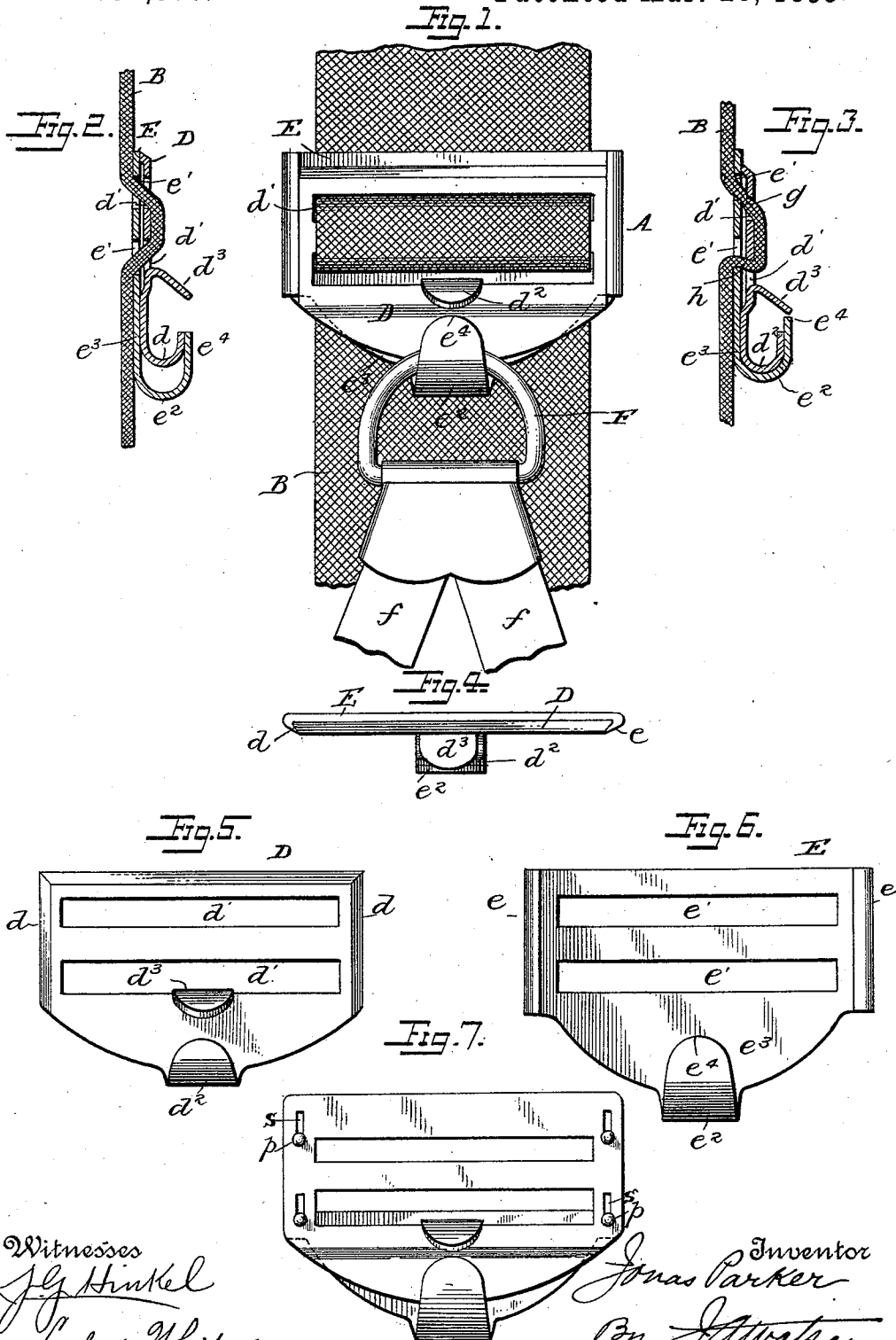


(No Model.)

J. PARKER.
BUCKLE.

No. 536,390.

Patented Mar. 26, 1895.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONAS PARKER, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 536,390, dated March 26, 1895.

Application filed June 18, 1894. Serial No. 514,895. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONAS PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to buckles and it consists in an improved construction which is especially adapted for suspenders, but which may also be used as a buckle for back bands, and generally for connecting anything to a web or strap.

In the following specification, I shall describe my invention fully, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved buckle. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section, the buckle being opened so that it may be adjusted on the strap or suspender. Fig. 3 is a similar view, the buckle being closed so as to grip the fabric. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the buckle. Figs. 5 and 6 are front views of the two portions of the buckle separated, and Fig. 7 is a view of a modification.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates my improved buckle, and B the webbing of a suspender. The buckle A is composed of two portions or plates D, E, which are united at their lateral edges so as to slide one upon the other. As shown, the edges *e* of the rear plate E are bent around to form hook-like flanges and the edges *d* of the front plate are beveled so as to fit within the flanges *e*. While this is the preferred construction, it will be evident that I may arrange the plates D, E, so as to have other sliding engagements than that shown. For instance, the flanges might be placed upon the front plate D instead of upon the rear plate, or the plates may be connected by pins *p* on one of the plates and slots *s* in the other as shown in Fig. 7.

The rear plate E is provided with two transverse parallel slots *e'* bounded by three parallel bars, and with a hook *e²*, which hook is formed of a tongue-shaped projection from the middle of the lower bar *e³* of plate E. The hook *e²* has a portion *e⁴* which extends upward from the curve parallel with the body portion of the section E.

The plate D has transverse slots *d'* corresponding with the slots *e'* in the other plate and it is also provided with a hook *d²* similar to the hook *e²*, but smaller and adapted to slide within said hook. The plate D is also provided with a projecting tongue over the hook *d²* and some distance above it which forms the guard *d³*. Between the guard *d³* and the extremity of the hook *d²* there is sufficient space to enable the ring F which carries the straps *f* to be passed into the hook.

When the plates or sections D, E, are arranged so that their slots register with each other, as shown in Fig. 2, the strap or webbing may be passed through the slots freely or, what is the same thing, the buckle may be readily adjusted upon the strap. When, however, the ring F, or other article to be supported, is placed in the inner hook *d²* and pressure brought to bear upon said hook the slide D will be drawn down, as shown in Fig. 3, and the webbing will be gripped between the bars of the plates D, E, as shown at *g, h*. When the bars are in the position shown in Fig. 3, the ring F is prevented from accidental disengagement from the hook *d²* by means of the guard *d³* and the upper extremity *e⁴* of the outer hook. The function of the outer hook is principally that of a guard to co-operate with the guard *d³*, but it also serves to fortify and guide the inner hook *d²*.

It will be seen that my improved buckle is extremely simple in construction that it grips the fabric automatically when weight is brought to bear upon it, and that it also automatically locks the ring or hook which is suspended from it so that it cannot be accidentally disengaged. When it is desired to disengage the hook or to adjust the buckle upon the suspender or webbing, it is only necessary to raise the slide D, by means of the guard or otherwise, until its openings register with the openings in the slide E. The ring F may then be disengaged or the buckle adjusted upon the suspender.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a buckle, the combination with the plate E having transverse slots or openings and a

depending hook, of the plate D having corresponding transverse slots and provided with a depending hook fitting within the hook of plate E and a guard projecting over said latter hook, said plates being adapted to slide one on the other and interlocked at their lateral edges, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JONAS PARKER.

Witnesses:

A. N. ARMS,

I. W. MALLINSON.