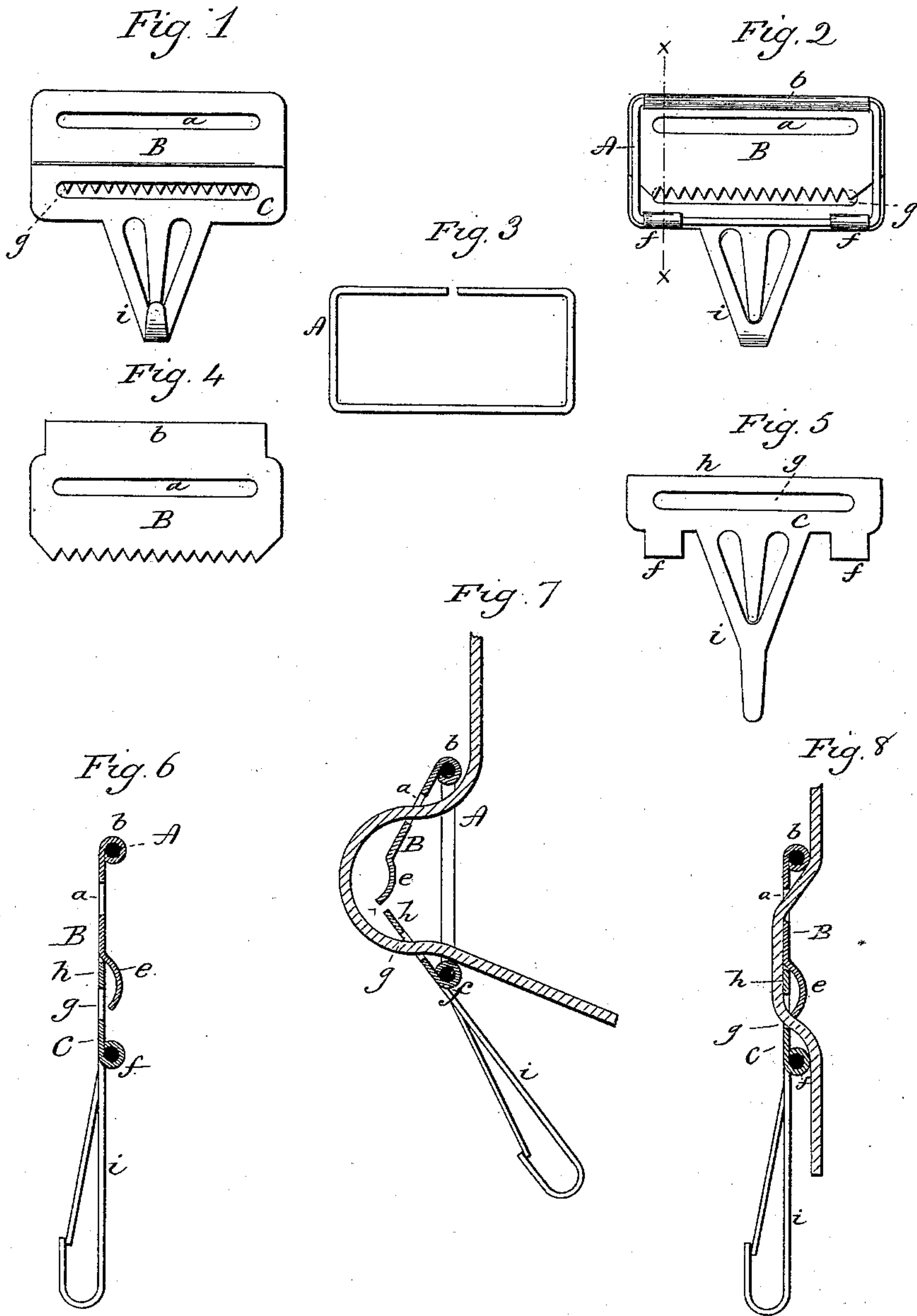


(No Model.)

H. A. HARTSHORN.
BUCKLE.

No. 397,717.

Patented Feb. 12, 1889.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. HARTSHORN, OF WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,717, dated February 12, 1889.

