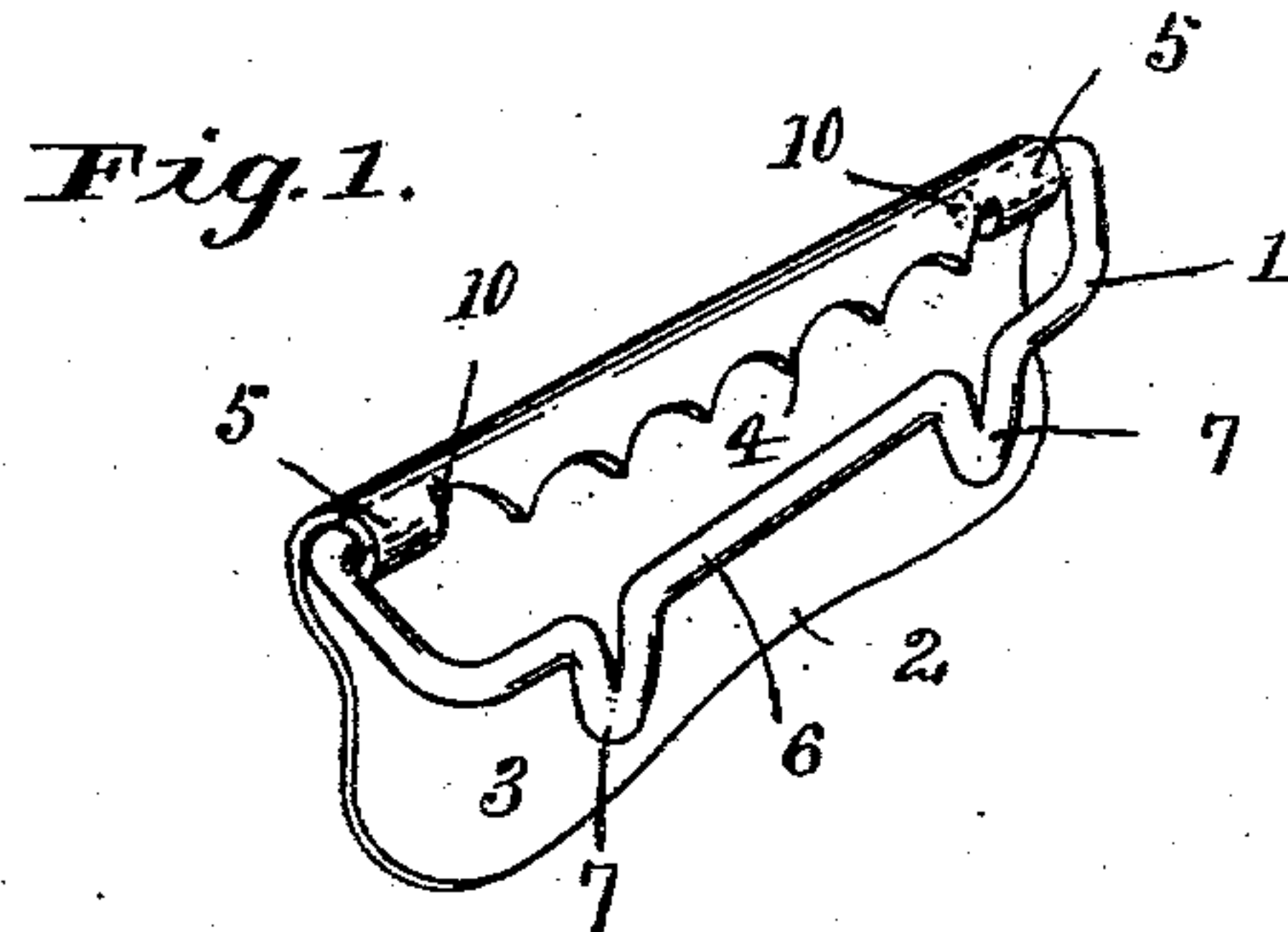


No. 753,424.

