

H. D. SARGENT.

BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1908.

915,798.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.

Fig. 1.

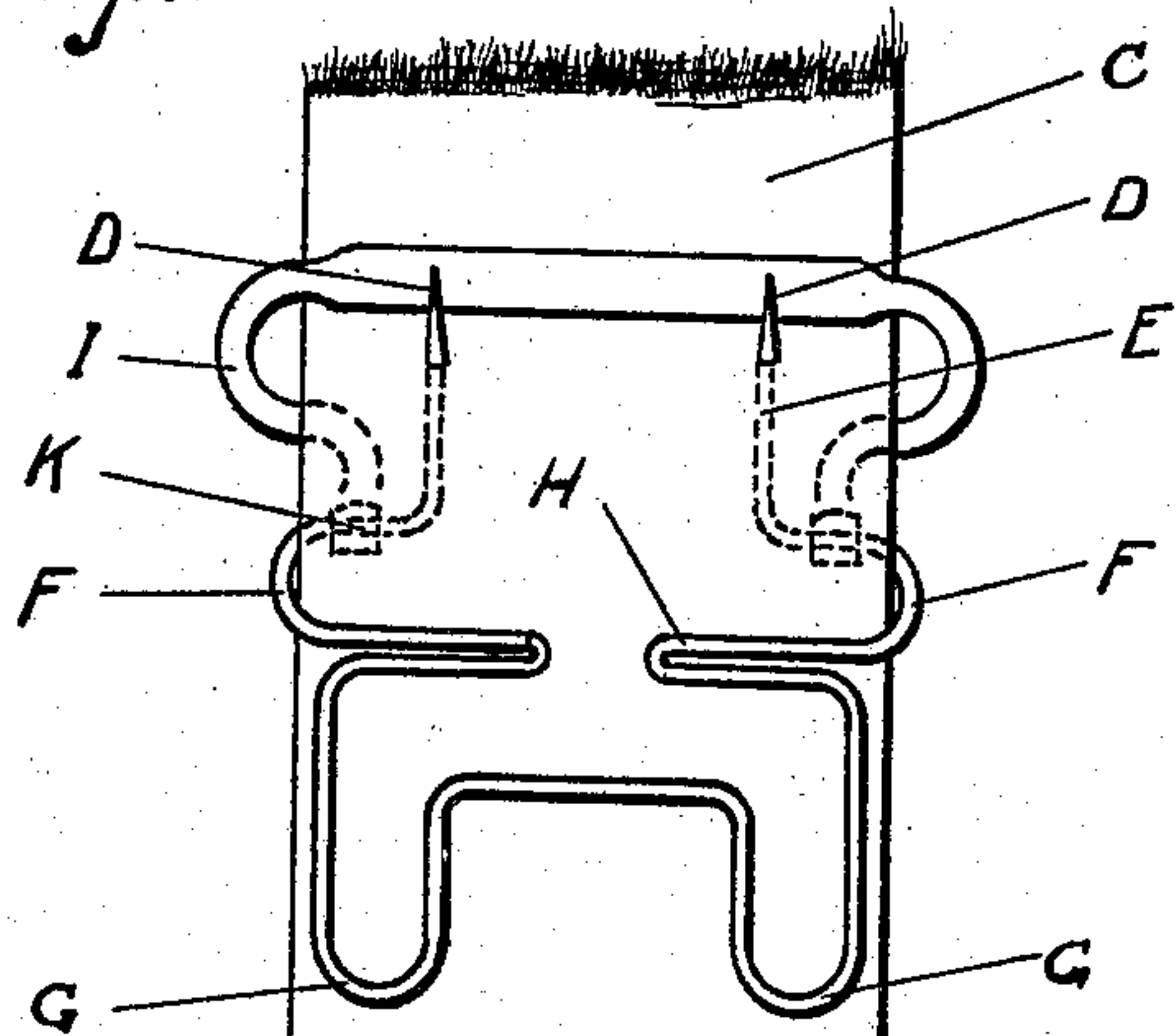


Fig. 2.

