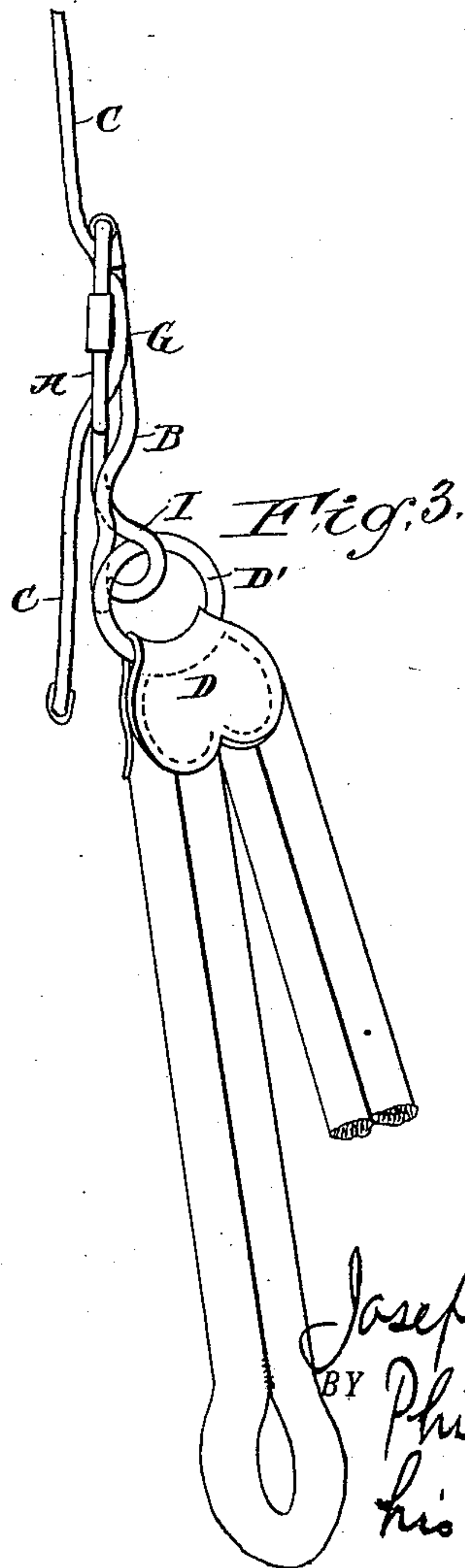
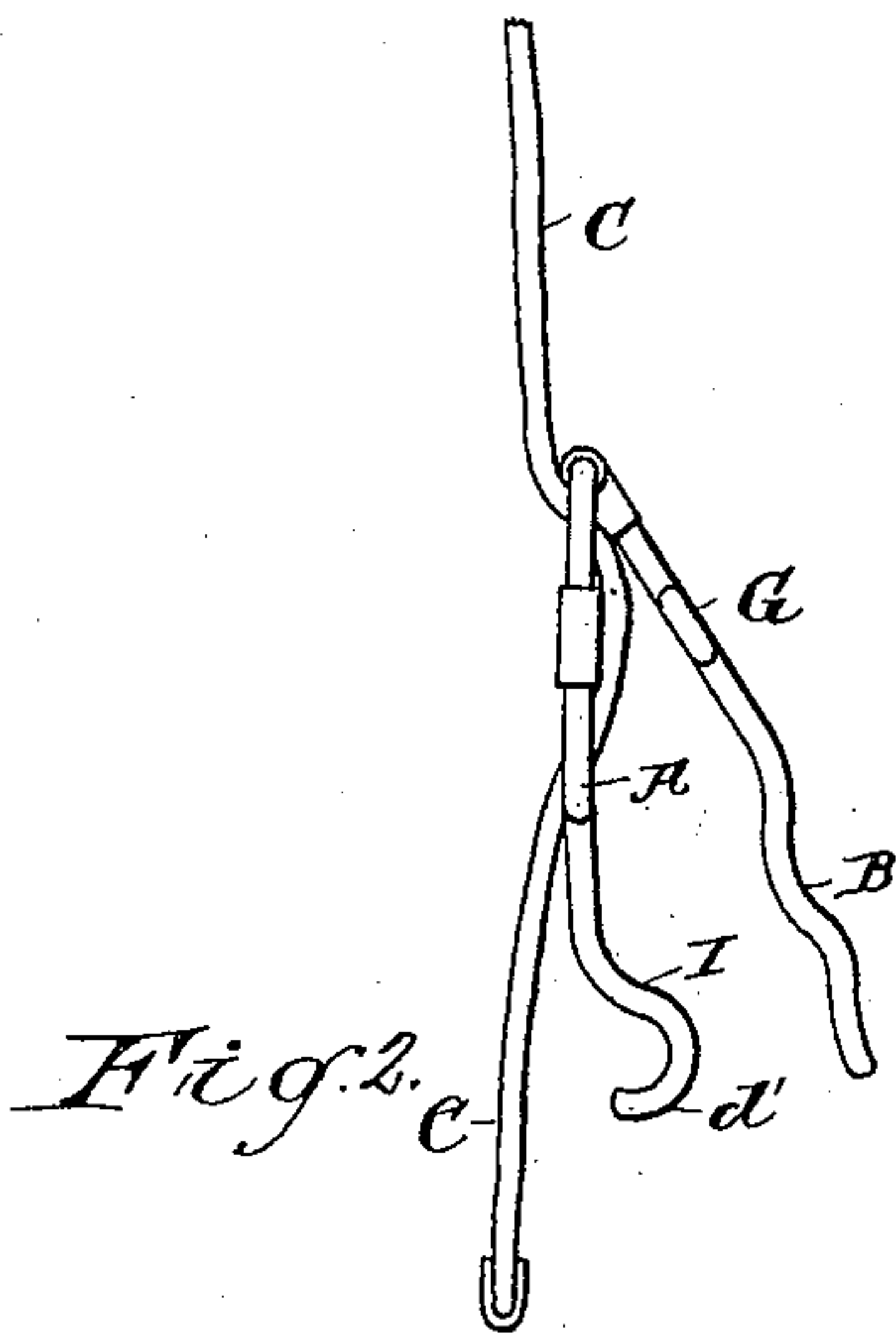
