

J. B. RUSS.
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1908.

919,959.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.

Fig. 1.

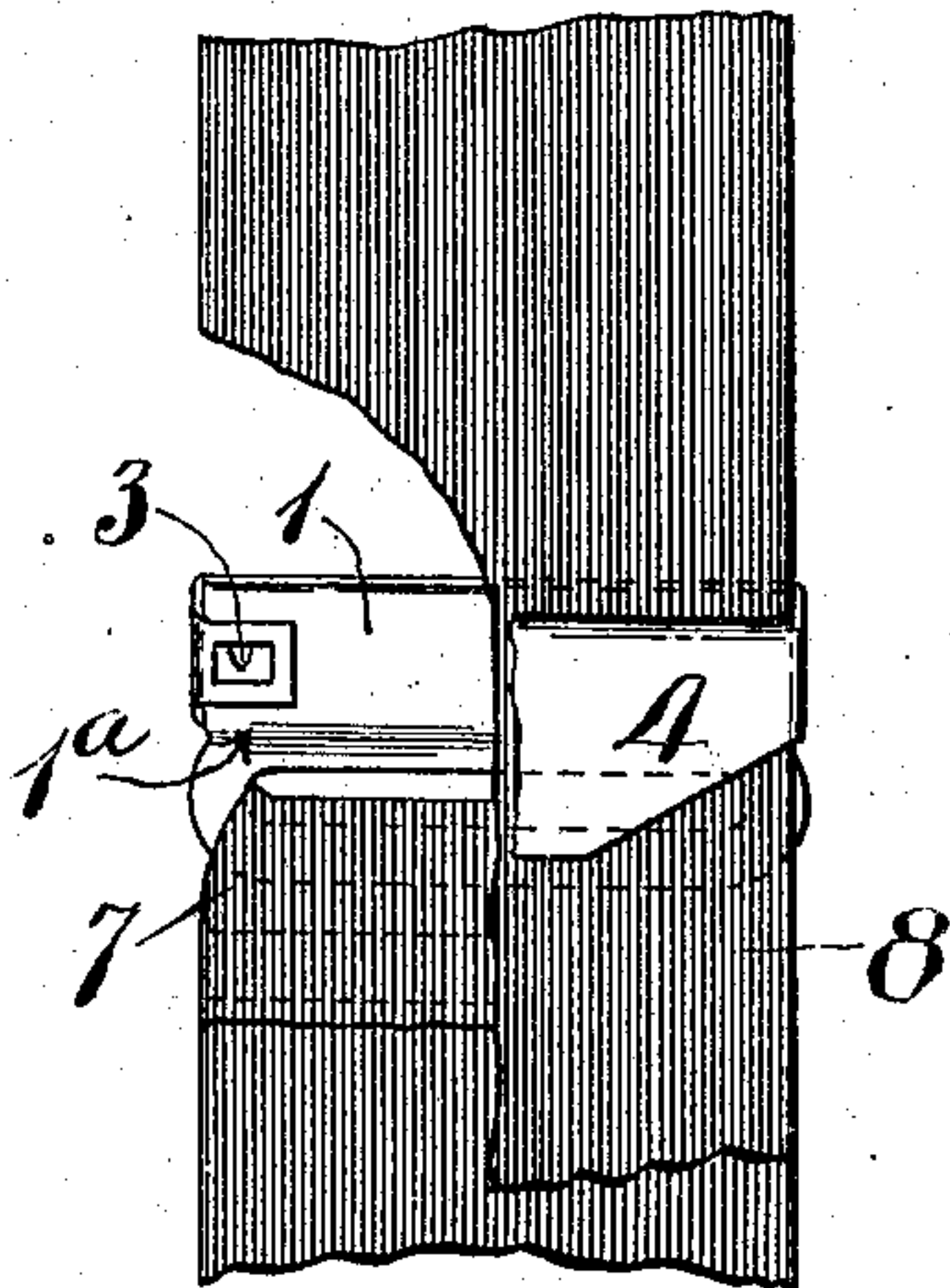


Fig. 2.

