Sept. 29, 1931. J. SALISBURY 1,825,016

SLIDE BUCKLE

Filed Nov. 3, 1930

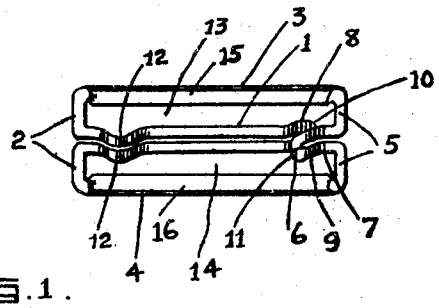


FIG. 1.

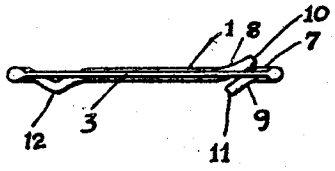


FIG. 2.

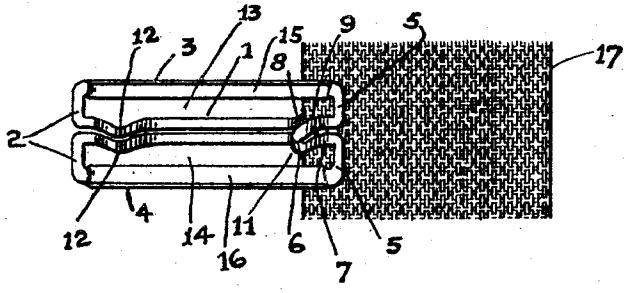


FIG. 3.

INVENTOR

JESSUP SALISBURY

by

George H. Elwell

ATTY

Patented Sept. 29, 1931 1,825,016

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JESSUP SALISBURY, OF HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN BUCKLE COMPANY, OF WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT

SLIDE BUCKLE

Application filed November 3, 1930. Serial No. 492,995.

This invention relates to slide buckles having a substantially fixed intermediate bar structure. It is old in the art to provide a slide buckle frame with side structures providing and supporting intermediate bar sections in longitudinal alignment, one with the other, and having free extremities relatively spaced to permit the insertion of webbing, or the like, therebetween from a plane at an angle to that of the buckle, but the open space between such intermediate bar structures, if sufficiently wide for an easy insertion of the webbing material, reduces the intermediate bar structures to such an extent that its efficiency, to maintain an acute detour of the full width of the webbing thus threaded into the buckle, is greatly decreased. The novelty of this invention partly resides in the bending of one or both of the intermediate bar sections at their free extremities out of the plane of the buckle in order that the webbing held substantially in the plane of the buckle may be inserted into the buckle behind one of the intermediate bar sections while thus held, the webbing thus looped around such intermediate bar section being pulled away from that section to draw the remaining portion of the webbing width behind the other intermediate bar section. If the intermediate bar sections structures are made to vary in length the initial insertion of the webbing behind the longer structure makes it easier to draw the other portion of the webbing width behind the shorter structure. The objects, therefore, of this invention are to provide a one-piece slide buckle easily mountable upon webbing or the like; to provide a slide buckle having an intermediate bar structure extending substantially across the buckle and capable of receiving webbing held substantially in the plane of the buckle and thus marginally inserted therein behind such bar structure; and to provide a slide buckle having intermediate bar sections providing humped projections extending out of the plane of the buckle. With these and other objects in view, the invention consists not only of the particular form of structure herein pointed out and illustrated by the drawings, but also includes such other forms of structure as may hereinafter appear within the scope of the invention as claimed.

The character of the invention may be best understood by the reference to one illustrative device embodying the novel features of the improvement illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which the Figure 1 is an upright elevation of the buckle in perspective; the Figure 2 is a top view thereof; and the Figure 3 is an elevation similar to that of the first figure, but illustrating a portion of webbing in the process of being initially inserted into the buckle.