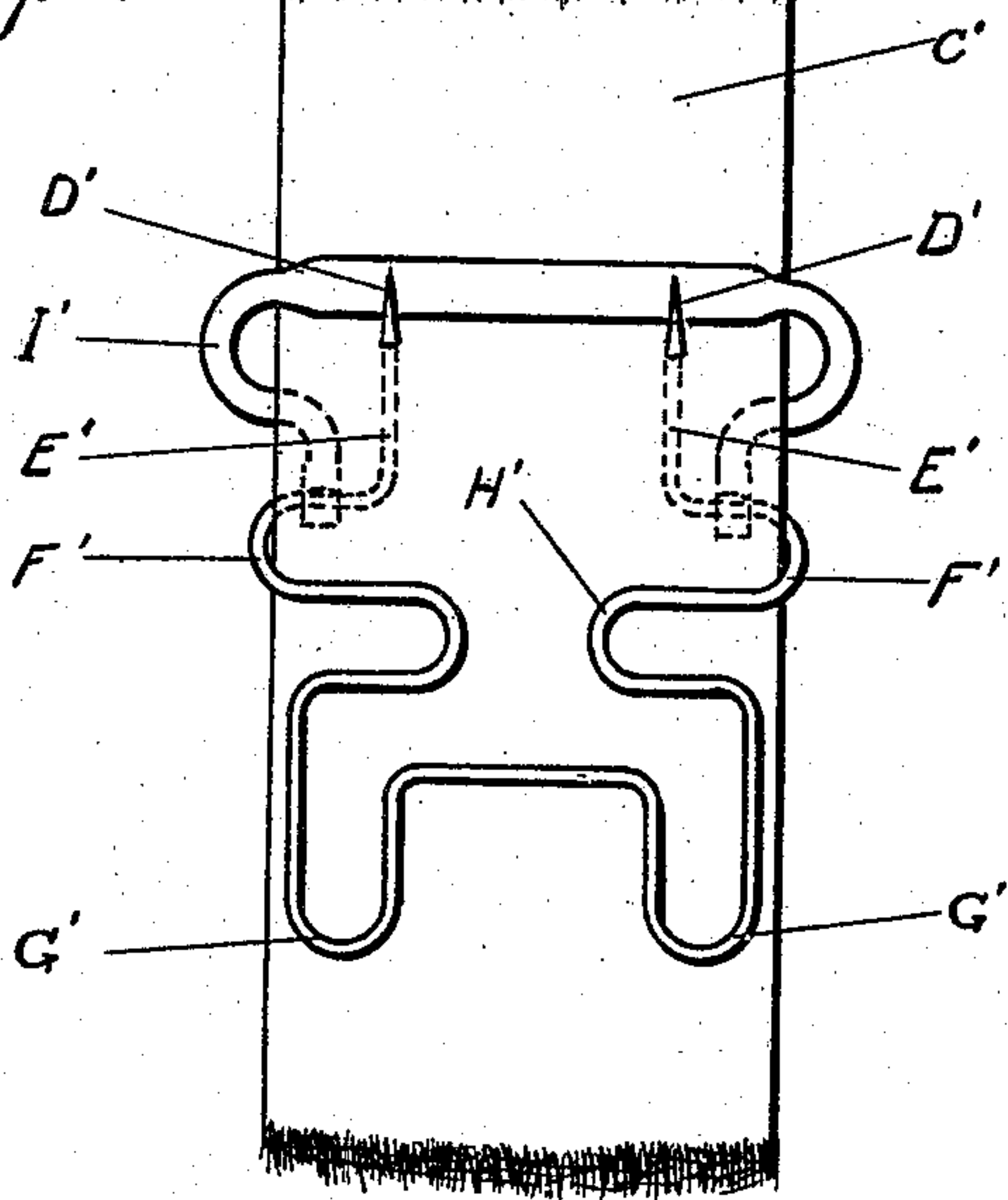
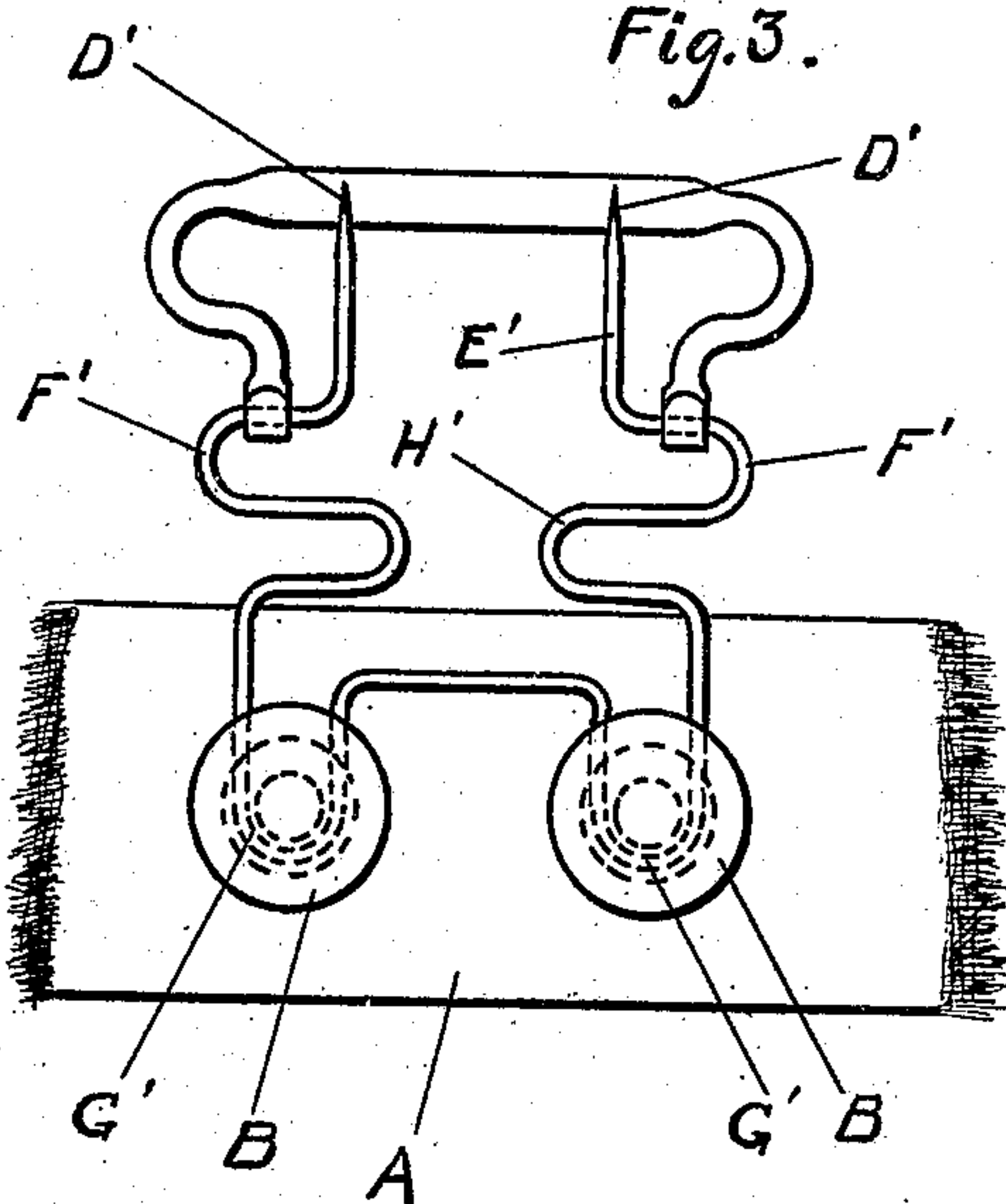


