

(No Model.)

J. N. FAUST.
BUCKLE.

No. 491,241.

Patented Feb. 7, 1893.

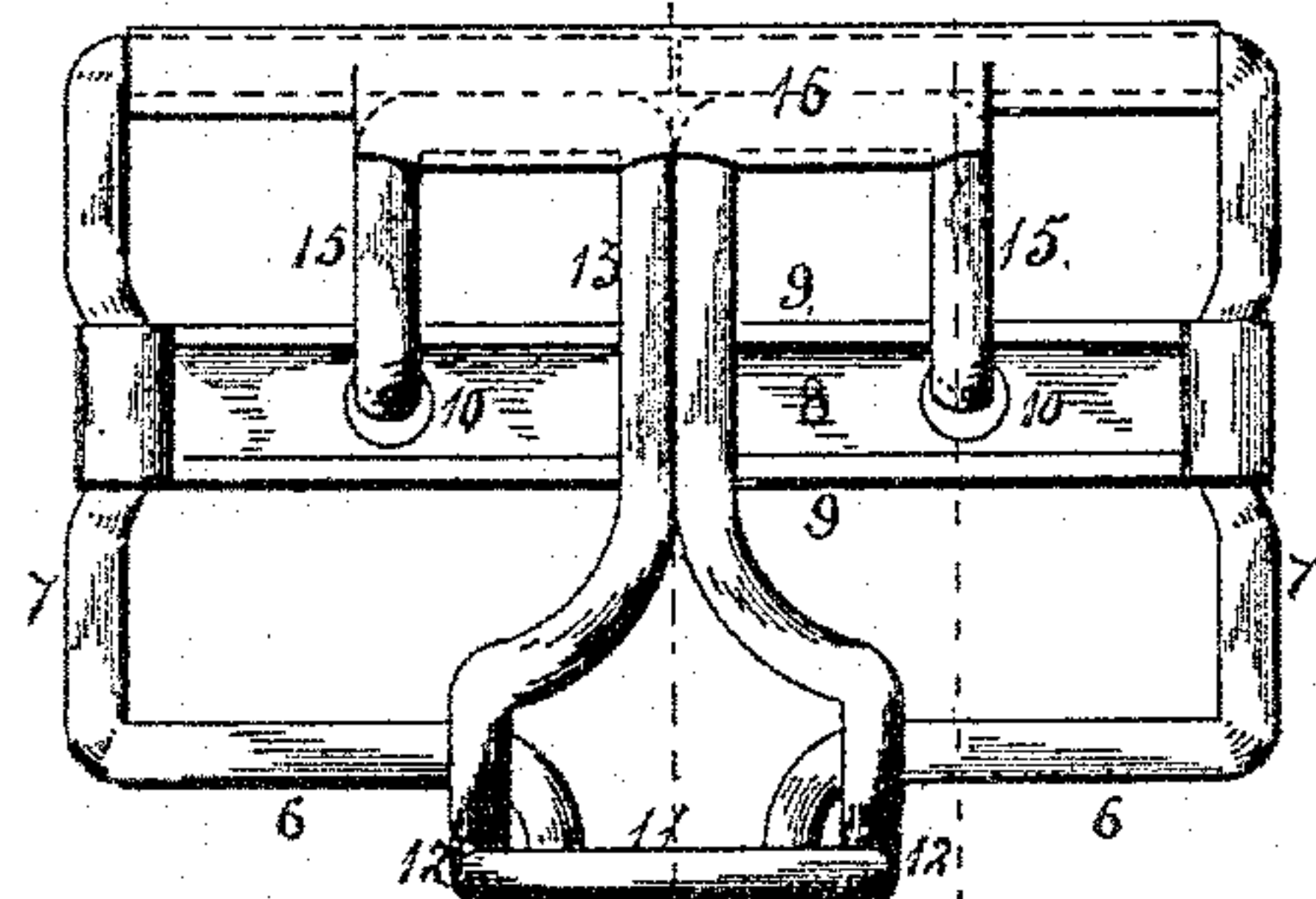


Fig. 1.

