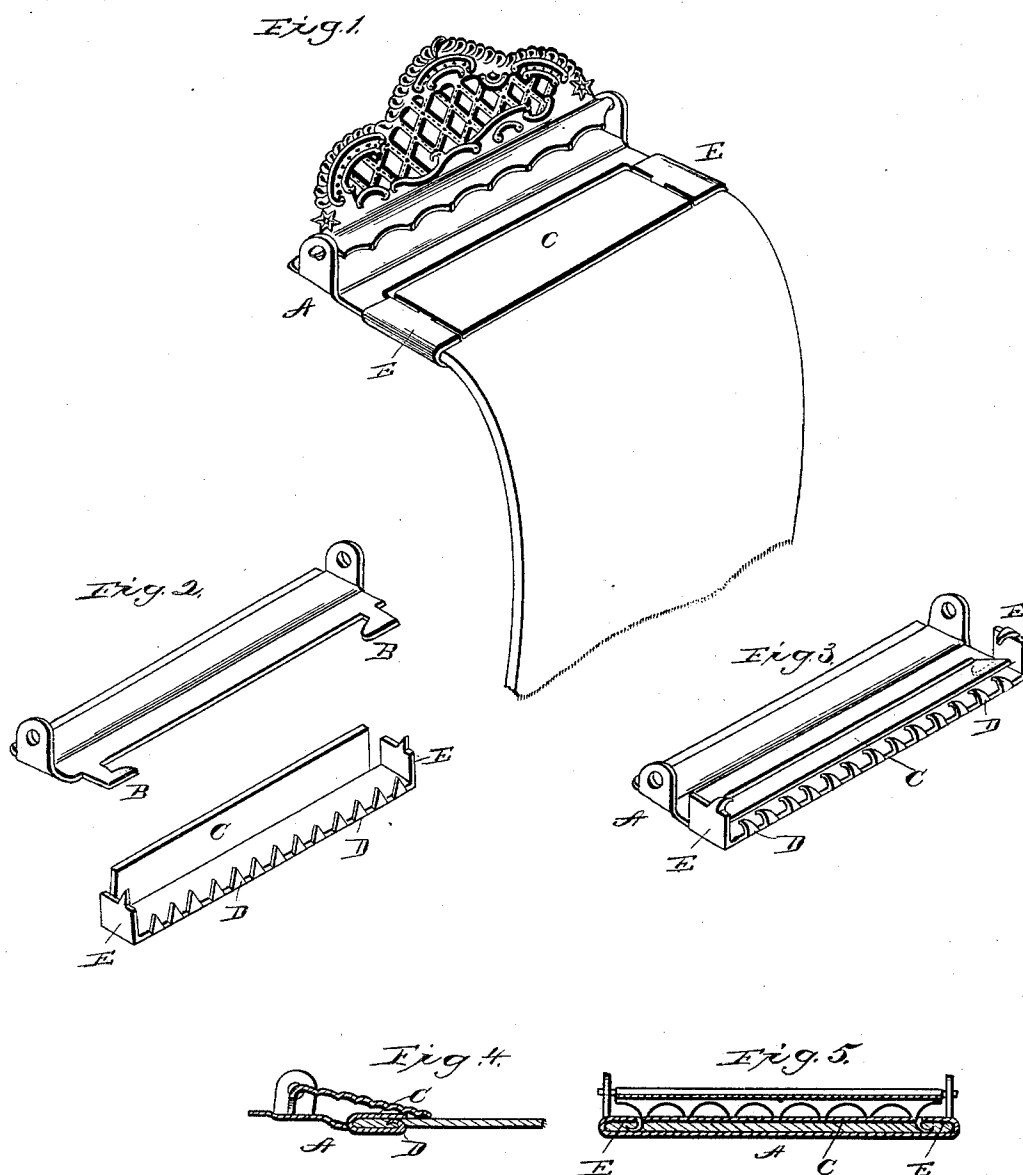


(No Model.)

