

(No Model.)

G. E. ADAMS.  
SUSPENDER END CAST-OFF.

No. 492,131.

Patented Feb. 21, 1893.

Fig. 1.

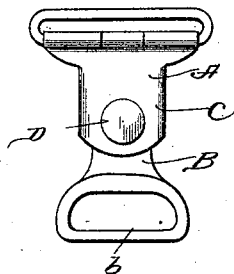


Fig. 2.

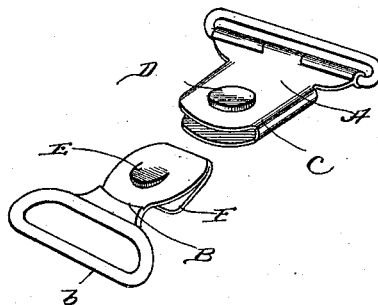


Fig. 3.

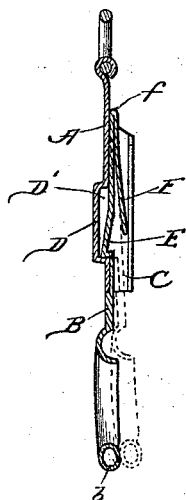
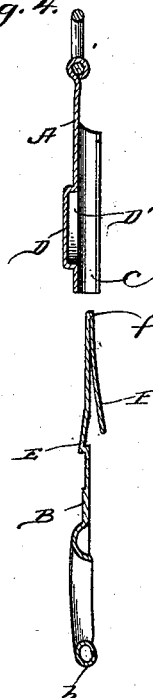


Fig. 4.



witnesses:

Harry D. Rohrer  
Albert Stewart.

Inventor:

George E. Adams.

By Chas. Shindler  
Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
TRAUT & HINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## SUSPENDER-END CAST-OFF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,131, dated February 21, 1893.

Application filed November 19, 1892. Serial No. 452,576. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. ADAMS, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspend-  
End Cast-Offs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part  
of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to cast off devices such as are particularly applicable to suspenders for releasing the ends of the same, and it has for its object to provide a simple cheap and strong device composed of few parts and in which the engagement or disengagement may be effected with the greatest facility.

A further object being to provide a device which will accommodate itself to the movements of the wearer and not be liable to be released by pressure of the clothing or other accidental cause, to which ends it consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts all as will be now described and pointed out particularly in the appended claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:  
Figure 1 is a front elevation of a clasp constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view with the parts detached. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section with the parts dotted in the position they are caused to assume in the act of detaching them. Fig. 4 is a similar section with the parts detached.

Like letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The present device in so far as the portion constituting the cast off is concerned, is composed of but two parts each preferably a solid integral structure struck up from sheet metal, thus the letter A indicates the main portion or body which is usually adapted to remain on the suspender end either by being caught in a loop as shown in the drawings, or by being formed as an extension of the buckle in the ordinary manner, and B indicates the cast-off-portion proper which is adapted for attachment to the suspender end, usually by

having a loop *b* formed on its lower portion through which the suspender end passes as shown.

The body portion is provided at the bottom with a socket or rectangular tubular portion C preferably formed by bending the edges of the sheet metal around to the rear, although any other well known method may be employed. In the front wall of this tubular portion or socket C, is formed a substantially circular projection D, which is struck up from the rear side leaving a corresponding recess D' opening inside the tubular portion. With the exception of this substantially circular recess the interior of the socket or tubular portion is preferably regular and smooth to facilitate the entry and movement of the cast-off-portion.

The cast-off-portion B which it will be noted presents the appearance of a tongue adapted to enter the socket has formed on its face at a point removed from the end, a projection E the lower edge of which is abrupt and curved in the direction of its length, forming a shoulder which, when the cast off portion is inserted in the socket, may be caused to enter the recess D' to maintain the engagement of the parts. The projection E tapers or slopes down to the level of the body of the cast off portion toward the top, to facilitate entry into the socket and it may be formed as shown clearly in Figs. 3 and 4 by striking up a portion from the rear side of the body of the cast-off-portion.

To maintain the engagement of the projection E in the recess D' a spring is provided to press the cast-off portion forward when in the socket, and this spring I preferably form by bending the end of the cast-off portion back on itself as shown at *f*, forming a spring tongue F, the end of which will bear against the rear of the tube or socket and press the body of the cast-off portion forward. The spring tongue it will be noted, preferably terminates about opposite the projection E and lies entirely within the socket when the parts are in engagement. By pushing the cast-off portion up into the socket the projection automatically enters the recess D' by reason of the pressure of the spring, and when it is desired to release the parts, the body of the

cast-off portion is grasped and moved backward pivoting on the upper end of the tongue which projects some distance above the recess, while the socket is held forward, thus  
5 moving the projection out of the recess when a downward pull will complete the separation of the parts. The sides of the cast off portion are curved to allow of a swiveling motion as shown in Fig. 1 thus with the  
10 rounded surfaces of the wall of the recess D' and the bottom of the projection E, a perfect swiveling motion is secured and the device accommodates itself readily to the movements of the wearer.

15 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

In a cast-off for suspender ends, the combination with the flat tubular body portion C,

provided with means for attachment to a suspender end and having the internal circular  
20 recess D' struck out from its front wall, of the cast-off portion B having the circular projection E struck out from the body thereof for co-operation with the circular recess in the front of the tubular portion, the upper  
25 end of the cast-off portion being reduced to permit of a lateral swinging or swiveling movement and bent back on itself to form the short spring tongue F for co-operation with the rear wall of the tubular portion, whereby  
30 the circular projection E is held in the circular recess D'; substantially as described.

GEORGE E. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

G. W. TRAUT,  
H. C. HINE.