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(54) Title: MECHANICAL LEVER BUCKLE FOR BELT AND WATCH STRAP

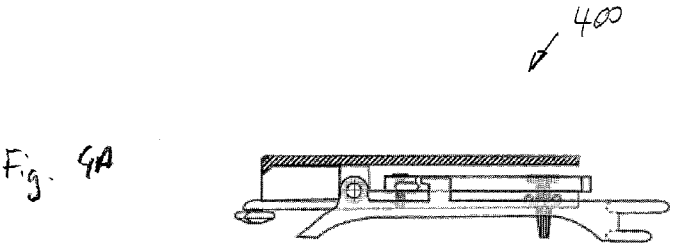

Fig. 4A

(57) Abstract: The invention provides a mechanical lever buckle that comprises a buckle base plate, a buckle prong and a belt loop element having a belt guiding means allowing to guide a belt in a belt guiding direction. The lever buckle further comprises a lever element. The buckle base plate comprises an elongated slit operated in the plate with a direction of the elongation slit corresponding to the belt guiding direction, having a first width that allows to pass through at least a portion of the buckle prong and to slide the buckle prong in belt guiding direction of the slit. The lever element com¬ prises an elongated guiding opening having a second width that allows to pass through at least a portion of the buckle prong and to slide the buckle prong in a first length direction of the guiding opening. The lever element is attached to the buckle base plate at a first of its extremities around a first rotation axis that has a direction passing through the buckle base plate, such that it may rotate around the first rotation axis while during rotation the elongated guiding opening intersects at all time the slit and such that during rotation the buckle prong slides along the slit and the elongated guiding opening. The belt loop element is movably fixed to the buckle base plate and comprises a belt loop tooth that al - lows to block any belt loop element's movement relative to the buckle base plate. The lever element comprises a lever blocking means that interacts with counter part lever fixing means of the buckle base plate to block the lever element at a determined angle of rotation, and a lever tooth that is integral with the lever element. The lever tooth interacts with the belt loop tooth when the lever ele - ment is rotated to the determined angle of rotation to block the any belt loop element's movement.

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MECHANICAL LEVER BUCKLE FOR BELT AND WATCH STRAP

Technical field

The present invention relates to a mechanical buckle that may be used for a belt and a watch strap.

Background Art

A belt or watch strap generally comprises two parts: a buckle and a leather belt. The belt itself may also be made out of materials other than leather. In the case of the watch strap, this comprises a leather strap rather than the leather belt, whereby this may also be made out of materials other than leather.

Figure 1A shows an example buckle **2** from prior art which comprises a belt clip **1** and a conventional buckle prong **3**. The buckle **2** further comprises a belt loop **4** and a belt beginning cavity **7**. The buckle prong **3** is ended at its end opposite from the buckle **2** by a stopper element **31**.

Figure 1B illustrates the buckle **2** attached at a belt beginning **52** of a belt **5**. The belt beginning **52** is positioned in the belt beginning cavity **7** and secured by the belt clip **1** which is rotated into a locking position. A belt ending **51** of the belt **5** is inserted by sliding into the belt loop **4**. The belt **5** comprises in a portion proximate the belt ending **51** a number of belt holes **53**, whereby at least one of the belt holes **53** at the time may be positioned relative to the buckle **2** such that the conventional buckle prong **3** and its stopper element **31** are inserted into it.

It is understood that the belt **5** should be replaced by a strap (not shown in figures 1A and 1B in case the buckle **2** is used for a watch strap. The use of the strap has no influence on the manner in which the buckle **2** is used, and thus the belt **5** and the strap are fully interchangeable.

Figures 2A and 2B show the buckle **2** respectively in open and closed positions. In figure 2A, the buckle **2** is in the open position such that the conventional buckle prong **3** and its stopper element **31** are positioned to be inserted into one of the belt holes **53**. In figure 2B the conventional buckle prong **3** and its stopper element **31**

have been pushed into the one of the belt holes **53** by bringing the buckle **2** closer to the concerned belt hole **53**.