G. E. ADAMS.
CLINCH BACK FOR SUSPENDER BUCKLES.

No. 520,025.

Patented May 22, 1894.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

CLINCH-BACK FOR SUSPENDER-BUCKLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 520,025, dated May 22, 1894.

Application filed January 22, 1894. Serial No. 497,653. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. ADAMS, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clinch-Backs for Suspender-Buckles; 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 has for its object to provide a simple, cheap and strong union between the end of the web and suspender buckle, which avoids the necessity of doubling the end of the web and which does not leave edges of metal exposed to catch in and wear other garments.

The invention 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 claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a buckle and end of a web united in accordance with my present invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the body of the buckle and clinch back separated and with the clinch back open. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the two parts united and the clinch back partially closed ready for the reception of the web. Fig. 4 is a transverse section and Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section.

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

The letter A in the accompanying drawings indicates the body of a buckle or equivalent fastening, such as is adapted more especially for use on suspenders. On the rearward edge of this body portion, and preferably at the ends, there are formed ears or as I shall term them headed projections B, the enlargements on the ends of the projections being preferably turned toward each other for a reason which will presently appear.

The clinch back, as the device for uniting the buckle and web is called, is formed of sheet metal with a relatively wide tongue C adapted to pass in between the projections and behind the heads thereon. As will be seen from Fig. 2, before this union is made,

the clinch back has the teeth D on its front edge formed and turned up and slightly in and at each end it has transverse ears E with toothed edges which ears are turned up at right angles, the distance between the ears being just equal to the width of the web. The ears extend entirely across the sides of the body of the clinch back; thus the headed projections pass in between them and the ends of the wide tongue or overlap C when the two parts are brought together.

The ears E are preferably of such width that when folded down over the selvage side edges of the web, they will just meet the sides of the tongue C, and the latter is of such length that when folded down its edge will be in line with the rear sides of the ears.

In assembling the parts, the tongue C is passed through in the space between the headed projections and bent down to the position shown in Fig. 3 and the teeth on the ears at each side of the clinch back are turned in as also shown in said Fig. 3. Then the end of the web is inserted and the tongue and ears clinched smoothly down onto the same. The teeth on the body portion turn upward as they pass through the web and strike the tongue, and the teeth on the ears clinch against the body portion, making a union which does not permit the web to unravel and which is only very slightly thicker than the web itself.

The union is very strong and may be made very narrow as the whole space within the clinch back is left free for the insertion of the end of the web.

The clinch back, it will be observed passes around the end of the web and completely closes the same, thus no ravelings can become exposed, and while I have shown the tongue passing between the ears toothed, and prefer it so, still the teeth may be omitted as practice demonstrates that the toothed ears embracing the selvage edges of themselves make an exceedingly strong union.

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

1. In a device, such as described, the combination with the buckle body, of the clinch back having the central tongue folded back to embrace the end edge of the webbing said tongue not extending to the side edges of the

webbing and the ears at each side of less length than the space between the sides of the central tongue and sides of the clinch back, said ears being toothed on their edges
5 and folded over to embrace the selvage edges of the web outside of the central tongue, whereby the ears and tongue lie in the same plane; substantially as described.

10 2. In a device, such as described, the combination with the buckle body, having the headed projections on one edge, of the clinch back having the tongue passed between said projections and folded back to embrace the end of the web; substantially as described.

15 3. In a device, such as described, the combination with the buckle body having the headed projections on one edge, of the clinch back having the tongue passed between the headed projections and folded back to em-

brace the end of the web, and the ears at 20 each side folded over to embrace the side edges of the web and headed projections; substantially as described.

4. In a device, such as described, the combination with the buckle body having the 25 headed projections on one edge, of the clinch back having the tongue passed between the headed projections and folded back to embrace the end of the fabric, the teeth on the opposite edge of the clinch back for cooper- 30 ation with the tongue to hold the fabric, and the ears at each side folded in to embrace the side edges of the fabric and having the teeth thereon; substantially as described.

GEORGE E. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

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