May 15, 1923. 1,455,545

E. MONAHAN

BELT BUCKLE

Filed July 22, 1922

Fig. 1.

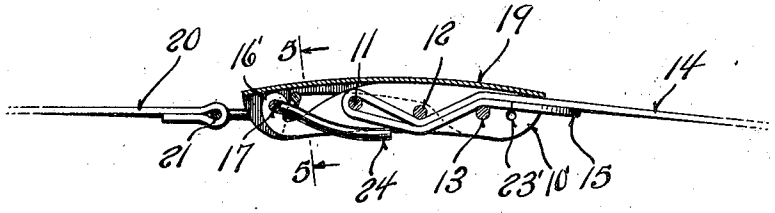


Fig. 2.

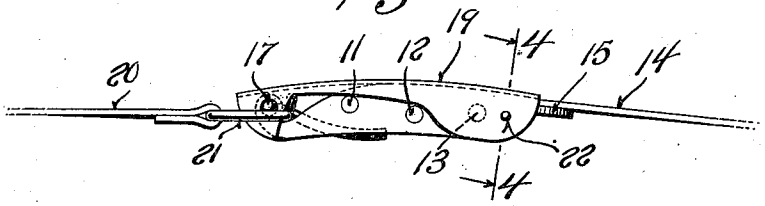


Fig. 3.

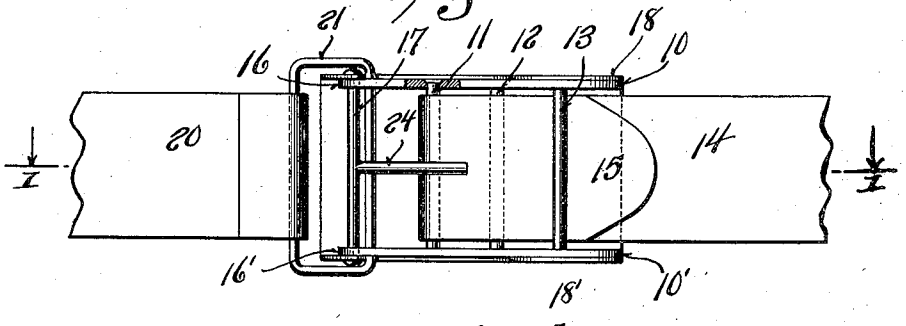


Fig. 4.

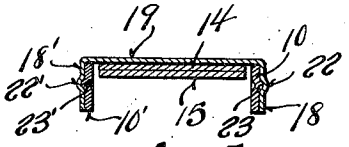
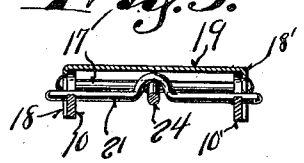


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST MONAHAN, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

BELT BUCKLE.

Application filed July 22, 1922. Serial No. 576,700.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST MONAHAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt Buckles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The invention relates to buckles for belts. It comprises a pair of side members, three pins extending therebetween affording a means of adjustably retaining one end of the belt, a plate rotatable on a pivot and provided with an arm adapted to cooperate with a loop on one end of the belt to maintain the belt in flat closed position, and an arm rigid with the pivot for holding the belt in proper position.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of means permitting nicety of adjustment of one end of the belt and the retention of this end securely in adjusted position. This permits the belt to be removed and again fastened in securing position without any alteration being made in the length. Thus to make the belt operative, it is merely necessary to insert a loop in the buckle. No further adjustment is necessary.

The retaining and adjusting means for one end of the belt does not necessitate the provision of holes in the ends of the belt and a greater nicety of adjustment is attainable than that resulting from a structure wherein space holes are the adjusting means. Any degree of adjustment is attainable.

An object of the invention is the provision of such structure as will lie perfectly flat, the buckle being shallow, neither end of the belt being visible nor hanging loose in an unsightly manner.

