C. S. COMSTOCK, SR.

GARMENT BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1919.

1,407,733. Patented Feb. 28, 1922.

Fig. 1.

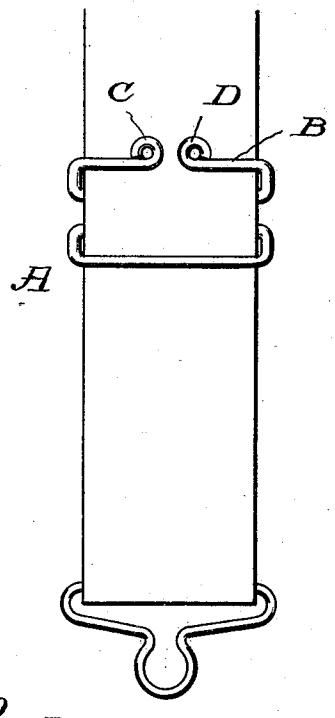


Fig. 2.

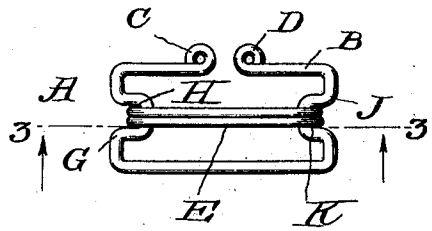


Fig. 5.

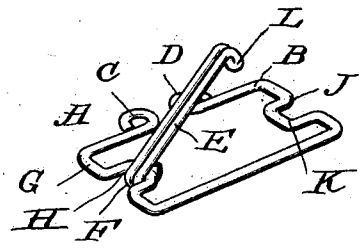


Fig. 3.

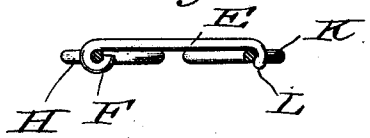
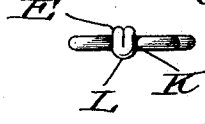


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR :
Clark S. Comstock, Sr.

By Attorneys,
Fraser, Fuller & Myers

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARK S. COMSTOCK, SR., OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

GARMENT BUCKLE.

1,407,733. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 28, 1922.

Application filed March 27, 1919. Serial No. 285,445.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARK S. COMSTOCK, Sr., a citizen of the United States of America, residing in East Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to buckles for use on garments, and is particularly designed for use in connection with suspenders, more especially on overalls or the like.

In the construction of such suspenders it has been customary to provide a buckle having a center bar around which the end of the suspender is passed, whereupon it is sewed to form a loop. This method of applying the strap to the buckle requires considerable wastage of time. In certain instances buckles have been provided which permit the formation of the loop prior to the application of the strap to the buckle. It is to this type of buckle that my present invention particularly relates.

According to the preferred form of my invention, I provide a buckle having a center bar which is in the form of two strands of wire hinged on one side of the buckle and provided with a supporting point on the opposite side, the construction being preferably such that the center bar will snap over such opposite side and engage the same. By so constructing the buckle I am enabled to secure a quick application of the loop of the strap, while the buckle is subjected to no strain in inserting the center bar through the loop, and there are no rough edges or projections which are liable to catch the strap either during application or during use. The invention includes certain other features of construction which will be hereinafter more fully described.

Referring to the drawings,—

Figure 1 is a plan of a strap showing the buckle in place;

Fig. 2 is a plan of the buckle detached;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an end view of the buckle, and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the buckle in an open condition.

Referring to the drawings, let A indicate the buckle as a whole, the frame of which, B, is shown as composed of a single piece of wire bent to substantially rectangular form, the ends C and D being in the illustration shown, looped around to aid in the friction grip of the buckle upon the strap, and also to produce a finished construction where the two ends meet. E is the center bar provided by my invention, which is constructed as a hinged bar, one end of which, as best shown at F in Fig. 3, is wrapped around one of the sides of the frame in such manner as to permit the bar to rotate thereon without straining the buckle. In the preferred construction, the side G of the buckle is bent to form a recess H, this recess being substantially rectangular, as shown, and the opposite side of the buckle, J, is bent to form a similar recess K.

When so constructed, the wire at the middle or inner side of the recess constitutes a pivot pin or bearing for the portion F of the center bar E. The wire portions forming the upper and lower sides of the recess constitute guides for the center bar, it being important that the center bar shall not have any special lateral play or tilting movement, but shall open and close in a plane at right angles to the plane of the buckle. This prevents any wobbling or loose play of the buckle, and restricts its movement to that necessary to open and close it.

