

(No Model.)

A. J. SCHNEIDER.
BUCKLE.

No. 550,112.

Patented Nov. 19, 1895.

Fig. 2.

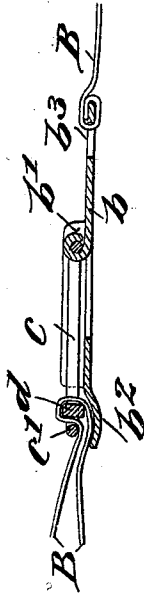


Fig. 4.

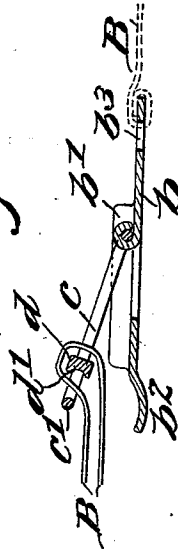


Fig. 1.

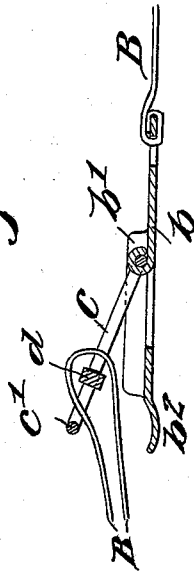
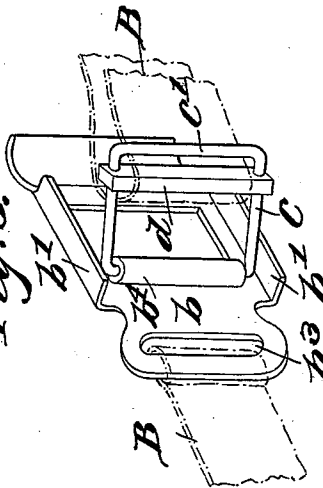


Fig. 3.



Inventor.

Adolf J. Schneider.

By Henry M. [Signature]
Atty.

Witnesses.

D. S. Ober.
Henry M. [Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLF JULIAN SCHNEIDER, OF PANCSOVA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 550,112, dated November 19, 1895.

Application filed June 6, 1895. Serial No. 551,808. (No model.) Patented in Austria June 26, 1894, No. 44/2,746; in Germany August 28, 1894, No. 81,413, and in Hungary September 21, 1894, No. 1,158.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLF JULIAN SCHNEIDER, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at Pancsova, in the Kingdom of Hungary, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, (for which patents have been obtained in the following countries, to wit: Austria, No. 44/2,746, dated June 26, 1894; Hungary, No. 1,158, dated September 21, 1894, and Germany, No. 81,413, dated August 28, 1894;) and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to buckles; and it has for its principal object the substitution for the usual buckle-tongue of a clamping-bar that has sliding motion on the lateral members of the buckle-loop, whereby the strap, belt, or the like is clamped between said bar and the forward or outer cross-bar of the buckle-loop, so that the greater the pull on the body of such belt, strap, or the like the tighter it will be clamped to the buckle-loop, while such belt, strap, or the like may be readily shortened by a pull on the free end thereof. But that my invention may be fully understood I will describe the same in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are longitudinal sections illustrating the buckle open or turned up and closed or turned down onto its supporting-plate. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the buckle open or turned up; and Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a slight modification in the construction of the clamping-bar.

My improved buckle consists of a supporting-plate *b*, provided with turned-up side flanges *b'*, which in practice are preferably made more or less elastic and to converge slightly. In rear of said flanges the plate *b* has a more or less ellipsoidal form transversely, and is slotted, as at *b³*, for the recep-

tion of one end of a belt, strap, or the like, secured against motion in any usual or preferred manner. In front of the turned-up side flanges *b'* the buckle-plate has an extension *b²*, that is preferably concave and serves as a bearing for the outer cross-bar *c'* of the buckle-loop and for the sliding clamping-bar. The buckle-loop is of rectangular form and is pivoted in a bearing *b⁴*, formed on or secured to the buckle-plate *b* between the side flanges *b'* at the rear end thereof, and on the side bars or lateral members *c* of said buckle-loop is loosely mounted a clamping-bar *d*, that has free sliding motion on said lateral members to and from the outer cross-bar *c'* of the loop.