Figures 3A and 3B show the buckle **2** respectively in open and closed positions in use with a worn out example of the belt **5**. The fact that the belt **5** is worn out may be seen at the sizes of the belt holes **53** which are generally larger than the sizes of the corresponding belt holes **53** seen in figures 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B. While in the latter 4 figures the belt holes **53** are dimensioned such that walls of the belt hole **53** into which the conventional buckle prong **3** has completely been inserted, enter in intimate contact with the convention buckle prong **3**, on the contrary in figures 3A and 3B the walls of the belt hole **53** into which the conventional buckle prong **3** is completely inserted do not anymore have intimate contact on the whole circumference of the belt hole **53** with the conventional buckle prong **3.**

The wear of the belt holes **53** occurs has a result of a prolonged use of the belt **5** together with the buckle **2**, during which the conventional buckle prong **3** is repeatedly inserted and removed from one belt hole **53** at a time, and during which also a continuous tension of the belt **5** on the inserted conventional buckle prong **3** may be exerted while the belt is being worn by a user (not shown in the figures). As a result of the wear of the belt holes **53**, the conventional buckle prong **3** may more easily be released and exit the belt hole **53** in which it is meant to remain inserted, hence allowing the buckle **2** to open in an unwanted manner and the belt **5** to fail in its function. Moreover the buckle **2** causes a wear of the belt holes **53** which may be considered excessive when compared to an overall wear of the belt **5**.

The invention aims to address the problems encountered with the buckle from prior art when used with a belt or a watch strap.

Summary of invention

The invention provides a mechanical lever buckle that comprises a buckle base plate, a buckle prong and a belt loop element having a belt guiding means allowing to guide a belt in a belt guiding direction. The lever buckle further comprises a lever element. The buckle base plate comprises an elongated slit operated in the plate with a direction of the elongation slit corresponding to the belt guiding direction, having a first width that allows to pass through at least a portion of the buckle prong and to slide the buckle prong in belt guiding direction of the slit. The lever element com-

prises an elongated guiding opening having a second width that allows to pass through at least a portion of the buckle prong and to slide the buckle prong in a first length direction of the guiding opening. The lever element is attached to the buckle base plate at a first of lever's element's extremities around a first rotation axis that has a direction passing through the buckle base plate, such that it may rotate around the first rotation axis while during rotation the elongated guiding opening intersects at all time the slit and such that during rotation the buckle prong slides along the slit and the elongated guiding opening. The belt loop element is movably fixed to the buckle base plate and comprises a belt loop tooth that allows to block any belt loop element's movement relative to the buckle base plate. The lever element comprises a lever blocking means that interacts with counter part lever fixing means of the buckle base plate to block the lever element at a determined angle of rotation, and a lever tooth that is integral with the lever element. The lever tooth interacts with the belt loop tooth when the lever element is rotated to the determined angle of rotation to block the any belt loop element's movement.

In a first preferred embodiment the counter part lever fixing means of the buckle base plate comprises a plurality of lever wheels mounted along a border of the buckle base plate, the lever blocking means engaging with one of the plurality of lever wheels to block the lever element.

In a second preferred embodiment the belt loop element is movably fixed to the buckle base plate with rotation axis means allowing to rotate the belt loop element around a second rotation axis that is perpendicular to the belt guiding direction.

In a third preferred embodiment the buckle prong comprises a top wheel rotatably mounted on an end of the buckle prong in order to reduce any friction that occurs when the buckle prong slides in the guiding opening.

In a fourth preferred embodiment the buckle prong comprises a rotatable element that rotates around a prong axis directed in the length direction of the buckle prong and allows to more easily move the slidable buckle prong along the elongated slit.