The opposite end L of the center bar E is preferably formed with a hook or bent-over portion which enters the recess K on the opposite side of the buckle when the device is in closed position. Both the recess H and the recess K constitute supports or stops for the center bar, thereby holding it accurately in its central position, particularly against the downward strain which is placed upon the bar in actual use.

Preferably, the hook, or bent-over portion L is so constructed that it snaps into place around the wire constituting the inner side of the recess K, thus holding it sufficiently securely to prevent accidental disarrangement during the process of completing the application of the strap to the buckle.

An important feature of construction is the formation of the center bar of two thicknesses of wire laid side by side, the wire being bent at its middle and the two ends being looped around the side G of the buckle, as previously described, and as shown at F in Fig. 3. The opposite end is in the form of a closed loop or bight, and is provided with the hook L as previously described. By this construction the free end of the bar may be made smooth and free from projec-

tions of any kind, whereby neither the strap nor the clothing of the wearer beneath the suspender is liable to injury.

The formation of the center bar of a double thickness of wire also permits the use of a lighter gauge of wire, so that the cost is cheapened.

In applying the strap to the buckle, the center bar of the latter is first disengaged at one end, whereupon the looped end of the strap may be easily slid over the center bar and the latter may be then closed and the remainder of the strap threaded through in the usual way. Or the looped end may be passed upwardly through the buckle from the rear to the front, and the looped end then adjusted on the center bar. This method will save one threading operation and consequently facilitate the assembly.

While I have shown and described one form of the invention, it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited thereto, since various changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention.

When I speak in my claims of a pivoted bar, I also mean to include a hinged bar, or any other form of connection which permits a relative movement between the bar and the frame.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A tongueless frictional slide fastener having a frame and a substantially rigid center bar pivoted to one side of the frame and extending across to the other side of the frame, the pivoted center bar being the only cross piece on said frame.

2. A tongueless frictional slide fastener having a frame, a recess on one side of the frame, and a substantially rigid center bar pivoted to the frame at such recess and extending across the other side of the frame, the pivoted center bar being the only cross piece on said frame.

3. A tongueless frictional slide fastener having a frame, a recess on one side of the frame formed by bending a portion of said side inwardly, and a substantially rigid center bar pivoted to the frame at such recess and extending across the other side of the frame, the pivoted center bar being the only cross piece on said frame.

4. A frictional slide fastener having a frame, a recess on one side of the frame, a single center bar on said frame and said center bar being pivoted to the frame at the recess, and said frame having a similar recess at the opposite side of the frame, and said center bar being adapted to engage the frame at said recess, the planes of the recesses coinciding substantially with the plane of the frame.

5. A tongueless fastener having a frame, a recess in one side of the frame, a single substantially rigid center bar, said bar being pivoted to the frame at such recess and extending across to the other side of the frame, the center bar having a hook adapted to engage the frame.

6. A frictional slide fastener having a single center bar which is hinged to the frame, said center bar being formed of a double thickness of wire bent at its middle to form a substantially rigid member, the bent portion constituting the free end of the center bar.

7. A frictional slide fastener, comprising a wire structure bent at each side to form a rectangular recess, a center bar comprising a double thickness of wire bent at its middle, the ends of the wire having a pivotal engagement with the wire of the frame at one of said recesses, and the bar having a detachable engagement with the wire of the frame at the other of such recesses, the center bar being the only cross piece on said frame.

8. A frictional slide fastener, comprising a wire structure bent at each side to form a rectangular recess, a center bar comprising a double thickness of wire bent at its middle, the ends of the wire having a pivotal engagement with the wire of the frame at one of said recesses, and the bar having a detachable engagement with the wire of the frame at the other of such recesses, said center bar being formed with a hook at its free end and the center bar being the only cross piece on said frame.

9. A tongueless frictional slide fastener having a frame, said frame being bent to form a recess at one side, and a center bar pivoted in said recess, the walls of the recess solely holding said bar in position so that it swings in a substantially fixed plane.

10. A tongueless frictional slide fastener having a frame, said frame being bent to form a recess at one side, and a center bar pivoted in said recess, the walls of the recess solely holding said bar in position so that it swings in a substantially fixed plane and said frame being bent to form a corresponding recess on the opposite side, and said bar having a portion entering said recess, the walls of the latter holding the free end of said bar in substantially fixed position against the pull of a strap.

11. A tongueless frictional fastener, comprising a frame, a cross bar hinged to one side of the frame and adapted to receive the looped end of a strap, the end of the cross bar opposite its hinged end being adapted to engage the opposite side of the frame.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name.

CLARK S. COMSTOCK, SR.