

No. 765,048.

PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

D. L. SMITH.
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

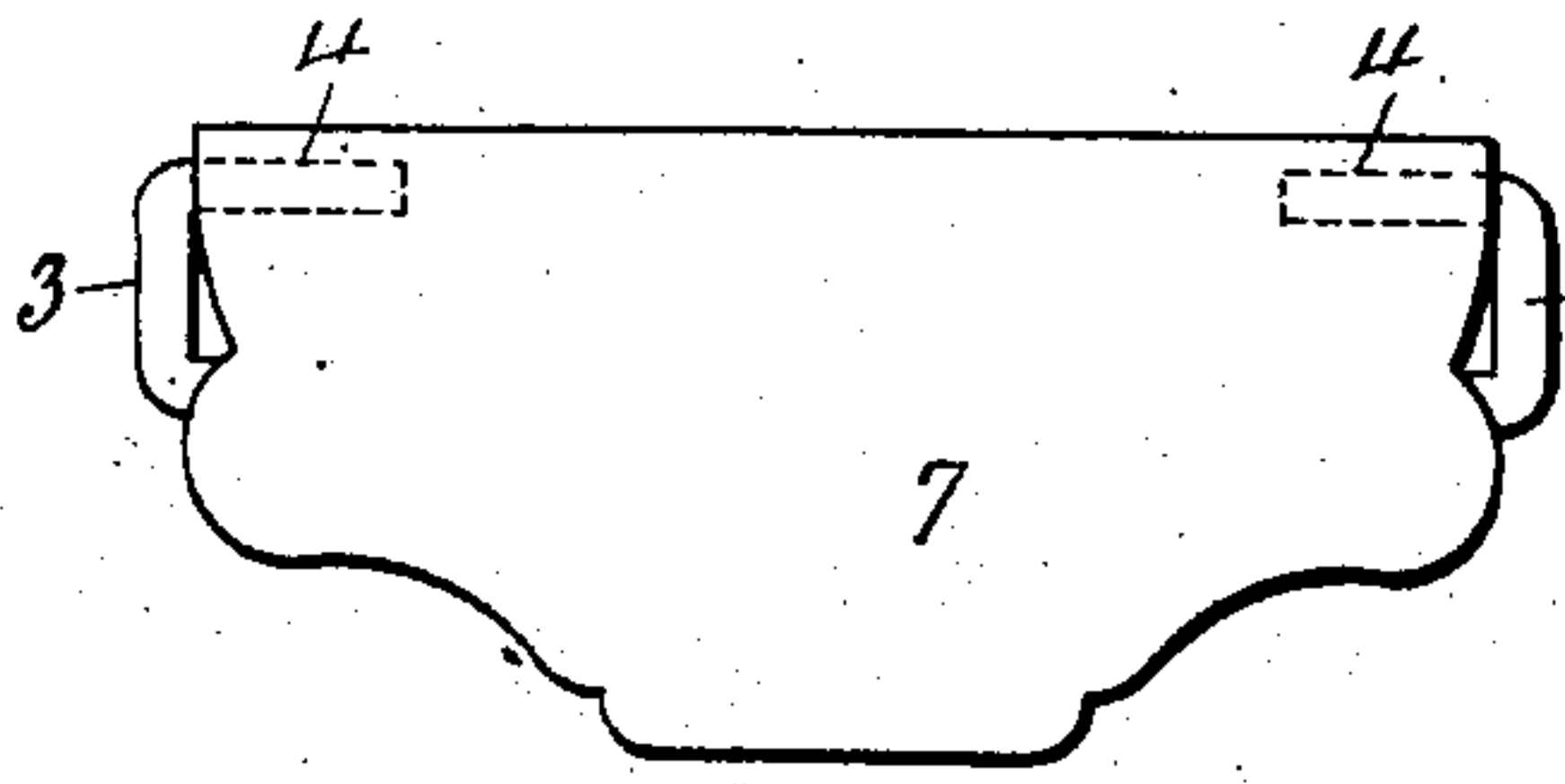


Fig. 2

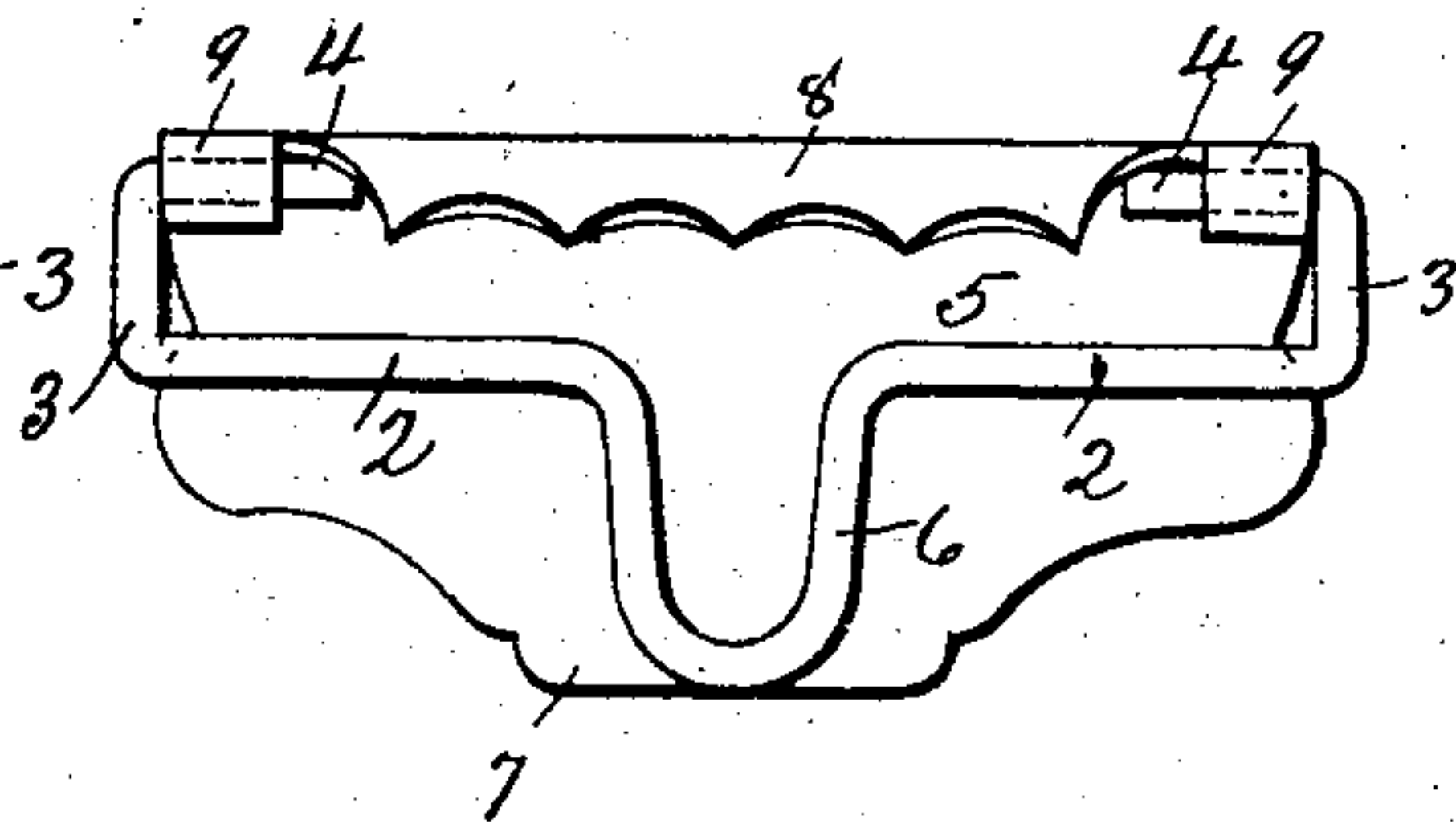


