

No. 897,734.

PATENTED SEPT. 1, 1908.

F. W. GOERDES.
BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 4, 1907.

Fig. 1.

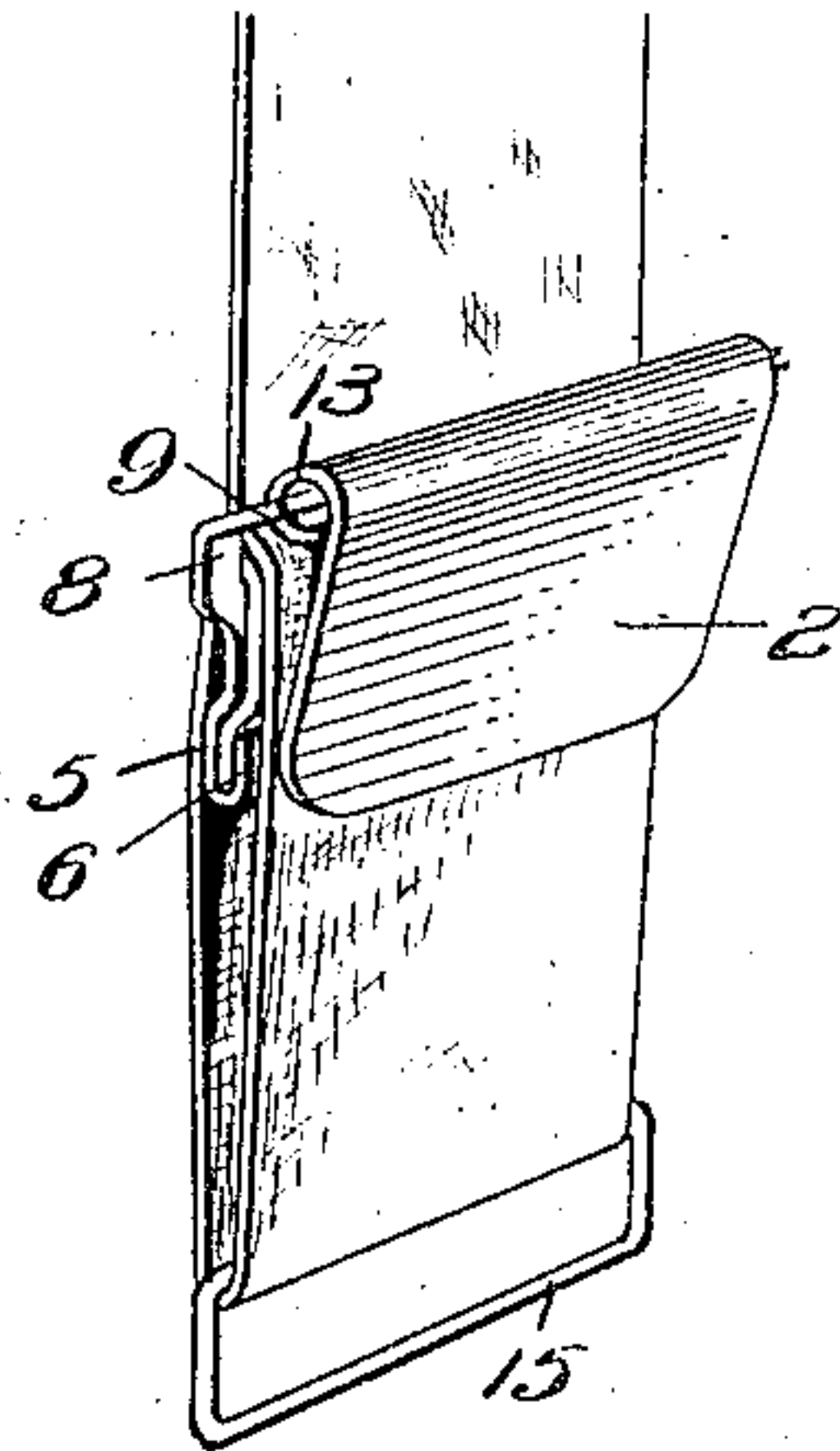


Fig. 3.