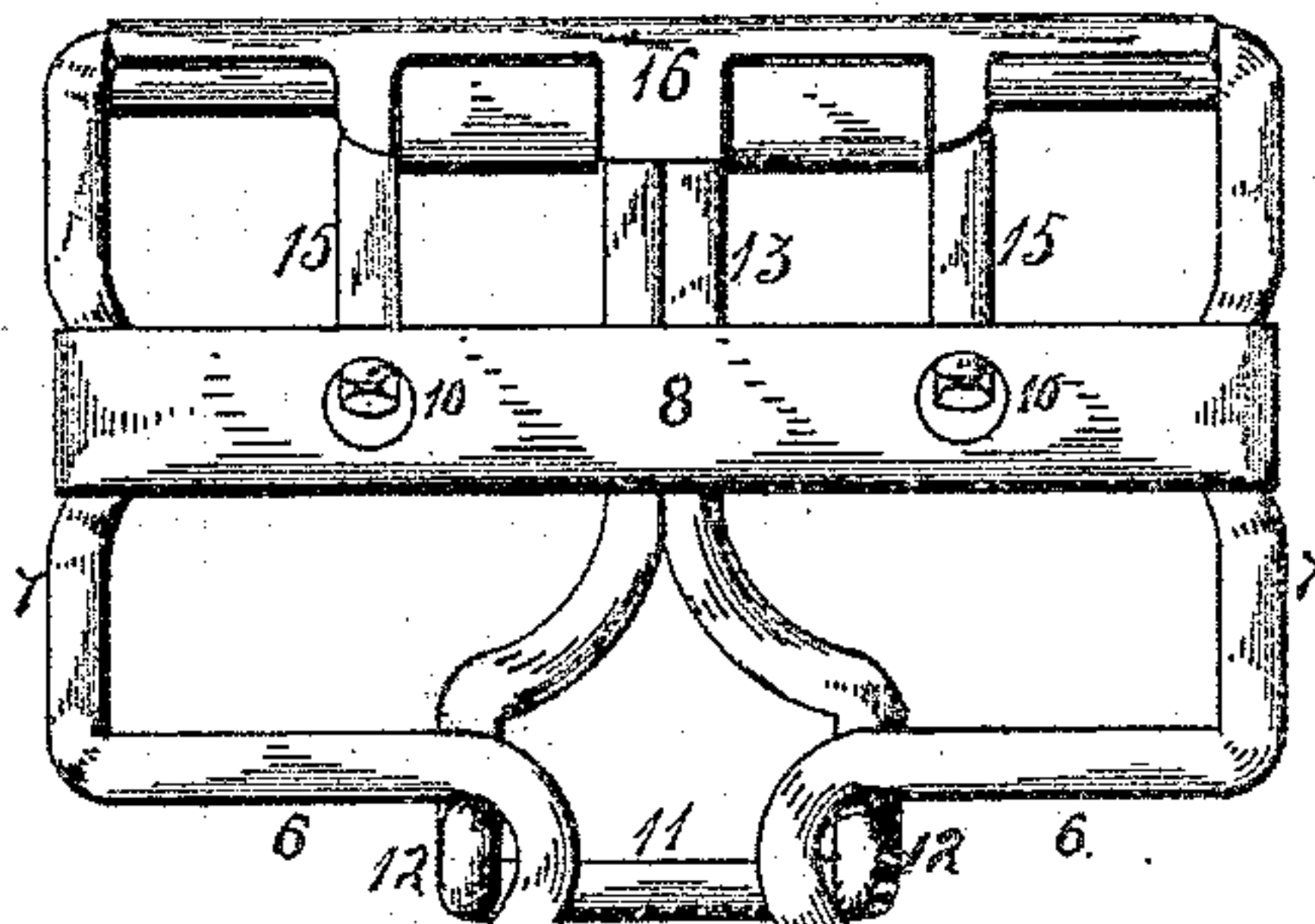


Fig. 2.

