(No Model.)

F. E. RANDALL.

BUCKLE.

No. 342,537. Patented May 25, 1886.

Fig: 1.

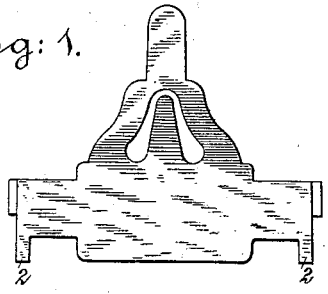


Fig: 2.

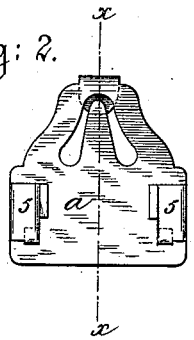


Fig: 3.

Fig: 4.

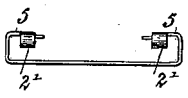


Fig: 5

Fig: 6

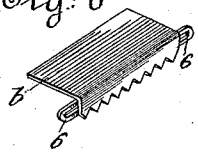


Fig: 7.

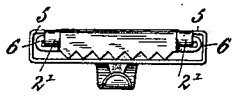
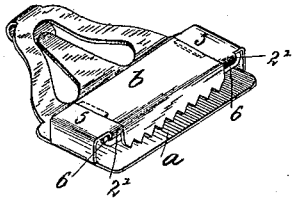


Fig: 8.



Witnesses;
John A. Kenne.
A. D. Harrison.

Inventor,
F. E. Randall
Per; Wright Brown Quinby
& his Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK E. RANDALL, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,537, dated May 25, 1886.

Application filed March 17, 1886. Serial No. 195,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK E. RANDALL, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lever-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lever-buckles of that class generally used for suspenders; and it consists of a plate or frame provided with a hook to receive the ring to which the diverging button-straps of the suspenders are attached, and a lever pivoted to said frame and serrated at one edge to engage the webbing of the suspenders.

The invention has for its object to improve the construction of buckles of this class with respect to smoothness of exterior and absence of projecting edges or angles, and to this end it consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a view of the flat plate composing the frame before the operation of bending it into its final shape. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the completed frame. Fig. 3 represents a section on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig 4 represents an edge view of the frame. Fig. 5 represents a view of the lever before it is bent or formed. Fig. 6 represents a perspective view of the lever after it is formed. Fig. 7 represents an edge view, and Fig. 8 a perspective view of the completed buckle.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents the frame of the buckle, and *b* represents the lever thereof, said parts being constructed as usual with respect to their operative relation to each other. The blank or plate from which the frame is made (shown in Fig. 1) is provided with two projections or ears, 2 2, which, after the plate is bent to form the inwardly-projecting ears or flanges 5 5, to which the lever *b* is usually pivoted, are bent under said ears to form eyes 2′ 2′, which are entirely under the flanges 5 5, and at the ends of said flanges, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The blank or plate from which the lever is made (seen in Fig. 5) is provided at its ends with slotted ears 6 6, which, when said plate is bent to form the lever, are on the grasping arm or portion of the lever, and are slightly set back from the plane of said grasping-arm, as shown in Fig. 6.

The lever and frame are pivotally connected by passing the eyes 2′ 2′ of the frame through the slotted ears 6 6 of the lever, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, simple and durable hinges or joints being thus provided, which are almost entirely concealed by the flanges 5 5. The eyes 2′ 2′ are bent entirely under the ends of the flanges 5 5, so that said flanges present smooth uninterrupted outer surfaces, and therefore the buckle presents a neater appearance than would be the case if the flanges were partly cut away to form the hinges or joints. The smoothness of the exposed surfaces of the flanges 5 5 prevents any liability of their catching or tearing the clothing, as will be readily seen.

The ears 6 6 are slightly offset backwardly from the portion of the lever on which they are formed, as above described, so that in the completed buckle the outer surface of the grasping portion of the lever is flush with the ends of the flanges 5, on which the eyes 2′ are formed, so that there are no projecting edges or angles either on the flanges 5 5 or on the lever to tear and injure the clothing.

I claim—

In a lever-buckle, the frame having the inwardly-bent flanges 5 5, substantially parallel with the flat portion or plate of the frame, and the projections or ears formed on the ends of said flanges and bent under the same to form eyes 2′ 2′ between said flanges and the flat main portion of the frame, combined with the lever located between said flanges, and provided with slotted ears 6 6, projecting from the ends of the grasping arm or portion of said lever, and having slots which receive the eyes 2′ 2′, said slotted ears being slightly set back from the plane of the grasping-arm of the buckle, so that when said ears are engaged with the eyes 2′ 2′ the ears are entirely under the flanges 5 5, and the grasping-arm of the lever is in line with the ends of the flanges 5 5 on which said eyes are formed, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 9th day of March, 1886.

FREDERICK E. RANDALL.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
H. C. WILLEY.