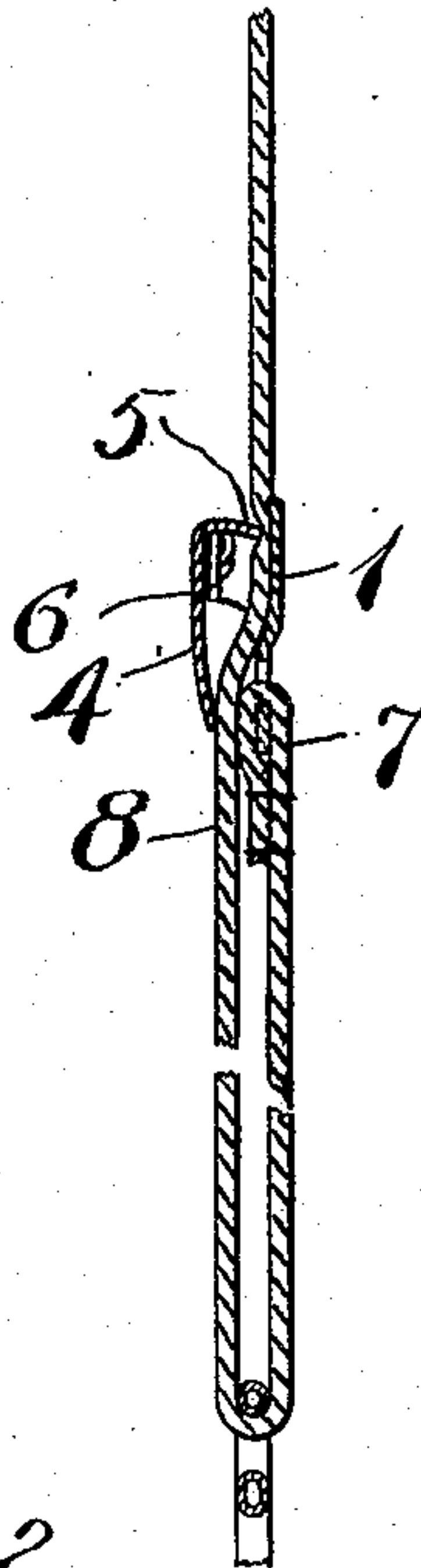


Fig. 3.

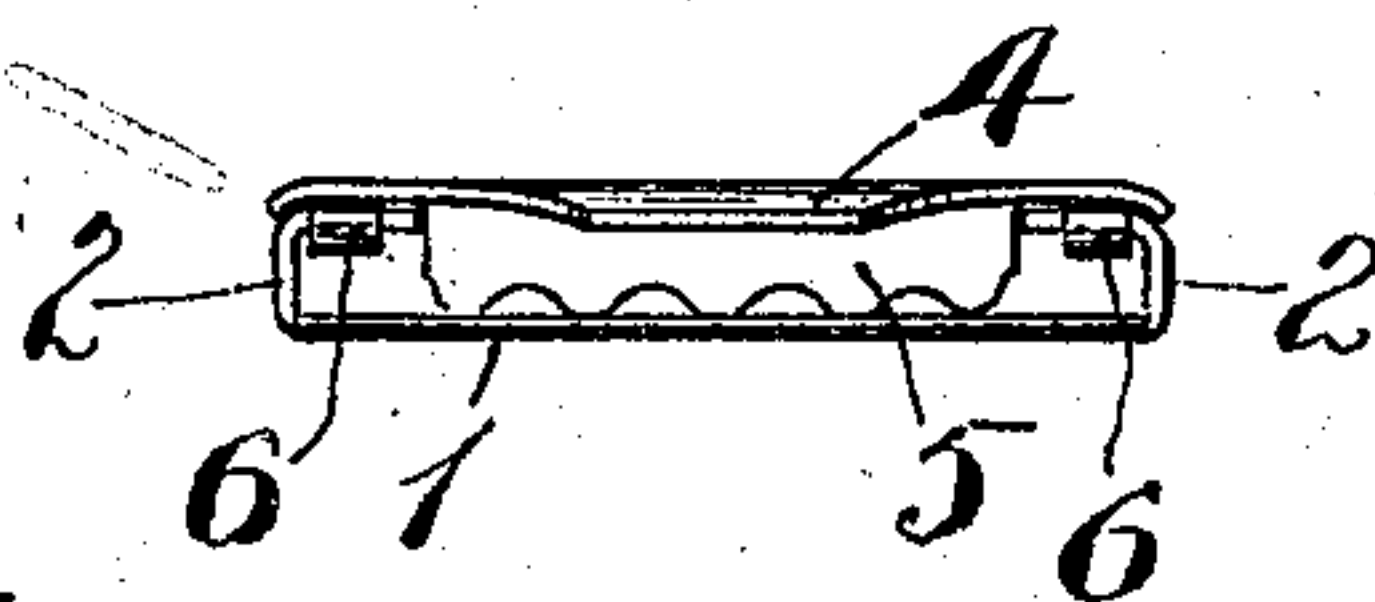


Fig. 4.