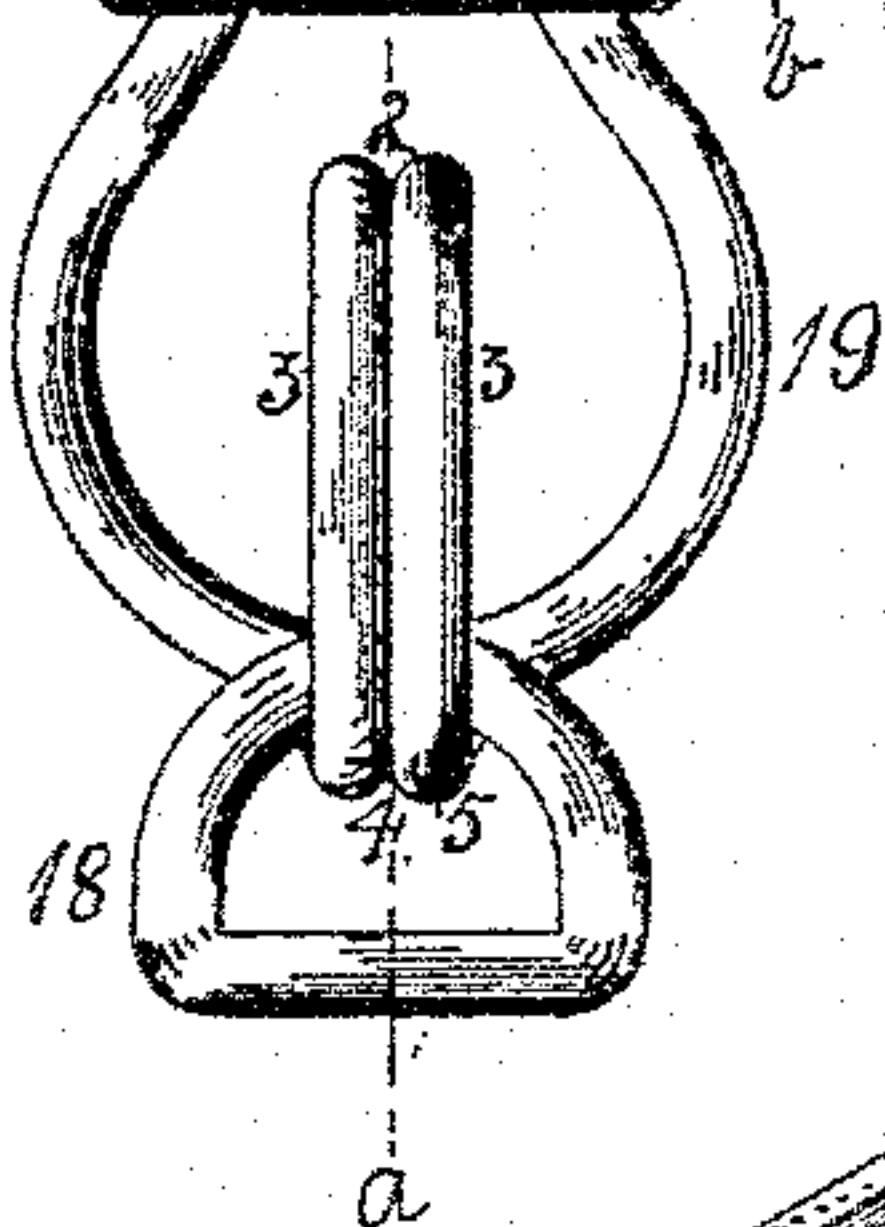


Fig. 3.

