

Oct. 15, 1957

J. W. GOLDSTEIN

2,809,408

BUCKLES

Filed May 26, 1953

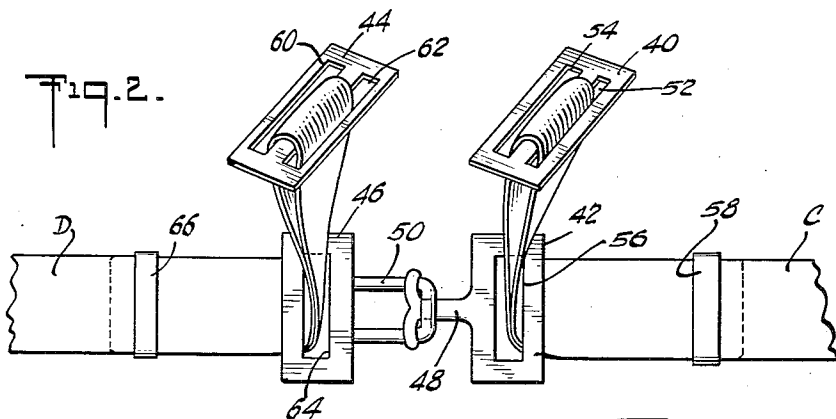
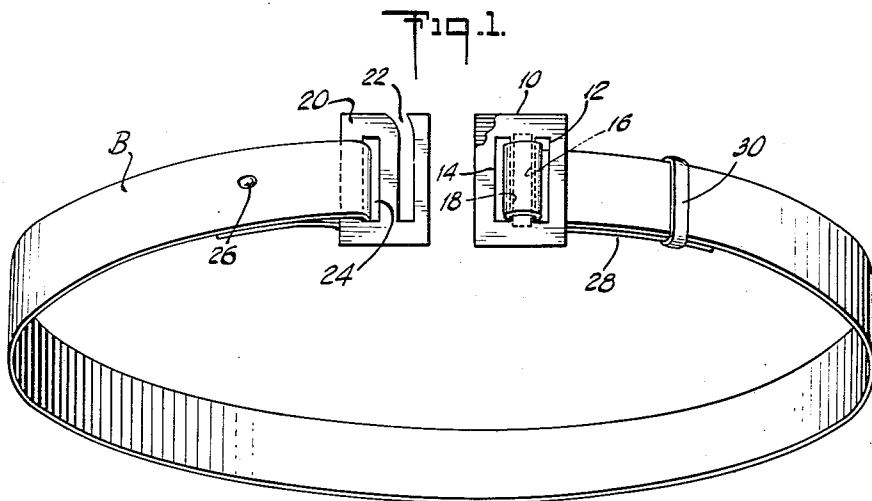


Fig. 4.

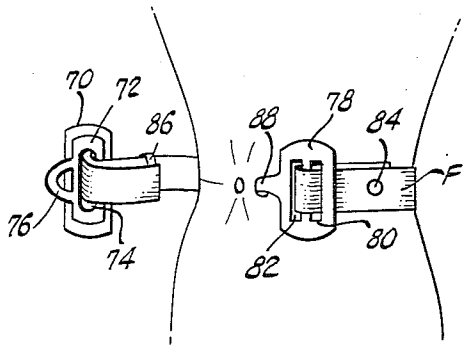
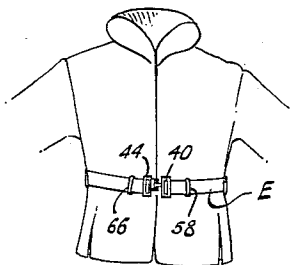


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR:
JEAN W. GOLDSTEIN.

BY
Hoag, Kilburn & Carlson.
ATTORNEYS:

1

2,809,408

BUCKLES

Jean W. Goldstein, New York, N. Y.

Application May 26, 1953, Serial No. 357,571

4 Claims. (Cl. 24-77)

This invention relates to a buckle comprising a plurality of elements.