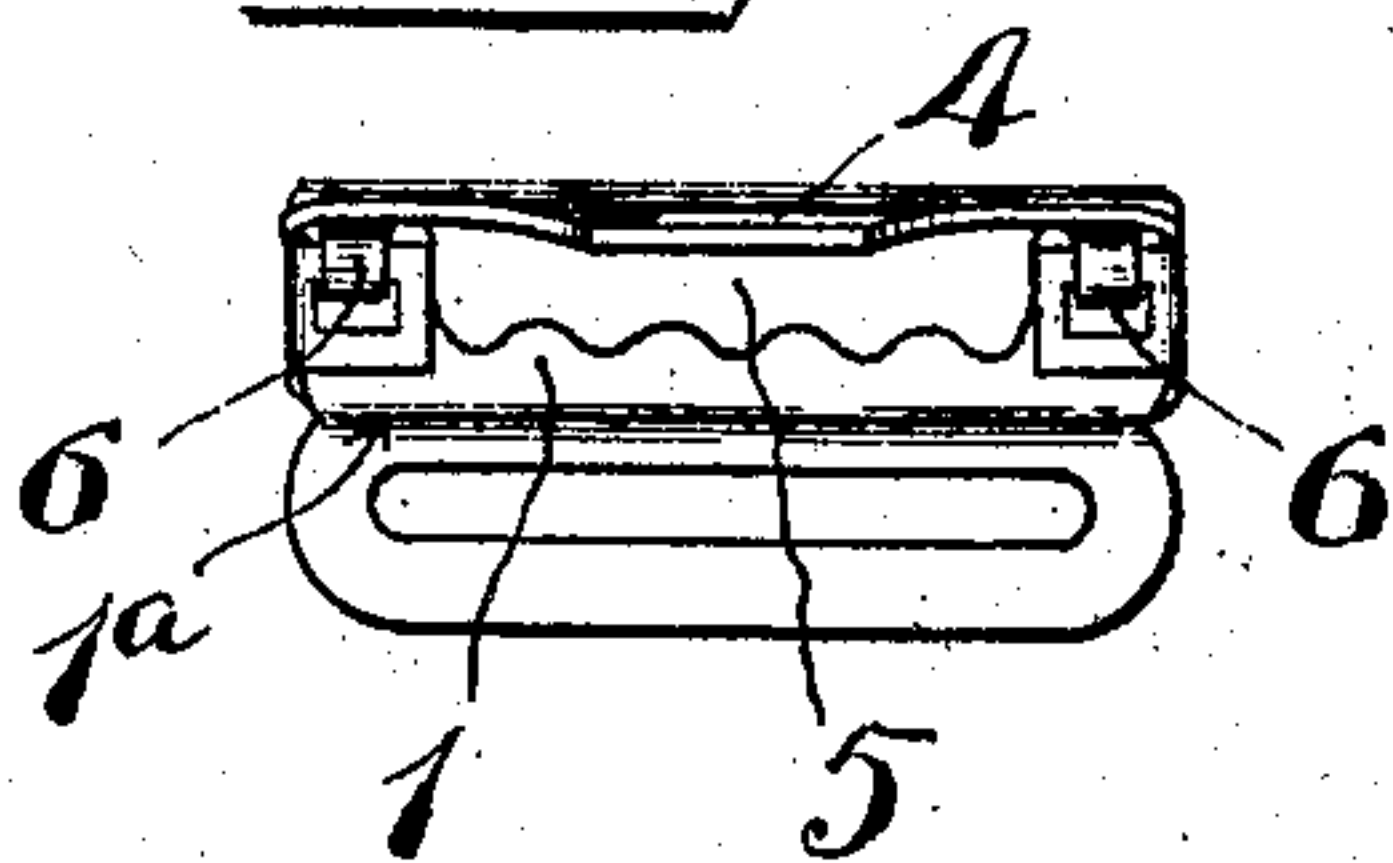
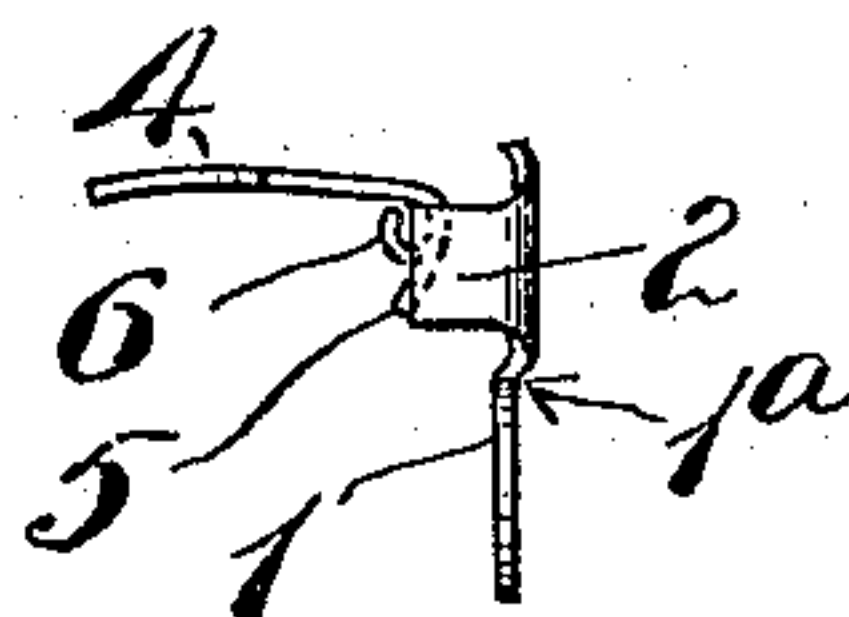