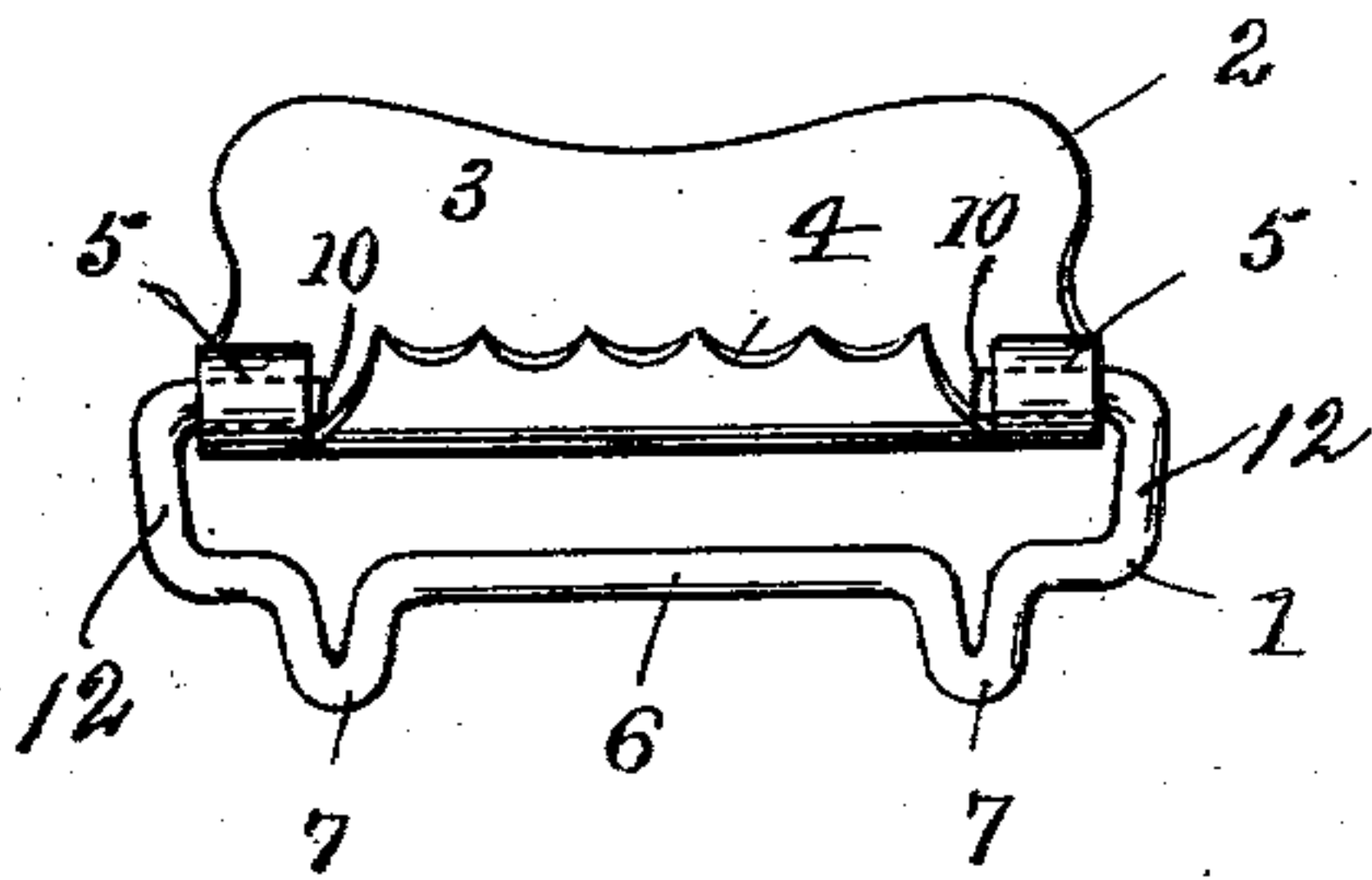
PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

