

(No Model.)

C. S. COMSTOCK.
BUCKLE.

No. 577,008.

Patented Feb. 16, 1897.

Fig. 1.

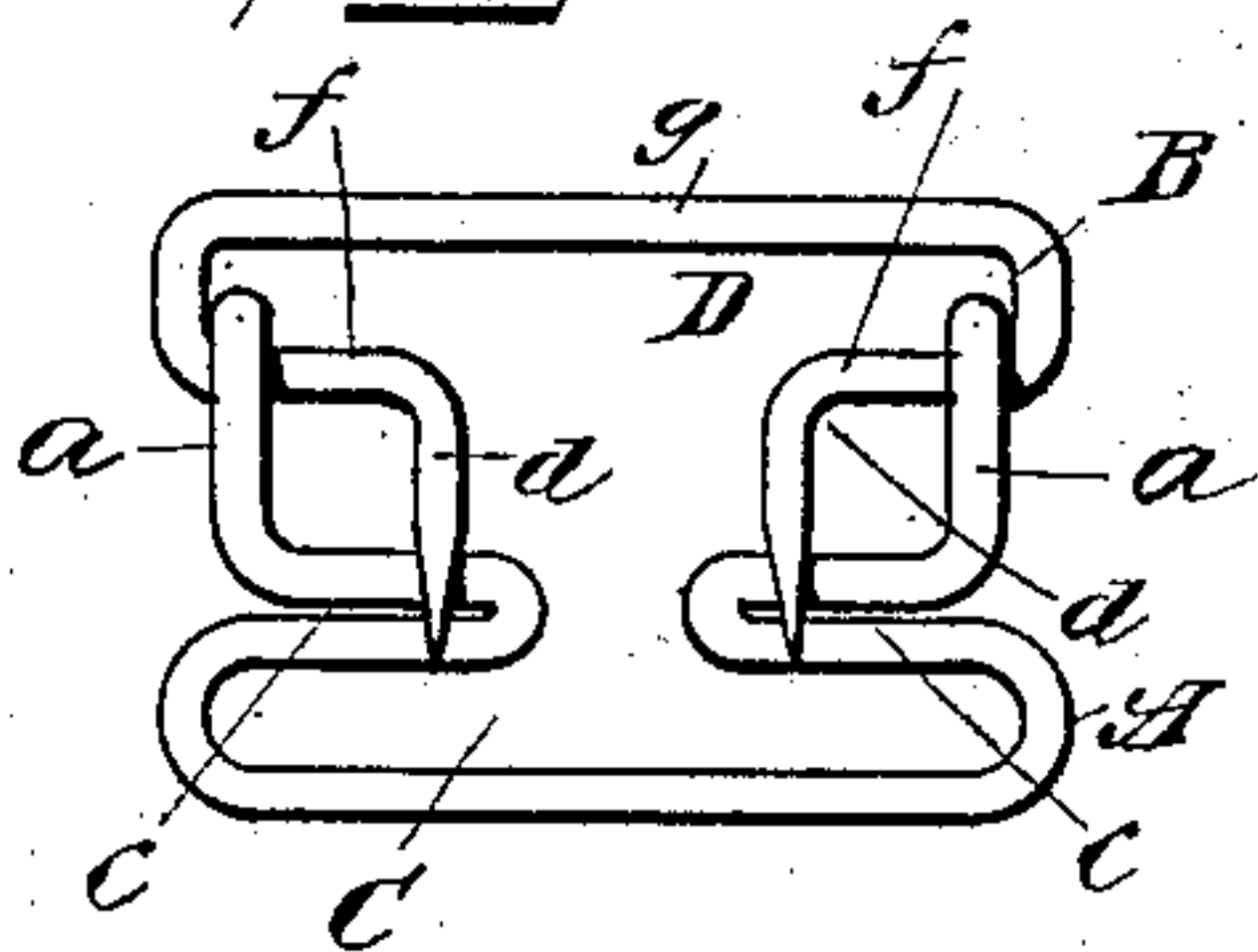


Fig. 2.

