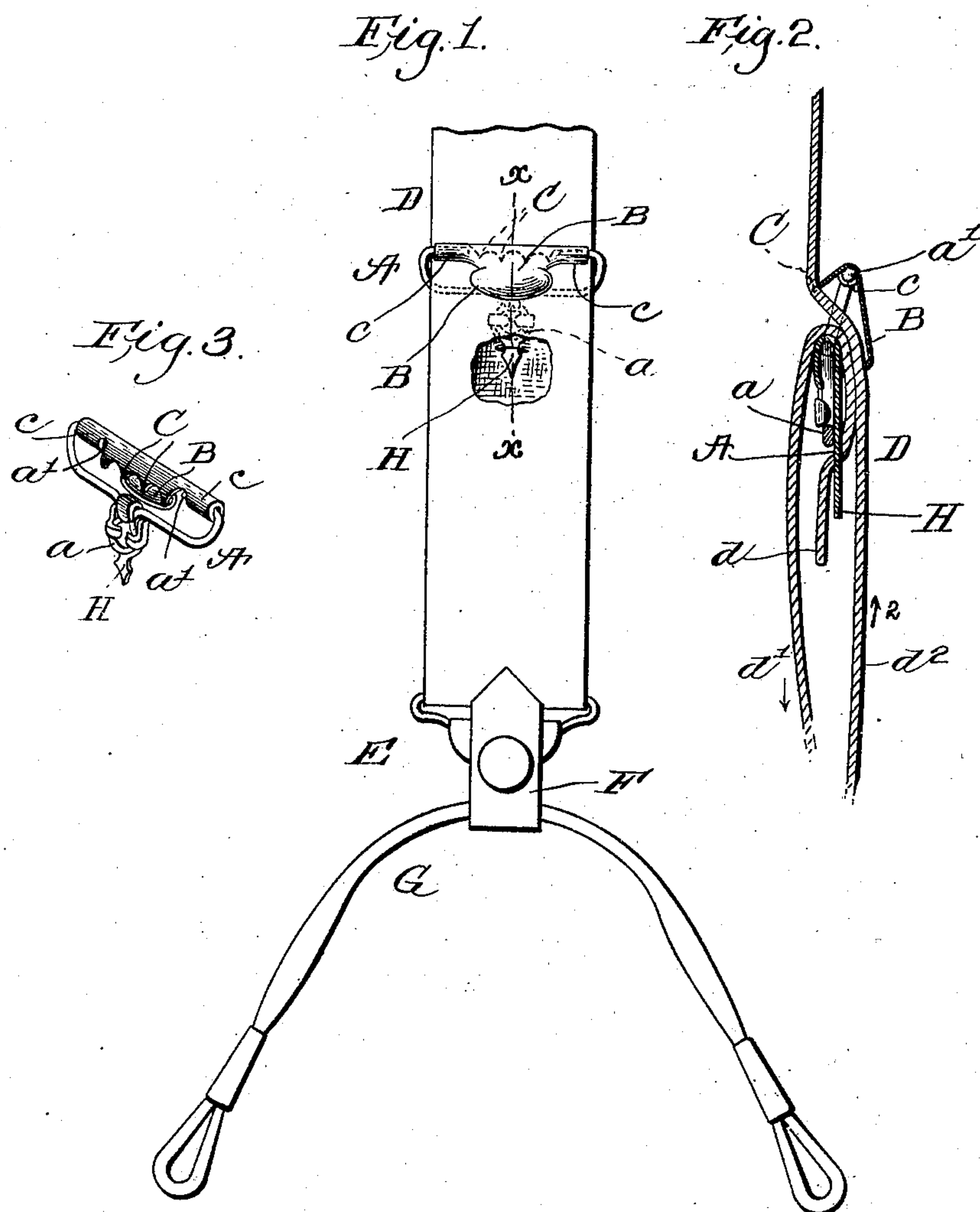


987,278.