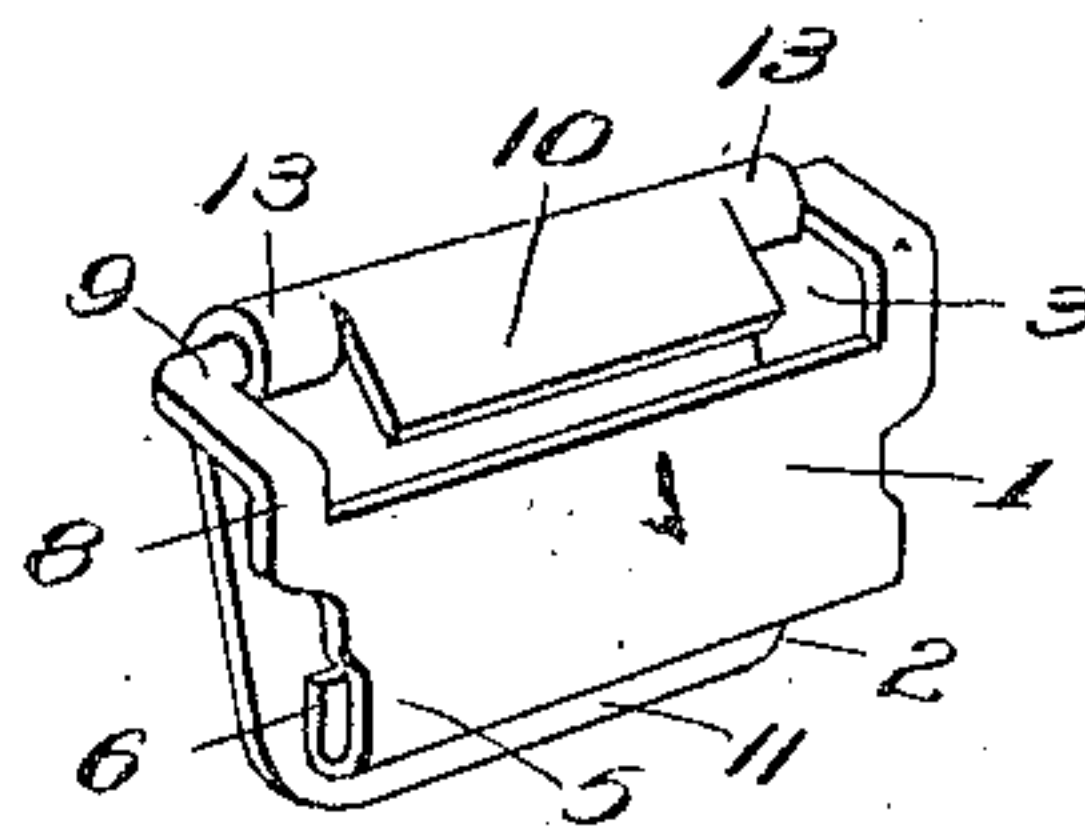


Fig. 2.