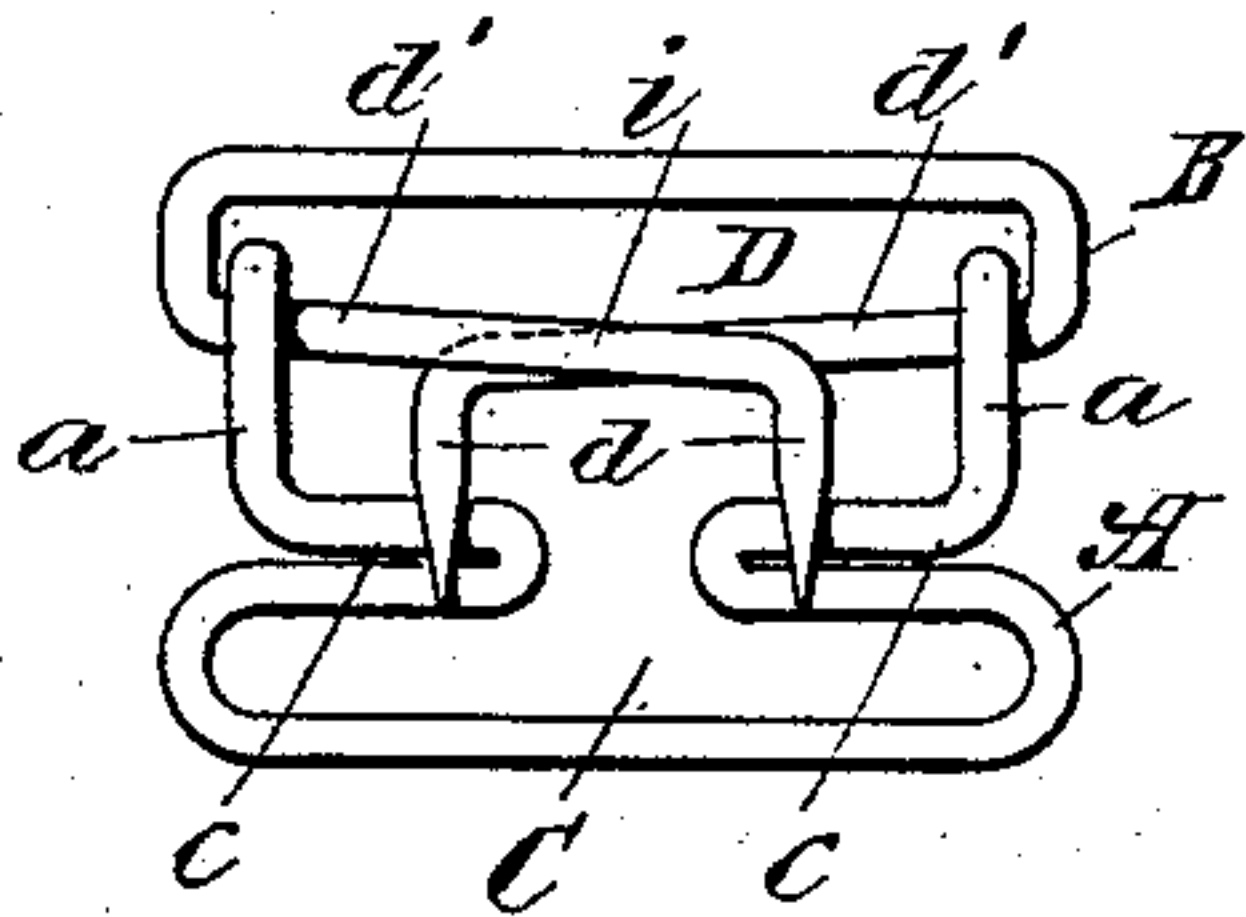


Fig. 3.

