No. 713,625. Patented Nov. 18, 1902.

W. E. FOOTE.

SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

(Application filed Sept. 30, 1901.)

(No Model.)

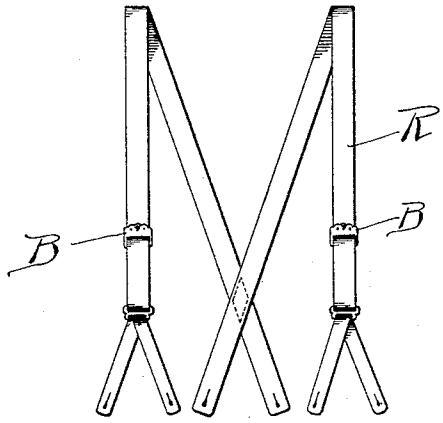


Fig. 1

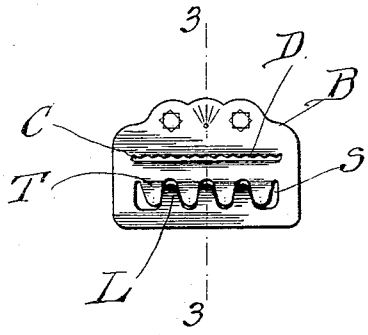


Fig. 2.

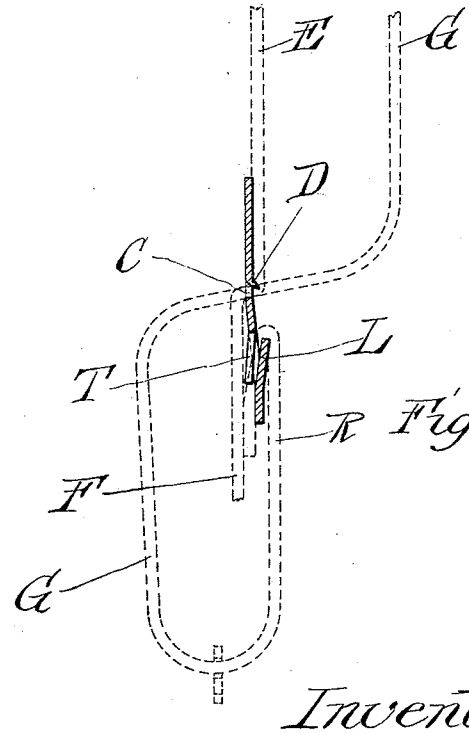


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
Watson Hurlburt
H. C. Corwin

Inventor
Walter E. Foote
By W. E. Williams Atty.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER EDWARD FOOTE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO H. G. SEDGEWICK, OF PARKRIDGE, ILLINOIS.

SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,625, dated November 18, 1902.

Application filed September 30, 1901. Serial No. 77,064. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER EDWARD FOOTE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

The general object of my invention is to provide a simple, convenient, and inexpensive buckle which will hold the webbing securely without injuring it. Many buckles hold the webbing by means of pointed or spur-like teeth, which enter the body of the webbing; but such buckles injure the material which they hold. Many others give the indispensable security without such teeth, but are made up of articulated parts. Others require attaching the webbing by sewing or by means other than the buckle itself or do not provide for easy adjustment. My devices avoid all the objections to such buckles, cost as little as the least expensive of them, are neat in appearance, and cannot be materially changed by any ordinary use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a pair of suspenders provided with my buckles. Fig. 2 is a front view of a detached buckle. Fig. 3 shows the buckle in section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2, the webbing being shown in dotted lines.

The buckle is made from suitable flat metal by dies, which give the desired form. These dies cut a narrow slot C of a length equal to the width of the webbing to be used and having its lower margin straight and its upper margin crenate or wavy and bent rearward from the plane of the plate. Below this slot the dies cut through the metal in a crooked preferably deeply serpentine line whose general direction is parallel to the slot, thus forming rounded downwardly-extending projections T, preferably bent into an oblique plane and alternating with like upwardly-extending projections L, rearwardly bent into a parallel plane. The opposite bending is such that between the planes of the two sets of projections there is a nearly-vertical passage approximately equal in width to the thickness of the webbing to be used and extending downwardly from the rear side of the plate to the front side. If now the free end of the webbing be passed from back to front downwardly into or through this passage, be bent sharply around the upper ends of the projections, carried downward behind the buckle, doubled upon itself, passed from front to rear through the slot C, carried around the crenate edge of the rearwardly-bent metal at the upper side of the slot C and thence upward, it will be securely held. The sharp turns around the smooth margin of the slot and then around the crenate edge are together amply sufficient to prevent slipping at this point by vertical tension on either the upwardly or downwardly extending portion, yet if those portions be both swung from the plate the webbing is free to pass in either direction through the slot for purposes of adjustment.

The lower end of the webbing is not under tension, and were a slot like that above provided it would not be securely retained. The radically different expedient described was therefore adopted, it being borne in mind that the end portion must not only be held securely, but must at the same time be easily adjustable and not injured by the holding. By forming the long and broad rounded projections and bending them oppositely barely far enough to admit the webbing a long nearly vertical passage is formed, so that when the webbing is in place it bends through substantially one hundred and eighty degrees instead of ninety degrees or less around the rounded ends of the lower projections, and obviously no amount of tension such as occurs in use can cause slipping, the tension being practically parallel to the plane of the projections on one side and the webbing being held flat against the opposite side of the projections by the downwardly-extending projections of the other set, which have no other office and in no sense serve as teeth. While the webbing is thus held securely, it may be adjusted by slipping in either direction if its rear fold be swung from the plate and drawn in the direction of the long passage between the two sets of projections.

It is to be observed that, as shown, the webbing is held without the aid of any points or spurs to enter it or to catch any thread thereof, that there are no articulated parts, that two

folds of the webbing are not passed through the same opening, that the body of the webbing is not wound over the free end in such manner as to make access thereto difficult, but that the complete buckle is almost a flat piece of metal holding the webbing perfectly and being as neat in appearance and as convenient in adjusting as more complex structures.

What I claim is—

A one-piece buckle consisting of a plate cut through in a crooked line extending to neither margin and having the set of upward projections so formed bent rearwardly into a slightly-oblique plane and the alternating downward projections bent forward into a parallel plane, whereby a nearly-vertical passage is formed between the two overlapping sets, and further having above said passage an approximately parallel slot with a crenate rearwardly-bent edge as its upper boundary.

Signed at Chicago this 23d day of September, 1901.

WALTER EDWARD FOOTE.

Witnesses:
W. E. WILLIAMS,
C. SNYDER.