L. NEUBERGER.  
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 9, 1903.

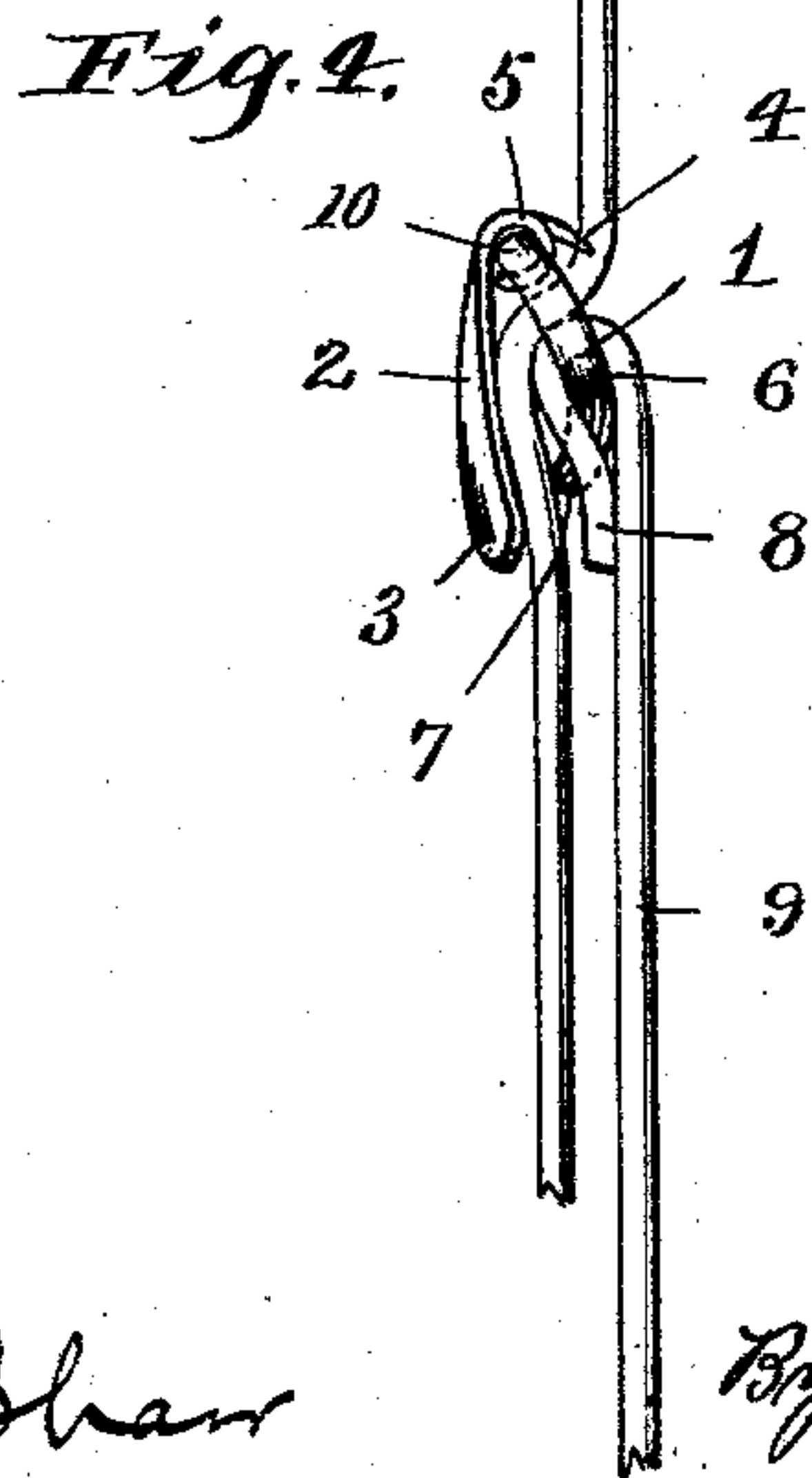
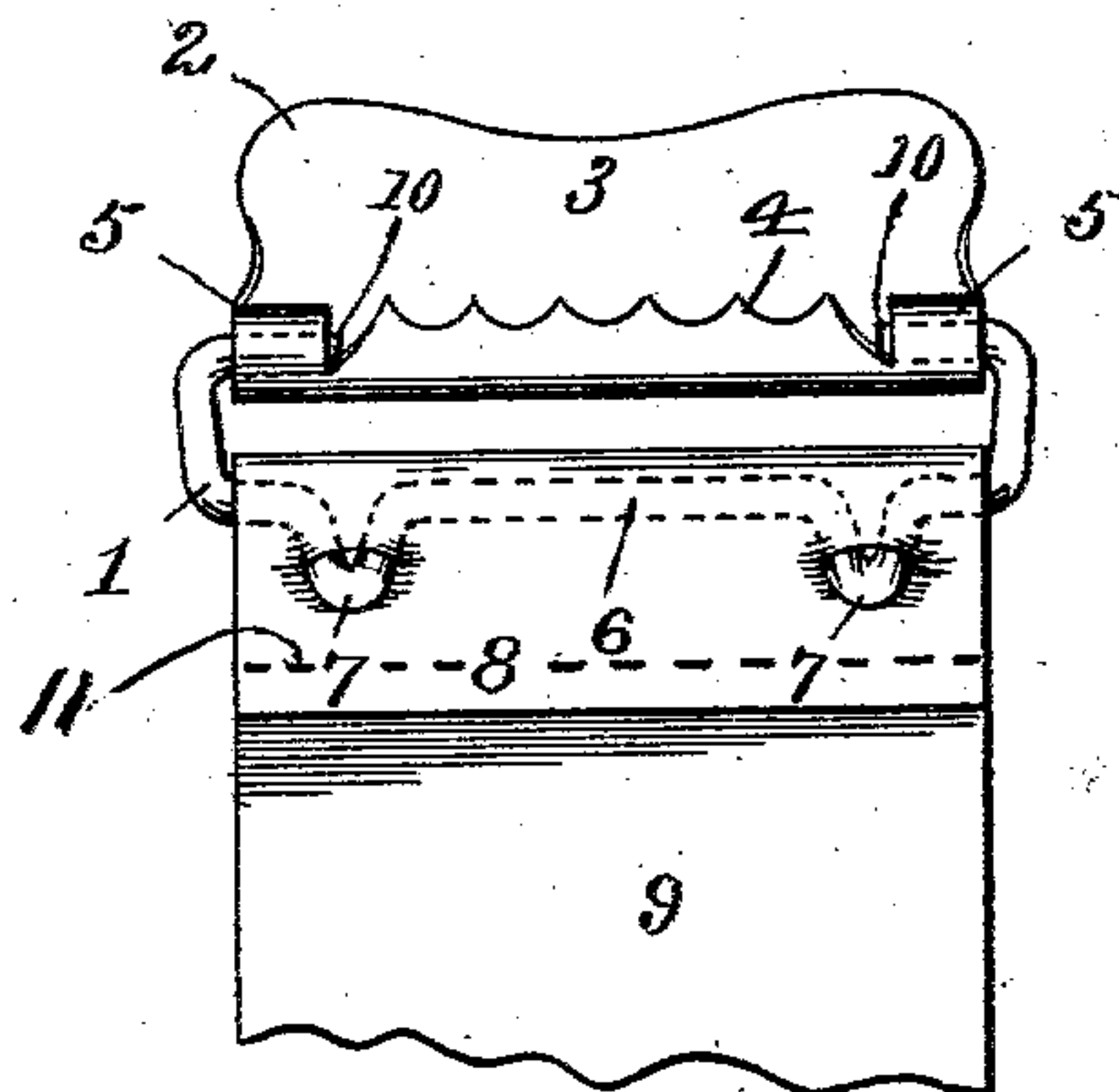
NO MODEL.