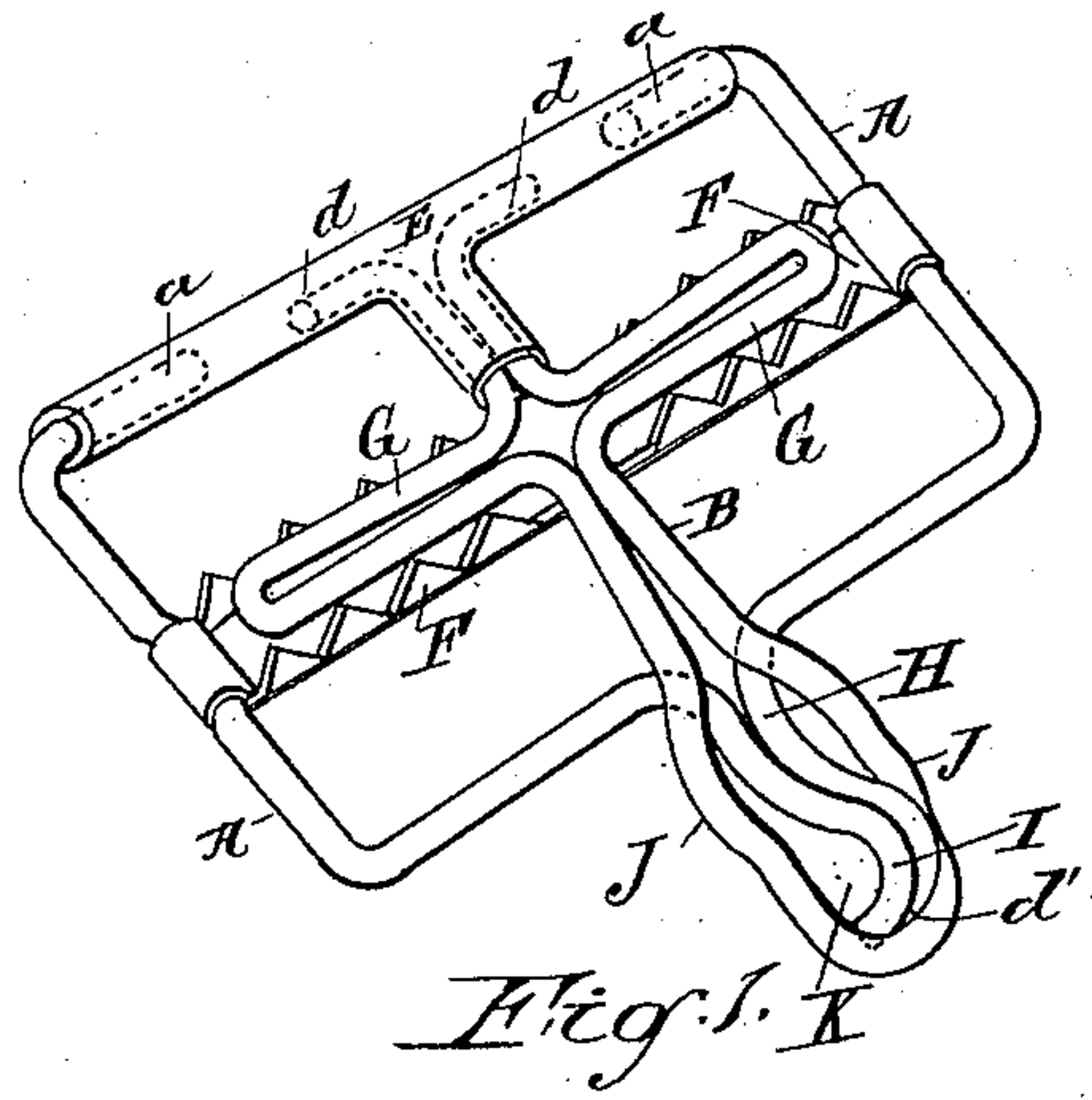