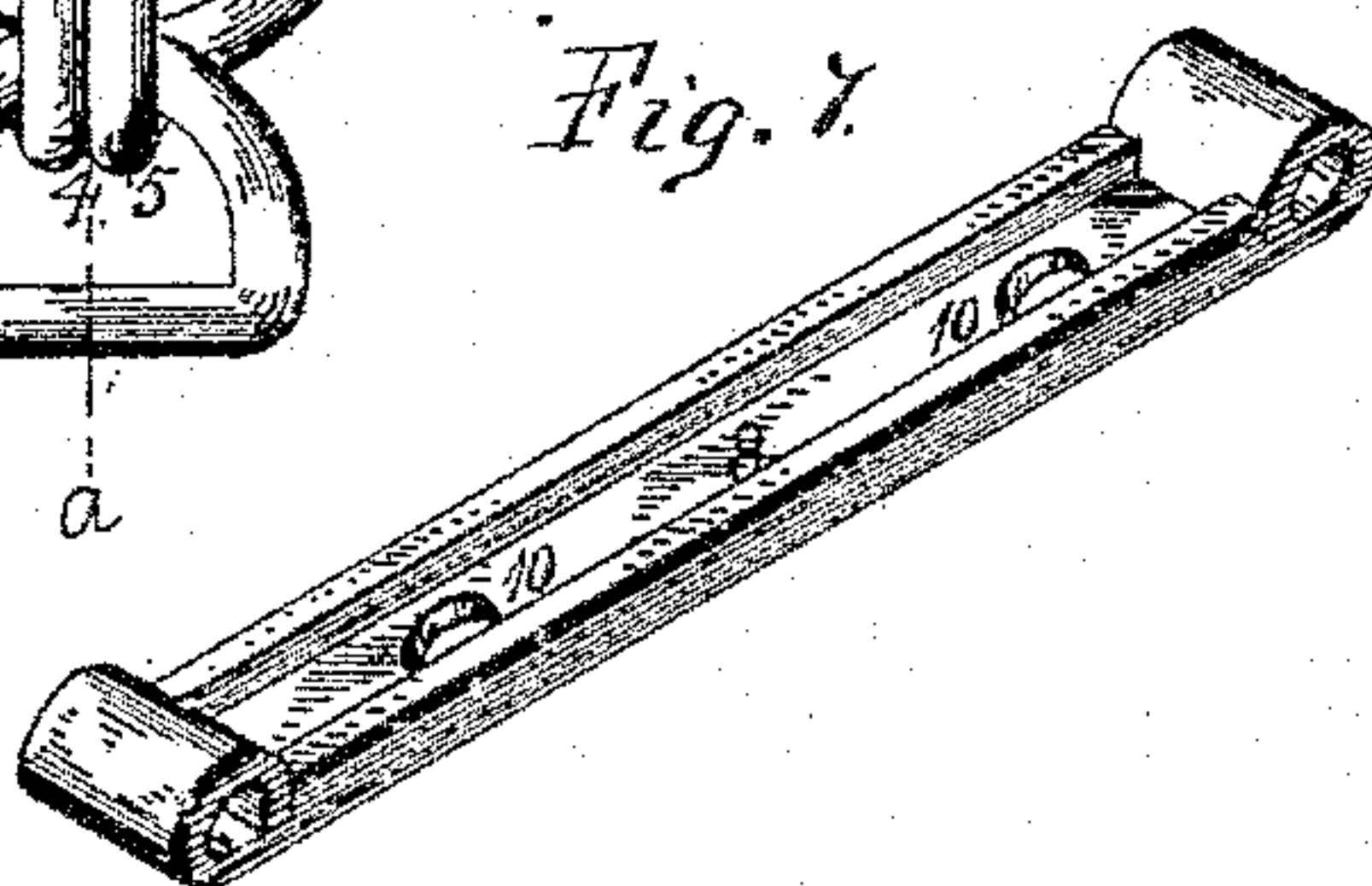


Fig. 5.