In a fifth preferred embodiment the mechanical lever buckle further comprises a reader positioned in the elongated slit and through which the buckle prong passes, whereby the reader allows to more easily slide the buckle prong on a side of the

buckle base plate facing the belt loop element, when the belt loop element is blocked in its movement relative to the buckle base plate.

Brief description of the figures

The invention is discussed below in reference to features illustrated in the following figures:

figures 1A and 1B show a buckle as known from prior art;

figures 2A and 2B show the buckle in an open and closed position with a belt, according to prior art;

figures 3A and 3B show the buckle in an open and closed position with a belt in which the belt holes are worn out according to prior art;

figures 4A-4D show an example embodiment of a belt buckle in side view with or without a belt according to the invention;

figures 5A and 5B show the example embodiment of the belt buckle in a top side perspective, according to the invention.

Description of example embodiments

The following is a description of example embodiments that will allow to more precisely understand various aspects of the invention. The description will be made in reference to the figures, whereby same reference numbers will be used to refer to similar features that appear throughout the figures.

Figures 4A to 4D illustrate an example embodiment of a mechanical lever belt buckle **400** in a side view perspective and according to the invention. The belt buckle **400** may indifferently be used for a belt or for a watch strap. In the present description the description will be given in reference to the belt, but it is understood that the belt could well be swapped for the watch strap without any substantive changes other perhaps than adapting the sizes of features in accordance with the belt's or watch strap's width and/or thickness.

Figures 4A and 4B show the belt buckle **400** in closed and opened positions respectively. Figures 4C and 4D show the belt buckle **400** in the closed position when mounted to the belt **5**.

An upper belt clip **401** allows to secure the belt beginning **52** of the belt **5** in the belt beginning cavity **407** by being rotated into a locking position. The locking position of the upper belt clip **401** is shown in figure 4A for the belt buckle **400** alone, and in figures 4C and 4D for the belt buckle **400** when the belt beginning **52** is inserted into the belt beginning cavity **407**. The upper belt clip **401** may be used as a support for decorative motives that may be engraved, embossed or otherwise apposed on one or more surfaces thereof. When compared to the prior art buckle **2** illustrated in figure 1A, the upper belt clip **401** is comparatively longer than the belt clip **1** and therefore provides a superior lever force which makes it easier to lock the belt beginning **52** in the beginning cavity **407**.

As shown in figure 4B, the belt buckle **400** further comprises a buckle base plate **402**, a slidable buckle prong **30**, a lever element **406** and a belt loop element **404**. One noticeable difference with the buckle prong **3** from prior art, is that the slidable buckle prong **30** ends without the stopper element **31**. The absence of the stopper element **31** makes is easier to insert the slidable buckle prong **30** into one of the belt holes of the belt **5**.

Figures 5A and 5B show the belt buckle from a top side perspective, wherein the buckle base plate **402** partly covers the belt loop element **404**. The buckle base plate **402** comprises a slit **412** into which the slidable buckle prong **30** may slide depending on an angle that the lever element **406** takes with respect to the slit **412**. The sliding of the slidable buckle prong **30** on a side of the buckle base **402** facing the belt loop element **404** is made easier by a reader **32** that can best be seen in figure 4B. The slidable buckle prong **30** also comprises a rotatable element **33** that rotates around an axis directed in the length direction of the slidable buckle prong **30** and allows to more easily move the slidable buckle prong **30** along the slit **412**. In the embodiment as illustrated in figure 4B the length direction of the slidable buckle prong **30** is generally perpendicular to a surface of the buckle base plate **402**. The slidable buckle prong **30** further comprises a top wheel **34** rotatably mounted on an end of the slidable buckle prong **30** in order to reduce any friction that occurs when the slidable buckle prong **30** slides in a guiding opening **64** comprised in the lever

element **406** along its length direction. The top wheel **34** and the guiding opening **64** may for example be seen in figures 5A and 5B.

