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TWO-PIECE BUCKLE

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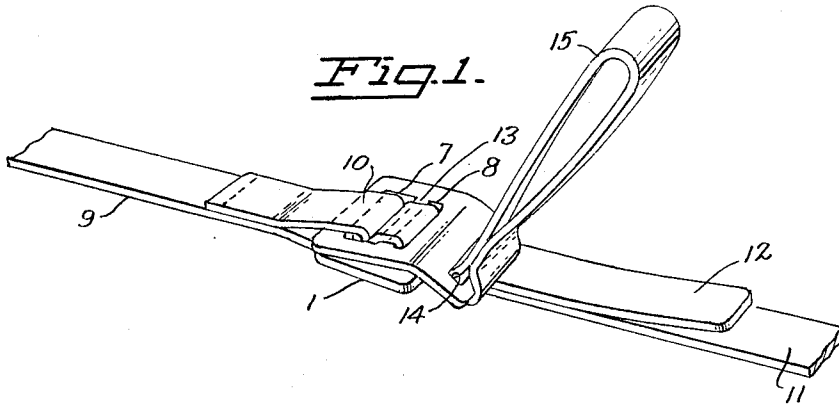
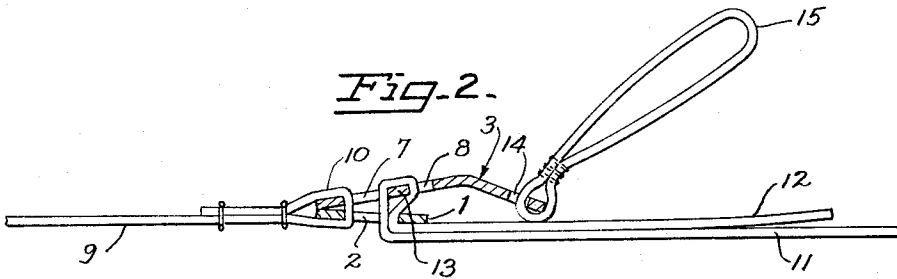


Fig. 3.

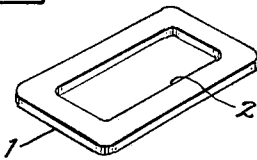
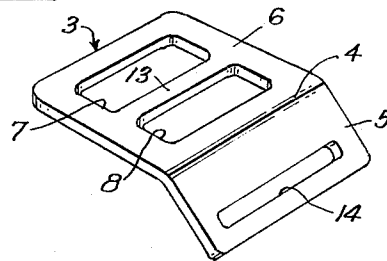


Fig. 4.



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TWO-PIECE BUCKLE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 24—193)

This invention relates to a two-piece buckle.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a connector for webs which can be easily attached to the webs and which is simple in construction yet positive in operation and gripping the respective web in adjusted position, and wherein the buckle consists of two flat pieces separate but hingedly held together by the web.

I am aware that some changes may be made in the general arrangements and combinations of the several devices and parts, as well as in the details of the construction thereof without departing from the scope of the present invention as set forth in the following specification, and as defined in the following claim; hence I do not limit my invention to the exact arrangements and combinations of the said device and parts as described in the said specification, nor do I confine myself to the exact details of the construction of the said parts as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will be made manifest in the following detailed description, reference is had to the accompanying drawings for the illustrative embodiment of the invention, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the two-piece buckle in web-connecting position.

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the same.

FIG. 3 is a perspective detailed view of the smaller plate forming the buckle.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the larger plate of the buckle.

The two-piece buckle herein includes a substantially rectangular flat plate 1 which has in it a correspondingly generally rectangular hole 2.

The other piece of the buckle is also a flat plate 3 which is bent on a transverse corner 4. A flange 5, bent from said corner 4, is shorter than the apertured portion 6 of the plate 3. The included angle at the corner 4 is about 125 degrees. The apertured portion 6 of the flat plate 3 has two generally rectangular parallel apertures 7 and 8, which are also parallel with the corner 4.

The above described two individual plates are used together for connecting webs, or belts or the like. For instance, one end of a belt or of a web 9 has a loop 10 formed at its end, which loop 10 is threaded through and located in the hole 2 of plate 1 and the aperture 7 of plate 3 of the buckle so that it pivotally holds the two pieces together. When under tension the loop 10 engages the inner edges respectively of the hole 2 and of the aperture 7.

The other end of the belt or another web 11, as the case may be, has its free web end 12 threaded first through the hole 2 of plate 1 and then aperture 7 of plate 3 and then returning through the other aperture 8 of plate 3 and back through the hole 2 again in superimposed relation with the remaining portion of the web 11.

The above arrangement provides a pair of simple flat pieces of stamped metal or plastic, and when pull is exerted on the webs in opposite directions, the looped portion

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of web 11 tends to pull the plate 3 and its flange 5 downwardly against the free end 12 of the web, thereby preventing slippage. It is to be noted that the two plates 1 and 3 are superimposed so that the flange 5 projects beyond the plate 1. Plate 1 is narrower than the flat portion 6 of plate 3 so that the dividing rib 13 on plate 3 is substantially above the adjacent edge of the hole 2 of the plate 1. The bent flange 5 of the flat plate 3 has a slot 14 therethrough parallel with the rectangular apertures 7 and 8. A handle strap 15 is secured in the slot 14 to facilitate manipulation.

In order to tighten the belt the free web end 12 is pulled, which exerts a force on the edge of the bent flange 5 to push it away from the part 1, thereby allowing the pulling of the free web end 12 to tighten the belt. To loosen the belt the flange 5 has to be pulled and held up by means of the strap 15 so as to permit the pulling of the web 11 out of the apertures 7 and 8.

I claim:

A two-piece buckle comprising

(a) a generally rectangular flat plate having an elongated hole for engagement by a loop on an end of a web, and

(b) a separate second flat plate longer than the first piece and having two apertures therein, the edge of one aperture being in general registry with the edge of the hole in said first plate to be engaged by the loop of said web thereby to pivotally connect said plates, the said aperture being narrower than the hole in the first plate,

(c) said second flat plate having a second aperture therein parallel with the first aperture and located beyond the hole of the first plate when the plates are assembled,

(d) a flat transverse dividing rib formed between said apertures and being generally superimposed over the adjacent end of the first plate,

(e) a flange on the end of said second flat plate beyond said second aperture being bent at an obtuse included angle and inclined toward the plane of the first plate when assembled and being shorter than the apertured portion of said second plate whereby the free end of the web threaded through the hole of the first plate and through the first aperture of the second plate and then around said dividing rib and then back through the second aperture of the second plate and then through the hole of the first plate and between the adjacent end of said first plate and said web, exerts, when under load, a resultant force urging said bent flange toward and against the adjacent portion of the free end of the second web.

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