Fig. 3

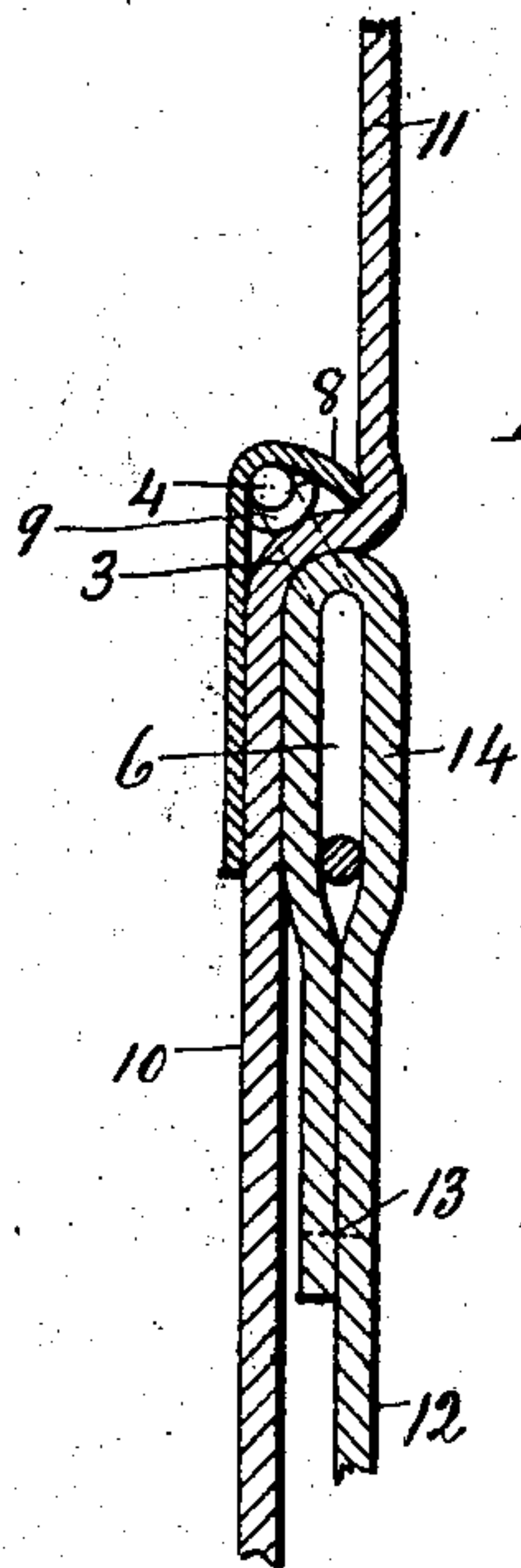
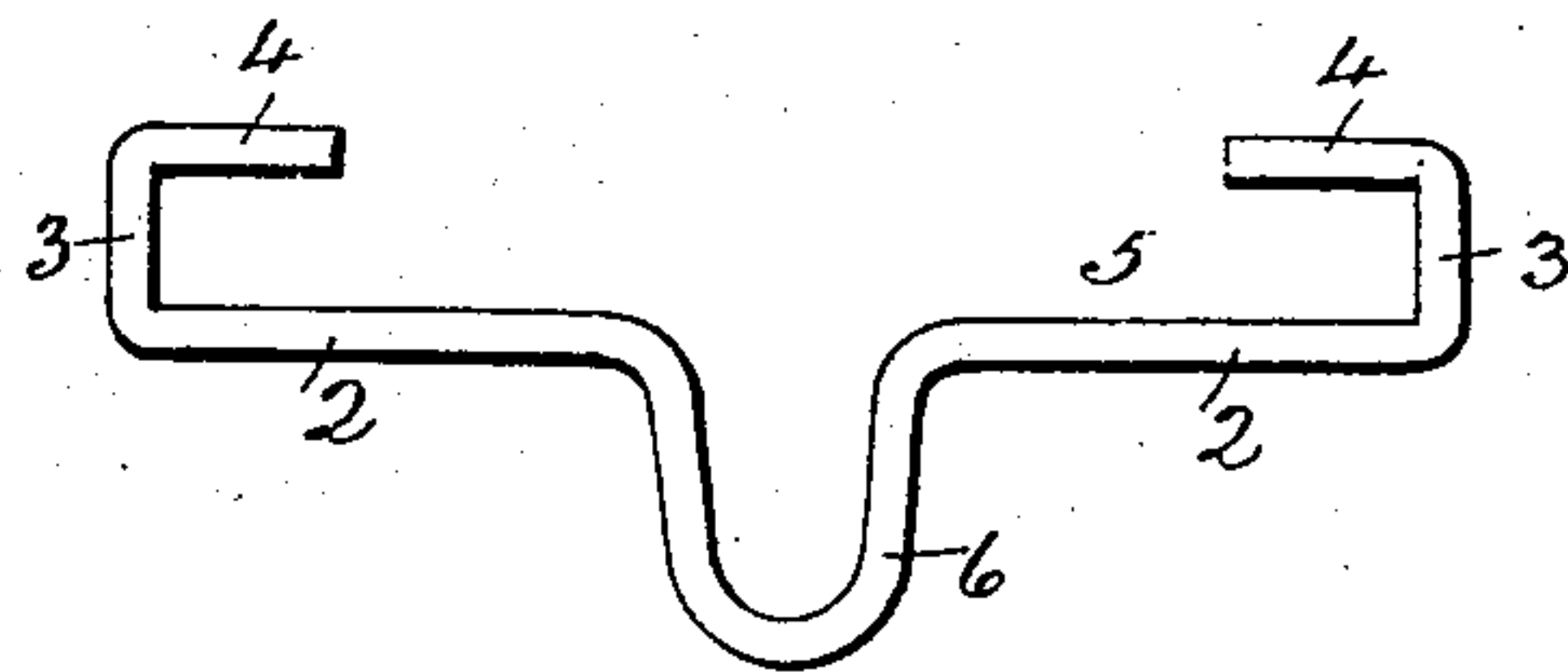


