

M. L. ROTHSCHILD.
 BUCKLE.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 12, 1910.

1,069,185.

Patented Aug. 5, 1913.

Fig. 1.

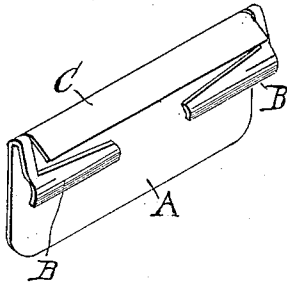


Fig. 2.

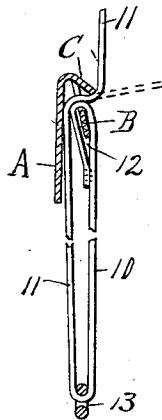


Fig. 5.

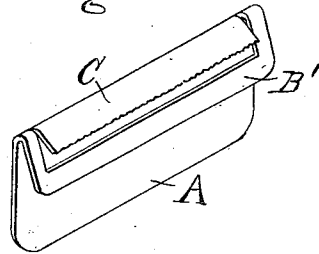


Fig. 4.

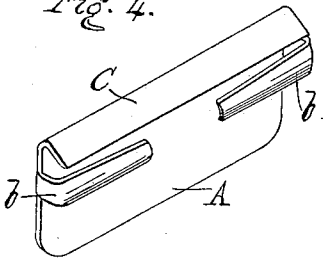


Fig. 6.

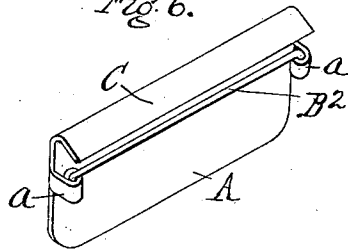
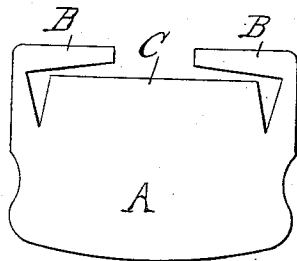


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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MOSES L. ROTHSCHILD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUCKLE.

1,069,185.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES L. ROTHSCHILD, a citizen of the United States of America, and residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to buckles and particularly suspender buckles, the object of my invention being to provide a simply constructed, rigid and practical device of the character hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear perspective of a buckle embodying my invention in one form; Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same showing the webbing in position; Fig. 3 is the blank from which the buckle is formed; Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are perspectives of modifications.

Referring to the drawings and first to the form shown in Figs. 1 to 3 by way of example, my improved buckle is here represented as a one piece device having a face portion, A, which may be ornamentally shaped to any desired form. Behind the face of the buckle I provide a rear bar rigid therewith and here composed of lugs B—B which, as appears from the blank, (Fig. 3), are formed integral with the face of the buckle, the shanks of said lugs extending upward from the side edges thereof and being angled back so that the transversely angled ends of the lugs reach across the back of the buckle with their free ends juxtaposed but spaced apart a sufficient distance to permit the looped end 12 of the webbing to be mounted thereon. A deflecting and engaging flange, C, also formed in extension of the upper edge of the face of the buckle and lying between the shanks of the angled lugs, is struck backward and preferably slightly downward into relatively close proximity to the upper edge of the rear bar but spaced slightly above the latter so that sufficient space is provided for the passage of the upper reach of the webbing between the rear bar and the adjacent edge of said flange while still insuring its sharp deflection at this point. The edge of the flange is preferably carried back to the plane of the rear bar for this purpose, and may even extend slightly behind the latter, but it is desirable that the rear bar and engaging edge of the flange lie in substantially the same plane so that the rear faces of the lower and upper reaches of webbing lie in

substantially the same plane above and below the buckle.

