

(No Model.)

J. O. FOLSOM.
SUSPENDER CATCH.

No. 436,653.

Patented Sept. 16, 1890.

Fig. 1.

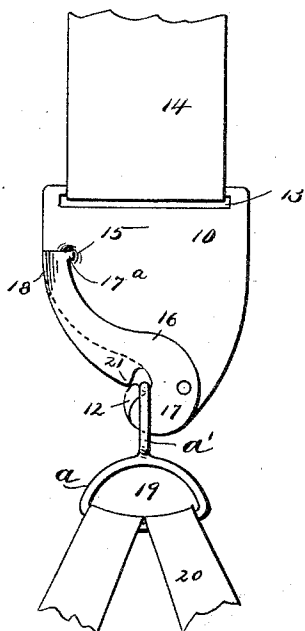


Fig. 2.

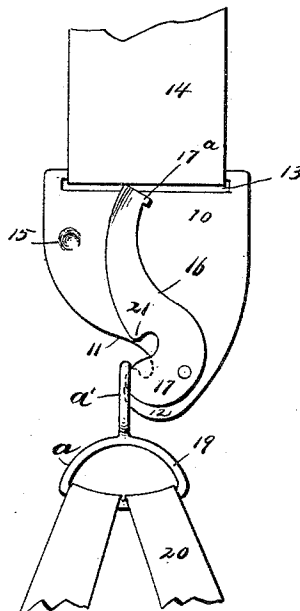
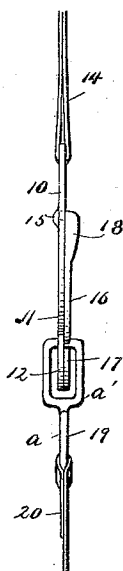


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN O. FOLSOM, OF CAÑON CITY, OREGON.

SUSPENDER-CATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,653, dated September 16, 1890.

Application filed November 30, 1889. Serial No. 332,074. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern

Be it known that I, JOHN O. FOLSOM, of Cañon City, in the county of Grant and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Suspenders-Catches, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in suspender-catches especially designed for use in connection with the tips of suspenders, and has for its object to provide a device of simple and economic construction capable of automatically locking itself when the suspender-tip is applied and ejecting said tip upon the movement of the lock-lever of the catch.

A further object of the invention is to construct a catch for suspender-tips which will not when worn injure the garments coming in contact therewith.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device, illustrating a tip as locked to the catch. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating a tip as being ejected from the catch, and Fig. 3 is an edge view of the catch and the tip therein.

The body of the catch consists, preferably, of a flat plate 10, shaped somewhat to the contour of a shield, and having a curved recess 11 produced in one side edge, forming thereby a hook-section 12 at the bottom of said plate. The plate is further provided at its upper edge with a transverse slot or opening 13, through which the webbing 14 of the suspender may be passed, and in the front face of the plate, upon that edge in which the curved recess is formed, and near the upper corner, a depression or cavity 15 is made, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Upon the front face of the hook-section the lower end of a lock-lever 16 is pivoted, the said lock-lever being formed at its lower end into a hook-section 17, and the said lock-lever is so pivoted upon the hook-section of the body-plate that the outer curved lines of both hook-sections are essentially concentric. The

upper or shank section of the lock-lever is curved in the direction of the uncut side edge of the body-plate, and at its upper extremity the said shank-section is provided at one side with a tongue 17^a, adapted when the lever is in the locked position to enter the cavity 15 of the body-plate, and at the opposite side the metal, of which the lever is composed, is ordinarily struck up to form a rib or offset 18, to facilitate the manipulation of the lever.

The lock-lever is constructed of spring metal, so that when the upper end of the lever is carried across the body-plate and the tongue 17^a reaches the depression 15 it will automatically spring therein and remain in such position.

The eye 19 of the suspender-tip 20 is of peculiar construction, and consists of a lower loop-section *a*, to which the upper ends of the webbing of the tip are secured, and an upper loop-section *a'*, which latter section partakes more of the contour of a link, and is placed at a right angle to the lower section.

In operation, the upper portion of the lock-lever being drawn away from the cavity 15, when the upper section *a'* of the eye 19 is introduced into the recess 11 of the body-plate and carried down to a bearing upon the hook 12 thereof, as it is carried down to contact with the said hook the said upper section *a'* of the eye bears upon the hook-section of the lock-lever, thereby throwing the said lever automatically in the direction of the cavity 15, causing the tongue 17^a of the lever to spring into the said cavity, and a projection 21, formed on the lock-lever above its hook end, closes over the beak of the hook of the body-plate, as illustrated in Fig. 1. Thus, since the lock-lever is constructed of spring metal and the tongue 17^a has entered the cavity 15 of the body-plate, the eye of the suspender-tip is prevented from working loose from the body, and the retention of the eye in the latch is further maintained by the bearing of the eye itself upon the hook-section of the lock-lever, as the greater the amount of tension exerted upon the hook the more pressure the said hook exerts upon the lock-lever. To release the eye of the suspender-tip from the catch, the upper end of the lever is thrown across the body-plate away from the cavity 15, whereupon the hook-section of the

lock-lever is raised upward, and carries with it the upper link-section *a'* of the eye 19, and when the beaks of the hook-section of the lock-lever and the hook-section of the body-plate are in registry the said eye is compelled to drop from the latch, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

10 As an improved article of manufacture, a suspender-catch consisting in the flat body-plate 10, having a recess 11, forming a hook 12 on its lower end in the same plane as the plate, and a depression or recess 15 above said
15 recess, a lever 16, pivoted at its lower hooked

end 17 to the face of the lower hooked end of the plate 10 parallel therewith, the hook 17 lying in the same plane as the lever, a projection 21 above the hook 17 on the same edge therewith to close the recess 11, a projection 17^a, entering depression or recess 15 to lock the lever in this position, and a suspender-tip eye to engage the hook 12, said eye being locked in place when the lever is locked and thrown from the hook 12 by the hook 17 when the lever is thrown, substantially as set forth. 20 25

JOHN O. FOLSOM.

Witnesses:

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