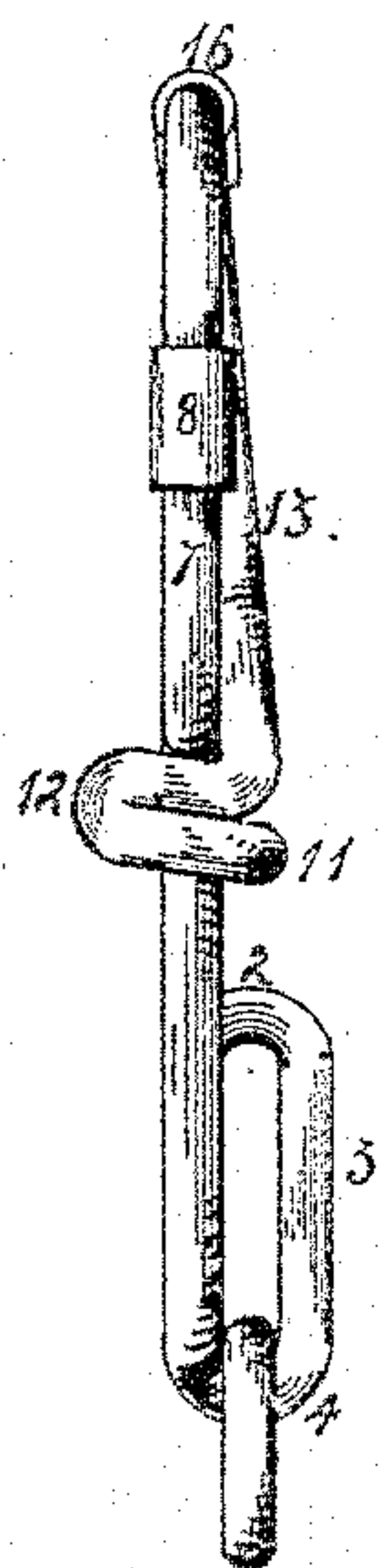


Fig. 7.

