

(No Model.)

J. A. TRAUT.
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

No. 446,722.

Patented Feb. 17, 1891.

Fig. 1

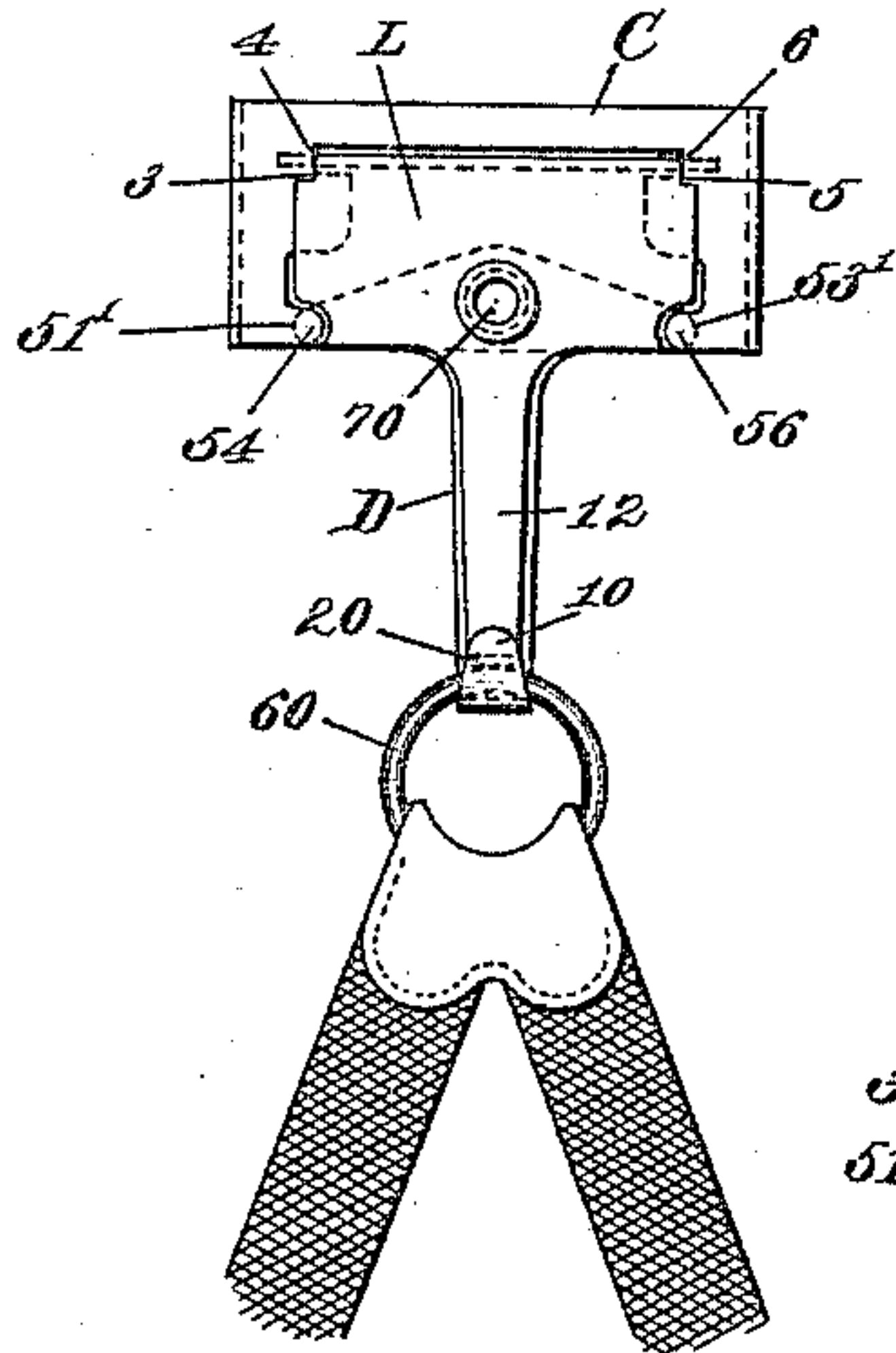


Fig. 2

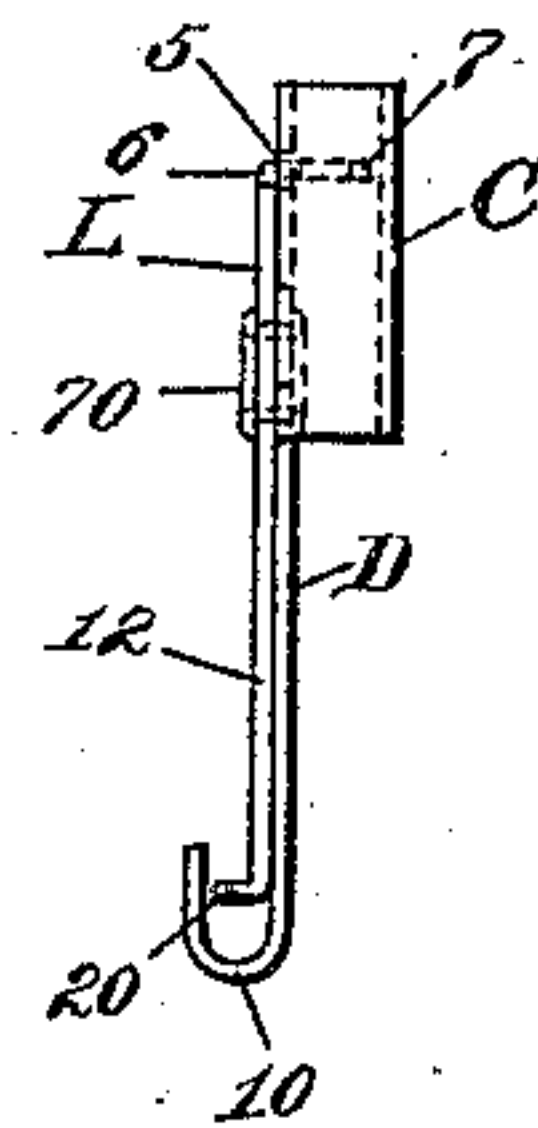


Fig. 3