The lower reach 10 of the webbing is attached to the rear bar by a sewed loop 12, and passes down to the strap loop 13 by which the suspender is attached to the garment. The webbing is carried through the strap loop from back to front and then rises to the buckle, passing between the rear of the face portion A, and the loop 12, thence backward through the space between the loop 12 and the edge of the deflecting and engaging flange C, and then up over the wearer's shoulder. It will be noted from Fig. 3 that the webbing covers all metal on the rear face of the buckle and thus protects the clothing of the user from injury by contact therewith. Also that the portion of the upper reach 11, lying above the buckle, is in substantially the same plane as the lower reach 10. Furthermore, by reason of the tortuous path which the upper reach of the webbing is caused to take by the deflecting and engaging flange C, and the method of threading the webbing through the buckle, a friction grip is obtained under the ordinary conditions of use, which is sufficient to hold practically all webbings without roughening the edge of the flange C. When lisle webbing is employed or other webbing which is particularly apt to slip, however, the edge of the flange C may be serrated. In all cases it is of course realized that the location of the rear bar B and its spacing from the edge of the flange C must be such as to cause a sharp deflection of the webbing over said edge in order to secure the necessary frictional engagement at this point.

To adjust the buckle on the webbing, it is only necessary to bend the upper reach of the webbing above the buckle down as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 2, until the angle of deflection over the flange C is flattened sufficiently to permit the webbing to be pulled past the latter in either direction without much friction.

There are of course various ways of constructing the buckle to attain the objects described. Thus in Fig. 4 the rear lugs *b—b* are angled over from the sides of the front face, instead of being formed in extension of the latter. In each construction the lugs are slightly channeled to impart additional strength to the same, if necessary.

While separate, oppositely faced lugs as shown in Figs. 1 to 4 are preferable, since they make it possible to form the loop 12 before the buckle is mounted on the webbing, this is not necessary. The rear bar may comprise a bar B¹ extending completely across the buckle as shown in Fig. 5, and the loop 12 sewed onto the buckle. Furthermore it is not necessary that the buckle be integral in all parts. Thus in Fig. 6 I have shown a rear bar comprising a wire B² carried by lugs *a* struck up from the face portion A. In this construction as in the others however, it will be noted that all the elements of the buckle are rigid with relation to each other.

Various other modifications will readily suggest themselves.

I claim as my invention:

1. A buckle made in a single piece comprising a plate provided at its respective ends between its upper and lower edges with fingers spaced from the rear face of said plate and from each other, said plate being flat and provided at its upper edge with a deflecting flange overhanging said fingers and spaced therefrom.

2. A buckle made in a single piece comprising a substantially flat imperforate plate provided at its upper edge with a deflecting flange projecting rearwardly and downwardly from its upper edge at an acute angle to the plate, said plate provided with fingers projecting toward each other from respective ends of said plate and underlying said deflecting flange.

3. A buckle made in a single piece comprising a plate provided at its upper edge with a deflecting flange projecting rearwardly therefrom, buckle ends and fingers integral with respective ends of said flange at respective ends of the plate, said fingers spaced from the rear face of the plate and from each other and underlying said rearwardly projecting flange.

4. A buckle of the type described, comprising a unitary structure having a face portion, a rear bar behind the same and sub-

stantially rigid therewith and adapted to receive one end of the web, and a deflecting flange rigid with relation to said face portion and said bar and extending backwardly at an acute angle from the former and having its lower engaging edge in close proximity to the upper edge of said rear bar, but spaced slightly above the latter and disposed in a vertical plane slightly in rear of the bar to insure a sharp bend in the web as it passes from between said rear bar and the face portion of the buckle to its upper reach above the edge of said flange, substantially as described.

5. A blank for a suspender buckle comprising a plate cut to permit a portion to form the face of the buckle, angled lugs with their free ends opposed formed in extension of the upper edge of said face portion and adapted to be turned back to form a rear frame, together with a flange separate from and between said lugs adapted to be angled back to form a deflecting and engaging edge, substantially as described.

6. A buckle of the type described, comprising a face portion, a rear bar behind the same and substantially rigid therewith and adapted to receive one end of the web, and a deflecting flange rigid with relation to said face portion and said bar and extending backwardly at an acute angle from the former and having its lower engaging edge in close proximity to the upper edge of said rear bar, but spaced slightly above the latter and disposed in a vertical plane slightly in rear of the bar to insure a sharp bend in the web as it passes from between said rear bar and the face portion of the buckle to its upper reach above the edge of said flange.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MOSES L. ROTHSCHILD.

Witnesses:

WALTER ABBE,
L. H. GROTE.