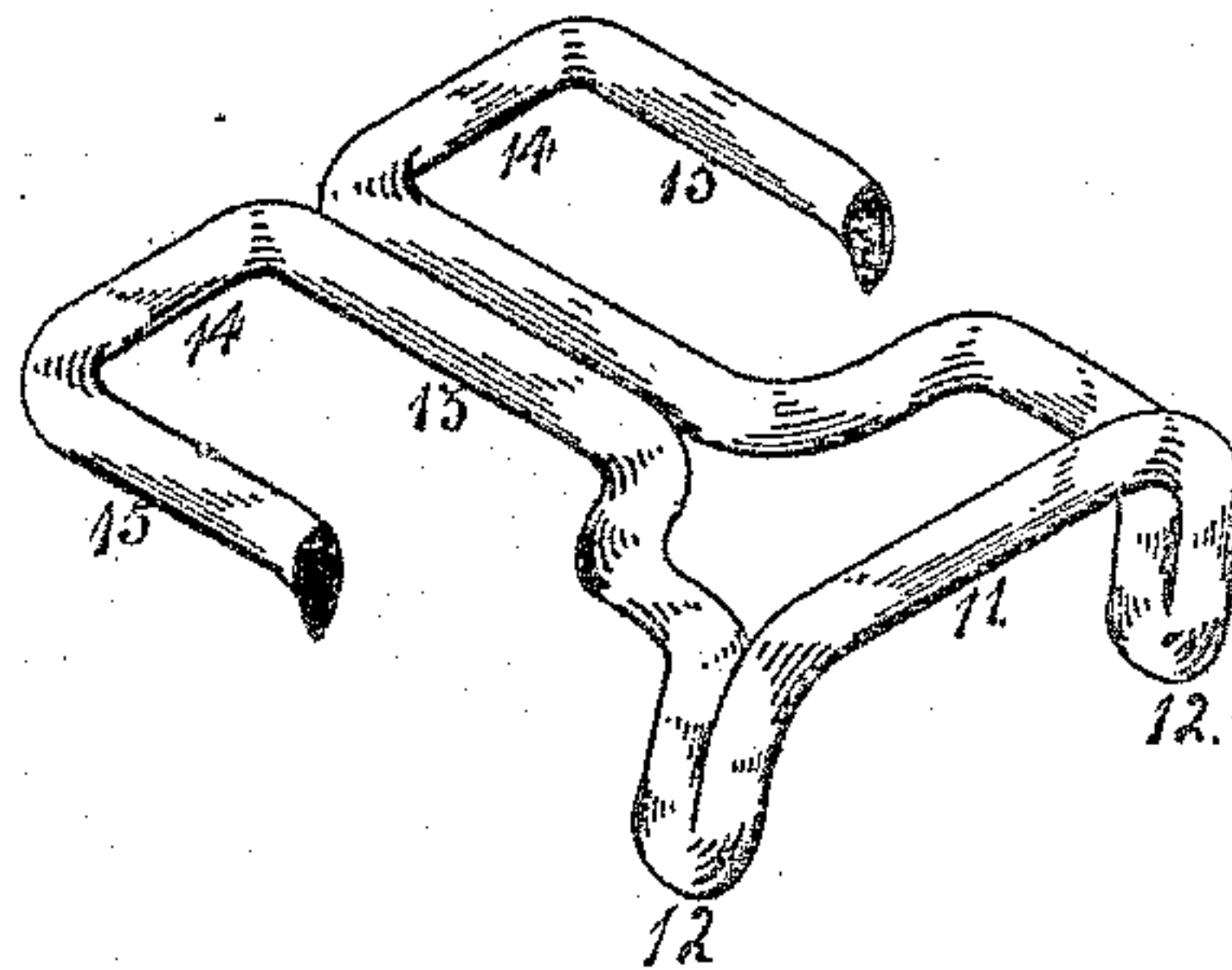
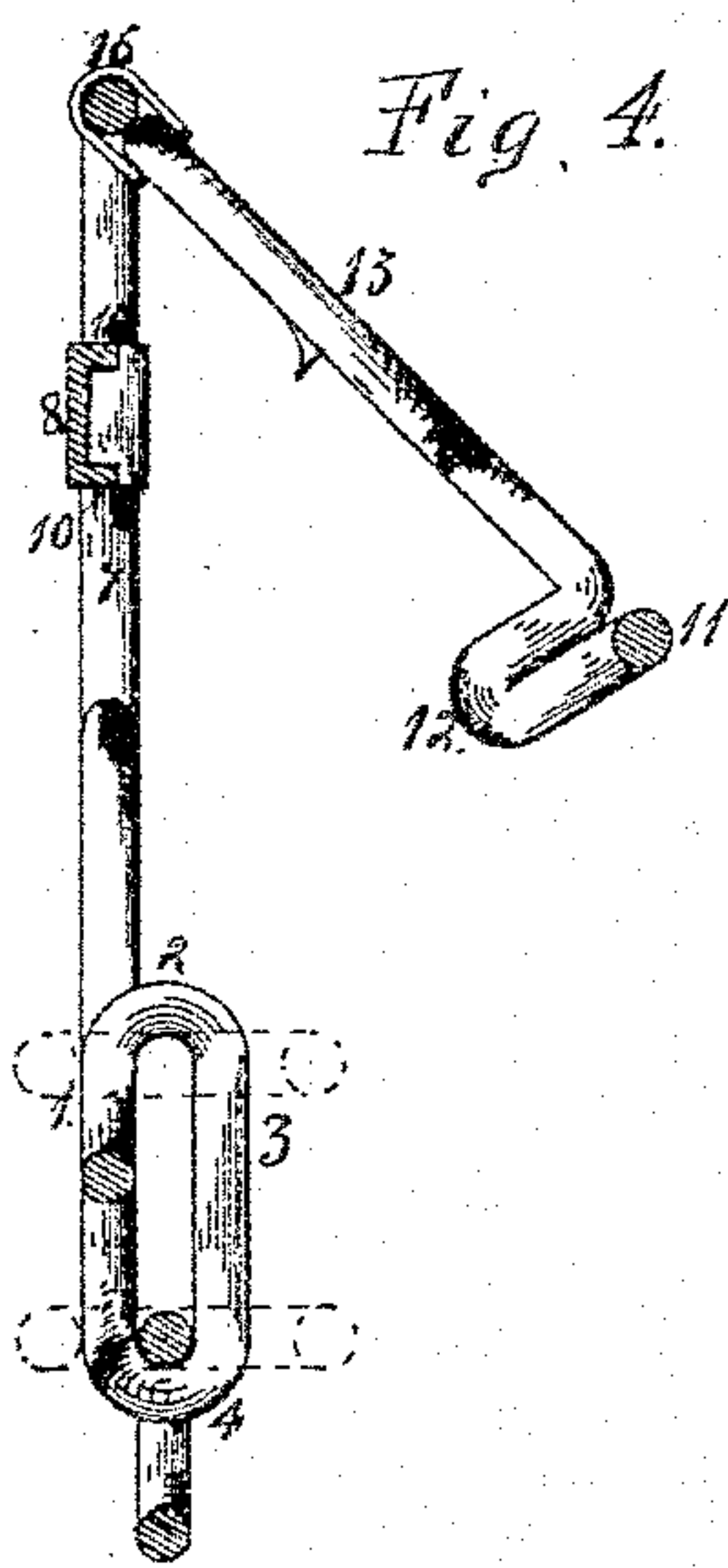
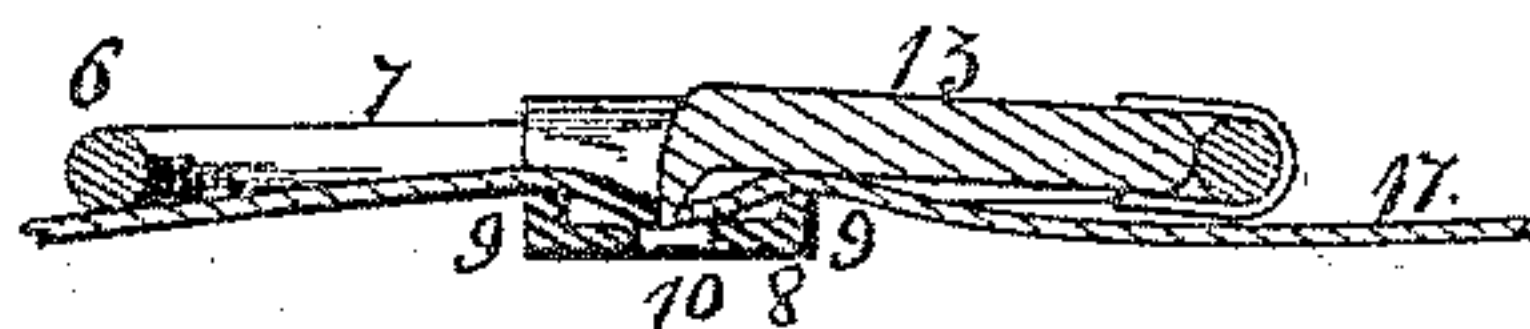