The belt loop element **404** allows to guide the belt **5** along the buckle base plate **402** in such a manner to position a belt hole of the belt **5** in proximity of the slidable buckle prong **30**. The belt loop element **404** is rotatably mounted to the buckle base plate **402** by means one or more rotation axis elements **41**. The belt loop element **404** may be rotated from an open position shown in figure 4B to a closed position shown in figure 4A or in figure 4C, whereby in the closed position it is rotated to be positioned nearer to the buckle base plate **402**, and in case a belt **5** is inserted into the belt loop element **404** the slidable buckle prong **30** may enter a belt hole. The belt loop element **404** comprises a belt loop tooth **42** that allows to releasably secure it in the closed position.

Referring now to figures 4C and 4D and respective corresponding figures 5A and 5B it is explained how the belt loop element **404** is secured in the closed position. Looking for example to figure 5A, the lever element **406** is rotatable around an axis **61** that is generally perpendicular to the buckle base plate **402**. Hence the lever element **406** rotates in a plane that is parallel to the buckle base place **402**. The lever element **406** further comprises a lever tooth **62** that is integrally mounted to it in vicinity of the axis **61** and rotates together with the lever element **406** to cooperate with the belt loop tooth **42** and secure the belt loop element **404** in the closed position. The lever element **406** comprises at one of its extremities opposed to the one where the axis **61** is located, a lever blocking element **63** which allows to block the lever element **406** at predetermined angles of rotation relative to the buckle base plate **402**, whereby the lever tooth **62** blocks the belt loop tooth **42** in the locked position. The predetermined angles of rotation are defined by tooth wheels **21** that are mounted on a periphery of the buckle base plate **402** as can be seen in figure 5B. In an open position, wherein the lever tooth **62** releases the belt loop tooth **42**, the lever blocking element **63** rests at a notch position **22** also located on the periphery of the buckle base plate **402** as can be seen in figure 5A.

In figures 5A and 4C, the slidable buckle prong **30** is positioned at one extremity of the slit **412** towards the lever blocking element **63**, whereby the latter rests at the notch position **22**, and the belt loop element **404** may be freely rotated away from or

towards the buckle base plate **402** since the belt loop tooth **42** is not blocked by lever tooth **62**.

In figures 5B and 4D, as compared with figures 5A and 4C, the belt **5** is slid relative to the belt loop element **404** in the belt ending **51** direction. This moves the slidable buckle prong **30** in the slit **412**, causes the lever element **406** to rotate and the lever blocking element to be blocked into a position corresponding to one of the tooth wheels **21** thereby making the lever tooth **62** block the belt loop tooth **42** in the locked position. The further the slidable buckle prong **30** is moved in the slit **412**, the tighter the belt is adjusted to the user of the belt, or, in the case of a watch strap, the tighter the watch strap is made to fit around the wrist of the user.

The belt may be released by disengaging the lever blocking element **63** from the lever wheel **21** that it is engaged with. The lever element **406** is then allowed to rotate back towards the notch position **22**, thereby making the slidable buckle prong **30** slide back to its initial position in the slit **412**, and make the lever tooth **62** release the belt loop tooth **42**. The belt loop element **404** may then be rotated away from the buckle base plate **402** and the belt **5** slid out of the belt loop element **404**.

The belt buckle of the example embodiments described herein above allows to avoid an unwanted opening of the belt. Also, the wear that the buckle prong or other part of the belt buckle may cause on belt holes is considerably reduced as compared to prior art.

The use of the lever wheels **21** instead of conventional teeth to engage the lever blocking element **63** makes allows to substantially improve the wear resistance of the belt buckle.

While the invention has been described with the help of example embodiments and in reference to the figures, it is understood that the invention is only limited by the scope of the claims and that various features of the invention may be realized in different equivalent manners by a person skilled in the art while remaining in the scope of the claims.

