

(No Model.)

J. A. TRAUT.  
CAST OFF BUCKLE.

No. 480,791.

Patented Aug. 16, 1892.

Fig. 1.

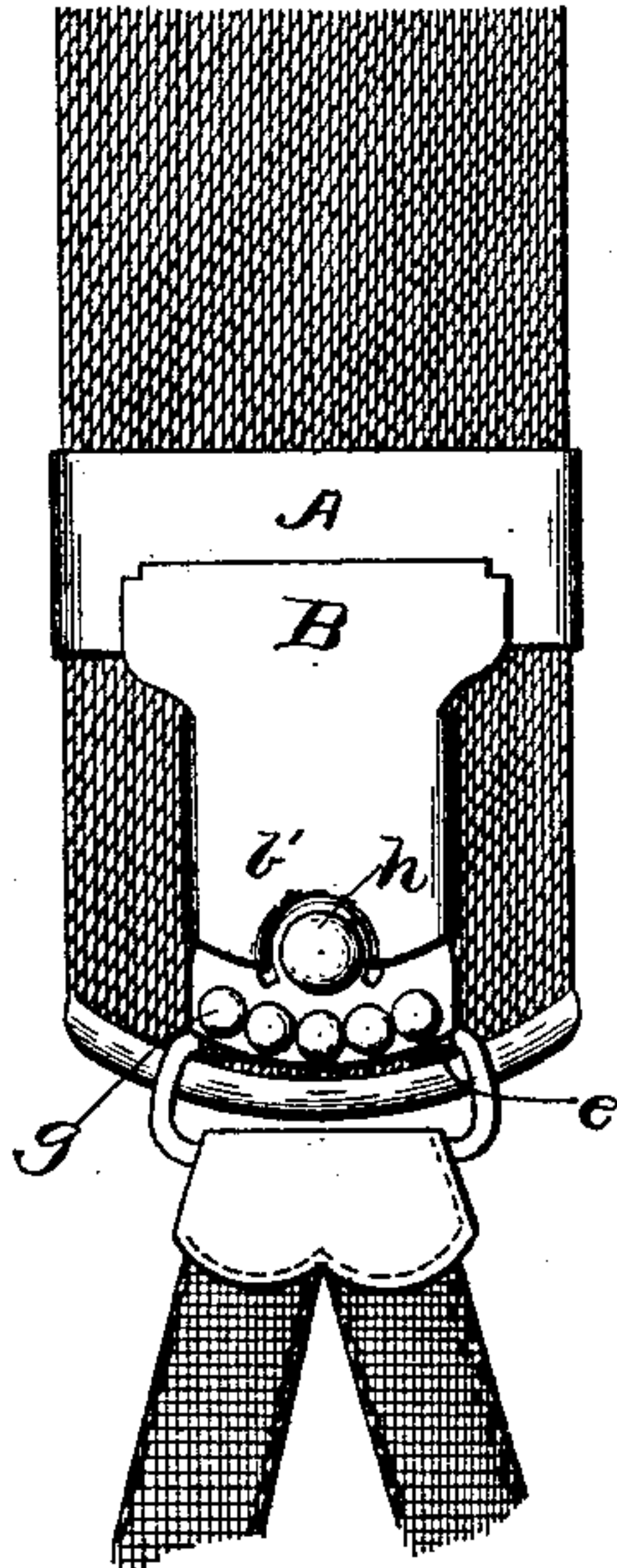


Fig. 2.

