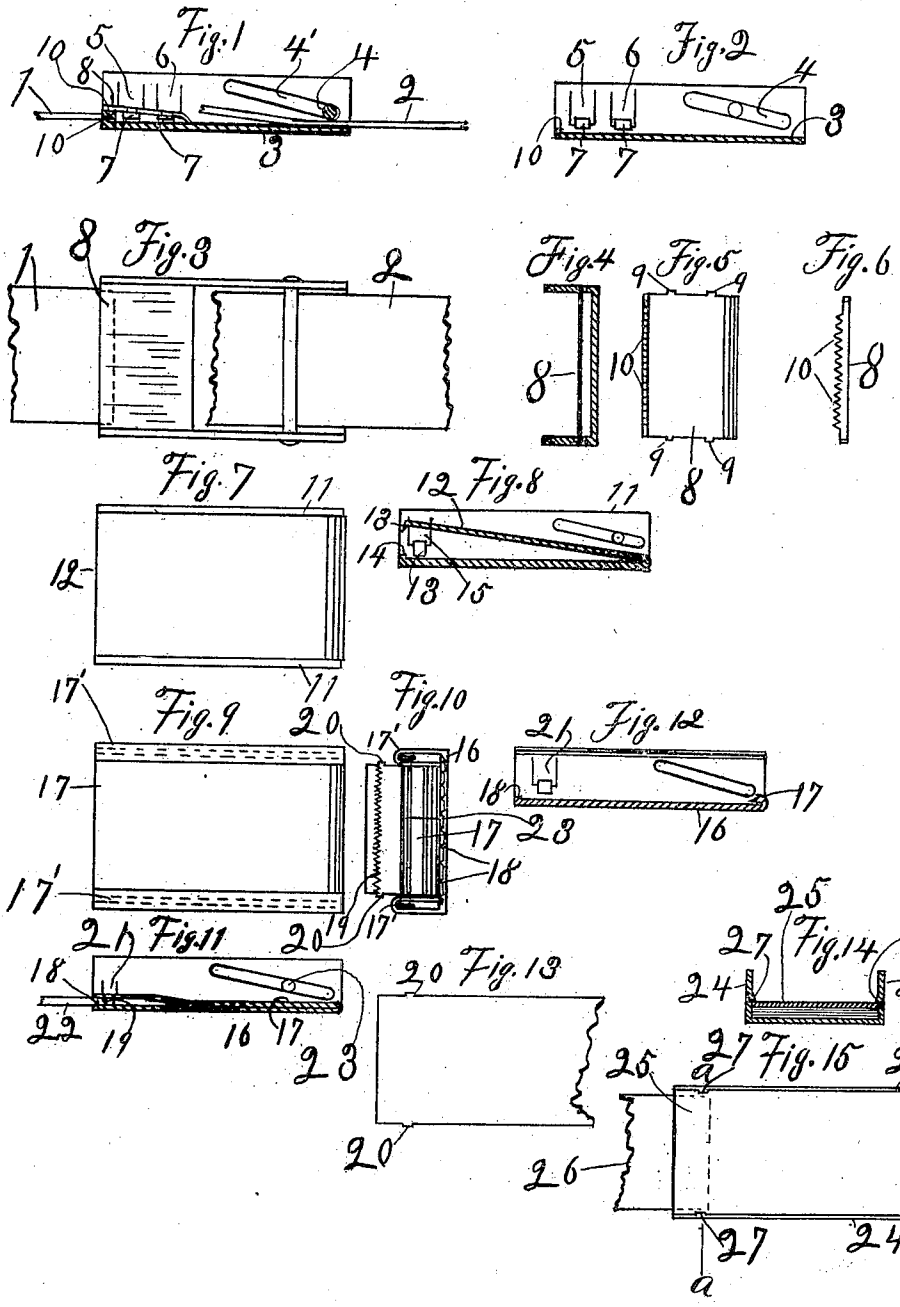
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APPAREL BELT BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1919.

1,368,848.

Patented Feb. 15, 1921.



WITNESSES:

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APPAREL-BELT BUCKLE.

1,368,848. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 15, 1921.

Application filed September 26, 1919. Serial No. 326,572.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STELLA SHUFELDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparel-Belt Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in apparel belt buckles of the species in which the free end of the belt is hidden beneath the fixed end, and the objects of my improvements are to provide a belt that will not abrade the apparel of the wearer, be durable and sightly and conceal the adjustable end of the belt when being worn, and is a further development of the invention disclosed in my application Ser. No. 305,973, waste belt buckles, filed June 23, 1919.

I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,—

Figure 1 is a central horizontal section through the buckle showing both the fixed and free ends of the belt in full lines and means for securing the buckle to the belt.

Fig. 2 is a central horizontal section through the buckle body with all other parts removed except the holding roller.

Fig. 3 is a view of the belt and buckle from the center of a body surrounded by the belt.

Fig. 4 is a section of Fig. 1 on the line X—X.

Fig. 5 is a view of the device for holding one end of the belt fixed.

Fig. 6 is a view of the fixed belt-holding device looking toward the right in Fig. 1.

Figs. 7 and 8 are side elevation and central horizontal section of a modified form of the invention in which the buckle is made in two parts only.

