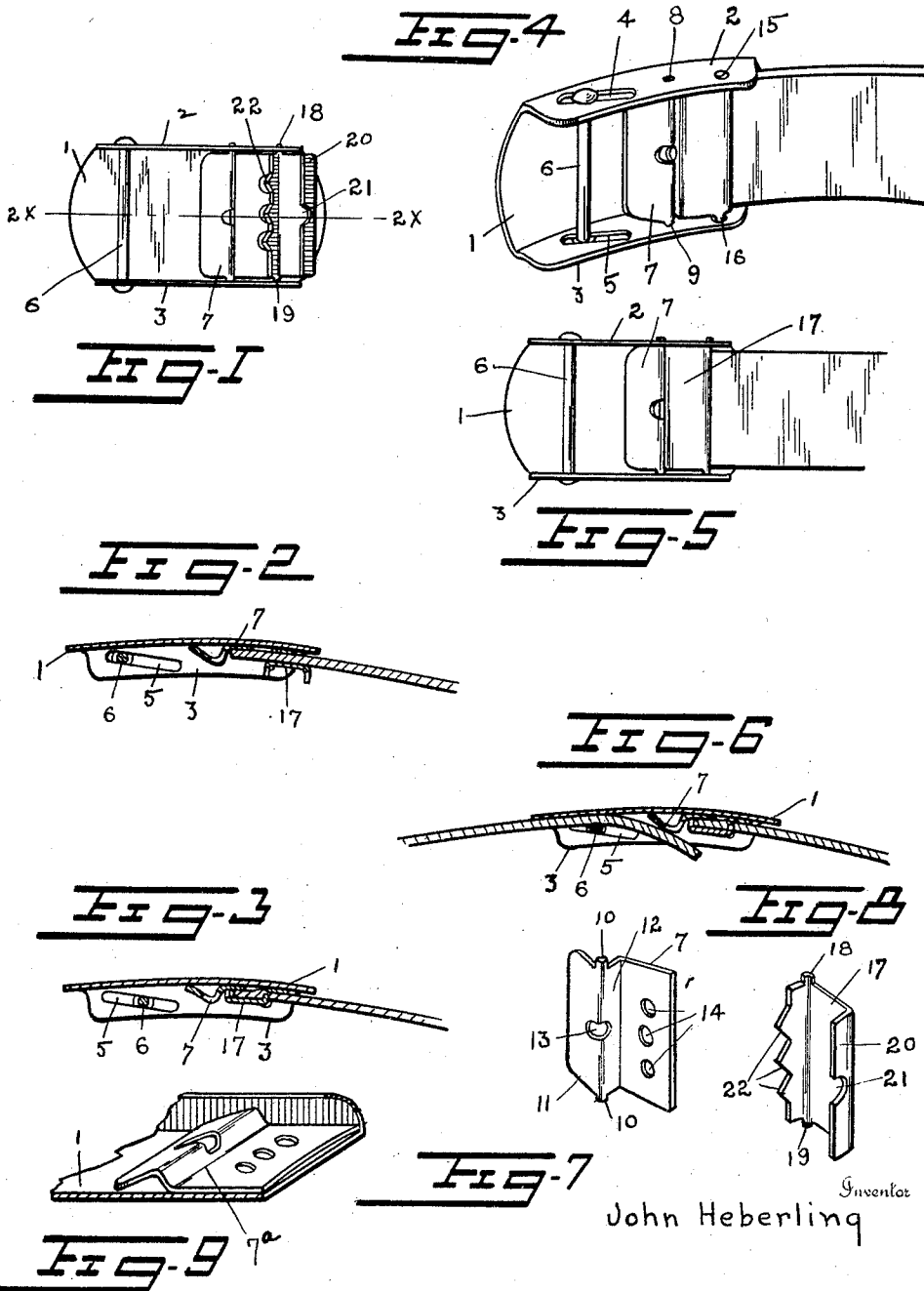


J. HEBERLING.
BELT BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 13, 1921.

1,385,945.

Patented July 26, 1921.



John Heberling

Inventor

By

Frank Keiper.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HEBERLING, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

BELT-BUCKLE.

1,385,945.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 26, 1921.

Application filed May 13, 1921. Serial No. 469,347.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HEBERLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a new and improved form of belt buckle.

This and other objects of this invention will be fully illustrated in the drawings, described in the specification, and pointed out in the claims at the end thereof.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a rear view of my improved buckle apart from the strap, with the jaw open.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2*-2* of Fig. 1 showing the belt inserted in the jaw.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the buckle with the jaw closed on the belt.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the belt and the buckle looked at from the back.

Fig. 5 is a rear view of the buckle with the jaw closed on the belt.

Fig. 6 is a horizontal section through the buckle showing both ends of the belt engaged therewith.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the stationary plate used in the buckle.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the swinging jaw.

Fig. 9 is a perspective sectional view of the buckle with a modified form of the stationary plate therein.

In the several figures of the drawing like reference numerals indicate like parts.