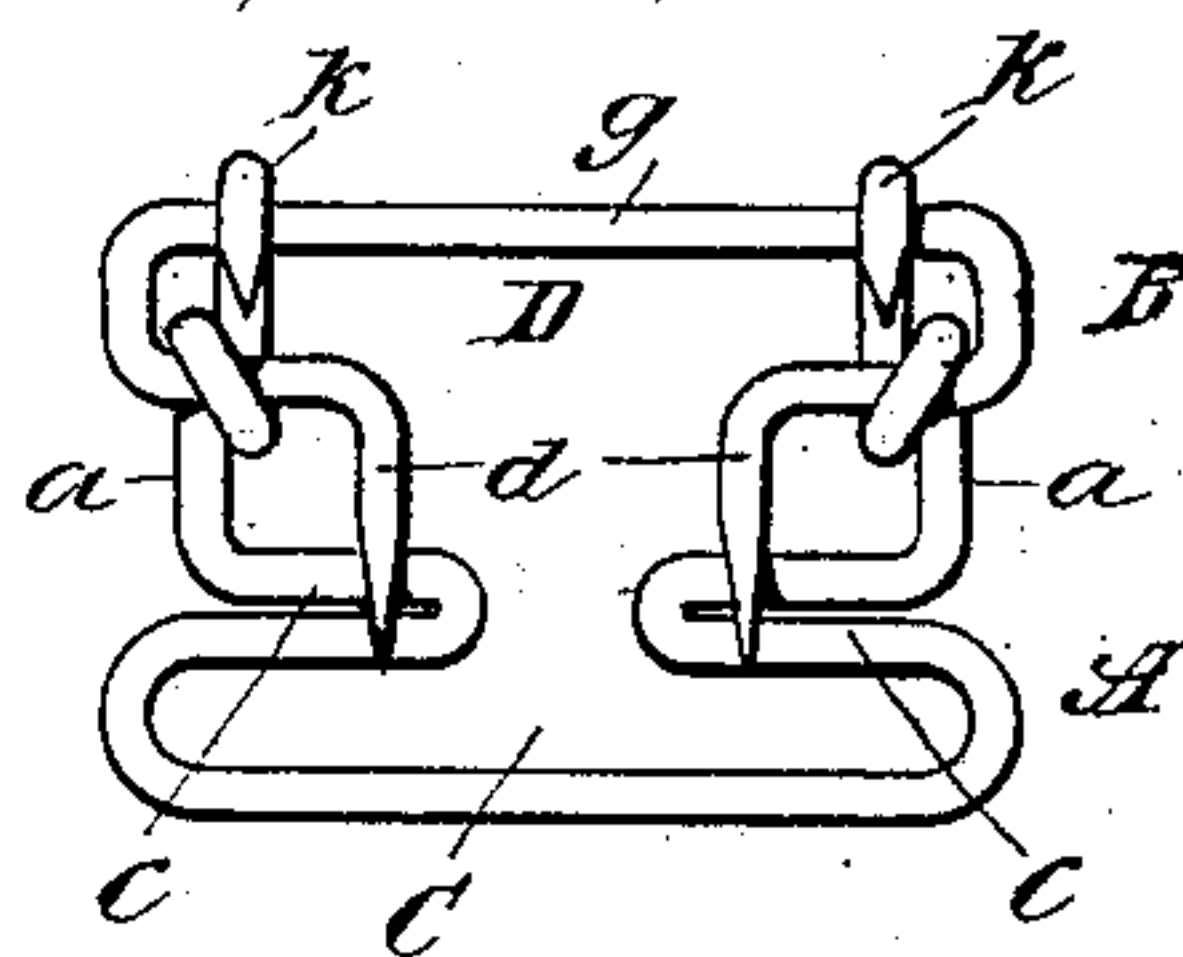
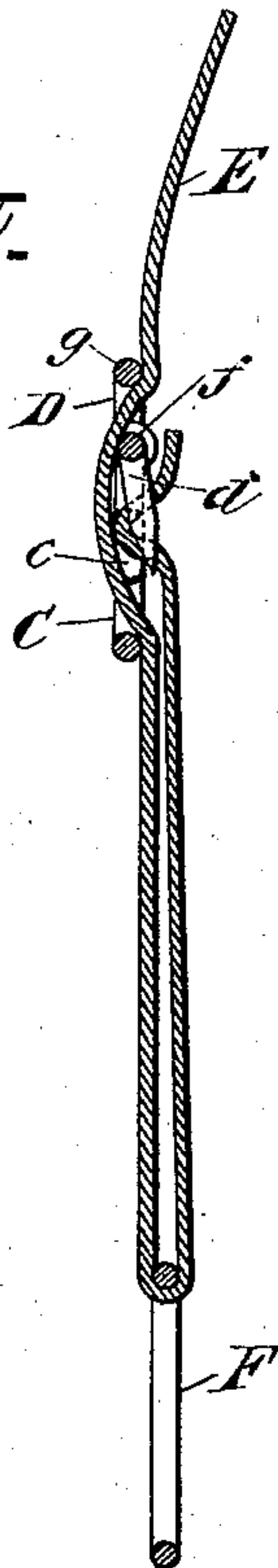


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,008, dated February 16, 1897.

