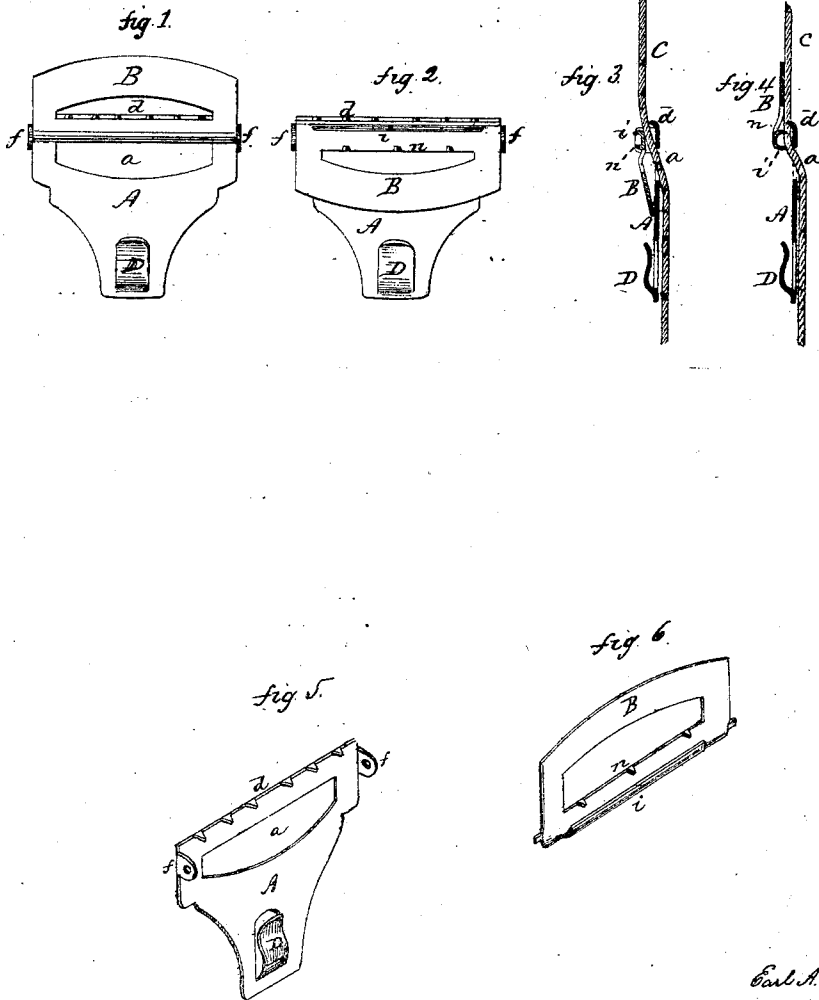


E. A. SMITH & D. L. SMITH.
Improvement in Buckles.

No. 114,214.

Patented April 25, 1871.



Witnesses
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EARLE A. SMITH AND DWIGHT L. SMITH, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 114,214, dated April 25, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUCKLES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EARLE A. SMITH and DWIGHT L. SMITH, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Buckles; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents in—

Figure 1 a front view with the lever turned up as when in use;

Figure 2, the same, the lever turned down as for adjustment;

Figure 3, a vertical central section, the parts of the buckle in the position seen in fig. 2;

Figure 4, a vertical central section, the parts of the buckle in the position seen in fig. 1;

Figure 5, a perspective view of the frame; and in

Figure 6, a perspective view of the lever from the back side.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buckles commonly called suspender-buckles, the object being to cheapen the construction by making the lever to form the upper part of the buckle.

A is the buckle-frame, denoted in solid black, figs. 3 and 4, and shown detached in fig. 5. It is constructed with an opening, *a*, above which is formed a jaw, *d*, which may be provided with teeth, as shown in the drawing, or with the edge simply turned over to the front.

The frame is formed with ears *f* to receive the lever B, and pivoted so that it will turn up or down, as seen in figs. 1 and 2.

The lower edge of the lever is turned over to form a flange, *i*, and the opposite edge *n* of the same bar provided with teeth, or left plain, if desired, and hung in such relative position to the frame A that when turned down, as in figs. 2 and 3, the suspender C may be readily passed between the lever and frame and through the opening *a*, as seen in fig. 3, and when set to the desired position the lever B is turned up, as in fig. 1, against the suspender, as seen in fig. 4.

The jaw *i* being below the center, and bearing upon the fabric, presses the lever hard back against the suspender, and by that means the suspender against the jaw *n* on the lever, and jaw *d* on the frame, as seen in fig. 4.

To readjust the suspender it is only necessary to turn the lever down, as in fig. 3, and when readjusted to throw the lever up, as in fig. 4.

By thus arranging the lever when thrown up it forms, to all appearances and for all practical purposes, the upper part of the buckle or frame, as no extension of the frame above the jaw back of the lever is necessary; hence that portion of the frame which is commonly used is by this construction saved and the adjustment consequently made more simple.

The frame is provided with a hook, D, or other means for attaching the suspender ends.

We claim as our invention—

The combination of the frame A and lever B, constructed as herein described, and arranged relatively to each other to operate in the manner specified.

EARLE A. SMITH.
DWIGHT L. SMITH.

Witnesses:

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