

(No Model.)

J. A. TRAUT.
SUSPENDER BUCKLE CASE.

No. 471,259.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.

Fig. 1

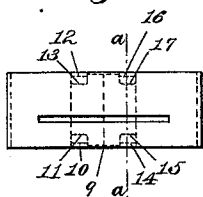


Fig. 2

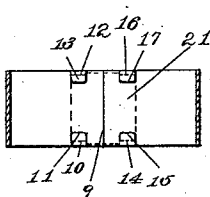


Fig. 3

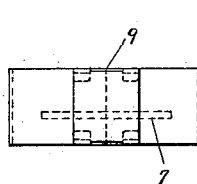


Fig. 4

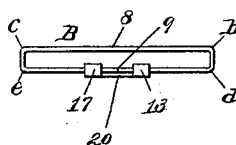


Fig. 5

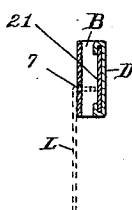


Fig. 6

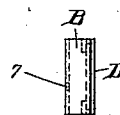


Fig. 7

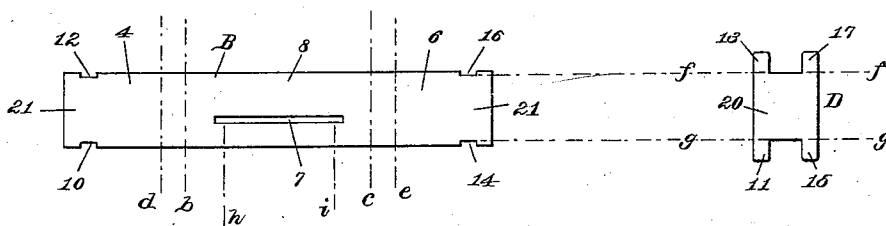


Fig. 8

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

SUSPENDER-BUCKLE CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,259, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed September 29, 1890. Serial No. 366,498. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUSTUS A. TRAUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Web-Cases for Suspender-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to frames or web-cases for suspender-buckles, the object being to provide an improved construction thereof whereby the frame may be formed of sheet metal and may have a smooth interior surface opposite to the lever, the ends of the sheet-metal plate constituting the principal part of the frame and being joined at the back of the frame.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front view of a buckle-frame embodying my present improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section showing the inside of the back of the frame. Fig. 3 is a back view of the frame. Fig. 4 is a top view of the frame. Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view in the line *a a*, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an end elevation as seen from the right hand in Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the blank for the buckle-frame before the same is bent or formed into shape. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the reinforcing-plate.

Similar characters designate like parts in all the figures.

The improved buckle-frame herein described comprises two parts, one being the frame proper and the other a reinforcing connecting-plate joining the ends of the frame-plate at the back of the frame and strengthening the same. The frame-plate in its blank form is shown in Fig. 7, the plate being designated in a general way by B. In the middle part of the plate B is formed the usual pivot-slot 7, in which the lever L of the buckle is pivotally supported, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5. Beyond either end of said slot are the several folding-lines of the plate, the lines *b c* being those of the front corners of the frame, while the lines *d e* are those of the back corners of the frame, as indicated by similar reference characters in Fig. 4. The end parts 4 and 6 of the plate B, which extend beyond the folding-lines *d e*, together equal the length of the middle part 8 or "front

plate" of the frame and meet in the completed frame at the line 9, Figs. 1 to 4.

In the upper and lower edges of the plate B, near the ends thereof, are formed two pairs of oppositely-disposed notches. One said pair is formed in the plate 4 and designated by 10 and 12, while the other pair is formed in the oppositely-disposed plate 6 and is designated by 14 and 16. The depth of said notches is in practice made equal to the thickness of the reinforcing-plate. The notches furnish a means of holding in place said reinforcing-plate and for connecting by means of said plate the two parts 4 and 6 of the back plate of the buckle-frame.

The reinforcing-plate (designated in a general way by D) consists of the plate 20, having two pairs of oppositely-disposed ears suitably constructed for engaging the aforesaid corresponding pairs of notches 10 12 and 14 16, respectively. The plate D is adapted to be bent on the lines *ff* and *gg*, which correspond to the width of the plate B between the notches 14 and 16, so that when said plate B is bent into the form of a buckle-frame, as indicated in Fig. 4, and the plate D placed thereon over the joint 9 the ears of said reinforcing-plate may be folded over the plates 4 and 6 in engagement with the aforesaid notches thereof and may be closed down against the inner side of the buckle-plate, as best shown in Figs. 2 and 5. This rigidly connects plates 4 and 6 by ears whose folding-lines or bends are parallel with the plate and crosswise to the direction of pressure thereon, so that the pressure of the lever L, acting through the suspender-web against the inner surface 21, Fig. 5, of the back plate, is ineffective to loosen said fastenings.

The manufacture of my newly-invented buckle-frame is readily carried out by means of suitable dies, which being provided reduce the cost of the frame to a minimum and at the same time secure, as hereinbefore pointed out, a rigid construction having relatively great strength and firmness and providing, also, the required smooth interior surface, as at 21, against which to clamp the suspender-web. It will be understood that the length of the several ears 11, 13, 15, and 17 when the same are folded over in engagement with the back plate, as set forth, is such that said ears

do not extend to the height of the pivot-slot 7, (this is shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 5,) but leave a relatively broad surface at 21 free of obstructions. In some instances, when the kind 5 of lever used may so require, that part of the plate B between the lines *h i*, Fig. 7, and below the slot 7 may be removed, this feature not being essential to my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I 10 claim—

The improved buckle-frame herein described, consisting of the frame-plate B, having the front portion 8, the end portions, and

the two back-forming portions 4 and 6, notched on their edges adjacent to the abutting ends 15 thereof, combined with the reinforcing-plate D outside of and overlapping the contiguous ends of said back-forming portions and having the ears at the corners thereof grasping said back-forming portions by the notched 20 ends thereof, substantially as shown and described.

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