Fig. 5



Fig. 4



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DWIGHT L. SMITH, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,048, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed February 23, 1904. Serial No. 194,678. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DWIGHT L. SMITH, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Suspender-Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact descrip-
10 tion of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view in front elevation of a rustless suspender-buckle constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a view thereof in rear elevation; Fig. 3, a view in vertical section through the buckle, showing it webbed; Fig. 4, a detached front view of the buckle-frame; Fig. 5, an end view thereof.

20 My invention relates to an improvement in that class of suspender-buckles called "rustless" for the reason that they are webbed so that the perspiration of the wearer is kept away from the metal, the object being to produce a simple, compact, effective, and convenient buckle constructed with particular reference to economy of webbing and to the avoidance of the production of any such humps or bunches of webbing upon the back of the
30 webbed buckle as will interfere with the comfort of the wearer.

With these ends in view my invention consists in a rustless suspender-buckle having certain details of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

40 As shown in the drawings, the buckle-frame is made from a single piece of wire bent to form a horizontal lower side 2, ends 3 3, and a horizontal upper side consisting of two inwardly-turned pintle ends 4 4, which extend toward each other to a greater or less extent. The said upper and lower sides of the buckle-frame are separated from each other, so that
45 a webbing-opening 5, lying in their plane, is formed between them. The lower side 2 of the buckle-frame is bent downward midway of its length to form a frame-supporting projection or finger 6, which is bent at an obtuse