Claims

1. Mechanical lever buckle (400), comprising
a buckle base plate (402);
a buckle prong (30); and
a belt loop element (404) having a belt guiding means allowing to guide a belt in a belt guiding direction;
characterized in that it further comprises
a lever element (406),
whereby
the buckle base plate comprises an elongated slit (412) operated in the plate with a direction of the elongation slit corresponding to the belt guiding direction, having a first width that allows to pass through at least a portion of the buckle prong and to slide the buckle prong in belt guiding direction of the slit;
the lever element comprises an elongated guiding opening (64) having a second width that allows to pass through at least a portion of the buckle prong and to slide the buckle prong in a first length direction of the guiding opening;
the lever element is attached to the buckle base plate at a first of the lever element's extremities around a first rotation axis that has a direction passing through the buckle base plate, such that it may rotate around the first rotation axis while during rotation the elongated guiding opening intersects at all time the slit and such that during rotation the buckle prong slides along the slit and the elongated guiding opening;
the belt loop element is movably fixed to the buckle base plate and comprises a belt loop tooth (42) that allows to block any belt loop element's movement relative to the buckle base plate;
the lever element comprises a lever blocking means (63) that interacts with counter part lever fixing means (21) of the buckle base plate to block the lever element at a determined angle of rotation, and a lever tooth (62) that is integral with the lever element;

the lever tooth interacts with the belt loop tooth when the lever element is rotated to the determined angle of rotation to block the any belt loop element's movement.

2. The mechanical lever buckle of claim 1, wherein the counter part lever fixing means of the buckle base plate comprise a plurality of lever wheels (21) mounted along a border of the buckle base plate, the lever blocking means engaging with one of the plurality of lever wheels to block the lever element.

3. The mechanical lever buckle of claim 1, wherein the belt loop element is movably fixed to the buckle base plate with rotation axis means (41) allowing to rotate the belt loop element around a second rotation axis that is perpendicular to the belt guiding direction.

4. The mechanical lever buckle of claim 1, wherein the buckle prong comprises a top wheel (34) rotatably mounted on an end of the buckle prong in order to reduce any friction that occurs when the buckle prong slides in the guiding opening.

5. The mechanical lever buckle of claim 1, wherein the buckle prong comprises a rotatable element (33) that rotates around a prong axis directed in the length direction of the buckle prong and allows to more easily move the slidable buckle prong along the elongated slit.

6. The mechanical lever buckle of claim 1, further comprising a reader (32) positioned in the elongated slit and through which the buckle prong passes, whereby the reader allows to more easily slide the buckle prong on a side of the buckle base plate facing the belt loop element, when the belt loop element is blocked in its movement relative to the buckle base plate.