Application filed December 14, 1888. Serial No. 293,619. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. HARTSHORN, of West Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the buckle complete; Fig. 2, a rear view of the same; Fig. 3, the frame detached; Fig. 4, a front view of the part B as prepared for attachment to the frame; Fig. 5, a front view of the part C as prepared for attachment to the frame; Fig. 6, a vertical section on line *xx* of Fig. 2; Fig. 7, a vertical section representing the parts B and C as thrown forward for the introduction or adjustment of the strap; Fig. 8, the same section as Fig. 7, showing the parts B and C in the closed position and as engaging the strap.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buckles used for wearing-apparel, and specially adapted for suspenders, the buckle being of that subdivision in which the clamping is produced by the edge of a jaw hinged to the frame so as to impinge upon the strap which passes between the said edge of the said jaw and a corresponding edge on another part of the buckle, the object being to facilitate the introduction or adjustment of the strap and yet maintain a positively-firm grip upon the strap; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The buckle is composed of three parts—a wire frame, A, (see Fig. 3,) which is usually in the form of a parallelogram, the two ends brought together upon one side; B, the second part, which forms the jaw. This is made, as seen in Fig. 4, from sheet metal, the lower edge serrated to form the engaging edge of the jaw, and is also constructed with a longitudinal slot, *a*, above, through which the suspender or strap may pass. Above this slot a projection, *b*, is made to form a lip, which is bent around the upper or divided side of the frame, as seen in Fig. 6, *d* indicating the up-

per bar of the frame. The lip is simply closed around the upper side so that the jaw B may swing thereon outward or forward, as indicated in Fig. 7. Near the working-edge of the jaw a longitudinal groove, *e*, is formed on the face side by making a bend in the metal. This turns the serrated edge of the jaw outward.

C represents the third part, which is also made from sheet metal, (see Fig. 5,) and is constructed with ears *f* upon its lower edge, which are adapted to be closed around the lower side of the frame, as seen in Fig. 6, and so that this part C is hinged to the lower side of the frame, so as to swing forward and outward, as indicated in Fig. 7. The part C is constructed with a longitudinal slot, *g*, similar to the slot *a* in the part B, which slot forms a bar, *h*, upon the upper edge of the part C. The widths of the parts C and B are such with relation to each other that when in place, as seen in Fig. 6, the biting-edge of the jaw corresponds to the slot *g* of the part C and stands inside of the part C when in the working position, as seen in Fig. 6. The bar *h* of the part C is above the edge of the jaw and corresponds to the groove *e* in the part B.

The part C is constructed with a hook, *i*, or other suitable known device, by which the suspender ends or braces may be attached. For this hook there may be substituted any of the known devices for making such attachment.

The length of the parts B and C is greater than that of the frame A, so that the ends of the frame form stops or rests against which the parts B and C may bear when in the closed position. This completes the buckle.

To introduce the strap or suspender, the two parts B C are turned forward and outward. The end of the strap is first run through the groove *a* of the part B from the rear side forward; thence down outside the edge of the jaw and outside the bar *h* of the part C; thence returned through the slot *g* and to the rear of the lower bar of the frame, as clearly seen in Fig. 7. The two parts B and C being turned outward makes the introduction of the strap in this manner easy and without obstruction. When the proper position of the strap has been reached, the two parts B C are then closed, as seen in Fig. 8. The jaw impinges

against the strap at the slot *g* so as to clamp the strap against the lower edge of the slot. The strap is then drawn taut and is held secure against possible movement. To
5 readjust the strap, the two parts B and C are thrown outward, as before, when the engagement of the strap between the two parts is completely broken and the strap may be re-adjusted and set as before.

10 I have described the buckle as having the parts B C to swing outward, but it will be understood that this outward position is that which is most desirable. It may, however, be reversed, so that in fact the parts would turn
15 in the opposite direction in opening and closing, but so far as the relation of the strap and parts are concerned the movement is the same. I use the term "outward" only as a relative term.

20 I claim—

The herein-described buckle, consisting of the wire frame A, forming an upper and lower bar, the sheet-metal part B, constructed with the lip closed around the upper bar of the frame as a hinge, and the said part B con- 25 structed to form a jaw at its lower edge, and with a longitudinal slot, *a*, above the jaw edge combined with the part C hinged to the lower bar of the frame, and constructed with a longitudinal slot, *g*, forming a bar, *h*, upon 30 the upper edge of the said part C, the said part C in its closed position adapted to overlap the jaw edge of the part B and present the jaw edge of the part B to the said slot in the part C, substantially as described.

HENRY A. HARTSHORN.

Witnesses:

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