A. M. ZIEGLER.
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1906.

Patented Mar. 21, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED M. ZIEGLER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

987,278.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

Application filed October 26, 1906. Serial No. 340,618.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED M. ZIEGLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Suspender-Buckles, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like letters on the drawing representing like parts.

In the class of suspenders wherein an end piece is suspended from a loop at the end of the shoulder strap, and wherein the length of the suspender is altered by a buckle, it is customary to attach the end of the shoulder strap to the buckle by stitching the strap to the buckle or to confine the strap to the buckle by a clamp. Where the front end of the shoulder strap is permanently attached to the buckle if the suspender is to be shortened it frequently happens that the buckle is slid over the strap until it comes to the top of the shoulder where it presses upon the collar bone objectionably.

In this my invention I have aimed to provide a suspender with a buckle that may be so manipulated as always to remain midway the top of the shoulder and the waist band. To do this I have provided the buckle with a point on which the strap or web may be readily impaled, the point piercing or passing entirely through the strap at or near its free end, thus enabling the strap to be quickly connected to the buckle, so that the suspender may be shortened not only by sliding the buckle on the shoulder strap, but also by drawing the free end of the strap freely through the buckle engaging any part of the strap at or near its free end with said prong.

Figure 1 shows in elevation part of the front end of one half of a pair of suspenders, the shoulder strap being partially broken out; Fig. 2 is a partial section in the line x , Fig. 3 shows detached the rear side of a buckle embodying my invention in one practical form.

The buckle shown as embodying my invention in one practical form comprises a body A and a lever B presenting a series of teeth C to engage the outer side of the shoulder strap D.

The body of the buckle is composed of metal, the metal shown being a piece of wire, with a bent portion a , the free ends a' of the wire constituting pivots, one in line with the

other, to enter the eyes c formed by bending part of the lever B to embrace said ends, as shown in the drawing.

The shoulder strap or web D is passed between the lever and body of the buckle and then through the usual slide E for sustaining the usual cast-off F in which is hung the end piece G. Then the end of the strap is led back to the buckle, passed through the same, see Fig. 2, and bent about the body, near its free end. After bringing the free end d of the strap between the overlying parts d' , d^2 of the loop at the front end of the shoulder strap, said loop being formed by reeving the strap through the buckle as stated and shown, the free end of the strap is impaled on the sharp, fabric-penetrating point H attached to and forming part of the buckle, said point as herein shown being a piece of sheet metal having ears or arms to be bent about the part a of the body of the buckle. When the free end has been put in contact with the sharp point a little strain put on the half d' of the loop d' , d^2 , in the direction of the arrow Fig. 2, will impale the free end of the web on said point, the point thus serving to connect the web to the buckle so that the web may be readily disengaged, and drawn farther into the space between the parts d' , d^2 of the loop thus changing the effective length of the suspender. The length of the suspender may be changed by sliding the buckle over the part d^2 raising the buckle in the direction of the arrow 2, to shorten the suspender, and in case the buckle, when the suspender is being shortened, is brought so high as to contact with the collar bone, which is very objectionable and uncomfortable to the wearer of the suspender, then the free end d of the strap may be grasped and pulled from the point and drawn farther into the space between the parts d' , d^2 of the strap and be reengaged with the point and then the buckle may be slid on the part d^2 in a direction opposite to the arrow 2 into such position that the buckle will not contact with the collar bone.

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

A buckle comprising a wire body having a loop-like bend midway between its free intumed ends, a lever having eyes into which said intumed ends enter, to constitute pivots for the lever, and a sheet-metal fabric-pene-

trating prong having ears turned over upon
the sides of the loop-like bend to fixedly
secure said prong to the buckle body, the
thin and flat pointed end of the prong de-
5 pending beyond said loop-like bend at the
bottom thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my

name to this specification, in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED M. ZIEGLER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS C. SMITH,
MARGARET A. DUNN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