Application filed October 2, 1896. Serial No. 607,666. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARK S. COMSTOCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bloomfield, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in buckles, and more particularly to an article of this kind or character which I have devised for use in connection with suspenders or shoulder-straps attached to overalls, the object of the invention being to so construct the buckle that the necessity of sewing or stitching it in place will be avoided.

With this and other ends in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of my improved buckle detached from the strap or suspender. Figs. 2 and 3 are similar views of modifications. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the buckle attached to the strap or suspender.

By referring to the drawings it will be seen that the buckle is constructed of two pieces of wire, A representing the lower or frame portion, and B the upper portion. The frame A is preferably formed by bending the wire into two vertical sides *a a*, then inwardly and backwardly upon itself, forming rests or brackets *c c* for the tongues *d d*, and also forming the lower loop C, through which latter the suspender passes, as will be hereinafter described.

The extreme ends of the wire forming the frame A are curved or bent into loops, through which passes the wire forming the upper part or portion B, the latter being bent downwardly to form the tongues *d d*, which strike against the inwardly-projecting arms or brackets *c c*. The wire B is also bent into two horizontal arms *f f*, which, with the upper cross-bar *g*, form in effect an upper loop D, similar to the lower loop C.

In attaching the buckle to the suspender one end of the latter is passed into and through the frame A, above the arms or rests *c c*, from the rear side and the tongues *d d* inserted and passed through the cloth. The opposite end of the suspender E is then passed through the

lower loop C from the rear side of the buckle, and then through the upper loop D from the front side of the latter, said latter end of the strap or suspender being subsequently stitched, sewed, buttoned, or otherwise secured to the waistband in the rear of the overalls. As is now commonly done the strap or suspender is passed through a wire loop F, the latter being bent or shaped into its usual form for receiving and containing a button or stud on the front portion of the waistband of the overalls.

In the event that the rear end of the suspender is permanently secured to the waistband of the overall prior to the attachment of the buckle the above method of securing the buckle will be reversed, that is, the front or lower end of the suspender will be first passed through the upper loop D from the rear side of the buckle and then down through the lower loop C from the front side. The suspender is then passed through the loop F, and finally through the frame above the arms or rests *c c*, whereupon the tongues *d d* are inserted therein for securing the buckle to the end of the suspender, as plainly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

From the above description it will be understood that by constructing and arranging the several parts as described the necessity of sewing or stitching the buckle to the suspender is avoided.

When desired to adjust the buckle on the suspender after it has once been secured thereto, it is only necessary to grasp the buckle in one hand and the suspender or the front portion of the loop therein in the other, when the former may be moved up or down, as desired, thereby lengthening or shortening the suspender, as desired.

As shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the wire B, before being bent downwardly into the tongue, as shown in Fig. 1, may be crossed, as shown at *i*. In other words, the arms *d' d'* may be lengthened to such an extent that the tongue formed on the ends thereof will lie on opposite sides of the buckle to that shown in Fig. 1. Again, if desired, the extreme ends of the wire B may be continued and bent into teeth *k*, as shown in Fig. 3, which teeth extend over and around the upper cross-bar *g* and in practice project into the cloth of the

suspender and prevent any accidental shifting of the buckle thereon.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
5 Patent, is—

1. A buckle consisting of the lower or frame portion A, bent to form a lower loop C and inwardly-projecting arms or rests *c*, and an upper portion B movably secured to the free
10 end of the frame and bent to form an upper loop D and tongues *d*, the extremities of the latter resting on said inwardly-projecting arms, substantially as described.

2. A buckle, consisting of the wire frame A, bent into a lower loop C, inwardly-pro- 15 jecting arms *c* and teeth *k*, and an upper portion B bent into an upper loop D and tongues *d*, adapted to rest against said arms *c*, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New 20 York and State of New York, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1896.

CLARK S. COMSTOCK.

Witnesses:

GEORGE COOK,
JOHN F. FLAGG.