7. A belt comprising at least a buckle as defined in one of the preceding claims.

8. A watch strap comprising at least a buckle as defined in one of claims 1 to 6.

9. A watch in combination with a watch strap as defined in the preceding claim.

PRIOR ART

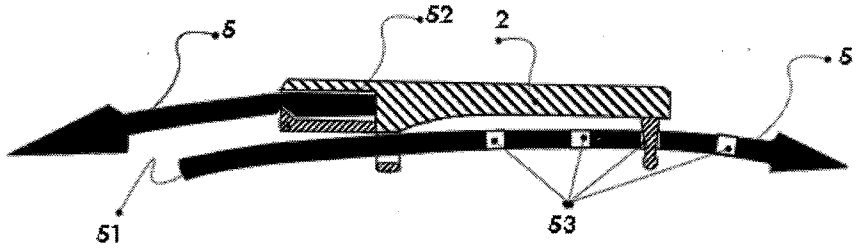


Fig. 1B

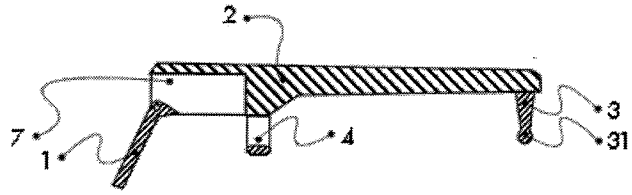


Fig. 1A

PRIOR ART

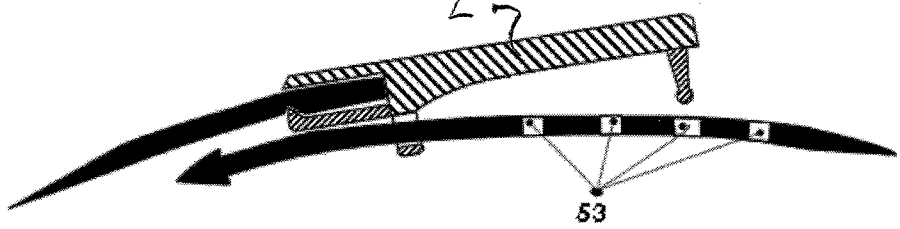