An object of the invention is to provide an improved buckle structure.

Another object of the invention is to provide a buckle structure facilitating the adjustment of the length of an object, such for example as a belt, tape, tab or the like to which it is applied.

Other objects of the invention will be in part obvious or in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, arrangements of parts, and in the several steps and relation and order of each of said steps to one or more of the others thereof, all as will be pointed out in the following description, and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

The invention will best be understood if the following description is read in connection with the drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of one buckle structure embodying the invention, shown utilized for interconnecting opposite ends of a belt which is illustrated in perspective;

Figure 2 is a schematic view of another buckle construction showing the buckle members utilized for interconnecting the members C and D;

Figure 3 is a front elevational view showing the buckle structure of Figure 2 applied for interconnecting the ends of a jacket belt; and

Figure 4 is a view partly in perspective but showing one buckle member in front elevation and two other buckle members in rear elevation.

In Figure 1 a three-part buckle is illustrated comprising a member 10 having slots 12 and 14 therein, a member 16 coactive with member 10 and having an aperture 18 therein, and a member 20 having an open end slot 22 therein.

Member 20 may be directly secured to an object in any suitable way. For example, for attachment to a belt, tape or the like it may have a slot 24 therein and as illustrated in Figure 1 a belt B is inserted through slot 24 and looped back and secured to the main portion of belt B as by rivet 26.

A tape or the like may be threaded through the elements comprising the combination of members 10 and 16. As illustrated in Figure 1 the other end of belt B is led through the aperture 18 both before and after being threaded through said slots 12 and 14 successively, the free end 28 being led back and passed through a keeper 30.

In use the belt B, including the free end portion 28 just behind members 10-16, is inserted edgewise into open end slot 22 of member 20 thus causing said members 10 and 16 to be superimposed over member 20 and to serve as a stop against inadvertent dislodgement of the belt from said slot 22. With the belt tensioned as it is while in use the buckle member 10 is held super-

2

imposed closely over member 16 and the combination of members 10 and 16 are held closely superimposed over member 20 and locked in position on belt B.

In order to adjust the position of the combination of members 10 and 16 along the belt B, to make it larger or smaller, the belt is disengaged from slot 22 of member 20 and the portion of the belt extending over the bridge between slots 12 and 14 of member 10 is pulled out thus providing slack simultaneously with separating members 10 and 16 from close contact. The slack is then taken up, by pulling on the main portion of the belt if it is desired to increase the effective size of the belt, or by pulling on the free end 28 if it is desired to decrease the size of the belt.

Preferably open end slot 22 is substantially normal to the belt. Also it is usually preferred to have the aperture in member 16 of less width than the distance between the slots in member 10 and when this is the case the adjustment of a belt or the like to which the buckle is applied will be as is described above. For some uses it may be desirable to make the aperture in member 16 as wide, or wider, than the distance between the slots of member 10, in which case the position of members 10-16 may be adjusted along the belt by pulling directly on the end 28, without first obtaining slack in the portion extending over the bridge separating the slots of member 10, but slack must be obtained in order to lengthen the belt.

In Figure 2 a buckle construction is illustrated by which the length of two belt means C and D may each be adjusted. Means C and D may be separate belts or opposite ends of the same belt. This buckle comprises members 40 and 42, and 44 and 46. A hook 48 is provided projecting forwardly from member 42 for interengagement with an eye 50 extending forwardly from member 46. Both the combination of members 40-42, and members 44-46 may be substantially similar to the combination 10-16 illustrated in Figure 1, apart from the interconnecting hook and eye members provided on said members 42 and 46 respectively. Thus member 40 has two apertures or slots 52, 54 and member 42 has the aperture 56 through which the free end of belt means C is threaded both before and after being led through the slots 52 and 54, after which the said free end of C may for convenience be led back through a keeper 58. Similarly member 44 has therein the slots 60 and 62 and member 46 has therein the aperture 64 through which the free end of said belt means D is led both before and after being led through said slots 62, and, if desired, passed through the keeper 66.

