(No Model.)

# C. D. CHEESMAN.

## BUCKLE.

No. 396,266. Patented Jan. 15, 1889.

Fig. 1.

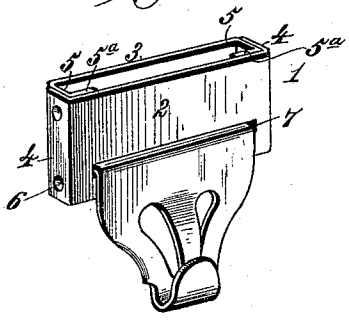



Fig. 2.

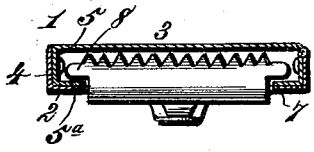



Fig. 3.

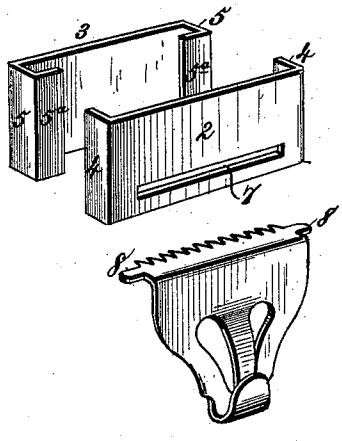
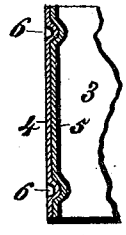



Fig. 4.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES D. CHEESMAN, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT.

## BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,266, dated January 15, 1889.

Application filed October 31, 1888. Serial No. 289,662. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. CHEESMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of buckles used for suspenders and like purposes, and which are usually made to surround the suspender, the clamp being inserted through a slot upon one side and caused to engage the suspender by a bearing upon one side and caused to engage the suspender by a bearing upon the opposite side of the surrounding or incasing portion.

It is the purpose of my invention to provide a simple and improved construction whereby increased strength and rigidity are imparted to the buckle and the clamping strain removed from the front plate thereof, and whereby, also, the construction of the buckle-frame, or that portion surrounding the suspender, is simplified and cheapened.

To this end my invention consists in the several novel features of construction and new combinations of parts hereinafter fully set forth, and then definitely pointed out in the claim following this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a buckle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the component parts of the buckle separated from each other. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the manner of fastening the parts.

In the said drawings, the reference-numeral 1 denotes the frame of the buckle, which is formed in two parts, one of said parts, 2, constituting the front plate of the buckle-frame, and the other part, 3, forming the back of said frame. The front plate, 2, may be made of any suitable metal—such as brass—its ends 4 being turned at right angles, or substantially so, to the body of the plate, to form flanges of sufficient length to overlie or partly cover the ends of the frame. The back plate, 3, may also be made of any suitable metal, and its ends 5 are also turned at substantially right angles to the body of the plate, but are of such length that their extremities $5^a$ are further bent into parallelism with the body of the front plate, upon which said extremities lie, overlying the ends of the body of the front plate by a short distance, as seen in Fig. 2. The parts are so constructed and arranged that the bent ends of the front plate lie outside the bent ends 5 of the back plate. The two parts of the frame are united either by solder, by rivets, or by indenting the metal forming the overlappings ends 4 and 5, as shown at 6, Fig. 4. In some respects this latter form of fastening is to be preferred.

The buckle-frame thus constructed forms a flat tube adapted to inclose the suspender, but capable of sliding freely thereon. In the body of the front plate, 2, is formed a slot, 7, through which the clamping-lever is introduced. This lever is of the usual construction in all essential particulars, and is provided with pintles or shoulders 8, projecting from each end of the clamping or toothed portion of the lever and bearing upon the extremities $5^a$ of the back plate. The slot 7 is cut of such length that its ends lie within or between these extremities, while the body of the clamping-lever is of substantially the same width as the length of said slot, the shoulders or pintles 8 having a bearing upon the extremities $5^a$ of the back plate only, whereby all strain and wear are removed from the front plate.

By the construction described not only are the strength and rigidity of the buckle-frame increased, but the entire bearing of the clamping-lever and the wear of the clamping pintles or shoulders are thrown upon the laterally-bent extremities $5^a$ of the ends of the back plate.

By my invention I am enabled to form the back plate of iron or other inferior and cheap metal, while the front plate may be made of a costly metal—such as rolled gold—and as the back plate takes up substantially all the strain of the clamping-lever I can make the front plate of very thin stock.

In the manufacture of the buckles the hooked end of the clamping-lever can be forced through the slot 7 from the inside of the front plate, 2, since the metal is sufficiently flexible to permit the lever to be applied in

this way, if desired. It is important in my construction that the back plate have its extremities bent toward each other, so as to hug and overlie the end portions of the body of the front plate which carries the clamping-lever, for by this means strain on the front plate, incident to its carrying the lever, is taken up and borne by those portions of the back plate that overlie and bear against the inside of the front lever-carrying plate. Besides this bracing-support of the front plate and bearing of the strain thereupon, the improved construction permits me, if desired, to unite the front and back plates by a simple indentation at each end.

What I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, the herein-described buckle, composed of the slotted front plate carrying a swinging clamping-lever and having bent ends, and the separate back plate having its end portions bent substantially at right angles, rigidly connected with the front plate, and then extended toward each other to overlie and rest against the inner end portions of the body of the stationary front plate for taking up or bearing the strain of the clamping-lever, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES D. CHEESMAN.

Witnesses:

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