

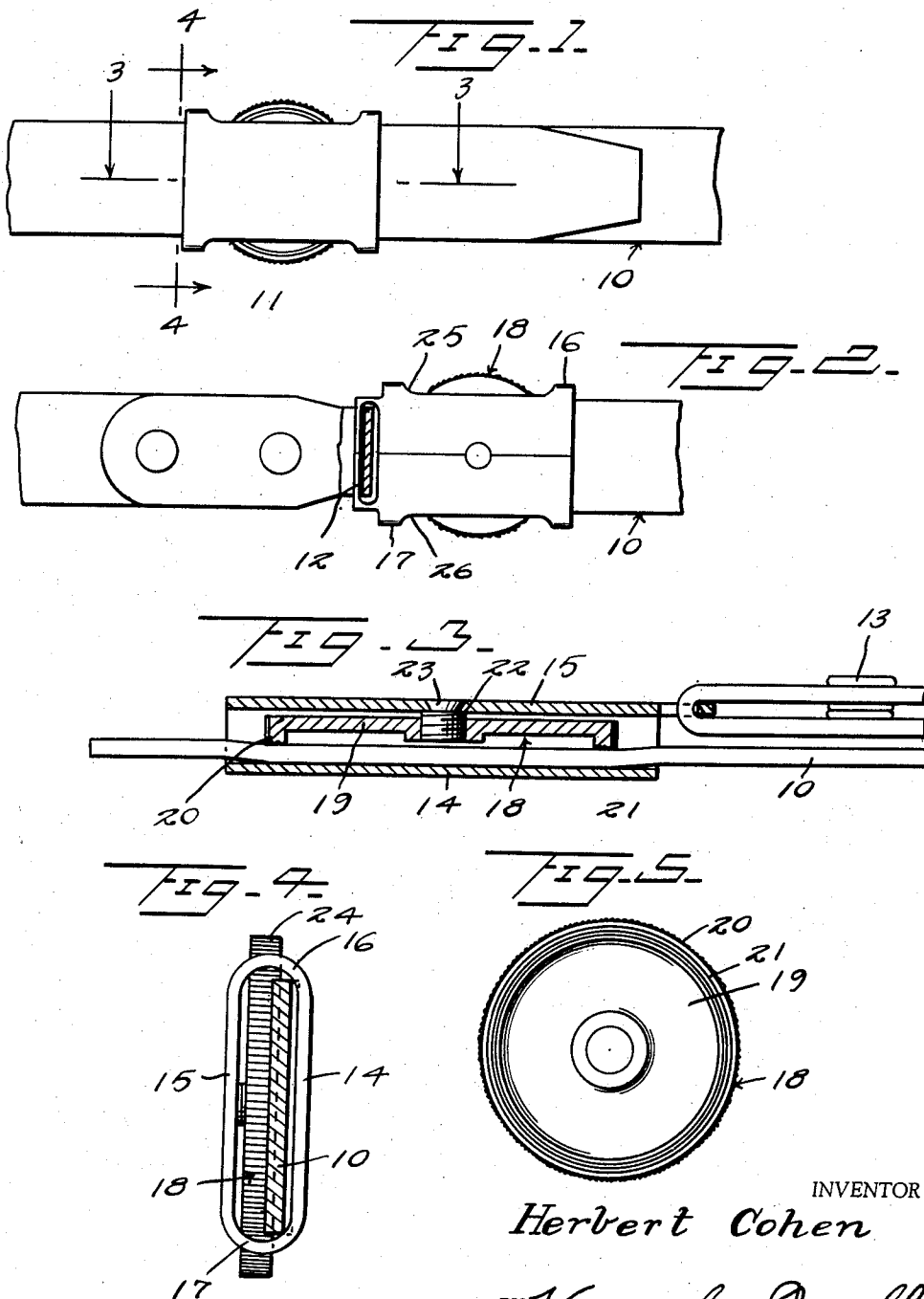
Oct. 14, 1958

H. COHEN

2,855,650

BELT BUCKLE

Filed April 5, 1954



INVENTOR

Herbert Cohen

BY *Kimmel & Crowell*

ATTORNEYS

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2,855,650

BELT BUCKLE

Herbert Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.

Application April 5, 1954, Serial No. 421,075

3 Claims. (Cl. 24-168)

This invention relates to belt buckles.

An object of this invention is to provide a belt buckle whereby the belt may be very finely adjusted and locked in its adjusted position.

