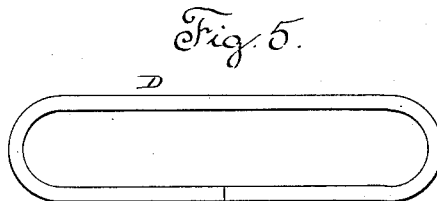
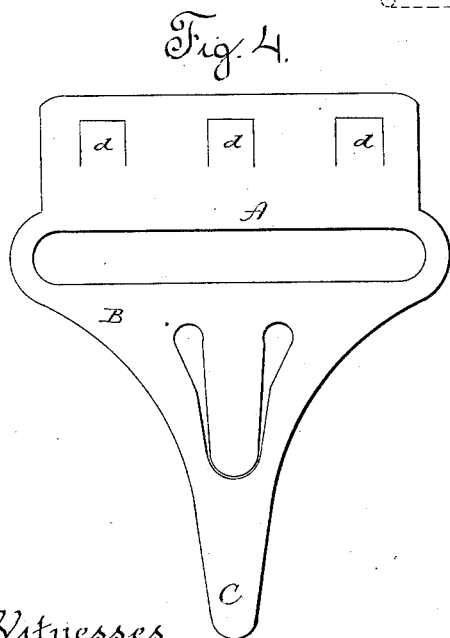
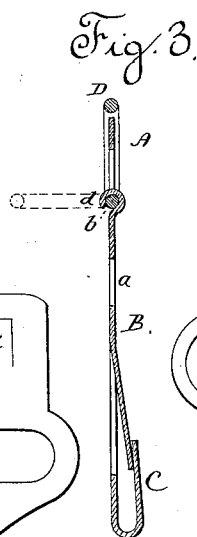
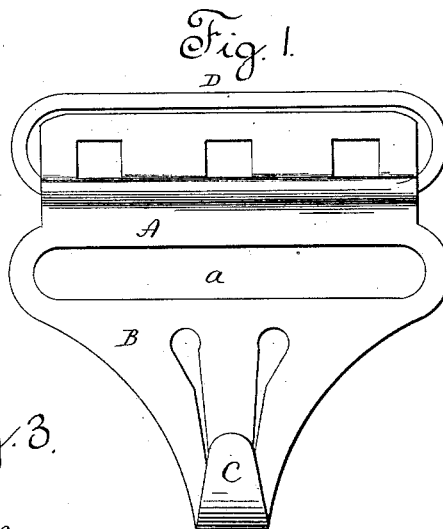
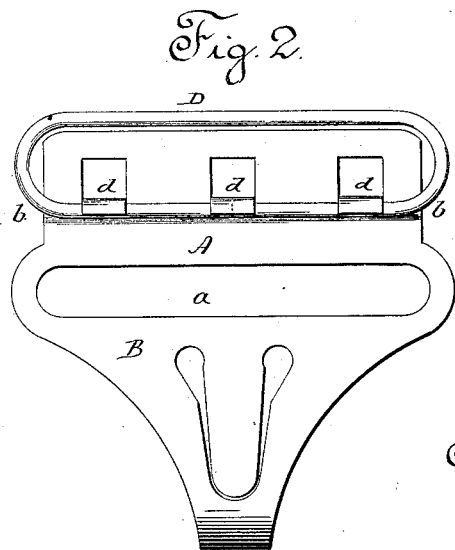


(No Model.)

J. SPRUCE.
SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

No. 342,145.

Patented May 18, 1886.



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
Frederic. Earl

James Spruce.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SPRUCE, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,145, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed September 25, 1885. Serial No. 173,112. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

Figure 1, a front view of the buckle complete; Fig. 2, a rear view of the buckle complete; Fig. 3, a vertical central sectional view; Fig. 4, the blank as cut for the lever or second part; Fig. 5, the frame detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in suspender-buckles, and particularly to that class having two or more bars connected at their ends, so as to form slots longitudinally across the buckle, combined with a lever hung to the frame to act in connection with one of the bars, whereby a cam-like grasp is produced upon the strap. In the more general construction of this class of buckles the lever is hung to the frame by raising ears at the ends of the one part to receive corresponding trunnions on the other part. Such construction necessarily makes projections on the buckle, which are liable to catch the clothing or to undesirably wear upon the clothing.

The object of my present invention is an improvement in this class of buckles, whereby there are substantially no projections formed on the frame to interfere with the clothing, and whereby I am enabled to make the frame from wire; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The buckle consists of two parts—the frame and the lever. The lever, Fig. 4, is cut from a flat blank of sheet metal, to form two parallel bars, A representing the upper bar, and B the lower bar, and connected at their ends both in the same plane, so as to form a longitudinal slot, *a*. The bar A is constructed with a longitudinal groove, *b*, upon its back side, forming a corresponding rib upon its front side. Above the groove *b* tongues *d d* 50 *d*, more or less, are cut in the bar, adapted to

be turned downward over the said groove. The upper edge of the bar A is to form the cam or clamp to engage the strap. The lower bar, B, is provided with a hook, C, or which may be any of the well-known devices for attaching the suspender-ends.

D represents the frame, which is made from wire bent into link shape, as seen in Fig. 5, the two ends meeting on one of its sides, and the sides parallel. In length it is slightly longer than the length of the bar A, and in width so that, one side of said frame setting into the groove *b* in the bar A, the upper edge of said bar will extend nearly to the opposite side of the frame, as seen in Fig. 3.

To assemble the parts, the divided side of the frame D is set into the groove *b* and the ears *d d d* are bent downward over, as seen in Fig. 3, thereby uniting the parts by a hinged joint, the tongues also serving to secure the two ends of the frame.

To apply the buckle to the suspender, turn the frame D backward to open between it and the bar A, as shown in broken lines, Fig. 3, insert the strap upward between the frame D and the bar A and over the bar A, thence downward through the slot *a* and in rear of the bar B, and when it is at the desired position return the frame, thereby causing the strap to be clamped between the frame and the top of the bar A, where it will be securely held.

The buckle is easily adjusted by turning the frame downward, which allows the strap to slide freely.

The buckle is very simple and cheap in construction, easily adjusted, and has practically no projections to injure the garments, it being substantially a flat plate.

I claim—

The herein-described buckle, consisting of the frame D, composed of two parallel sides connected at their ends, combined with a lever, A B, constructed with a longitudinal slot, *a*, and with a longitudinal groove, *b*, parallel with the said slot *a*, and also with tongues *d d*, cut from said lever at one side of the said groove, the said groove adapted to receive one side of the said frame, and the tongues bent around the said side of the frame

in the groove to form a hinge between said lever and frame, said lever extended from the said groove toward the opposite side of the frame, and so as to form a clamp against that
5 side of the frame, the frame extended in the opposite direction beyond the said slot *a*, and terminating in a device, substantially such as

described, for attaching the suspender-ends, and substantially as specified.

JAMES SPRUCE.

Witnesses:

F. J. GORSE,

C. M. DE MOTT.