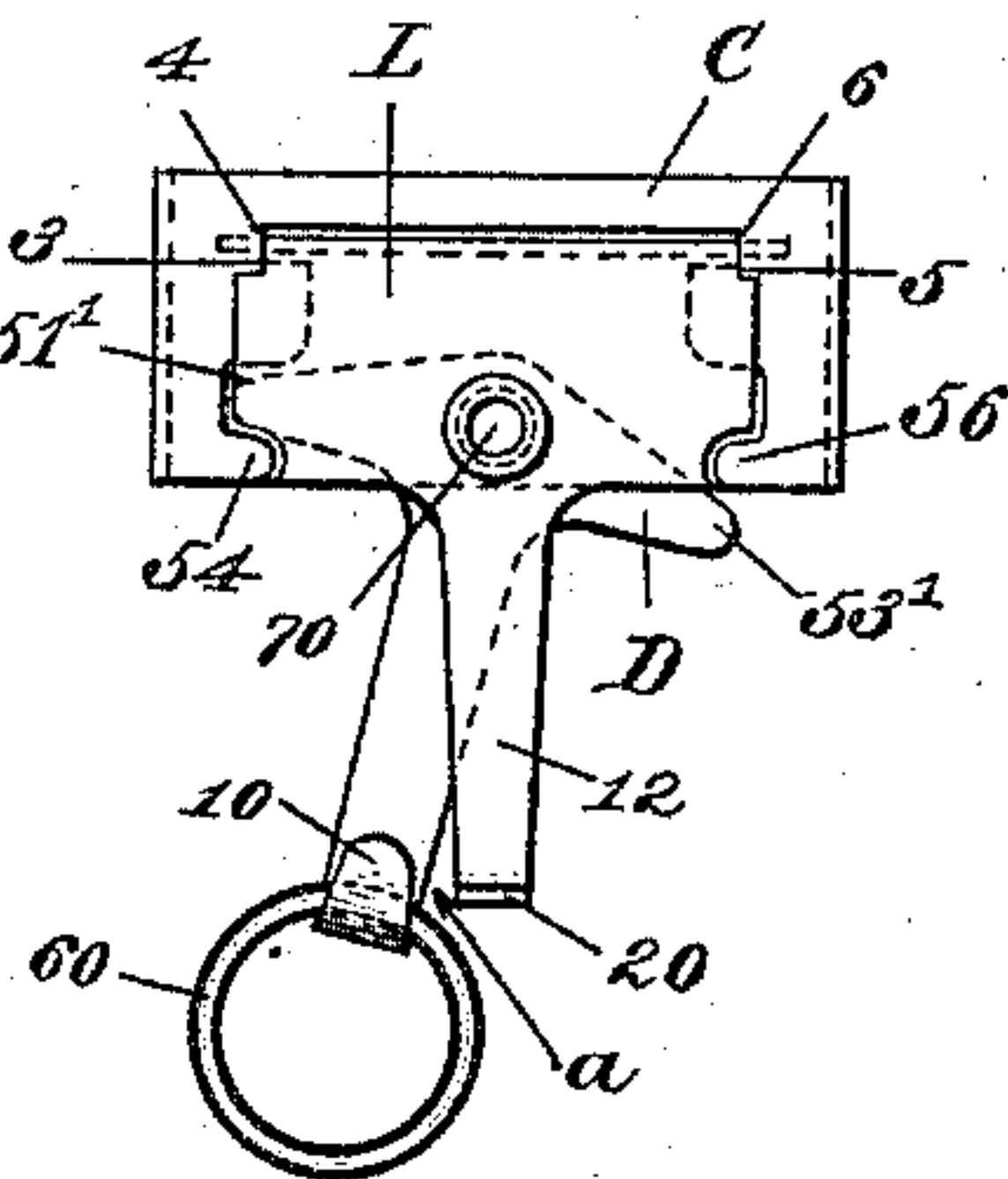


Fig. 4

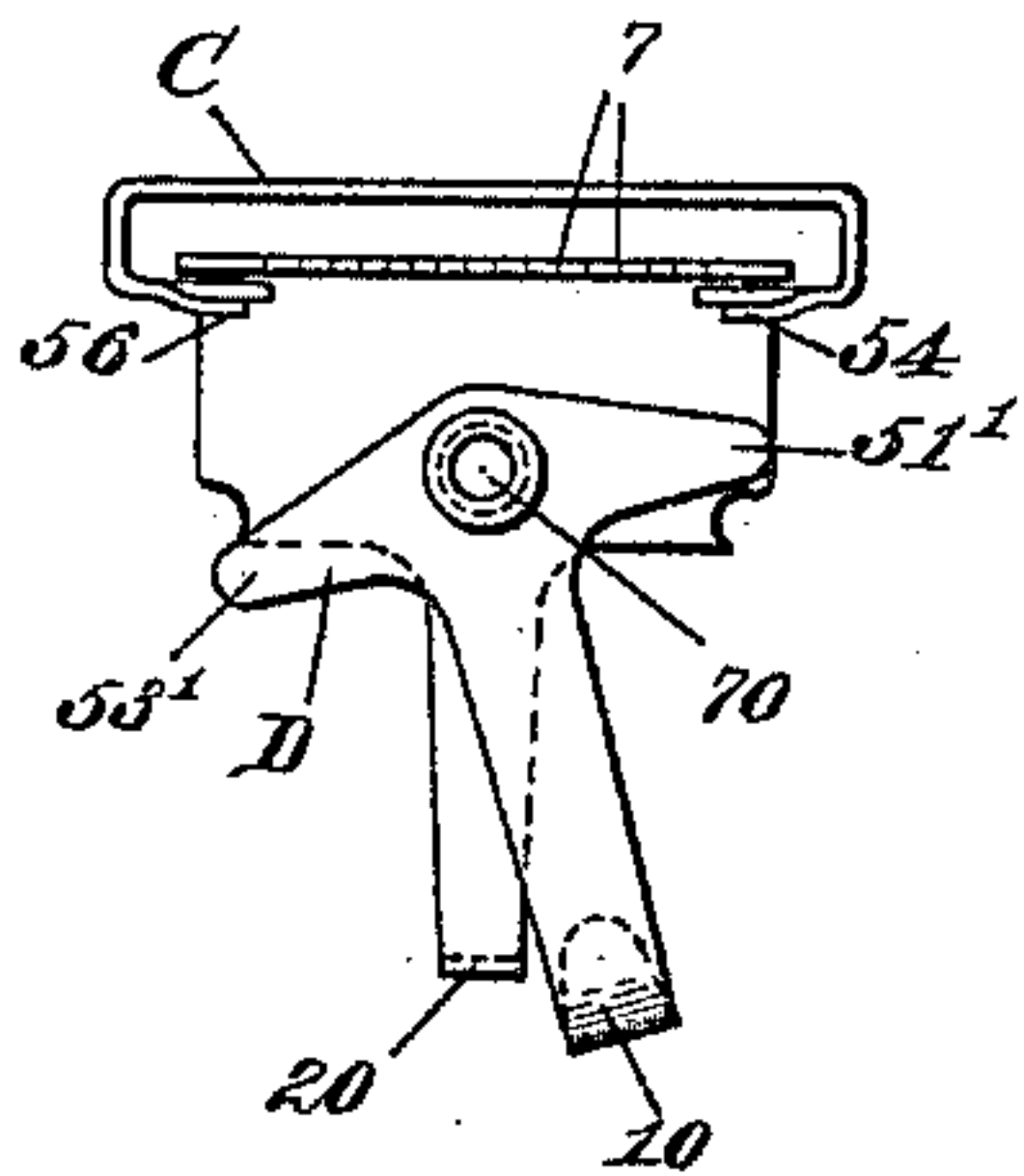
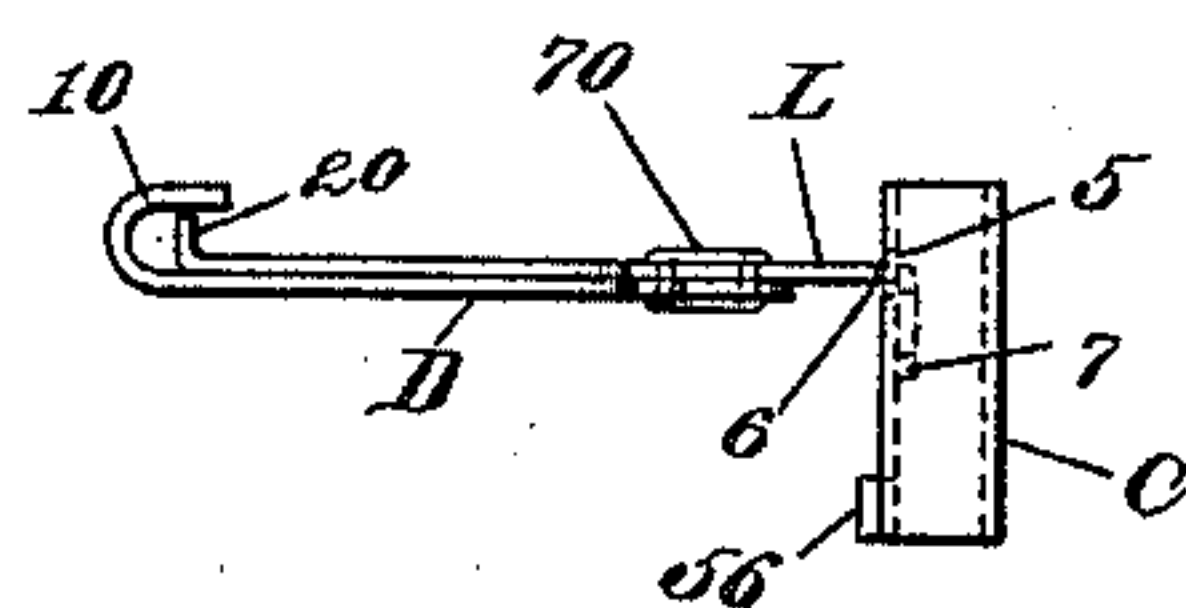


Fig. 5



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,722, dated February 17, 1891.

