing at Dubois, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender-Buckles; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to suspender-buckles, and has for its object the production of a buckle which will be simple, cheap, and durable, and which can be quickly constructed and will comprise a minimum number of parts.

The buckle is composed of a frame having loops at each side diametrically opposite each other and having a hook the shank of which is formed by having the wire of the frame doubled on itself and having one of the wires coiled about the other at the base of the shank to prevent the two wires separating. The cross-bar and prongs are integral, and are held in the loop at the sides of the buckle frame. The prongs point down and have their ends resting against the rear side of the frame. Heretofore the two wires of the shank have been held from separating by a sleeve placed about them and by having the two wires twisted equally. I have found that by twisting one wire about the other the connection of the two wires of the shank is as strong as any prior arrangement and the construction is much more simple. Buckle-frames have been provided with the side loops; but such loops have not been closed and would yield and separate when subjected to great strain. In my buckle the loops are closed and excessive strain, instead of separating the loops, acts in a reverse manner and closes them.

The improvement consists in the peculiar construction and combination of parts, which will hereinafter be more fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the buckle; Fig. 2, a front view, parts being broken away, of the buckle-frame and sleeve; Fig. 3, a front view of the cross-bar

and prongs; and Fig. 4, a side view of the frame, showing the suspender by dotted lines.

This buckle is constructed of two pieces of wire, one of which forms the frame of the buckle and the other the cross-bar and prongs. The frame A is one piece of wire bent into a rectangular form, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with closed loops at *c c*, to hold the cross-bar and prongs B in position, and one side is twisted around the other at *e*, making a complete coil and continuing around in the hook *a*, and both sides are joined or meet at *g*, where they are held together by the sleeve C. The prongs of the buckle are formed by the wire B being looped through the frame of the buckle at *c c* and coiled over the cross-bar of the prongs at *d d*. The prongs of the buckle fall on the lower part of the frame at *i i*. The suspender passes through the frame under the top part *d*, crosses over the outside of the teeth at B and under the frame at *i i*, and is thus allowed to draw upon the teeth *f f*.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein shown and described buckle, composed of the buckle-frame having closed side loops, and having a hook the shank of which has one wire coiled about the other wire, and the cross-bar and prongs integral and supported in the closed loops, and having the prongs pointing down and adapted to act in opposition to the lower portion of the buckle-frame, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the buckle-frame having side loops, *c*, of the cross-bar having its ends bent to form loops *d*, which are engaged with the said side loops, *c*, the ends being extended past *d* to form the prongs *f*, which act in opposition to the end of the buckle-frame, substantially as specified.

3. A buckle-frame composed of wire, having its lower portion bent to form a hook, one wire of the hook being straight and the other wire coiled about the straight wire, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM LOEB.  
JERRY HAAK.

Witnesses:

W. C. PENTZ,  
M. W. WEISE.