Fig. 2A

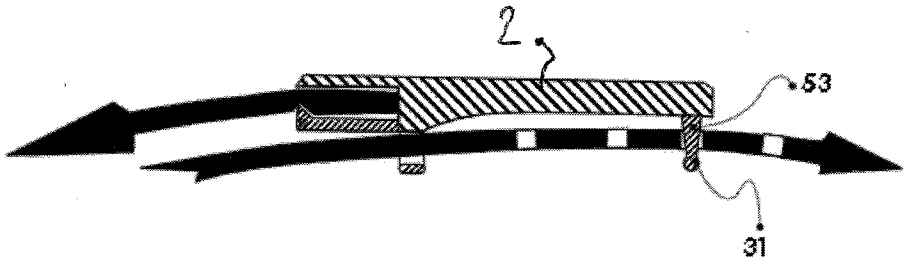


Fig. 2B

PRIOR ART

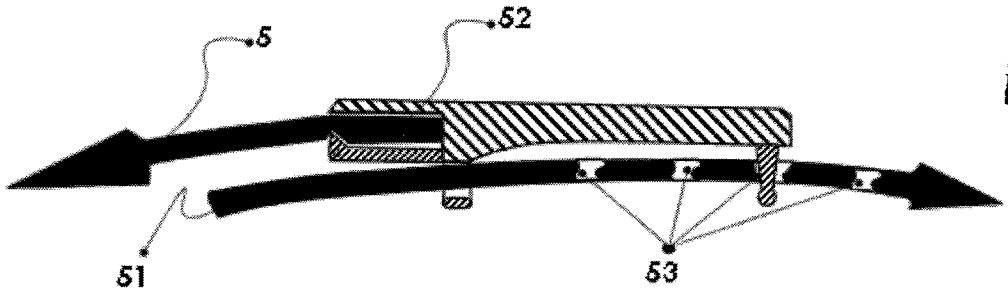


Fig. 3A

Fig. 3B

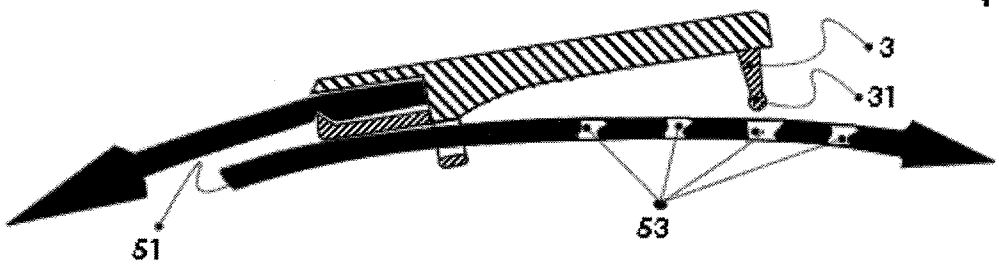


Fig. 4A

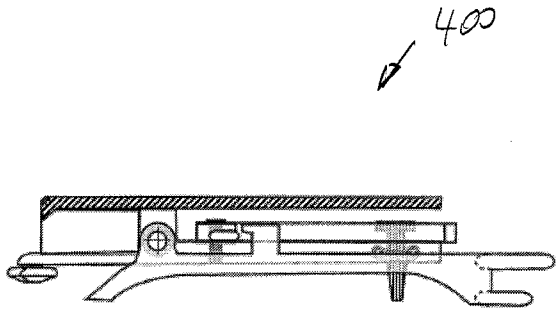


Fig. 4B

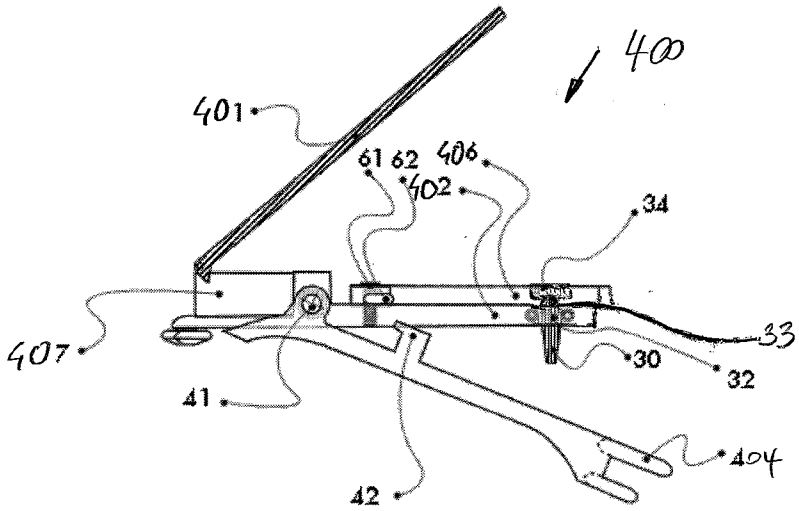


Fig. 4C

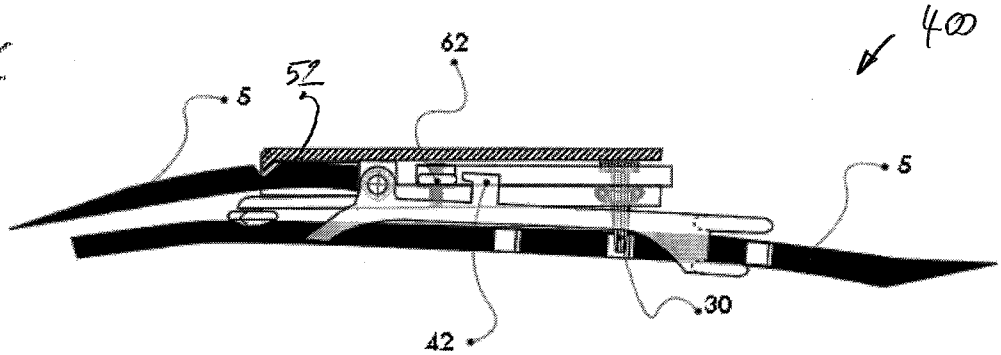
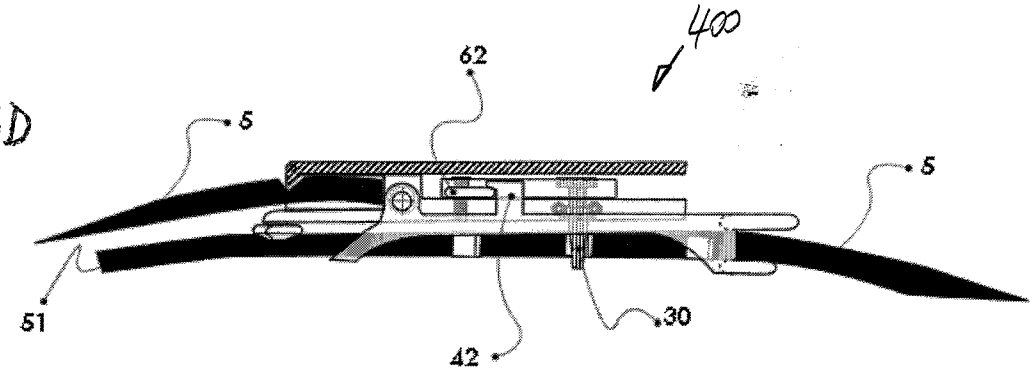
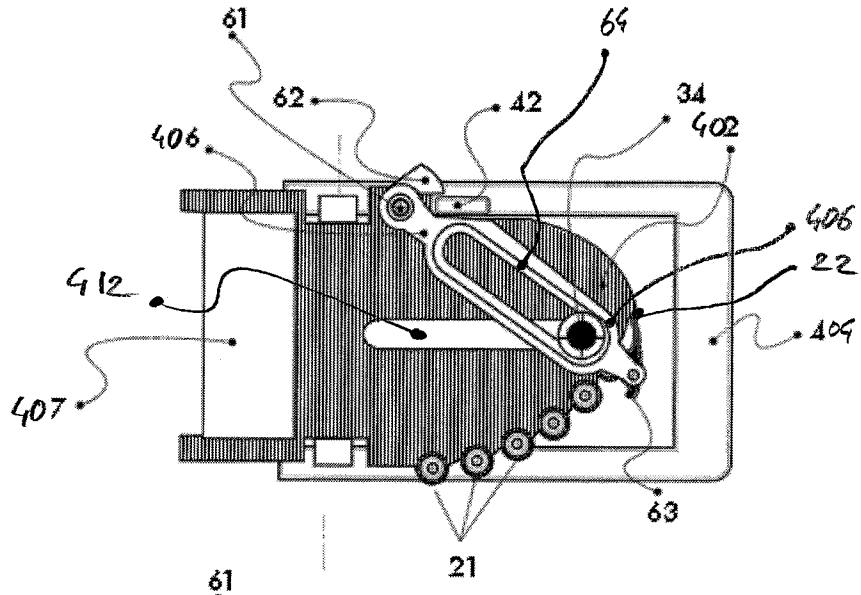