Application filed August 16, 1890. Serial No. 362,236. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUSTUS A. TRAUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to buckles for suspenders and to that class of said buckles having cast-offs, the object being to provide a buckle of that class which shall be simple in construction, cheaply manufactured, and have effective locking devices.

The improved buckle herein described and claimed is also shown and described and generically claimed in my concurrent application, Serial No. 362,235, filed August 16, 1890.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front view of a buckle embodying my improvements and having a lock-plate arranged to be shiftable on the lever-plate by a pivotal connection. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the lever-plate unlocked by the swinging of the lock-plate. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view of the buckle, showing the lever-plate swung open. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the buckle as shown in Fig. 4.

Similar characters designate like parts in all the figures.

My improved buckle consists, substantially, of a slide or "web-case" fitted to inclose and slide upon the web (not herein shown) of the suspender, a lever-plate L, pivotally secured in said case and provided with suitable teeth, as 7, for engaging said web, and a shiftable strap-supporting lock-plate D, furnished with means—as, for instance, the hook 10—for carrying the strap, and with locking devices, substantially as described, for engaging the corresponding parts of the web-case C for locking closed the said lever-plate.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, the web-case C has formed therein notches 3 and 5 for engaging the corresponding notches 4 and 6 of the lever-plate, thereby forming a well-known form of interlocking plate, forming, in effect, a pivoted jointing together of the plates.

On the frame or case C, and at the sides of the lever-plate L and at some distance from the above-described pivot, suitable catches, as 54 and 56, are provided for the purpose of engaging the shiftable lock carried on the lever-plate. This lock consists of the lock-plate D, which is pivoted at 70 to the lever-plate, and has oppositely-extending arms or catches 51' and 53', that are shiftable, as will be understood by comparison of Figs. 1, 3, and 4, so as to serve as locks for engaging under the web-case catches 54 and 56, respectively, by a swinging motion. The member D is furnished with some suitable means for carrying the suspender-straps—as, for instance, the hook 10 and the detent-spring 12 for supporting the strap-carrying ring. On swinging the plate D, as indicated in Fig. 3, one of the catches 51' and 53' is moved down, while the opposite one is moved up, both being shifted to a position clear of the catches 54 and 56, respectively.

As a means for pivotally uniting the lock-plate D to the lever-plate L, I have shown an ordinary eyelet at 70, which eyelet passes through the plates and may be fixed therein by swaging in a well-known manner.

For making the suspender-end detachable, the "cast-off" ring 60 is carried by the hook 10 below the end or stop 20 of the arm 12 of the lever-plate L. When the lock-plate D is swung on its pivot, as in Fig. 3, to its unlocked position, the said hook 10 passes laterally a sufficient distance, (the several parts being suitably proportioned therefor,) so that the space at a, Fig. 3, between said hook and stop is greater than the thickness of said ring 60.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a buckle, the combination, with the web-case having the oppositely-disposed catches, and with the swinging lever-plate, of a pivotally-shiftable strap-carrying lock-plate carried on the lever-plate and having catches arranged to engage the web-case catches on turning the lock-plate in one direction and to disengage the same on turning said plate in the other direction.

2. In a buckle, the combination, with the

web-case and with the lever-plate having the projecting arm, of the shifting lever-locking plate having a strap-carrying hook standing contiguous to said arm when the lever-plate is
5 locked and passing clear thereof when the lever-plate is unlocked, whereby the cast-off when on the hook is locked and unlocked on the locking and unlocking of the lever-plate.

3. In a buckle, the combination, with the
10 web-case having the oppositely-disposed catches 54 56, of the lever-plate pivotally sup-

ported in the web-case, and the strap-carrying lever-locking plate pivotally supported on the lever-plate and having the oppositely-disposed arms 51' 53' constructed to pass into 15 engagement with said catches when shifting the lock-plate into its central position after the lever is closed.

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Witnesses:

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