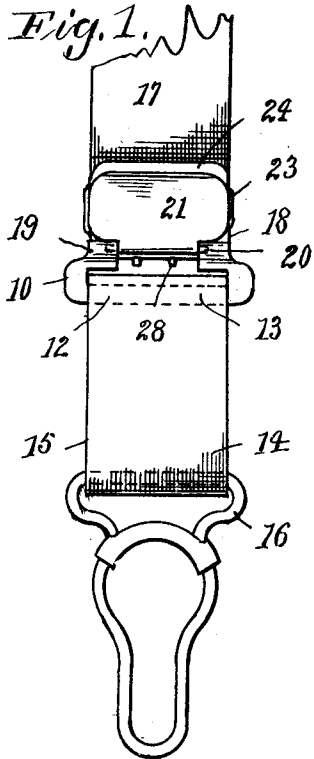
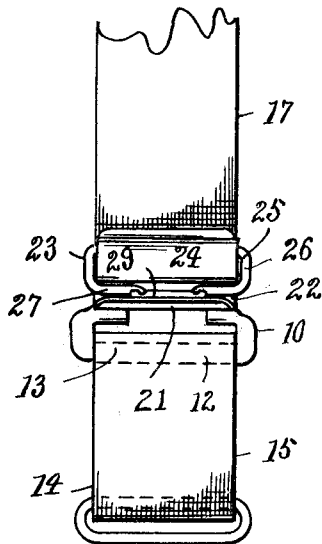
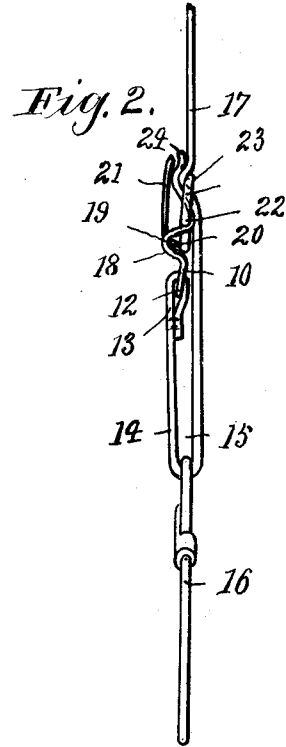
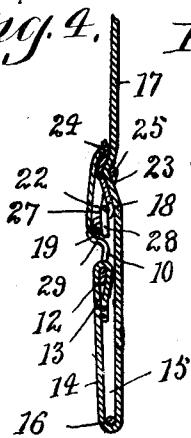
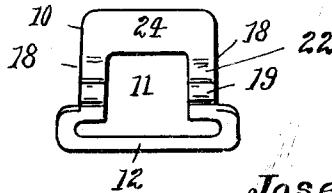
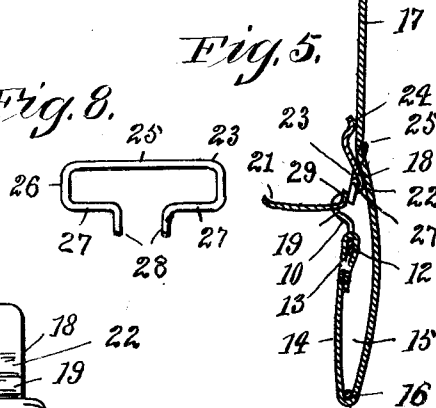


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1,136,610.

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WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. PILKINGTON, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

SUSPENDER-BUCKLE.

1,136,610.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 20, 1915.

Application filed October 9, 1914. Serial No. 865,783.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. PILKINGTON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to suspender buckles and is also adapted to be employed upon flat webbing when used for hose supporters and other purposes.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved form of suspender buckle which has no teeth to mar or cut the webbing and besides has very little exposed metal upon the back of the webbing to contact with the body of the wearer thus constituting in effect a rustless buckle; to design the buckle to include the above features in a simple and practical way so as to permit of the same being made of sheet metal and wire combined and with the aid of automatic machinery.

With these and other objects in view the invention resides and consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims may be resorted to without departure from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Similar characters of reference denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and upon which,

Figure 1 shows a front elevation of my improved form of buckle as the same would appear when attached to a piece of webbing, the operating lever being in a closed or clamped position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the buckle and attached webbing shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a further front view of my improved buckle attached to a piece of webbing, but the operating lever being in a changed and open position. Fig. 4 is a central vertical longitudinal section through the buckle and webbing as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a similar central

vertical sectional view and with operating lever indicated in an open position. Fig. 6 is a disconnected plan view of the main frame of the buckle. Fig. 7 is a detached rear view of the operating lever of the buckle and Fig. 8 is a disconnected plan view of the wire clamping member which is operated by the operating lever to clamp the webbing.