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Chas. E. Chase.
Robert N. Cundall.

Inventor:

Henry D. Sargent.

Chas. A. Jeff Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY D. SARGENT, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO SPENCER WIRE COMPANY, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BUCKLE.

No. 915,798.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed May 28, 1908. Serial No. 435,441.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY D. SARGENT, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Buckles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to buttons, buckles and clasps and particularly to a buckle designed for use on suspenders.

An object of this invention is to provide a buckle having integral means for attaching the buckle to buttons of trousers or the like, thus dispensing with the tab ends now usually employed in this class of garment supports.

A further object of this invention is to provide a buckle and attaching device provided with resilient sections in order that a certain yielding action will result when there is undue strain on the buckle, said resilient portion being interposed between the points of attachment of said buckle to the garment.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a buckle of the character noted comprising two parts one of which is pivotally connected to the other. One of the said parts is preferably formed of a length of wire, and the other stamped from a plate although I do not wish to be limited in this respect as it is possible to form both sections of wire.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, in which—

Figure 1, illustrates a buckle embodying the invention applied to a section of a webbing; Fig. 2, illustrates a slightly modified construction; and Fig. 3, illustrates the form shown in Fig. 2, applied to a section of a garment.

In these drawings A, denotes a fragment of a garment preferably the waist band

thereon having buttons B, applied thereto and it is to be understood that the form of buckle shown in Fig. 1, may be utilized in connection with such a band and buttons as shown in Fig. 3.

The suspender webbing C, is penetrated by the prongs D, formed on the tongues E, which tongues are continuations of the bowed sides F, of the body of the buckle, and the lower portion of said body has integral button-hole loops G, G, to be used as illustrated in Fig. 3.

A resilient section H, is interposed between the loops and side F, by doubling the wire on itself as fully shown in Fig. 1, and by reason of the construction of this portion of the buckle, the webbing C, may be non-elastic and the resilient portion H, may be depended upon to yield sufficiently when the buckles and suspenders are in use. It is my purpose to have the prongs D, reduced to very fine penetrating points in order that they will enter the webbing without injuring the fabric. The bow I, may be of any ordinary construction and is pivotally connected to the body of the buckle at the junction of the sides and tongues as shown at K.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2, the webbing C', loops G', sides F', tongues E', prongs D', and the bow I', are practically the same as the corresponding parts referred to in describing the construction of Fig. 1, the only difference being that the overlying portions of the resilient section H', instead of contacting are slightly separated. This form may, under certain conditions be preferred owing to the fact that the curves are not so abrupt as they are in the device shown in Fig. 1, and the durability of a buckle constructed on these lines would probably be greater than a buckle constructed on the lines shown in Fig. 1.

While I have stated that the resilient sections H, may be used with a non-elastic webbing, these inwardly extending portions have a still further object and in fact it might be termed the primary object of acting as guards to prevent disengagement from the loops G, and G'. With this invention

the lower section of the wire of each inwardly extending portion overlies a loop and acts as a guard therefor as indicated.

I claim—

5 In a buckle, a body having suitably pronged tongues, a bow pivoted to the body, loops formed at the bottom of the body and intermediate inwardly extended bowed por-

tions above each loop resiliently supporting said loops said inwardly extended portions 10 forming constricted openings with the bottom of the body portion.

HENRY D. SARGENT.

Witnesses:

O. A. TAFT,

H. W. RUGG.