Figure 3 shows the buckle structure of Figure 2 as it appears in use, with members 40 and 44 closely superimposed over members 42 and 46 respectively, and applied for interconnecting the opposed ends of a jacket belt E. The belt E may be adjusted in length at either or both ends by first creating slack in the portion of the belt extending over the bridge between the two slots of either or both members 40, 44, and then taking up the slack by pulling on the belt as described in connection with the combination member 10-16 of Figure 1.

In Figure 4 a somewhat modified buckle structure is shown comprising the members 70, 72 and 78. Member 70 is slotted with two slots which, however, are not visible because in the rear view of this combination shown in Figure 4 the slots are covered by the member 72. Member 72 has therein the aperture 74, and the eye 76 projecting from its forward edge. Member 78 is a single element provided with the slots 80 and 82. One end of a belt F is shown passed through said slots and then turned back and secured to the main portion of the belt in any suitable manner as by rivet 84.

It will be understood that in this application of the

3

buckle the other end of the belt D is passed through aperture 74 of member 72 both before and after being inserted in slots in member 70 as described in connection with the combination of members 10 and 16 in Figure 1, and 40—42, and 44—46 of Figure 2. This end of the belt may be passed back through the keeper 86 and the effective length of the belt may be adjusted at this end as has been described above in connection with said combinations of members. In this embodiment of the invention the member 78 and the combination of members 70—72 are interengaged by insertion of the hook 88, extending forwardly from member 78, with the eye 76, extending forwardly from member 72.

It will thus be seen that there has been provided by this invention an article in which the various objects hereinabove set forth together with many thoroughly practical advantages are successfully achieved. As various possible embodiments might be made of the mechanical features of the above invention and as the art herein described might be varied in various parts, all without departing from the scope of the invention, it is to be understood that all matter hereinbefore set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What I claim is:

1. A buckle comprising, a first member slotted with two spaced, parallel slots, to receive the end of a belt or the like threaded through said slots successively and extending over the bridge between the slots, a second member positioned beneath said first member and apertured to have said belt end passed through it twice, before said belt end is threaded through one of the said slots in said first member and after it has been threaded through the other of said slots in said first member, and a third member attached to the other end of said belt and having an open end slot therein to receive the doubled over opposite end of said belt, behind said first and second members.

2. The device claimed in claim 1 in which the aperture

4

means in said second member is of less width than the width of the bridge between the slots of said first member.

3. The device claimed in claim 1 in which the slot in said third member is substantially normal to the said belt.

4. A buckle comprising a two part first member, the first part of which has two apertures through which a first belt part is threaded successively forming a loop, and the second part of which has a single aperture through which said first belt part is threaded both before and after it is threaded through the two apertures of said first part, and a second buckle member secured to a second belt part and coactive with said first buckle member to engage both parts of the belt forming said loop behind said first and second parts comprising said two part buckle member, said first belt part being movable through the apertures in said first part when disengaged from said second buckle member, the member carried by said second belt part comprising an open ended slot through which the doubled over first belt part may be inserted directly with said first member superimposed upon said second member.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

25	326,058	Proudfit	Sept. 8, 1885
	391,103	Whittemore	Oct. 16, 1888
	413,382	Bassett	Oct. 22, 1889
	719,152	Sleeth	Jan. 27, 1903
30	1,081,610	Hazard	Dec. 16, 1913
	1,263,741	Butts	Apr. 23, 1918
	1,514,462	Ritter	Nov. 4, 1924
	1,752,199	Perthel	Mar. 25, 1930
35	1,860,170	Bronson	May 24, 1932

FOREIGN PATENTS

413,492	Great Britain	July 19, 1932
56,808	France	July 30, 1932
	(1st addition to No. 943,958)	