Belt buckles are ordinarily made and sold separate from the straps and the belts and buckles are made so as to be interchangeable with each other so that any kind of a belt of the proper width can be fastened to any one of a number of stock buckles so that the proper combination of belt and buckle to meet the customers' wishes can be easily and quickly made. For this purpose buckles are provided with a jaw by which the strap by its butt end may be firmly attached to the buckle so as to form the belt making the buckle a permanent part thereof. The tongue end of the strap is engaged with or disengaged from the opposite end of the buckle in putting the belt in place or moving it as may be desired.

In my present invention, I form a base

plate 1 having flanges 2 and 3 thereon. At one end of the flanges I form the incline cam slots 4 and 5 in which is mounted the roller 6 which roller by the pull of the strap 60 and the cam slots is drawn forward and toward the plate of the buckle clamping the strap between the roller and the buckle plate. These features are old in the art and constitute no part of my invention. At the other end of the buckle plate I provide a stationary plate 7 shown in Fig. 7 which plate is fastened on the back of the buckle plate between the flanges. The flanges are perforated as indicated at 8 and 9 to receive the lugs 10 provided on the stationary plate by which it is held in position. The stationary plate has its forward end bent to form a forwardly extending wedge 11 having a vertical side 12 at the rear which forms a shoulder. At the upper edge of the wedge is formed an opening 13 and at the rear end of the plate are formed a series of openings 14 for purposes that will presently be described. The stationary plate 7 fits snugly against the back of the buckle and for all practical purposes is an integral part of the buckle plate.

The flanges 2 and 3 are perforated at 15 and 16 to form bearings for the jaw 17 which jaw is provided with lugs 18 and 19 to engage with the openings or bearings to pivot the jaw therein. The jaw is formed channel shaped and on its free end it has a flange 20 on which flange is provided a recess 21 central thereof. On its pivoted end the flange is cut away to form a series of teeth 22-22. The jaw is pivoted directly over the series of holes 14 in the stationary plate so that the teeth swing down into the holes and up from them, the teeth registering with the holes when the jaw is in locking position. Enough clearance is left between the teeth and the surrounding holes in the stationary plate to provide clearance for a belt of standard thickness so that between the teeth and the holes the belt is firmly fastened in place thereby, the butt end of the belt lying adjacent to the shoulder 12 of the stationary plate.

When the jaw is in the clamping position as shown in Fig. 3 it forms practically a continuous surface with the wedge of the stationary plate so that when the free or tongue end of the belt is inserted in the clasp it will ride up over the wedge shaped plate and the jaw without obstruction. When the buckle

is closed as shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 6 a pin can be inserted into the recess 21 so that the jaw can be swung up and over to release the belt. The opening 13 permits the ready insertion of a pin in the recess 21 for this purpose.

In Fig. 9 I have shown a modified form of the stationary plate in which the stationary plate 7^a is bowed up at the center thereof on the longitudinal axis of the buckle. In its normal position of the plate the jaw will firmly clamp a belt of undersized thickness. If a belt of standard or excess thickness is inserted the plate will yield at the middle on the turning of the jaw and accommodate itself to the thickness of the belt and make firm engagement therewith. In this way a single size of buckle and fitting will accommodate itself to a variety of thicknesses of belt joining with each of them with sufficient security.

I claim:

1. A belt buckle, comprising a plate having side flanges, a stationary plate fastened on the back of the buckle plate between the flanges, said plate having its forward end bent to form a forwardly extending wedge with a shoulder at the back thereof, said stationary plate having a series of holes formed in the rear end thereof, a jaw pivoted over said stationary plate having teeth thereon registering with said holes when in locking position and adapted to force the belt into said holes.
2. A belt buckle, comprising a plate having side flanges, a stationary plate fastened on the back of the buckle plate between the flanges, said plate having its forward end bent to form a forwardly extending wedge

with a shoulder at the back thereof, said stationary plate having a series of holes formed in the rear end thereof, a jaw pivoted over said stationary plate having teeth thereon registering with said holes when in locking position and adapted to force the belt into said holes, said jaw in clamping position forming a continuation of said wedge.

3. A belt buckle, comprising a plate having side flanges, a stationary plate fastened on the back of the buckle plate between the flanges, said plate having its forward end bent to form a forwardly extending wedge with a shoulder at the back thereof, said stationary plate having a series of holes formed in the rear end thereof, a jaw pivoted over said stationary plate having teeth thereon registering with said holes when in locking position and adapted to force the belt into said holes, said jaw in clamping position forming a continuation of said wedge, said wedge having a recess on the upper rear edge thereof, said jaw having a recess on the lower forward edge thereof, said recesses being in line with each other permitting the introduction of an instrument to open the clasp.

4. A belt buckle, comprising a plate having side flanges, a stationary plate fastened at the back of the buckle plate between the flanges, said plate having its forward end bent to form a forwardly extending wedge with a shoulder at the back thereof, a jaw pivotally mounted between the flanges back of the wedge and forming a continuation thereof when in clamping position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
JOHN HEBERLING.