Dec. 15, 1931. J. H. DOMKEE 1,836,959

SLIDE BUCKLE

Filed Feb. 27, 1931

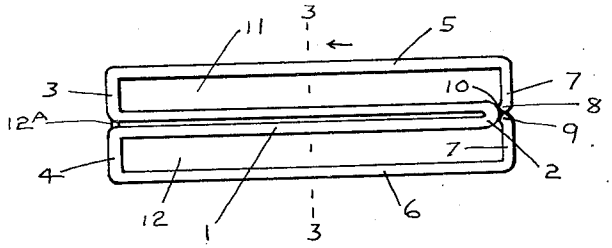


FIG 1

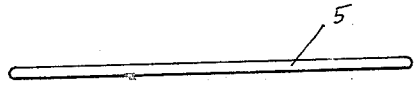


FIG 2

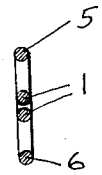


FIG 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SLIDE BUCKLE

Application filed February 27, 1931. Serial No. 518,770.

This invention relates to slide buckles employed for adjusting the length of looped straps, webbing, and the like, upon which the buckle is mounted, the adjustment being thereby made and maintained without any penetration of the buckle parts into the material, and the objects of the invention are to provide a rigid and indestructible slide buckle; to provide a reversible slide buckle every part of which lies within a common plane; and to provide a slide buckle of the pair of loops type of which the intermediate bar structure has a looped terminal. With these and other objects in view as may become apparent from the within disclosures, the invention consists not only of the particular form herein pointed out and illustrated in the drawings, but readily admits of certain modifications within the scope of what hereinafter may be claimed.

The device about to be described is an improvement upon the structure disclosed in a previous application filed by me December 13, 1929, Serial Number 413,864, in which the pair of loops is formed from a middle portion of a piece of wire of which the free ends cooperate to provide the intermediate bar structure, the pair of loops having a free end at which the loops, being subject to separation both along the buckle frame and in directions perpendicular thereto, are secured one to the other by uniting the engaging metal surfaces in permanent intimate union, such as by welding wherein the original character of the engaging metal surfaces thus united cannot be restored, so permanent is the union.

The character of the improvement about to be described may be best understood by reference to one illustrative device embodying the invention and illustrated in the drawings in which the Figure 1 is an upright elevation of the device; the Figure 2 is a top view thereof; and the Figure 3 is a cross-section upon the dotted line "3—3" of the first figure.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the device is made of a piece of wire a middle portion of which is bent back upon itself to provide the intermediate bar structure 1 having the looped extremity 2, the remaining portions of the wire being bent approximately at right angles with the bar structure 1 and each in opposite directions to provide the upper and lower side portions 3 and 4 and each wire portion being again bent into substantially parallel relation one with the other and with the intermediate bar structure 1 to provide the upper and lower horizontal bars 5 and 6, respectively, the wire end portions each being again bent, but toward one another to together provide the side structure 7 in which the wire extremities 8 and 9 are each bent within the buckle interior, the bent extremities abutting one with the other, the metal surfaces of both abutting extremities 8 and 9 being united in permanent intimate union one with the other and with the engaging metal surface of the looped extremity 2 of the intermediate bar structure 1, such union being accomplished by a process such as welding, as at 10, wherein the original character of the united metal surfaces cannot be restored by any means effecting a mere separation of the parts 8, 9, and 2. The piece of wire thus formed providing a slide buckle comprising a pair of loops 11 and 12 arranged in a common plane and separated by the intermediate bar structure 1, the side structure 7 of the loops 11 and 12 being connected in the manner explained, but the opposite side of the loops 11 and 12 being relatively free and thus liable to be manually forced into separation along the plane of the loops or out of such plane. An important feature of novelty of this invention therefore resides in so uniting the interfacing metal surfaces at the free side of the loops 11 and 12 that they are thereby united in permanent intimate union, such as by welding at 12A, wherein the union is so permanent that the original character of the metal surfaces thus united cannot be restored by any means effecting the mere separation of the loops 11 and 12. It is to be noted that, while all of the wire and structural extremities are thus secured to produce a rigid and indestructible device, the welding process is confined to two places, one upon either side of the slide buckle as at 12 and 12A.

I claim:

1. A slide buckle comprising a piece of wire bent to form a pair of loops arranged in a common plane and separated by an intermediate bar structure having a looped extremity, said looped extremity being formed by bending a middle portion of the wire back upon itself.

2. A slide buckle comprising a piece of wire bent at intervals to form a pair of loops arranged in a common plane and separated by an intermediate bar structure having a looped extremity confined to said plane and formed by bending a middle portion of the wire back upon itself, the wire end portions having abutting bent ends directed within the buckle interior and secured to the looped extremity of the intermediate bar structure.

3. A slide buckle comprising a piece of wire bent at intervals to form a pair of loops arranged in a common plane and separated by an intermediate bar structure having a looped extremity confined to said plane and formed by bending a middle portion of the wire back upon itself, the wire end portions having abutting bent extremities directed within the buckle interior and engaging the looped extremity of the intermediate bar structure, and means uniting the engaging metal surfaces of the looped and wire extremities in permanent intimate union.

4. A slide buckle comprising a piece of wire bent at intervals to form a pair of loops arranged in a common plane and separated by an intermediate bar structure having a looped extremity confined to said plane, said looped extremity being formed by bending a portion of the wire back upon itself, the wire end portions being bent to provide upper and lower bars and side structures to the pair of loops, the looped extremity of the intermediate bar structure engaging a side structure, and means uniting the engaging metal surfaces of the looped extremity and the side structure in permanent intimate union.

5. A slide buckle in the form of a pair of loops arranged in a common plane and connected at one side and free at the opposite side, the loops comprising a piece of wire of which a portion is bent back upon itself to provide an intermediate bar structure having a looped extremity separating the pair of loops formed by bending the remaining wire end portions at intervals to provide upper and lower bars and side structures thereof, the looped extremity of the intermediate bar structure engaging a side structure, means uniting the engaging metal surfaces of the looped extremity and the side structure in permanent union, and means uniting the interfacing metal surfaces at the free side of the pair of loops in permanent intimate union.

6. A slide buckle in the form of a pair of loops arranged in a common plane and connected at one side and free at the opposite side, the loops comprising a piece of wire of which a middle portion is bent back upon itself to provide an intermediate bar structure having a looped extremity and separating the pair of loops formed by bending at intervals the remaining wire end portions of which the extremities are further bent and directed within the buckle interior into engagement with the looped extremity of the intermediate bar structure, means uniting the engaging metal surfaces of the looped extremity and the wire extremities in permanent intimate union, and means uniting the interfacing metal surfaces at the free side of the pair of loops in permanent intimate union.

7. A slide buckle in the form of a pair of loops arranged in a common plane and connected at one side and free at the opposite side, the loops comprising a piece of wire of which a portion is bent back upon itself to provide an intermediate bar structure having a looped extremity, the remaining wire end portions being bent at intervals to provide the separate side portions of the free side of the pair of loops, the upper and lower horizontal bars and a side structure for the other side of the pair of loops, and means uniting the interfacing metal surfaces at the free side of the pair of loops in permanent intimate union.

JOHN H. DOMKEE.