(No Model.)

J. LAUFERTY.  
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

No. 407,407.

Patented July 23, 1889.



WITNESSES:

W. Benjamin  
William Beck

INVENTOR

Joseph Lauferty  
BY Phillips Abbott  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH LAUFERTY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,407, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed February 9, 1889. Serial No. 299,334. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH LAUFERTY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender and Similar Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in suspender and similar buckles of the class in which two parts hinged together clamp the suspender-webbing between them; and it consists in so constructing the free ends of the two hinged parts that by spring action they will hold the webbing, and also so that the ring of the suspender-end clip-piece shall lock the two parts to each other, thus firmly holding the webbing, and also so that the suspender-end may be readily detached from and attached to the buckle without loosening the hold thereof on the webbing, thus avoiding the necessity of unbuttoning the suspender-ends and detaching the drawers supporter, if used, when desiring to loosen or remove the suspenders.

In the drawings the same reference-letters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 illustrates an elevation of the buckle, the parts being closed together and without any webbing. Fig. 2 illustrates an edgewise view of the buckle, the web being in position and the buckle open. Fig. 3 illustrates an edgewise view of the buckle, showing the ring in the act of being twisted to detach it from the hook of the buckle.

A and B are the two main parts of the buckle. A includes the main or body part of the buckle. It may be made of wire, as shown, or stamped out from metal or otherwise constructed, and may be all in one piece or of a number of pieces suitably fastened together, as preferred. B is the other part. It may also be made in any preferred manner, as above indicated, with reference to part A.

C is the webbing of the suspenders.

D is the clip or end portion of the "suspender-ends," so called, to which the diverging supplemental webs of the suspender-end are attached, and D' is the usual ring or equivalent device whereby the clip D is attached to the hook part of the buckle. The parts A and B are hinged together in any suitable

manner, as seen at E. I show this hinge as a tubular piece of metal, into which the ends *a* and *b*, respectively, of the parts A and B enter, and in which one or both of them turn, thus securing hinge movement. The part A is provided across substantially its central portion with a plate F, preferably toothed, as shown, against which the webbing is clamped by the pressure of a coincidently-located cross-piece G on the part B when the part B is folded down upon the part A. The lower end of the part A is extended into a tongue-like part H, which bends upwardly near its extremity and then hooks over downwardly, as at I, at its extremity. The part B has likewise a tongue-like lower part J, somewhat similar to the part H, excepting that it preferably bends slightly downward, as shown, and is provided with an opening K, up through which the parts H I project when the buckle is clamped upon the webbing.

The construction of the projecting ends I and J of the two parts A B, respectively, is such that there will be a binding of the part J against the most downwardly-extending part of the hook I. (Seen at *i*.) Thus when they are forced past each other the strain will cause a springing action in the buckle, which will be relieved or reduced when the parts have passed the said point. Thus when they once attain the said position the spring action will tend to retain them therein.

The ring D' or equivalent part of the suspender-end clip engages with the hook I, as shown in Fig. 3, thus securely locking the parts A B together when they are in place on the webbing. The engagement of the ring D' with the hook I can be very easily effected by simply pressing it in at the angle *d'* between the hook I and the part J. These parts will then under the pressure readily spring apart and allow the ring to pass into the hook portion I.

In order to disconnect the ring of the suspender-ends from the hook of the buckle, the ring is slightly twisted or turned, whereby the hook I and the tongue J will be separated by the crowding of the ring, and it may be readily slipped out from between them.

It will be noticed that the webbing is held by the interlocking of the hook and tongue pieces I J, and that the ring D' positively



maintains this interlocked position of the parts should anything occur which would tend to separate them, and also that the separation of the ring D' from the buckle does not  
5 in any wise impair the hold of the buckle on the webbing. On the contrary, during the removal of the ring from the buckle, at which time there is a tendency to displace the buckle from its preferred position on the webbing,  
10 the hold of the buckle is temporarily increased, thus maintaining its position on the webbing.

It will also be noticed that the ring D' is positively locked in position when in the hook,  
15 and cannot escape either upwardly or downwardly irrespective of the pressure employed.

It will be obvious to those who are familiar with this art that many alterations may be made in the details of construction of the  
20 buckle and still my invention be employed. For instance, the relative positions of the hook I and the tongue J may be reversed; also, the hook may be made double and the tongue be a single piece passing through the

hook—I prefer the other form, however—and 25 there may also be other modifications, which need not be here specified.

Having described my invention, I claim—

A buckle comprising, essentially, two parts hinged together, between which the webbing 30 is clamped, one part having a downwardly-extending portion formed into an eye and the other having a like extended portion formed into a hook which is bent rearwardly, the said extended portions crossing each other when 35 the buckle is being closed, with the back of the hook projecting beyond the eye-like part a sufficient distance to receive the ring of the suspender-end within the hook and between its back part and the eye-like part, substan- 40 tially as and for the purpose set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 2d day of February, A. D. 1889.

JOSEPH LAUFERTY.

Witnesses:

PHILLIPS ABBOTT,  
WILLIAM ECK.