An object is the provision of means for retaining the front plate securely, despite tension and adverse conditions of wear.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, my invention resides in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts substantially as hereinafter described and more particularly defined by the appended claim, it being understood that such changes in the precise embodiment of the herein disclosed invention may be made as come within the scope of the claim.

In the accompanying drawing, I have illustrated one complete example of the physical embodiment of the present invention constructed according to the best mode I have so far devised for the practical application of the principles thereof, and in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view through the belt in operative position, taken on the line 1—1 of Figure 3.

Figure 2 is a plan view.

Figure 3 is a rear inside elevation.

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

The buckle comprises a pair of spaced similar side pieces 10—10′ secured together by parallel pins 11, 12, and 13, which terminate in the side pieces. Pin 12 is inward with respect to a straight line connecting pins 11 and 13, one end of belt 14 being adapted to be securely retained by the pins. In retained position the belt extends over pin 13, is laterally deflected inwardly over pin 12, is again directed outwardly and again inwardly over pin 11, from which it stretches inwardly of pin 12, contacting with the portion already in contact with pin 12. Its end is in contact with pin 13.

It will be apparent that tensioning belt 14 develops friction on the two portions of the end of the belt adjacent pin 13 and friction adjacent pin 12. The friction is such as to retain the belt securely in adjusted position. The end of the belt is formed into a taper 15, which is concealed behind the outer stretch. The side pieces 10—10′ are cut away to form a pair of goose necks 16—16′ outwardly directed and rigid with a pivot 17 on the ends of which flanges 18—18′ of curved plate 19 are rotatable.

The end 20 of the belt is folded to form an eye retaining a loop 21. In affixing the loop to the buckle, plate 19 is extended therethrough and the loop is brought into engagement with the necks 16—16′. The flanges 18—18′ are inwardly extended adjacent pin 17 and are adapted to be acted on by loop 21 to maintain the plate 19 in flat closed position. In other words, the tension on loop 21 is such as to cause the loop contacting with the arm inwardly of pin 17 to maintain the plate 19 closed.

To further secure the plate in closed position, deformations 22—22′ in flanges 18—18′ are provided, adapted to receive outwardly struck projections 23—23′ on side pieces

10—10′. The retaining means are such, therefore, as to securely maintain plate 19 in closed position.

It is apparent that in using the device, one end of the belt is brought to a proper adjustment on pins 11, 12, and 13, and subsequently the securing of the belt necessitates merely the insertion of plate 19 through loop 21, and its movement to closed position. Hence for each operation of securing the buckle, there need be no special adjustment of the belt. As there is no need for adjustment, the securing is conveniently accomplished.

An arm 24 is rigid with pin 17 and extends therefrom to a point directly under the center of the plate 19. The length of the arm may be varied. It is adapted to cooperate with a loop or button on the trousers to prevent upward displacement of the buckle.

As plate 19 extends over pins 11—12 and 13, and the buckle is flat, the appearance of the device is quite pleasing. The projections on the side pieces and the indentations on the flanges of the buckle cooperate with the loop 21 to maintain the buckle secure in operative position. The shape of goose necks 16—16′ is such that indentations 24 are produced adjacent pivot 17. These indentations receive the loop 21 and tend to prevent outward movement thereof.

To permit outward movement of plate 19, it would therefore be necessary that loop 21 be moved to the right, looking at Figure 1. This motion is, of course, contrary to the tendency of the belt resulting from the tension thereof. It is apparent therefore that the tension of the belt acts to maintain the plate 19 in closed position.

I claim:—

In a device of the class described, the combination of a pair of side members, means thereon for retaining the end of a belt, a pivot connecting said members, a plate, flanges on said plate rotatable on said pivot, said flanges extending inwardly of said pivot, a loop secured to the other end of said belt, said side pieces having indentations therein adjacent said pivot to receive said loop and prevent outward movement thereof, said loop operating in said indentations to prevent movement of said flanges, whereby said plate is maintained in closed position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

ERNEST MONAHAN.