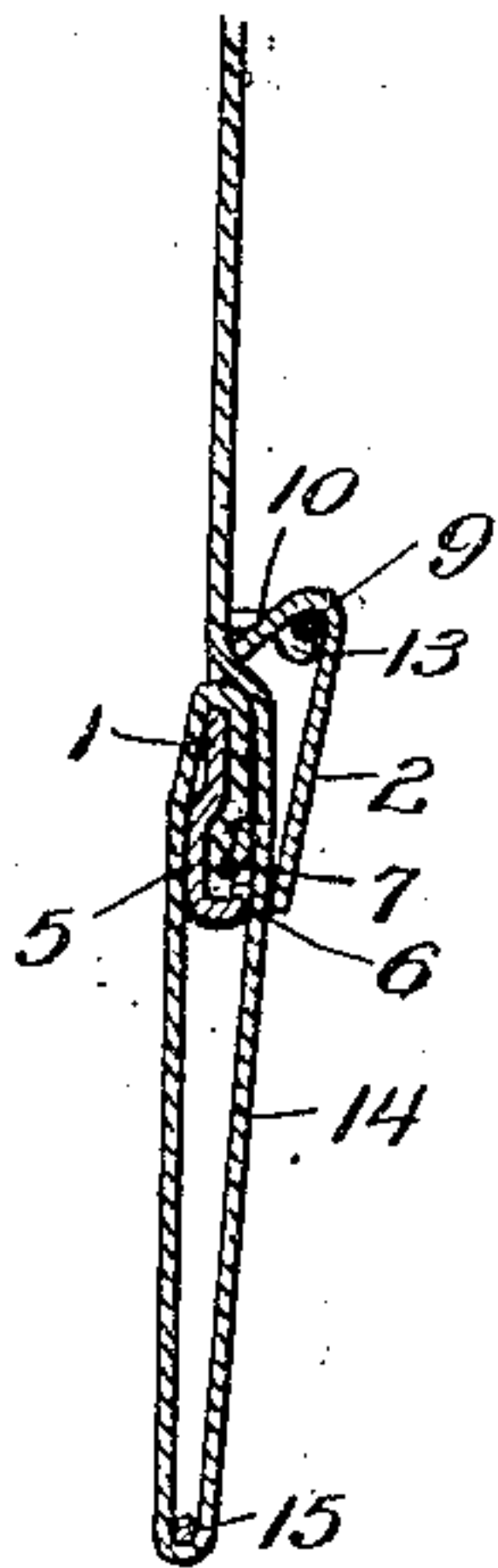


Fig. 4.

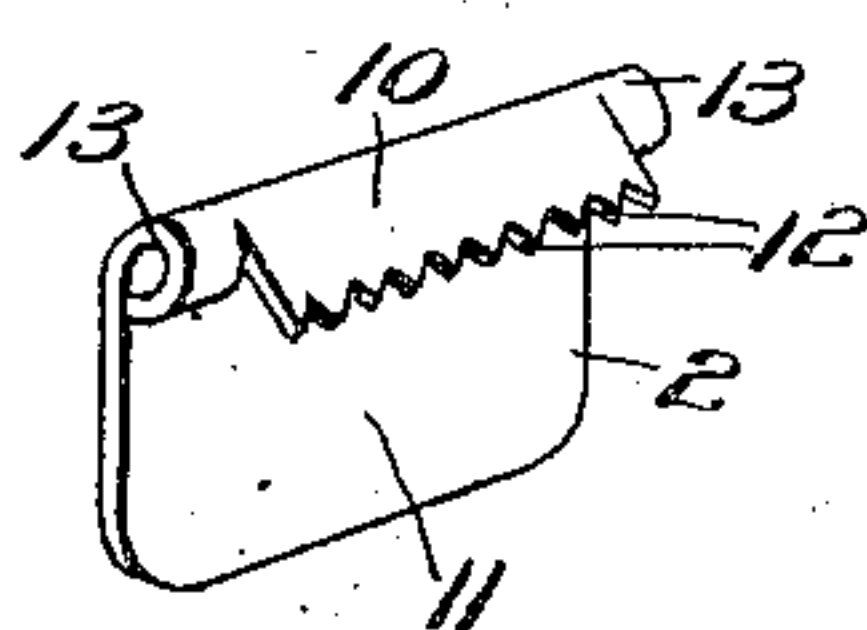


Fig. 5.

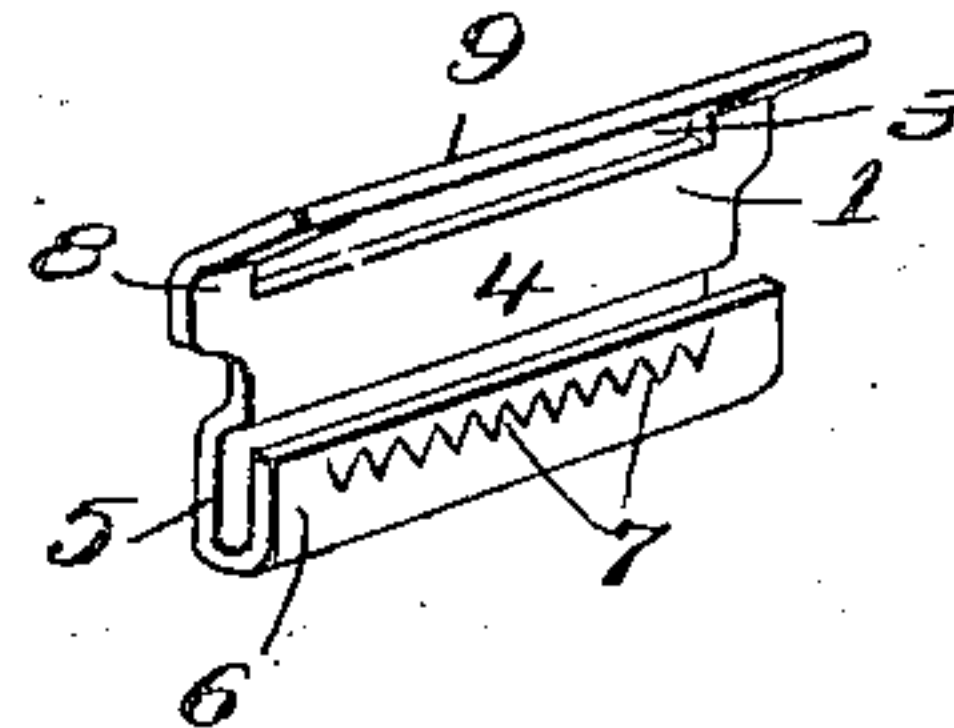


Fig. 6.

