July 21, 1942. J. RASP 2,290,573

BUCKLE

Filed Jan. 22, 1942

Fig. 1.

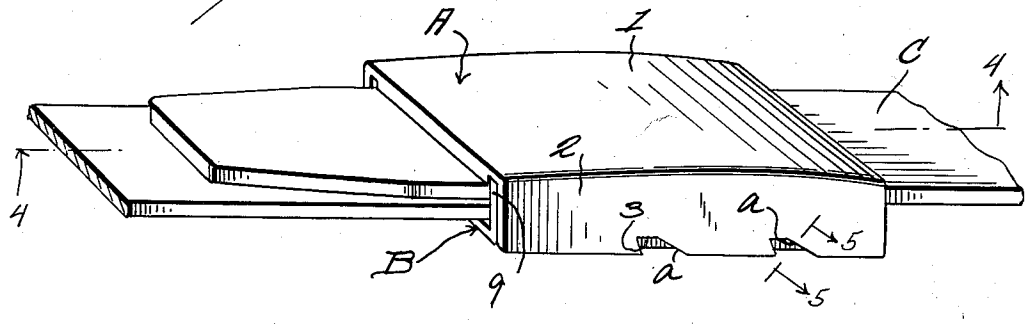


Fig. 2.

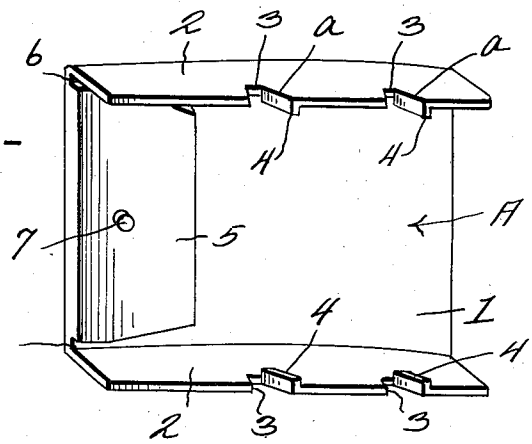


Fig. 3.

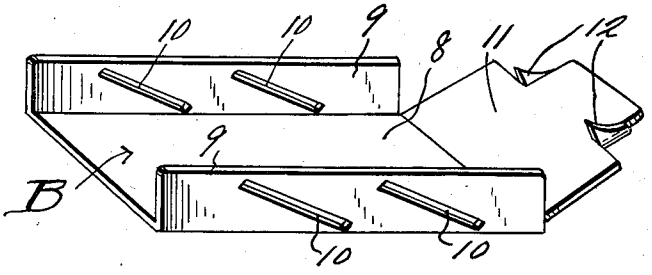


Fig. 4.

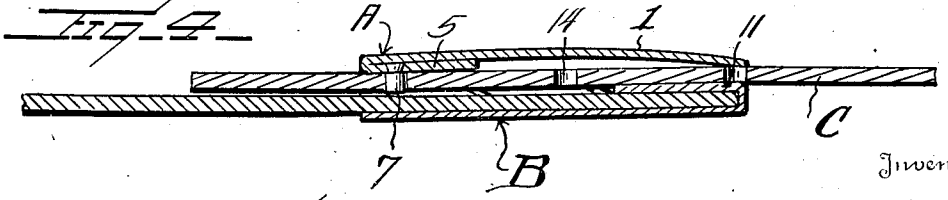
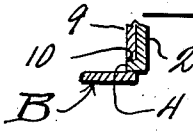


Fig. 5.



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BUCKLE

John Rasp, Cleveland, Ohio

Application January 22, 1942, Serial No. 427,825

4 Claims. (Cl. 24—171)

This invention relates to a buckle, and has relation more particularly to a device of this kind especially designed and adapted for use in connection with a body belt.

The invention has for a primary object to provide a buckle of this kind which operates in a manner whereby the greater the pull thereon the tighter the gripping action.

The invention also has for an object to provide a buckle comprising two superimposed members having endwise sliding movement one with respect to the other, an end portion of a belt being held by one of the members and the opposite end portion of the belt threading between the members, endwise movement of the members in one direction effectually clamping the free end portion of the belt.

The invention consists in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts of my improved buckle whereby certain important advantages are attained, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order that my invention may be the better understood, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a buckle constructed in accordance with an embodiment of my invention and in applied position, the coacting portions of the belt being shown in fragment;

Figure 2 is a view in perspective looking at the inner face of one of the members of the buckle unapplied;

Figure 3 is a view in perspective of the second member of the buckle unapplied;

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 1; and

Figure 5 is a detailed sectional view taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

As herein disclosed, the buckle comprises two members A and B, the member A constituting an outer member and the member B being an inner member. The member A is formed of sheet material of requisite gauge and strength and embodies a body member or plate 1 of desired dimensions and herein disclosed as rectangular in form. This plate 1 is also preferably disposed lengthwise on an outward curvature, as is clearly illustrated in Figure 4. The side or longitudinal margins of this body or plate 1 are defined by the inwardly disposed flanges 2 provided in their longitudinal free margins with the spaced notches 3. In the present embodiment of my invention each of the flanges 2 is provided with two notches and, as illustrated in Figure 2 of the drawing, it is to be pointed out that the notches 3 of one flange 2 are substantially transversely aligned with the corresponding notches 3 in the second flange. The rear edges *a* of the notches 3 are rearwardly and outwardly inclined on a predetermined angle with respect to the longitudinal axes of the flanges 2 and these inclined rear edges *a* are defined by the inwardly disposed lips 4 substantially at right angles to the flanges 2. Each of these lips 4 is also coextensive in length with the associated edge *a*.