Fig. 4D




61
64
62
42
34
402
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406
412
22
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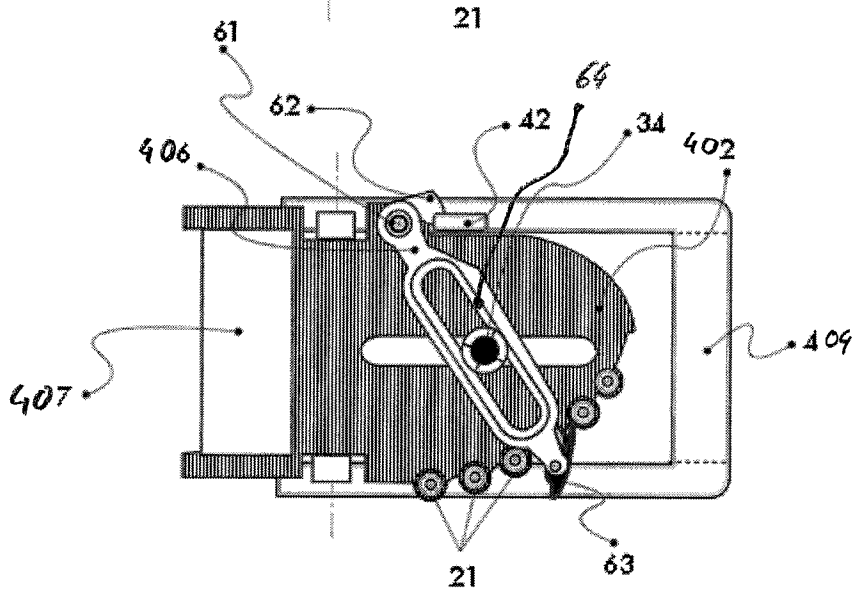
407
63
21

Fig. 5A


61
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21

Fig. 5B