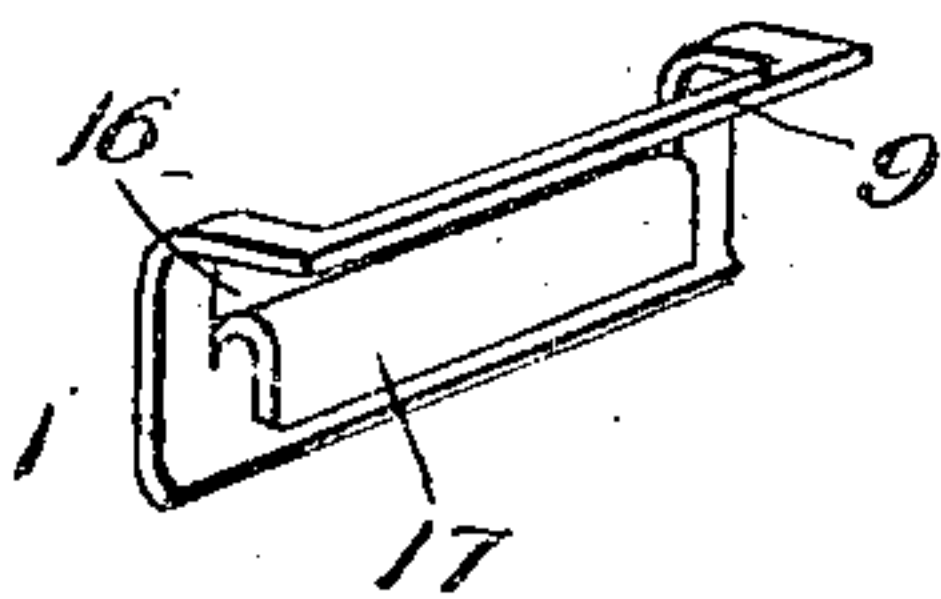


Fig. 7.

