Jan. 10, 1939. W. HONEGGER 2,143,126

BUCKLE

Filed July 17, 1936

Fig. 1

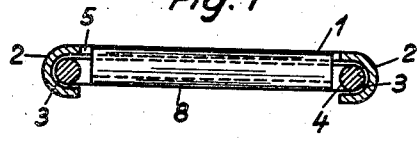


Fig. 2

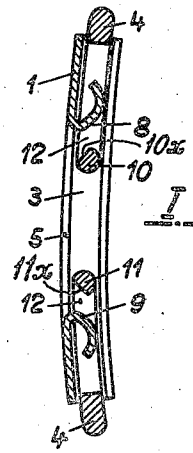


Fig. 5

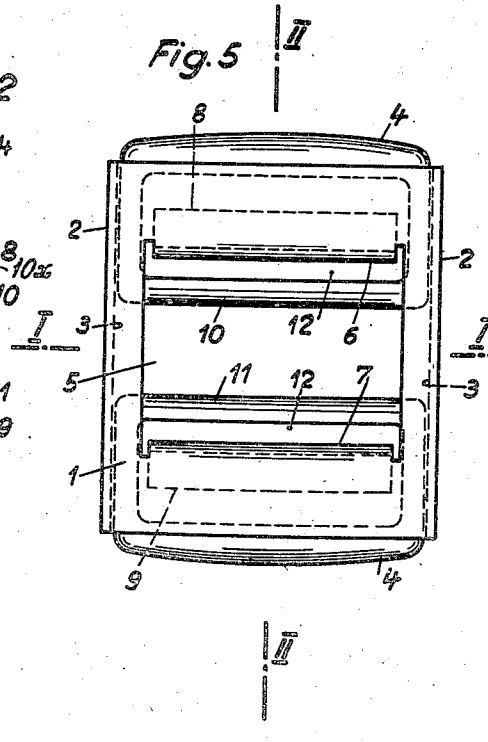


Fig. 4

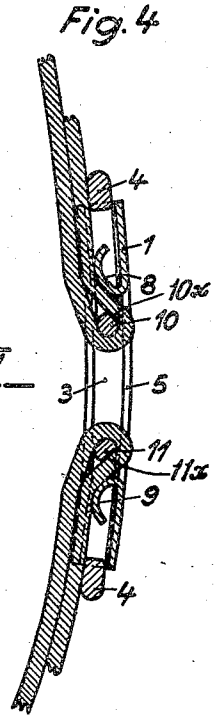
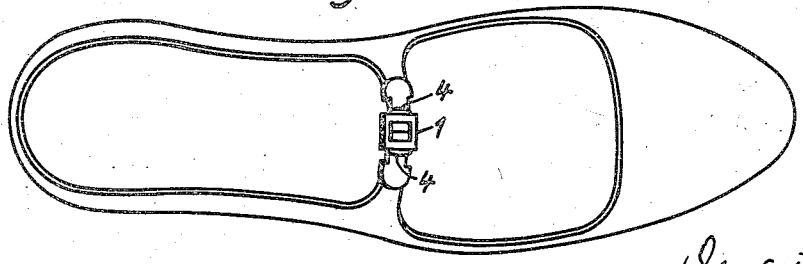


Fig. 3



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2,143,126

BUCKLE

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Application July 17, 1936, Serial No. 91,227
In Switzerland July 25, 1935

1 Claim. (Cl. 24—194)

This invention relates to buckles and more especially to a buckle known as a cast-off buckle. The new buckle is particularly adapted for use as a shoe-strap buckle but may be used as a belt buckle or for all the purposes to which a buckle may be applied.

The main object of the invention is to provide an improved buckle constructed in such a manner that the greater the stress on the strap or belt the more tightly will the ends of the strap or belt be gripped by the buckle.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved and simplified buckle wherein all the parts may be of stamped sheet metal; each part being strong and stiff and not easily to be deformed, the movable parts having a good guidance in the body of the buckle.

A still further object consists in the provision of a buckle which will not damage the texture of the soft leather, of the fabric and so on to which it is attached.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a section on the line I—I of Fig. 5.

Fig. 2 is a section on the line II—II of Fig. 5.

Fig. 3 shows the buckle applied to a shoe.

Fig. 4 shows the buckle in section with the straps inserted.

Fig. 5 shows a plan view of the buckle.

The body of the new buckle is essentially of rectangular shape and may also be provided with ornamentations (not shown) as will be suitable for the use to which the buckle is to be applied.

The body 1 is for instance formed from a piece of sheet metal. Two opposite outer edges are turned rearwardly and then toward each other to form angle flanges 2 and to provide grooves 3 for two rectangular frames 4. The said frames 4 are slidably arranged in the said grooves 3. The body 1 is provided with a rectangular opening 5. The opposite edges 6, 7 of said opening 5 are turned rearwardly to form flanges 8, 9 projecting into the path of the frames 4. The members 10, 11 of the two frames 4 run parallel to the said flanges 8, 9, they cooperate in gripping the belt, strap, etc. The opposing faces of the members 10, 11 and of the flanges 8, 9 are suitably shaped to assist in gripping the belt, ribbon etc. The cross-section of said members 10, 11 may be such that a slanting face $10^{\times}$—$11^{\times}$ thereof cooperates with the flange 8 or 9 and performs a wedge-action. A secure grip on the strap is obtained and due to the formation of the said parts a smooth bite is effected between the flanges 8, 9 and the frame-members 10, 11 during engagement which will not damage the texture of the strap. The frames 4 have a very good guidance in the grooves 3. The frames 4 project over the outer edges of the body 1 when in gripping position to facilitate the release of the straps by pressing the frames against each other.

In use each strap is passed from the rear to front of the body through the opening 12, between the parts 8, 10 and 9, 11, respectively. The strap end is then passed from front to rear of the body but on the opposite side of the member. When thus arranged any pull on the strap away from the buckle carries the frames towards the flanges in the direction of such pull so that the strap is tightly gripped between a frame and its respective flange. The greater the stress on the strap the greater will be the clamping effect. The strap is released by pushing the frames away from the flanges.

The buckle may be constructed in such a manner that but one frame 4 is used, the body 1 being firmly connected to the one end of a ribbon, strap, belt etc., the other end only being adjustably inserted in the body.

What I claim is:

A buckle comprising a rigid rectangular body having transverse members and curved-over longitudinal sides, two rectangular frames, the longitudinal sides of said two rectangular frames being slidably arranged in said curved-over longitudinal sides, said frames each having inner and outer transverse members, said inner transverse members of the frames co-acting with the transverse members of said body to grip a strap, characterized in this that the transverse members of said body are turned under the body and lie in the path which the inner transverse members of said frames take when the frames slide outwardly with respect to the body and the outer transverse members of said frames are positioned beyond the ends of said body to an extent sufficient to provide finger pieces which enable the strap to be freed with one hand only by pressure applied to move the frames toward each other, the inner transverse members of said frames being each of generally circular cross-section save for a portion constituting a flat slanting face that is opposed to the turned-under transverse members of the body.

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