Sept. 23, 1930. J. H. DOMKEE 1,776,493

SLIDE BUCKLE

Filed Feb. 15, 1929

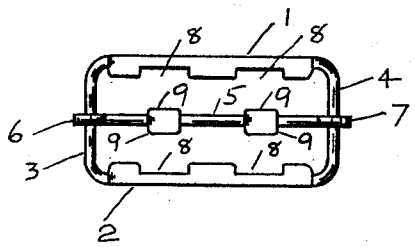


Fig 1

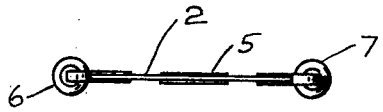


Fig 2

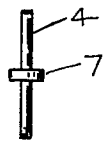


Fig 3

INVENTOR

JOHN H. DOMKEE

by George H. Elwell

ATTY

Patented Sept. 23, 1930 1,776,493

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN H. DOMKEE, OF WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE WIRE NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO., OF WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT

SLIDE BUCKLE

Application filed February 15, 1929. Serial No. 340,248.

The invention relates to that class of buckles known as "slides" and used for adjusting the length of straps, webbing, and the like, without penetrating the material, and especially to such buckles having a relatively sliding intermediate bar, and the objects of the invention are to provide a reversible buckle of the aforesaid type and to provide the upper and lower bars and the sliding intermediate bar with associating projections and indentations extending and lying along the plane of the buckle and capable of gripping a strap crowded into spaced bights laterally extending across the strap threaded into the buckle. With these and other objects in view as may become apparent from the within disclosures the invention consists not only of the particular form herein pointed out and illustrated in the drawing but readily admits of certain modifications within the scope of what hereinafter may be claimed.

The following is the description of an embodiment of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which the Figure 1 is a face view of the buckle; the Figure 2 is a bottom view; and the Figure 3 is an end elevation.

Referring more particularly to the drawing in which similar numbers refer to similar parts, the buckle while illustrated as made of wire may be stamped from sheet metal or made in any other desired manner, but as illustrated the buckle is made from two pieces of wire of which one piece is formed into a rectangular shape with ends secured together by electric welding or other means and thus providing a buckle frame having the upper bar 1, the lower bar 2, and the end bars 3 and 4, and the other piece of wire forming a bar 5 is provided at its extremities with eyes 6 and 7 adapted to surround the end bars 3 and 4, respectively, to permit a relative movement of the bar 5 upon the buckle frame. Both upper and lower bars 1 and 2 are flattened in the plane of the frame substantially throughout their respective lengths, the inner edges of the flattened portions being provided with spaced recesses 8. Spaced portions of the bar 5 are also flattened in the plane of the frame to form spaced projections 9 extending in opposite directions and capable of registering well within the recesses 8 of either of the bars 1 and 2 as the bar is advanced on the frame to one or the other of its two extreme positions. It becomes apparent that the buckle is adapted to receive a strap (not illustrated) in the usual manner and that strain tending to move the bar 5 to either extreme position will cause certain of the projections 9 to bear against the strap threaded within the buckle in the attempt of the projections to enter certain of the recesses 8, thus wedging spaced portions extending laterally across the strap into the recesses where the strap is held by the continued bearing of the projections upon the strap so long as the strain is placed upon the bar 5. While the recesses 8 are illustrated as being provided by the bars 1 and 2, and the projections 9 by the bar 5, yet the provisions for the recesses and the projections may be reversed as between the bars 1 and 2 and the bar 5. The sliding bar 5 operable in the plane of the frame provides a buckle adapted to receive a strap without regard to the relative position of the buckle thereto.

What I claim is:—

1. A slide buckle comprising a rectangular frame, the inner edge of one of the longer portions of the frame having spaced square recesses, and a cross-bar slidably mounted upon the ends of the frame and having spaced square projections within the plane of the frame for engagement within the recesses.

2. A slide buckle comprising a rectangular frame, the inner edges of the longer portions of the frame having spaced square recesses, and a cross-bar slidably mounted upon the end portions of the frame and having spaced square projections extending from the bar in opposite directions within the plane of the frame for engagement within the recesses toward which the bar is advanced.

3. A slide buckle comprising a substantially rectangular buckle frame having parallel upper and lower bars and parallel end bars, the upper and lower bars being flattened substantially throughout their respective lengths and in the plane of the frame, the inner edges of the flattened portions being provided with

spaced square recesses; and a bar slidably mounted upon the end bars and having flattened portions forming spaced square projections extending in opposite directions from the bar in the plane of the frame for engagement within the recesses toward which the bar is advanced.

4. A slide buckle comprising a rectangular frame formed from a single piece of wire, a substantial portion of the upper and lower bars of the frame being flattened in the plane of the frame, the inner edges of the flattened portions being provided with spaced square recesses, and a wire bar slidably mounted upon the end bars of the frame and being provided with flattened portions forming spaced square projections extending in opposite directions in the plane of the frame for engagement within the recesses toward which the bar is advanced.

5. A slide buckle comprising a rectangular frame having upper and lower bars and end bars; a cross-bar slidably mounted upon the end bars; and spaced recesses and spaced projections, the recesses being the counterpart of the projections, for interfitting engagement and provided, one by the inner portions of the upper and lower bars and the other by the sliding bar within the plane of the frame.

6. A slide buckle comprising a rectangular frame having end bars, and upper and lower bars flattened in the plane of the frame; a cross-bar slidably mounted upon the end bars; and spaced recesses and spaced projections, the recesses being the counterpart of the projections, for interfitting engagement and provided, one by the inner edges of the flattened upper and lower bars and the other by the sliding bar within the plane of the frame.

JOHN H. DOMKEE.