As before suggested my present form of buckle includes two sheet metal members and a wire member. One of the sheet metal members forms the main frame or body of the buckle, while the other represents the operating member which is pivotally connected to the frame member. This operating member serves to operate not only against the webbing, but against the clamping member which is pivotally connected to the frame member in a way to engage and clamp the webbing between it and the back of the said frame-member.

Referring in detail to the characters of reference marked upon the drawings 10 indicates the frame member and which is clearly shown in Fig. 6. This member as will be noted includes a large central opening 11 therethrough and is further cut and shaped to produce a horizontal bar 12 to which the attached end 13 of the webbing 14 is secured. In this connection it will be further noted that the webbing as attached is returned upward in the rear to form a loop 15 and in which may be hung a wire loop 16 that obviously represents a part of a clamping device for a supporter. The upwardly disposed running portion 17 of the webbing is threaded through the back of the buckle and clamped as will later be more fully described.

The side portions 18 of the frame member are stamped backward and forward to form alined pockets 19 upon the under side to accommodate the pintles 20 of the operating member 21 and further to form similar alined pockets 22 upon the front side in which the before mentioned clamping member 23 is pivotally mounted. The upwardly disposed back 24 of the frame is concaved slightly upon its under side, see Figs. 4 and 5, to better accommodate the webbing and clamping bar 25 of the clamping member 23.

As will be noted the wire clamping member shown in detail in Fig. 8 and also in each of the assembled views includes a hori-

zontal top clamping bar 25 connecting side or end portions 26 and alined pivotal bars 27 which as will be noted are seated in the before mentioned pockets 22 of the frame member. The end portions 28 of the wire clamping member are disposed out from the pivotal portions 27 and in an opposite direction from position of the clamping bar and in the assemblment of the buckle are arranged in the path of operation of the short arm 29 of the operating lever. It will thus be seen that when the lever 21 is turned from an outwardly-disposed position as shown in Fig. 5 to a closed or clamped position as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 the said short arm of the operating lever will bear upon the free ends 28 of the clamping member and in a way to force the said arms back and rock the clamping member upon its alined bars 27 and within the sockets 22 so that the horizontal clamping bar 25 of the said clamping member will be thrown forward and against the running portion of the webbing so as to firmly clamp the same between said bar of the clamping member and the concaved back portion of the frame-member.

This form of buckle is readily adapted for various thicknesses of webbing since the wire clamping member is susceptible of yielding to a considerable extent and will thus form a reliable clamp on most any thickness of webbing which may be placed thereunder. It will also be noted that when attached to a webbing and threaded in the manner indicated the back of the buckle is all covered by the webbing with the exception of the horizontal clamping bar of the clamping member and this in turn is embedded so to speak in the webbing to such an extent that it would scarcely come into contact with the body of the wearer. This feature of the wire being embedded in the webbing is made possible and practical as will be obviously apparent from the reason that the back as before stated is concaved to form a transverse pocket to accommodate the webbing and clamping bar.

Having thus described my invention what

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A suspender buckle, comprising a frame member including a lower bar, alined sockets and a back, a loop like clamping-member including alined pivotal bars pivotally mounted in some of the sockets of the frame, a clamping-bar to clamp the webbing against the back projecting portions between the said pivotal bars, an operating lever also pivotally mounted in other of the sockets of the frame and including a short arm to engage the projecting end of the clamping-member and a long arm forming a finger piece for the operation of the buckle.

2. A suspender buckle, comprising a sheet metal frame member including a lower bar for the attachment of a piece of webbing and alined sockets, a wire clamping-member pivotally mounted in some of the sockets of the frame and including pivotal bars, a clamping-bar and a projecting portion upon the inside of the pivotal bars, an operating lever pivotally mounted in the sockets of the frame and including a short arm to engage the projecting end of the clamping-member and a long arm forming a finger piece for the operation of the buckle.

3. A suspender buckle, comprising a frame member including a lower bar for the attachment of a piece of webbing and alined sockets and a concave back, a wire clamping-member including pivotal bars mounted in the sockets of the frame and a clamping-bar to clamp the webbing in the concave of the back, an operating lever also pivotally connected to the frame and including a short arm to engage the clamping-member and a long arm forming a finger piece for the operation of the buckle.

Signed at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, this 7th day of October, A. D., 1914.

JOSEPH H. PILKINGTON.

Witnesses:

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A. MAUDE CARY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."