The device is preferably made of wire, but may be made in any other possible way. As illustrated, a single piece of wire is bent at its middle portion and back upon itself to form the structure of the intermediate bar section 1. Each of the remaining portions is outwardly bent in the plane of the bar section 1 and at substantially right angles thereto to together form the side structure 2. Both wire portions are then bent in parallel relation to the bar section 1 to provide the upper bar 3 and the lower bar 4 of the buckle frame, the wire portions being then bent inwardly to together provide the side structure 5 from which the wire is bent within the buckle frame where their extremities are brought together and welded, as at 6, to provide the intermediate bar section 7 the extremity 9 of which relatively overlaps and is spaced from the extremity 8 of the bar section 1. The overlapping bar extremities 8 and 9 are each bent in opposite directions out of the plane of the buckle frame, the extremity 8 providing a lip 10 extending out of the buckle frame plane, and the extremity 9 providing a projection 11 spaced from the side structure 5 and extending out of the said plane in the opposite direction to that of the lip 10. Similarly spaced from the side structure 2 a humped projection 12 is provided by the bar section 1 and extending out of the said plane the same distance and in the same direction as the projection 11. The upper and lower bars 3 and 4 are provided with

the flattened portions 15 and 16, respectively, in the plane of the buckle frame, the buckle thus formed providing the substantially enclosed and associated loops 13 and 14.

To mount the buckle upon webbing, the webbing illustrated by the portion 17 is held substantially in the plane of the buckle frame and inserted into the buckle sidewise, the marginal portion of the webbing readily entering between the lip 10 and the bar section 7 and sliding behind the intermediate bar section 1 to engage the side structure 2. The portion of the webbing 17, thus engaging around the bar section 1, is then manually picked up and pulled away from the back of the bar section 1 so as to draw therewith the entire width of webbing behind both intermediate bar sections 1 and 7. The webbing above and below the buckle is then pulled taut and the webbing, with each marginal portion thereof engaging a side structure 2 or 5, is fully mounted upon the webbing as if threaded into the buckle from the rear through the loop 14, around the intermediate bar sections 1 and 7, and from the front through the loop 13, the humped projection 12 and the projection 11 increasing the acute detour of the threaded webbing 17, and the inner edges of the flattened portions 15 and 16 of the upper and lower bars 3 and 4, respectively, providing additional bights upon the webbing thus held within the buckle.

I claim:

1. A slide buckle comprising a substantially rectangular frame including side structures each supporting an intermediate bar section, the sections being longitudinally aligned, one with the other, and the free extremities of the sections being bent out of the plane of the buckle and in opposite directions one from the other.

2. A slide buckle comprising a rectangular frame having an upper bar, a lower bar and side structures; and overlapping intermediate bar sections, each bar section being provided by a side structure and both bar sections being longitudinally aligned one with the other, the overlapping extremities of the bar sections being bent out of the plane of the frame in spaced relation and in directions one opposite to the other.

3. A slide buckle comprising a substantially rectangular frame having an upper bar, a lower bar, and side structures; an intermediate bar structure provided and supported by each of the side structures, the intermediate bar structures extending within the frame in longitudinal alignment one with the other; and projections provided by both of the intermediate bar structures, the projections extending in the same direction out of the plane of the buckle frame.

4. A slide buckle comprising a rectangular frame having an upper bar, a lower bar and side structures; overlapping intermediate bar sections longitudinally aligned one with the other, one of the sections extending substantially across the frame and both of the bar sections being provided by the side structures, the overlapping extremities of the bar sections being bent out of the plane of the frame in spaced relation one to the other and in directions one opposite to the other.

5. A slide buckle comprising a rectangular frame having an upper bar, a lower bar and side structures; intermediate bar sections, one section being provided and supported by one side structure and extending therefrom substantially across the frame, and the other section being provided and supported by the other side structure and extending therefrom only to provide a free extremity overlapping the free extremity of the farther extending section, the overlapping extremities of both sections being bent relatively spaced and out of the plane of the frame in directions one opposite to the other; and a peaked hump provided by the farther extending bar section adjacent its supporting side structure, said peaked hump projecting out of said plane a distance equal to that of the bent extremity of the lesser extending bar section.

JESSUP SALISBURY.