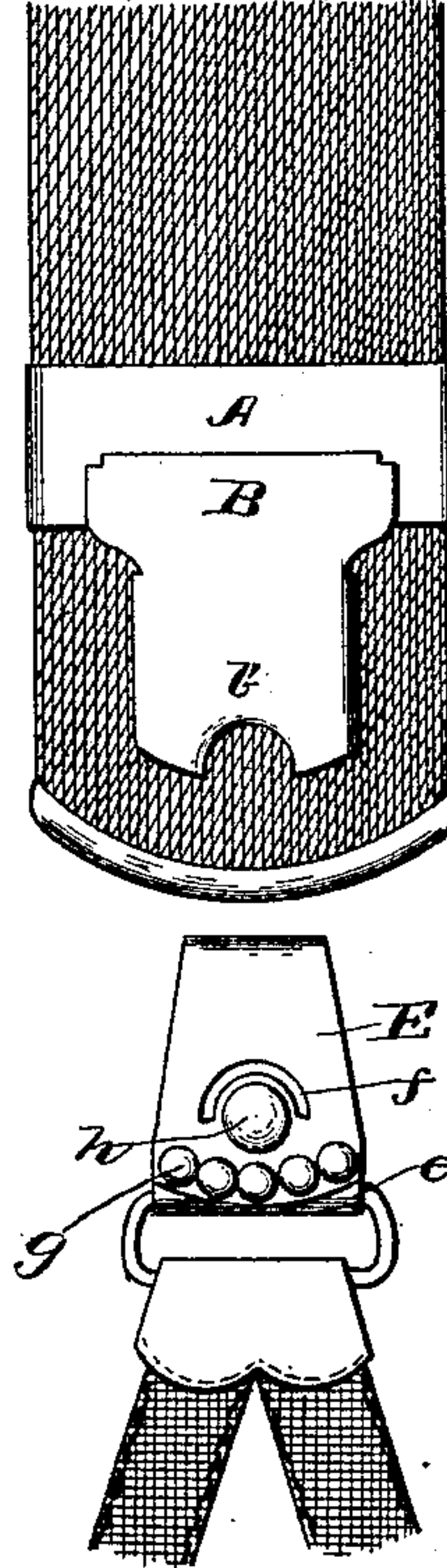


Fig. 3.

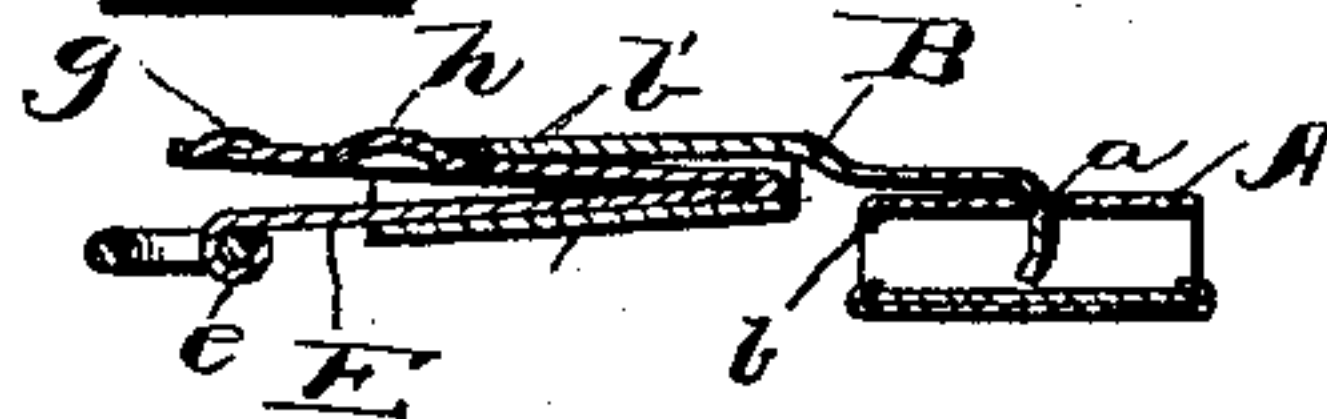
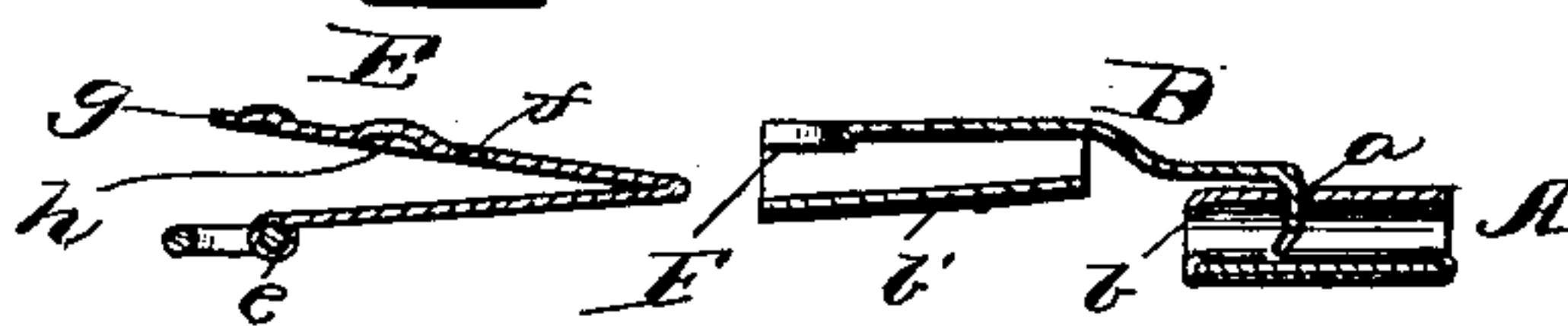