It is obvious that when a belt *B* or a strap or the like is passed under the sliding clamping-bar *d*, then between the same and the outer cross-bar or member *c'* of the buckle, and a pull is exerted upon the free end of such belt the length thereof between the point of attachment *b³* and the clamping-bar *d* may be shortened at will. It is, however, also obvious that a subsequent lengthening of the belt becomes impossible, in view of the fact that all strain on the body of the belt or on that portion thereof between its point of attachment *b³* and the clamping-body *d* will cause the latter to move up to the forward cross-bar or member *c* of the buckle-loop and clamp the belt tightly, so that the greater the strain on said part of the belt the greater will be the clamping action of the bar *d*. A lengthening of the belt can, therefore, not take place so long as there is any strain on the body thereof. To prevent accidental lengthening of the belt when there is little or no strain thereon, I make the side flanges *b'* converging and more or less elastic and provide the buckle-plate *b* with the concave forward extension *b²*. When the buckle is turned down, as shown in Fig. 2, the belt will be pressed into the aforesaid concave bearing, thereby holding the clamping-bar *d* against rearward motion on the side bars or members *c* of the buckle-loop, which movement is further prevented by the flanges *b'*, in front of which said cross-bar will lie when said buckle is turned down on its plate *b*, while the more or less elastic converging side flanges *b'* of the

plate *b* will exert spring-pressure on the lateral members *c* of the buckle and prevent its accidentally turning up on the plate.

Of course whenever there is strain on the belt between its point of attachment *b*³ and the bar *d* the power exerted upon the latter will hold the buckle in its horizontal position or parallel with its plate *b*, and at the same time prevent any motion of the clamping-bar *d* toward the pivotal end *b*⁴ of the buckle-loop, so that the flanges *b*¹, as well as the bearing-extension *b*², may under some conditions of use be dispensed with.

It will readily be understood, however, that under all conditions of use the flanges *b*¹ perform the function of guards for the buckle-loop and prevent the same from accidentally turning up. To release the belt from the clamping action of the buckle, it is simply necessary to relieve the bar *d* of strain, and a pull upon the belt *B* in rear of the bar *d* or a push upon the free end of such belt toward the bar will cause said bar to move toward the pivotal end of the buckle-loop and allow the belt to run freely through such loop.

In order that the bearing-surface of the clamping-bar *d* upon the belt *B* may be increased, I provide the said bar with a concave bearing-face *d*¹, Fig. 4.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A buckle comprising a supporting plate provided with means for securing one end of a belt or the like thereto, and with upturned side flanges, in combination with a rectangular

loop of greater length than said side flanges, and a clamping bar having sliding motion on the lateral members of the loop and adapted to lie in front of the aforesaid side flanges when the loop lies parallel with its supporting plate, for the purpose set forth.

2. A buckle, comprising a supporting plate provided with means for securing one end of a belt or the like thereto, and with upturned more or less elastic and converging side flanges in combination with a rectangular loop of greater length than said side flanges, and a clamping bar having sliding motion on the lateral members of the loop and adapted to lie in front of aforesaid side flanges when the loop lies parallel with its supporting plate, for the purpose set forth.

3. A buckle comprising a supporting plate provided at one end with means for securing one end of a belt or the like, and at its opposite end with a concave bearing and with more or less converging upturned flanges between said ends, in combination with a rectangular loop of greater length than the flanges, said loop pivoted to the plate between said flanges at the rear end thereof, and a clamping bar having sliding motion on the lateral members of the loop, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ADOLF JULIAN SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

HERMANN DIETRICHSTEIN,
MAX FISCHER.