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,241, dated February 7, 1893.

Application filed May 18, 1891. Serial No. 393,222. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB N. FAUST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to construct a buckle consisting of two sections having a swinging connection with each other and when closed will be held in such position by a self lock.

In the accompanying drawings. Figure 1, is a face representation of the buckle. Fig. 2, is an underface view. Fig. 3, is a side elevation. Fig. 4, is a lengthwise section on dotted line *a*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5, is an isometrical representation of the pivoted front portion of the buckle. Fig. 6, is a lengthwise section of the buckle on dotted line *b*, Fig. 1, in which a portion of the suspender is shown held in position. Fig. 7, is an isometrical representation of the cross-bar of the buckle.

The buckle employed to form a connection between the suspender proper and the suspender end, is constructed of wire having the portions 1, 2, 3 and 4 formed of double wire, so bent as to form a hook, at the point 5, the wires separate and are bent laterally and form a loop being slightly contracted at its upper portion, the wires are then bent in opposite directions and at substantially right angles to the lengthwise direction of the loop and form the lower horizontal portion 6, of the buckle frame, they are then bent vertically and form the ends 7, of the buckle, and are again bent inward horizontally toward each other forming the upper portion of the buckle frame as shown in dotted lines Fig. 1. A cross-bar 8 has a connection with the end bars 7, by its ends being bent around the bars, and held in its position relatively with the end bars by a bend formed in each end bar at the point where the cross-bar is connected. The edges 9 of the cross-bar are turned up forming a depression in the center of the bar, and openings 10, are formed in the bar portion for a purpose to appear hereinafter.