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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By *Chas. H. Hurd*  
his Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

## CAST-OFF BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,791, dated August 16, 1892.

Application filed May 17, 1892. Serial No. 433,330. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JUSTUS A. TRAUT, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Cast-Off Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this  
10 specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in suspender-buckles, the objects being to provide an improved cast-off mechanism by  
15 means of which the ends may be quickly and easily released, and when united will permit of a lateral swinging movement to accommodate the movement of the wearer or the irregular position of the buttons.

20 The invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described, and pointed out particularly in the appended claims.

25 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a buckle constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the parts detached. Fig. 3 is a section longitudinally of the buckle. Fig. 4 is  
30 a similar view with the parts detached.

Like letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The buckle proper—i. e., the portion embracing and engaging the web—in itself forms  
35 no part of my present invention, and for convenience I have shown one of that class in which a band A encircles the web and on one side is provided with a slot *a*, in which is pivoted a locking-lever B, held in place by lateral  
40 extensions or enlargements on the outside and inside of the band, respectively. The end of the lever inside the band is toothed and clamps the web against the back of the band when the lever is turned down into  
45 locked position. A little lip or downward projection *b* may be formed at the lower edge of the band to protect the teeth or prevent the web catching thereon while the buckle is being shifted. At the outer end the locking-  
50 lever B is tubular or formed into a socket or flat tubular portion *b'*, as shown in section in Figs. 3 and 4 and in top plan in Figs. 1 and

2, for the reception of the detachable slide E, having the loop *e* for the suspender end. The tube or socket is relatively thin and wide to  
55 lie close to the web and not interfere with overlying garments, and the detachable slide is of course correspondingly shaped.

The main objection to cast-off buckles lies in their extreme rigidity, making a portion of  
60 the suspender solid as it were and lacking in that element of flexibility or capability to adapt itself to all conditions of application and flexures of the body of the wearer. With  
65 a view to overcoming these objections I have in this instance made the connection between the locking-lever and detachable slide a hinged one, the two parts being capable of a lateral swinging movement with relation to  
70 each other. This I accomplish by forming an inwardly-extending flange F on the socket or tube circular or segmental in the direction of  
its length and struck on a radius less than one-half the width of the socket. As shown,  
75 this flange is formed by the inwardly-turned edge of a semicircular opening in the front lower edge of the socket, and the detachable  
slide has a similarly-shaped opening adapted to engage the circular flange when the parts  
80 are brought together.

The slide may be of sheet metal bent to form a V-shaped spring, to one (preferably the rear) leg of which the loop *e* is secured, while the other leg has the opening *f* therein  
85 and a finger or thumb portion below the socket roughened or having ornamental projections *g*, which, being at or above the level of the surface of the socket, are more readily  
pressed upon to disengage the slide, as will be at once understood. A tongue *h* may oc-  
90 cupy the center of the opening *f* to preserve the neat and symmetrical appearance of the buckle, and by having a raised center or projection will serve as an extension of the finger-piece to assist in releasing the slide. The  
95 upper portion of the slide is tapered or narrowed to prevent striking the sides of the socket and holding the slide rigidly.

The construction is neat and simple, and, while the advantages of a cast-off buckle of  
100 this character is secured, it is without their disadvantages.

The circular form of the flange gives it great strength and an extended bearing to



resist wear, besides which its location around a recess at the lower edge gives a more extended finger-piece to facilitate disengagement of the slide.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the web-engaging members, of the socket and detachable spring-slide having the semicircular flange and semicircular opening, respectively, co-operating to  
10 unite the socket and slide, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the web-engaging members, of the socket having the inwardly-  
15 curved semicircular flange at the lower edge and the spring-slide narrowed toward the upper end and having a semicircular opening for the reception of the flange, the projecting

finger-piece, and the loop for the attachment of the co-operating end of the web, substantially as described. 20

3. The combination, with the web-engaging members, of the socket having the semicircular concavity in the lower edge of the inwardly-curved flange around said concavity  
25 and the spring-slide having a semicircular opening therein for the reception of the flange, the tongue projecting into the said concavity in the socket and having the raised portion thereon, and the finger-piece, substantially as  
30 described.

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Witnesses:

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