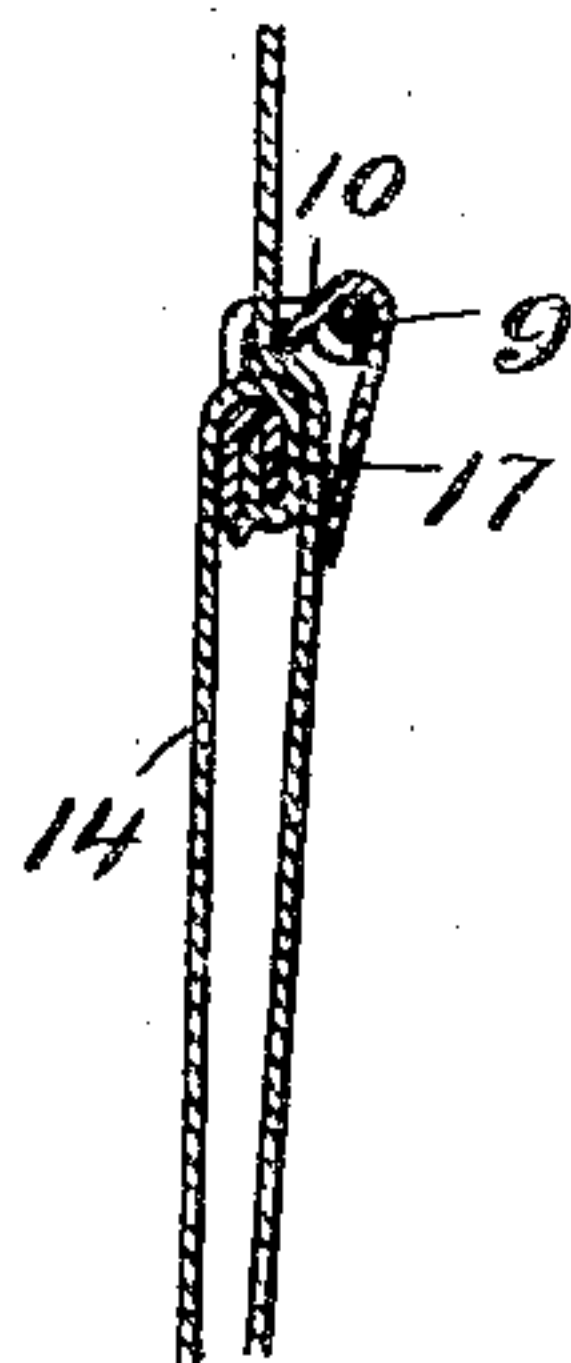
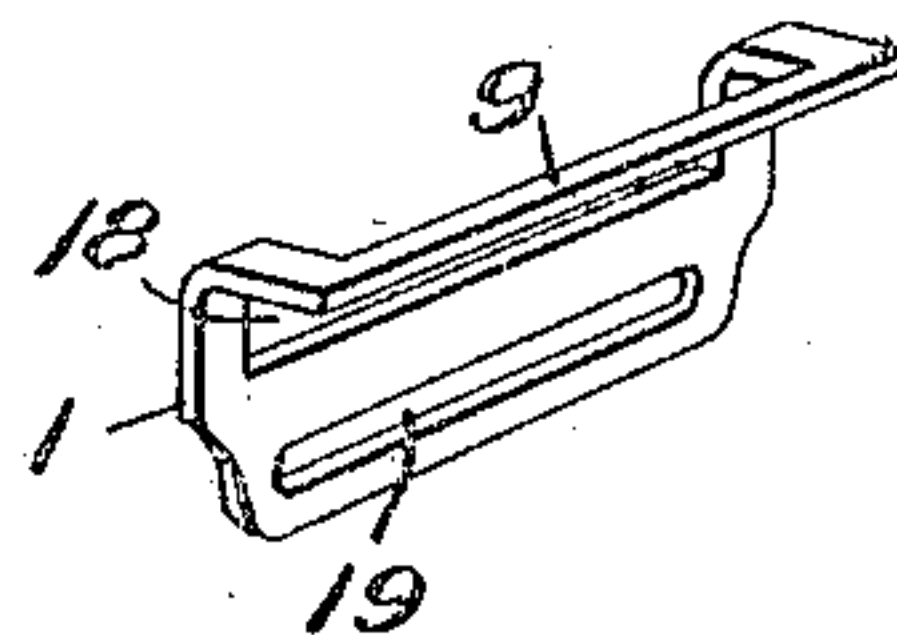


Fig. 8.



Witnesses

F. L. Gibson.
H. Allen.

Inventor
Frederick W. Goerdes.

By

Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. GOERDES, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES H. WRIGHT, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, AND ONE-HALF TO FRIEND A. RUSS, OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT.

BUCKLE.

No. 897,734.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 1, 1908.

Application filed June 4, 1907. Serial No. 377,214.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. GOERDES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates generally to an improvement in buckles and particularly to a suspender buckle adapted to securely hold the web end and permit adjustment of the web necessary in adjusting the suspenders to the wearer.

The main object of the present invention is the production of a suspender buckle made in two parts adapted for coaction, one of the parts being constructed to engage and secure the web end, and the other part being adapted to clamp the web after adjustment with relation to the first part.

With the above object in view the invention consists in certain details of construction which will be clearly described in the accompanying specification, reference being had particularly to the drawings herewith, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the construction and use of my improved buckle. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a rear perspective of the buckle detached. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the clamping plate of the buckle. Fig. 5 is a perspective of the supporting plate of the buckle. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a modified form of supporting plate. Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view showing the suspender buckle with the modified supporting plate in use. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of another form of supporting plate.

Referring particularly to Figs. 1 to 5 of the drawings, wherein is shown the preferred form of my invention my improved buckle comprises a supporting plate 1 and a clamping plate 2, both preferably but not necessarily stamped from sheet metal and given the desired ornamental finish.

The supporting plate formed of a single blank of material of the appropriate length and width, is formed near the relatively upper edge with a transversely disposed opening 3 preferably rectangular in shape. Below the opening the width of the blank is reduced and extended downwardly to provide a bear-

ing face 4, being offset immediately below the bearing face to provide an engaging section 5 extending in parallel relation with the plane of the bearing face 4. At the lower end the blank is turned upwardly into parallel relation with the engaging face 5 to form a second engaging face 6, the upper edge of which terminates approximately in alignment with the upper edge of the face 5. The bearing face 6 is preferably cut in sinuous forms intermediate its side edges to provide a series of teeth 7. The sides 8 of the blank at the opening 3 are preferably bent intermediate their ends to dispose the upper portion 9 of the supporting plate at an angle to the lower portion, the upper portion 9 of the plate including as will be evident the upper portion of the opening 3.