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
Charles A. Reed
Fred M. Dammeyer

Inventor
JOHN B. RUSS
By his Attorneys
Barrett, Brown & Threlkeld

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BARNARD RUSS, OF DERBY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO FRIEND A. RUSS, OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT.

SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

No. 919,959.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed March 24, 1908. Serial No. 422,933.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BARNARD RUSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Derby, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender-Buckles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in buckles of a construction particularly well adapted for use on suspenders.

The object of the invention is to provide a neat, compact, simple yet durable and effective construction.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view partly broken away and showing the buckle as applied to webbing. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a view of the buckle from the lower edge, both parts of the buckle being in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a front view of the buckle, the lever being elevated. Fig. 5 is an edge view thereof.

The buckle is composed of two main members, to wit, a frame and a lever or web-gripping member carried thereby and cooperating therewith to grip the webbing at any desired position of adjustment. The frame plate comprises the backing 1, the opposite edges of which are turned up to provide the side members 2—2. The upper ends of these side members are turned in to form ears, the latter being perforated as at 3. The lever comprises the front shield member 4 of any suitable form and constituting the operating arm.

5 is the clamping edge of the lever, which edge is turned at an angle to the part 4 and may be serrated, as best seen in Figs. 3 and 4.

6—6 are knuckles formed integrally with the lever. The lever is provided with one of these knuckles at each end, the same being arranged to register with and pass through the perforations 3 in the inturned pivot ears, that part of each ear embraced within the knuckle forming the pivot proper upon which the lever may turn, the balance of each ear which extends around the knuckle and makes a connection with the pivot portion, serving to reinforce the same and at

the same time close in around the knuckle so that there is no possibility of accidental detachment of the lever from the plate by reason of any spreading of the ends. In this respect the hinged connection is so reinforced as to afford very great strength. Furthermore, by making the connection in this manner the shield portion 4 may overstand the buckle to its entire width, so as to form an effective guard for each end of the buckle. The opposite edges of the part 4 extend out beyond the knuckles 6—6 and overstand the uprights 2—2, thereby preventing the crushing down of the ears on which the lever 4 turns. These extensions may be rounded down and finished off as desired, so as to produce a smooth surface, which will not engage or tear any overlying garment, nor injure the fingers when a re-adjustment is to be effected.

The webbing is threaded in the buckle in the usual manner, one end 7 being attached to the buckle frame in any suitable manner. The running portion 8 of said webbing passes through the space between the clamping lever and the back of the frame, as best seen in Fig. 2. By forming the perforations 3 very close to the upright portions 2—2, any tendency of the lever to sag off from the webbing by reason of any strain, is prevented. By arranging the parts as indicated, the clamping engagement is so firm that it is unnecessary to have sharp teeth on the edge of the lever, the presence of which might abrade or otherwise injure the fabric of the webbing. The back of the frame 1 may be stiffened by providing a corrugation 1^a therein, while the bend in the lever portion in line with the knuckles serves to make the latter very rigid.

The buckle thus produced may be made of comparatively light stock with perfect safety, and is very thin in its completed form, thereby not only giving a neat appearance, but also avoiding all clumsy feeling on the part of the wearer.

What I claim is:

In a buckle, a frame plate having up-turned side edges, the upper extremity of each side edge being turned inwardly to form an ear, each of said ears having a per-

foration therein, that part of said ear at one side of said perforation forming a pivotal bearing for the web-locking lever, and a web-locking lever pivotally connected to said ears by downwardly curled integral knuckles arranged at a point inside the extreme ends of said lever, said ends over-

standing the aforesaid side edges of said frame.

JOHN BARNARD RUSS.

Witnesses:

M. F. BURNS,

D. W. NORTHUP.