angle with respect to the plane of the upper 50 portion of the frame, which comprises its upper and lower sides, its ends, and its threading-opening, as described. When the buckle is in use, the said finger 6 of the frame is maintained in a vertical position, whereby the parts 55 2, 3, and 4 of the frame forming its upper portion are maintained in a forwardly-inclined position, as shown by Fig. 3. The buckle-lever, which is applied to the front of the said buckle-frame so as to depend from the upper 60 side thereof, is formed from a single piece of sheet metal and comprises a plate-like finger-piece 7, a clamping edge 8, extending inwardly at an angle from the upper portion of the said finger-piece, and two sockets 9 9, which em- 65 brace the pintle ends 4 4, whereby the frame and lever are pivotally connected together. Under this construction and arrangement of the buckle frame and lever when they are properly proportioned the clamping edge 8 of the 70 buckle-lever strikes over the upper edge or top of the lower side 2 of the buckle-frame and secures a grip upon the webbing 10.

To web the buckle, the one end of the webbing 10 is passed from rear to front through 75 the webbing-opening 5 of the frame and then carried downward over and in front of the downward projection or finger 6 of the frame and then secured upon itself by stitches 13 to form a loop 14, which not only incloses the 80 lower side 2 of the frame, but also the said projection or finger 6. The other end of the webbing is then passed through a cast-off (not shown) of any ordinary construction and then from front to rear through the webbing- 85 opening 5. Now when the buckle-lever is pressed down into its closed position, as shown in Fig. 3, its clamping edge 8 forces the webbing from front to rear over the upper edge 90 or top of the lower side 2 of the buckle-frame and holds it in close frictional contact with the bend of the loop 14 where the same surrounds the lower side 2 of the frame. In this manner the back of the buckle is covered with webbing and the buckle made rustless, with 95 the utmost economy of webbing, and when the webbing is under draft or strain, as in use, its upper reach 11 and its lower reach 12

will be brought into line or substantially into line, making the back of the webbed buckle substantially flat.

When the buckle is in use, the strain of the webbing on the opposite faces of the finger 6 of its frame operates to hold the said finger in a vertical position, and thus prevents the frame from tilting, which would endanger the disturbance of the lever, and the release of the grip of the lever upon that portion of the webbing passing through the buckle-frame.

It is apparent that in carrying out my invention some changes from the construction herein shown and described may be made. I would therefore have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction set forth, but hold myself at liberty to make such departures therefrom as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of my invention.

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

1. In a rustless suspender-buckle, the combination with a frame having an upper and a lower side with a webbing-opening located between the said upper and lower sides of the frame and lying in their plane, the lower side being formed with a downward projection arranged at an angle with respect to the plane of the other parts of the frame, of a lever located in front of the said frame and pivoted to the upper side thereof in position to have its clamping edge coact with the upper edge or top of the lower side of the frame, and a piece of webbing attached to the lower side of the frame and passed from front to rear

through the said webbing-opening and engaged by the clamping edge of the lever which deflects it over or approximately over the upper edge or top of the lower side of the frame.

2. In a rustless suspender-buckle, the combination with a buckle-frame comprising an upper and a lower side, and having a webbing-opening located between the said upper and lower sides of the frame and lying in their plane, the said lower side of the frame being formed with a downward projection or finger arranged at an angle with respect to the plane of the other parts of the frame; of a lever comprising a finger-piece and a clamping edge, the latter extending inwardly from the upper portion of the former, and the said lever being located in front of the said frame and pivoted to the upper side thereof in position to have its clamping edge coact with the upper edge or top of the lower side of the frame; and a piece of webbing formed with a loop to embrace the lower side of the frame whereby the webbing is attached to the frame, and passed from front to rear through the said webbing-opening of the frame and engaged by the clamping edge of the lever which deflects it rearwardly over or approximately over the upper edge or top of the lower side of the frame.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DWIGHT L. SMITH.

Witnesses:

JULIUS MALTBY,
MINNIE M. M. TRIPP.