The clamping plate comprises a single blank, the relatively upper portion of which is bent downwardly at an angle to provide a clamping tongue 10, the remaining portion of the blank forming a handle plate 11. The free edge of the tongue 10 is formed with teeth or serrated at 12, and the respective side edges of the tongue are cut from the tongue proper and bent rearwardly upon themselves to provide bearings 13.

In use the bearings 13 are caused to engage the transverse portion of the supporting plate at the free edge of the inclined part 9, with the clamping tongue 12 projecting toward the relatively lower edge wall of the opening 3. With the parts thus assembled the webbing 14 is passed through the opening 3 from the rear, with its edge projected downward between the bearing portions 5 and 6 of the supporting plate, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. Pressure is then applied to the teeth 7 of the engaging portion 6, forcing said teeth toward the engaging portion 5 and into the webbing, thus securing the webbing to the supporting plate. The webbing is then passed downwardly and through the tab receiving ring 15 and upwardly over the outer surface of the engaging portion 6 and through the opening 3 beneath the free edge of the clamping tongue. With the parts thus arranged the clamping tongue may be caused to clamp the webbing between the lower edge of the opening 3, or more exactly between the webbing overlying said edge, and the free edge of the tongue, in which po-

sition the handle plate 11 will engage and bear against the webbing overlying the engaging portion 6, thereby avoiding undesirable projection of said plate. The clamping engagement of the tongue 10 may be relieved by moving the handle plate outward, thereby swinging the tongue free of engagement with the web and permitting the desired longitudinal adjustment of the latter. While preferring that the free edge of the tongue 10 be formed with the serrations 12, it is obvious that such are not essential to the complete operation of the structure, as said free edge may be left plain, as shown in Fig. 3, and the parts adjusted to secure the desired clamping action through frictional engagement alone.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a modified form of supporting plate 1 in which the blank is formed with an opening 16 to correspond with the opening 3 in the preferred form, the upper edge of the blank being bent to form the support for the clamping plate as previously described. In this form, however, the material cut from the blank in forming the opening, or a portion thereof, is left integral with the blank at its lower edge, and is turned down into parallel spaced relation with the lower portion of the blank to provide an engaging portion 17. In the use of this form of supporting plate, the webbing 14 is carried up in rear of the blank over and downwardly beyond the engaging portion 17, and upwardly between said engaging portion and the surface of the blank. Pressure is then applied to the engaging portion 17 to force the same toward the blank proper, thereby securing the web end in place, as clearly shown in Fig. 7.

In Fig. 8 I have illustrated another form of supporting plate wherein the blank is formed with the opening 18 corresponding to the opening 3 in the preferred form, while the relatively lower portion of the blank is formed with an elongated web receiving opening 19. In the use of this form of supporting plate the web terminal is passed through the opening 19 and secured below the supporting

plate by a transverse line of stitching uniting said terminal to the web proper.

In both modified forms the clamping plate previously described is mounted and operates as in the preferred form.

By the construction described the buckle is particularly adapted for use with suspenders as it provides a simple means for removably securing the web terminal to the buckle and for conveniently and quickly clamping the web in any desired adjusted relation to the buckle.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

The combination with a webbing, of a buckle comprising a supporting plate having at its lower portion means for attaching thereto the free end of the webbing, and provided with an upper transverse slot forming a loop, the lower wall of the slot being substantially straight to form a bearing for engagement of the secured end of the webbing, the upper part of said loop being bent forward at an angle beyond the plane of the plate at a point between the upper and lower end walls of the slot, the webbing being extended from its secured end through the slot and on opposite sides of the plate with its running portion in contact with the front of the plate and extending upwardly and rearwardly through the slot, and a locking lever journaled upon the bent part of the loop and having a tongue to engage the running portion of the web, said tongue being bent at an angle and adapted through its angular disposition and the arrangement of the bent portion of the loop to bear upon the running portion of the webbing and bind the same against the underlying secured portion above said lower wall of the slot and on a line between the unbent lower portions of the side walls of the slot.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK W. GOERDES.

Witnesses:

CHARLES C. DEUBEL,
GEORGE GOTTHARDT.