The front portion of the buckle consists of a single piece of wire having a horizontal portion 11 which is bent down at its ends 12, and is bent back upon itself until on a level with

the horizontal portion 11 where the two ends come together forming a vertical portion 13. When they are bent in opposite directions forming horizontal portions 14, which are again bent to form holding prongs 15, having their extreme ends bent downward and are pointed. This front portion has a swinging or pivotal connection with the buckle proper by a metallic clamp 16, surrounding the upper side of the buckle proper and the horizontal portion 14, of the hinged front as shown in the drawings.

In use the suspender 17, is so placed as to pass over the cross-bar 8, and under the horizontal sides of the buckle proper. The front portion is then closed which will force the prongs 16 into or through the fabric of which the suspender is composed, and the openings 10 in the cross-bar will permit the prongs to pass entirely through the fabric or press the fabric into the openings, when the front is closed its depending free end 12, will snap over the horizontal bar 6, outside of the lengthwise bars composing the loops which receive the suspender end, thereby holding the prongs in their engagement with the fabric when the suspender is in position on the user, when a connection is formed between the loop of the buckle proper and the parts, and the fabric is passed over the shoulder and has a connection with the pants on their rear side the buckle will be held firmly in position, and the weight of the pants will cause a strain to be applied to the fabric of the suspender, this strain will cause the prongs to firmly embed themselves in the fabric, and the greater the strain the greater will be their holding force, and by reason of the prongs lying within the center depression of the cross-bar the fabric is held between the two points and all liability of the fabric slipping is prevented, and as the free end of the buckle front snaps over the lower horizontal bar of the buckle frame, and as the strain applied by the weight of the pants, supported from the hook formed by the lower end of the frame, has a tendency to curve the bars 6, the greater the strain the greater will be the holding force at this point, but as soon as the strain is released a little pressure will release the front portion of the buckle from its engagement with the frame, when the prongs will be disengaged from the

5 fabric and the buckle can be adjusted. The loop 18, of the suspender end is passed over the upper closed end of the hook formed within the loop 19, and in being placed in position will assume the position shown in dotted lines at Fig. 4, and when in position will hang as shown in solid lines in the several views. This loop cannot become disengaged until it is turned at substantially right angles to the hook of the buckle as shown in dotted lines Fig. 4, but is free to slide up and down until it comes in contact with the end of the hook.

I claim as my invention.

15 1. A wire suspender buckle consisting of a frame of rectangular form having a hook depending from the lower bar and a central cross bar connecting the ends of the frame having its center depressed a hinged clamping section having a horizontal upper portion and depending, pointed free ends and a clasp surrounding the horizontal portions and the upper cross bar, and means for locking the hinged section in its closed position.

25 2. In a buckle, a frame composed of two sides connected by ends, a clamping bar longitudinally across said frame, combined with a lever made from wire doubled, the two branches turned to the right and left, and the ends of the branches returned substantially

parallel with the lever, the said lever hinged to the frame by said right and left bend of the branches, and the returned ends of the branches bent backward toward the bar and forming prongs, the said bar constructed with holes corresponding to the said ends of the prongs. 35

3. In a suspender buckle, the combination, with the buckle frame formed of wire with a toothless cross piece secured thereto of the locking lever formed of wire with means for the engagement of the co-operating member pivotally connected to the frame and having its ends pointed and turned toward the engaging loop to form holding teeth between which and the cross bar the web is held. 45

4. In a suspender buckle, the combination with the buckle frame, of the locking lever formed with the wire loop having its ends turned back and forming holding teeth or points, and the sheet metal pivotal piece pivotally connected to the buckle frame and having the lugs or ears embracing the locking lever. 50

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