Another object of this invention is to provide a belt buckle embodying a tubular housing open at each end and having relatively flat front and rear walls connected together by upper and lower walls. The upper and lower walls are each formed with an elongated opening through which a disc-shaped pressure wheel partially projects. The pressure wheel is threaded onto a stud carried by one of said flat walls so that partial unthreading of said wheel from said stud will press said wheel against a belt which is extended into said housing.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists in the arrangement, combination and details of construction disclosed in the drawings and specification, and then more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a detailed front elevation of a belt buckle constructed according to an embodiment of this invention.

Figure 2 is a detailed rear elevation of the buckle.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4-4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a detailed interelevation of the movable belt clamping member.

Referring to the drawing the numeral 10 designates generally a belt member and the numeral 11 designates generally a buckle which is secured to one end of the belt 11 by reverting one end of the belt as shown in Figures 2 and 3 through a loop 12 and securing the reverted end of the belt by means of a snap fastener 13. The buckle 11 is formed of a tubular housing having a relatively flat front wall 14, a relatively flat rear wall 15 and upper and lower connecting walls 16 and 17. A belt clamping member generally indicated at 18 is disposed within the housing and is constructed in the form of a disc 19 having an annular flange 20 which is formed with a plurality of annular ribs 21 on the innerface thereof confronting the adjacent face of the belt 10. The disc 19 is threaded onto a stud 22 which is fixed as at 23 to the rear wall 15 so that turning of the clamping member 18 in one direction such as toward the front wall 14 will move the clamping member 18 to clamping position with the ribs 21 biting into the belt 10. The peripheral surface of the disc 19 and the flange 20 is formed with serrations 24 so that the clamping member 18 may be readily turned. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the top wall 16 is formed with an elongated cutout 25 through which the clamping member 18 projects and the bottom wall 17 is formed with a similar cutout 26 through which the clamping member 18 loosely projects.

In the use and operation of this buckle the clamping member or wheel 18 is initially turned to move the wheel toward the rear wall 15. The end of belt 10 may then

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be passed lengthwise through the buckle 11 and the buckle may then be tightly secured by turning clamping member 18 to move this member toward the belt 10. Turning of the clamping member 18 toward the belt 10 will unthread the wheel or clamping member from stud 22 and the ribs 21 will bite into the adjacent inner face of the belt 10. This buckle structure will provide a means whereby the belt will be tightly secured without punching holes therein and without injuring the material forming the belt.

Although shown as a disc, the clamping member 18 does not necessarily have to be completely circular in form, it being essential merely to provide an element which on rotation from one portion of the buckle serving as a fixed abutment, will press against the belt and clamp the same against another portion of the buckle which serves as a second fixed abutment.

What is claimed is:

1. A belt buckle comprising a tubular member formed of relatively flat front and rear walls, and upper and lower walls connecting said front and rear walls together, said upper and lower walls each having an elongated opening, a threaded stud fixed to one of said flat walls, a disc-shaped wheel threaded on said stud having opposed portions thereof projecting through said openings, annular ribs carried by said wheel confronting the other of said flat walls and adapted upon rotation of said wheel in one direction and the resulting bodily movement of said wheel toward the other of said flat walls to bite into a belt inserted through said housing between said wheel and the other of said flat walls, and peripheral serrations carried by said wheel.

2. A belt buckle comprising an elongated substantially hollow rectangular body having a pair of opposed open ends, said body having oppositely disposed front and rear walls and oppositely disposed top and bottom walls, said top and bottom walls having an elongated longitudinally extending slot formed therein, said rear wall having a centrally disposed threaded stud mounted thereon and extending in said body, a pressure disc disposed within said body, said pressure disc having a peripheral flange formed thereon having serrations on the free end thereof, said flange projecting toward said front wall, and said pressure disc having a centrally located internally threaded aperture for threaded engagement with said stud whereby said disc is bodily moved toward and away from said front and rear walls upon said rotation of said disc.

3. A belt buckle comprising a pair of spaced parallel substantially flat walls, a second pair of walls extending between and connecting the longitudinal edges of said first pair of walls, said second pair of walls each having an elongated opening extending therethrough, means on one end of one of said first pair of walls for attaching a belt thereto, a threaded stud secured to one of said first pair of walls centrally thereof and extending toward the other of said first pair of walls, and a clamping disc threadedly engaged over said threaded stud and having opposed peripheral portions thereof extending through said openings, said clamping disc upon rotation on said threaded stud moving bodily in clamping relation toward the other of said first pair of walls.

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