The forward end of the body or plate 1 has integral therewith an elongated tongue 5 which, as is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, is returned to underlie and have close contact with the inner surface of the body or plate 1. It is also to be noted that the tongue 5 throughout its length is of a width less than the width of the body or plate 1 whereby the side edges of the tongue 5 coact with the flanges 2 to provide the open grooves 6. The tongue 5, at its transverse center and at a preferred point intermediate its ends, has rigidly secured thereto an outstanding lug 7.

The second or inner member B is also preferably formed of sheet metal of desired gauge and strength and includes a body portion or plate 8 of a form and of dimensions substantially the same as that of the body member or plate 1 of the member A. The side or longitudinal margins of the body or plate 8 are defined by the flanges 9 extending from one end thereof to the other, and which flanges 9 are of substantially the same dimensions as the flanges 2 hereinbefore referred to.

These flanges 9 are provided at required spaced points thereon with downwardly and rearwardly inclined slots 10 disposed on substantially the same angle as the lips 4. The rear end portion of the body or plate 8 of the member B has formed therewith a tongue 11 which is adapted to be folded back over the inner face of the body or plate 8 to effectively hold to the member B the inserted end portion of a belt C. The outer portion of this tongue 11 is reduced transversely in diameter from opposite sides and this outer or reduced portion of the tongue has its side margins provided with the penetrating prongs 12 which pierce the inserted end portion of the belt C within the member B after the tongue 11 has been folded over said end portion of the belt. These prongs, together with the tongue 11, pro-

vide an effective anchorage for the belt C to the member B.

After the belt C has been properly anchored to the member B the member A is superimposed upon the member B, and during which operation the flanges 2 are spread outwardly sufficiently to allow this initial assembly. After the placing of the member A upon the member B the flanges 2 are forced inwardly to engage the lips 4 within the slots 10. As is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, each of the slots 10 is of a length materially greater than that of the lip 4 therein so that the assembled members A and B have limited endwise movement one with respect ot the other. It is also to be noted that when the members A and B are assembled, the forward end portions of the flanges 9 of the member B will be received within the groove 6 of the member A.

Upon movement of the member A inwardly with respect to the member B the lips 4 will ride up the slots 10 and will move the member A away from the member B a distance sufficient to allow the insertion between the members A and B of the free end portion of the belt C, and the lug 7 will have close contact with said free end portion of the belt C and preferably by engaging within a required opening 14 as generally provided in dress belts. After proper adjustment of the belt, return movement of the member A will cause the same to move toward the free end portion of the belt C and tightly clamp the belt C in required adjustment.

It is also believed to be obvious that the greater the strain imposed upon the belt C at either side of the buckle, the clamping or holding action of the buckle will be correspondingly increased.

From the foregoing description it is thought to be obvious that a buckle constructed in accordance with my invention is particularly well adapted for use by reason of the convenience and facility with which it may be assembled and operated.

I claim:

1. A buckle comprising two members in superimposed relation and having rectilinear movement one with respect to the other, said members being provided at their sides with inwardly disposed flanges, the flanges of one member overlying the flanges of the other member, the flanges of one of the members being provided with diagonally disposed slots, the flanges of the second member having parts engaging within said slots whereby the members move one away from the other upon relative sliding movement of the members and vice versa, and a tongue extending from the end of one of the members to be folded back over said member and over an end portion of a belt or the like inserted between the members to anchor said belt or the like to the member.

2. A buckle comprising two members in superimposed relation and having rectilinear movement one with respect to the other, said members being provided at their sides with inwardly disposed flanges, the flanges of one member overlying the flanges of the other member, the flanges of one of the members being provided with diagonally disposed slots, the flanges of the second member having parts engaging within said slots whereby the members move one away from the other upon relative sliding movement of the members and vice versa, a tongue extending from the end of one of the members to be folded back over said member and over an end portion of a belt or the like inserted between the members to anchor said belt or the like to the member, and prongs carried by said tongue to penetrate the inserted end portion of the belt or the like.

3. A buckle comprising two members in superimposed relation and having rectilinear movement one with respect to the other, said members being provided at their sides with inwardly disposed flanges, the flanges of one member overlying the flanges of the other member, the flanges of one of the members being provided with diagonally disposed slots, the flanges of the second member having parts engaging within said slots whereby the members move one away from the other upon relative sliding movement of the members and vice versa, and a reverted tongue carried by an end portion of one of the members and overlying the inner face of said member, said tongue having its ends spaced from the flanges of the member to provide grooves to receive the flanges of the second member.

4. A buckle comprising two members in superimposed relation and having rectilinear movement one with respect to the other, said members being provided at their sides with inwardly disposed flanges, the flanges of one member overlying the flanges of the other member, the flanges of one of the members being provided with diagonally disposed slots, the flanges of the second member having parts engaging within said slots whereby the members move one away from the other upon relative sliding movement of the members and vice versa, a reverted tongue carried by an end portion of one of the members and overlying the inner face of said member, said tongue having its ends spaced from the flanges of the member to provide grooves to receive the flanges of the second member, and an outstanding holding lug carried by said reverted tongue.

JOHN RASP.