Figs. 9 to 13 inclusive are side elevation, end elevation, horizontal section, horizontal section with a part broken away, and a fragmental side elevation of a part shown in Figs. 9 to 11 inclusive, respectively, of a form of the device in which the metal sides of the body are so formed as to present a smooth rounded surface against the clothing.

Fig. 14 is a transverse section of Fig. 15 on the line A—A showing a slightly modified form of means for keeping the permanent belt holding device in place, the end of said belt holding device being shown in full lines.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive:

1 is the fixed end of the belt; 2, the adjustable end of the belt which is held between the flat surface 3 of the buckle and roller 4 operating in the slanting grooves 4′ in the usual well known manner. For the purpose of securing one end of the belt firmly to the buckle there are two tongues 5 and 6 formed in each side of the buckle the lower end of each being formed as shown, that is to say, a rectangular opening 7 being cut through the side of the buckle, part of it from the end of the tongue and part from the side of the buckle. 8 is a fastening for securing the end of the belt to the buckle; it is shown with the belt side up and has formed in a bent portion, teeth 10. In securing the belt to the buckle, fastening 8 is pushed into place as shown, with the fingers, both sides and tongues springing slightly to let the projections 9 enter openings 7, after which the tongues spring inwardly slightly and prevent fastening 8 from becoming disengaged from the buckle. In pressing fastening 8 into place the teeth 10 must be pressed through the end of the belt in order that tonges 6 may spring over projections 9.

It is obvious that when the belt is in place around the body the adjustable end of the belt will be concealed by the buckle and the fixed end of the belt.

In Figs. 7 and 8 the belt fastening for the fixed end of the belt is formed integral as shown with what is the vertical side of the belt when in place on the body. 11 is the body; 12, the belt-holding device having teeth 13 formed therein. There are also teeth 14 on the opposing plate adapted to meet and fit between teeth 13 and thus securely hold the belt. 15 is a tongue similar to tongues 5. There is of course one of these tongues on each side of the belt, which hold part 12 against the belt once it is forced down in place. It is obvious that the adjustable end of the belt will be concealed when the belt is being worn, and that there will be nothing to obstruct the entrance of the adjustable end of the belt when adjusting it to the body. Further explanation of these figures is not deemed necessary.

Referring to Figs. 9 to 13 inclusive:

16 is the vertically disposed outside portion of the buckle; 17, a part integral therewith and similar in every way to part 12, Figs. 7 and 8. The sides 17′ are turned as

shown in Fig. 10, but shown broken away for the sake of clearness and indicated by the broken lines in Fig. 9. The object of this turning is to obviate injurious wearing of the apparel by a narrow metallic edge. 18 are teeth formed on the inner side of portion 16, and 19 are teeth formed on portion 17. 20 are projections on part 17 which in combination with tongues 21 hold part 17 in place. 21 is one of the holding tongues and 22 the fixed end of the belt.

Fig. 10 is a view of Fig. 9 looking from the left and shows part 17 elevated to receive the belt.

Fig. 11 shows the fixed end of the belt secured to the buckle by the means just described.

Tongues 21 are identical with tongue 5, Fig. 2, and hold part 17 in the same way. 23 is the roller for holding the adjustable end of the belt. Fig. 13 is a plan view of a fragment of part 17 showing it as it would appear when released from tongues 21.

In Figs. 14 and 15 the invention is shown probably in its simplest form. 24 are the sides; 25, the portion for holding the fixed end of the belt, and 26 the belt. 27 are the tongues for holding part 25 in place.

Fig. 14 is a section on the line A—A looking toward the right. In this form of the invention portion 25 is of uniform width throughout its length, and when it is pressed down to hold belt 26, the sides 24 spring out slightly letting it pass between tongues 26 and when once below said tongues the sides spring in as shown and the tongues hold it in contact with the belt.

The plate 8 of Fig. 1 and the corresponding plates 12 and 17 shown in the other figures, are each connected at one end directly to the back of the front plate, the plate 8, 12, or 17 as the case may be, being deflected away from the front plate to form a space between it on the said front plate to receive the belt, the belt being secured in position by the teeth upon said front plate and spring plate and the spring plate being held in locking position by the locking tongues hereinbefore described. The spring plate, being connected at one end with the front plate, and at its free end deflected away from said plate, constitutes a smooth deflecting plate for the overlapping belt end, making manipulation of the belt particularly easy. Also the combination of the locking tongues with the spring plate brings about a particularly rigid and secure fastening means for the overlapping belt end.

The operation has been explained as the description proceeded.

I claim:

1. A belt buckle including a front plate having parallel sides projecting from the back thereof, a spring plate connected along one end to the rear face of the front plate, and means for locking said plate in sprung position against a belt end interposed between the spring plate and the back plate.

2. A belt buckle including a front plate with parallel sides projecting from the back thereof, a plate secured along one end to the rear face of the front plate, opposed teeth carried by the free ends of said plates and tongues carried by the sides of said front plate and interlocking with said supported plate to hold the same against a belt end interposed between it and said front plate.

3. A belt buckle including a front plate having parallel sides projecting from the back thereof, a spring plate connected along one end to said front plate and tongues carried by said sides to engage with and hold said spring plate in retaining engagement with a belt end interposed between the spring plate and the front plate.

September 23, 1919.

STELLA SHUFELDT.

Witness:
H. E. NYGREN.