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS NEUBERGER, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE CONNECTICUT WEB COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,424, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed October 9, 1903. Serial No. 176,448. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS NEUBERGER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in suspender-buckles, and preferably to those made of wire and sheet metal combined.

It is the object of the invention to simplify, cheapen, and generally improve the construction of buckles of the above class. Further, to produce a construction which will permit me to dispense with the requirement of sewing when attaching the webbing to the buckles, and finally to produce a buckle of two parts, the lever being of sheet metal and the frame of wire, the frame in part comprising a continuous straight bar of the same length of the teeth of the lever and opposite thereto, so as to insure a uniform and rigid engagement of the teeth with the web when pressed against such bar.

With the above objects in view my invention resides and consists in the novel construction and combination of parts shown upon the accompanying sheet of drawings, forming a part of this specification, upon which similar figures of reference denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures, and of which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of my improved buckle as seen from the back. Fig. 2 is an open view of the buckle as seen from the inside. Fig. 3 is a similar open view with the webbing attached, and Fig. 4 is a side or edge view of the buckle with webbing attached and adjoining end of web threaded through and adjusted for use.

Referring in detail to the characters of reference marked upon the drawings, 1 indicates the wire frame portion of the buckle, and 2 the sheet metal part forming the lever or clamping member, which is pivoted to the frame and rotatable with respect thereto.

This lever comprises an operating-arm 3, engaging teeth 4, extended at an angle with the arm, and trunnions or eyes 5 at either ends of the teeth. The lever is rotated with respect to the frame in a way to extend the teeth of the clamping-arm toward and in line with the continuous bar of the frame member.

The wire frame member 2 comprises two sides 12 and a continuous bar to which the web is attached. This bar has a straight continuous intermediate portion 6, and at the end of this portion and near the sides are located outwardly - extended web-engaging projections 7, produced by forming small loops in the wire bar. The straight portion of this bar is located adjacent and parallel to the teeth in the lever and affords a rigid means against which the web is thrust by said lever. These points serve to penetrate the overlapping end 8 of the webbing 9 and afford a quick and desirable means of engagement. Said extended points also serve as an apron or finger-piece to assist in the manipulation of the buckle, as will obviously be apparent. The ends of the wire frame are bent inward at a right angle to the sides 12 and parallel to the straight bar, forming pivotal ends 10 for the engagement of the trunnions of the lever. In practice I find that when applied to suspenders the points formed by the small loops in the bar of the wire hold the webbing sufficiently without any additional means of attachment. However, if desired, as perhaps when applied to other articles, a row of stitching 11 can be employed to prevent the end of the web from becoming detachable or fraying.

I am aware that buckles composed of a sheet-metal lever and a loop member have been produced and that some of such have been provided with extended aprons or finger-pieces. These constructions, however, so far as I know, have such extensions intermediate of their length and do not in any way form engaging ends for the web. It is further true that some such devices produce a weak bar, for the reason that they are broken, as before stated, intermediate of their length. Consequently when applied in use the bar gives most at the



center, where it is weak, causing the principal engagement of the teeth adjacent to the ends, thus more quickly wearing and puncturing the webbing. I therefore do not claim in this application any such devices since my invention is different from those, overcoming as it does the objections referred to by containing a continuous bar adjacent to and of the length of the teeth in the lever, besides having the attaching ends.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a buckle, the combination of a loop member having a bar intermediate the sides of the loop and bearing extended web-engaging points in but adjacent to the ends of such bar, said bar being straight and continuous between said engaging points, and a lever member pivotally mounted on the said loop member and rotatable with respect thereto, said lever member having two arms at an angle with each other, one an operating-arm and the other a clamping-arm, the clamping-arm of the lever member being so proportioned and disposed as to be extended toward the straight bar of the loop member to which the web is attached.

2. In a buckle, the combination of a loop member having a web-attaching bar and two outwardly-extended projections in such bar and adjacent to the sides of the loop, and a lever member pivotally mounted on the loop member and rotatable with respect thereto, said lever member having two arms at an angle with each other, one an operating-arm and the other a clamping-arm, the clamping-

arm of the lever member being so proportioned and disposed as to be extended toward the bar of the loop member to which the web is attached.

3. In a buckle, the combination of a frame member having a continuous bar and small loops in such bar forming downwardly and outwardly projecting web-engaging ends adjacent to the ends of such bar, and a lever member pivotally mounted on the loop member and rotatable with respect thereto, said lever member having two arms at an angle with each other, one an operating-arm and the other a clamping-arm, the clamping-arm of the lever member being so proportioned and disposed as to be extended toward the bar of the loop member to which the web is attached.

4. In a buckle, the combination with a wire frame member bearing a bar having an intermediate straight continuous portion and outwardly-extended projections at the ends of said portion for penetrating the web, a lever member pivotally mounted on said frame and having two arms at an angle with each other, one an operating-arm and the other a clamping-arm, the clamping-arm being so proportioned and disposed as to be extended toward the bar of the frame member to which the web is attached.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1903.

LOUIS NEUBERGER.

Witnesses:

C. M. NEWMAN,  
RUTH RAYMOND.