Nov. 24, 1959 H. OSTROWER 2,913,794

INTERCHANGEABLE BELT AND STOP BUCKLE COMBINATION

Filed May 17, 1954

Fig. 1.

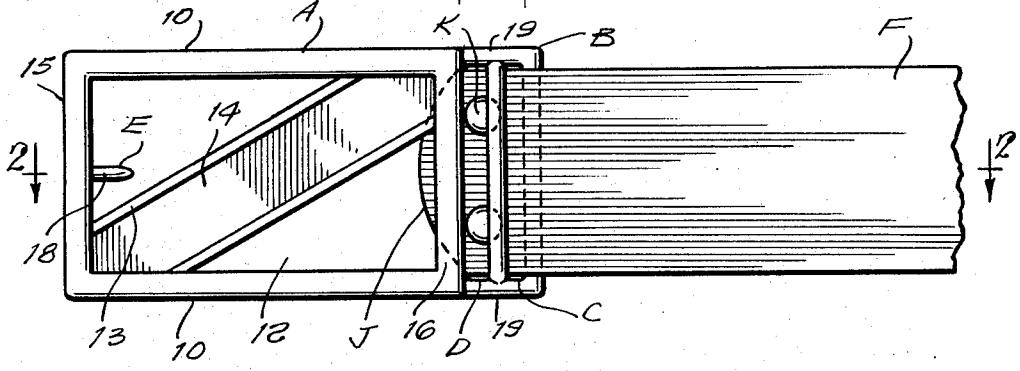


Fig. 2.

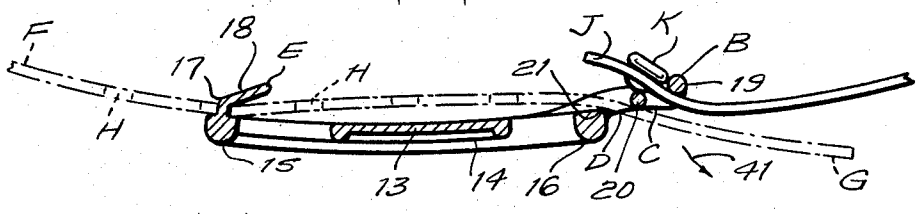


Fig. 3.

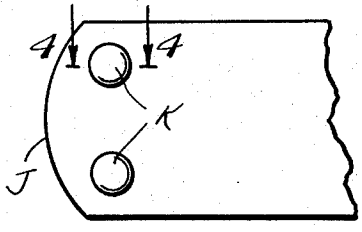


Fig. 4.

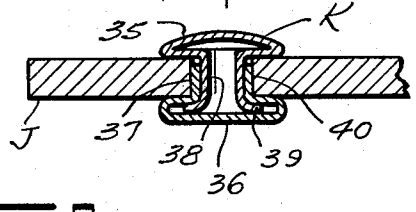


Fig. 5.

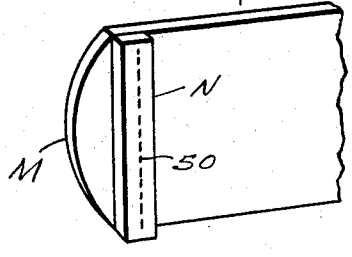
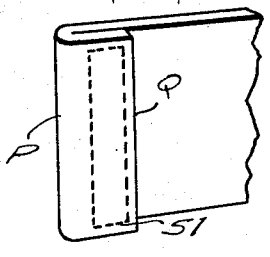


Fig. 6.



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INTERCHANGEABLE BELT AND STOP BUCKLE COMBINATION

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2 Claims. (Cl. 24—163)

The present invention relates to an interchangeable belt and stop buckle combination.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide a novel combination belt and buckle, which will enable a ready change of the belt to conform to different size persons or to give different belt designs or colors.

Another object is to provide a novel interchangeable belt and buckle combination in which the buckle is so constructed as to be readily attached and detached from the belt so that different buckles may be readily assembled for use, depending upon the particular design or effect which is to be attained.

Still further objects and advantages will appear in the more detailed description set forth below, it being understood, however, that this more detailed description is given by way of illustration and explanation only and not by way of limitation, since various changes therein may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

In accomplishing the above objects, it has been found most satisfactory according to one embodiment of the present invention that the buckle is desirably provided with a double loop outside the ornamention front portion which receives one end of the belt, with the other side of the buckle having an inturned prong to engage openings in the standard belt style.

In one form of the invention the belt is provided with eyelets which will cause the belt to catch in the double loop arrangement and which will form an anchorage for the base end of the belt. The other end of the belt after extending around the waist may engage in the prong at one end of the buckle and have its ends inserted through one of the loops which is parallel to the other loop which engages the eyeletted end. Instead of eyelets the sides of the belt may be recessed or the ends of the belt may be made of extra thickness, so as to engage in one of the double loops.

Desirably the double loop is positioned out of the plane of the buckle and is caused to incline downwardly and obliquely away from one end of the buckle.

In the preferred construction, the belt engaging prong and the double loop both extend parallel and obliquely downwardly from the opposite ends of the buckle.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter more specifically described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein is shown an embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications can be resorted to which fall within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a top elevational view of the combination of the belt and buckle showing the anchored end of the belt in position by omitting the other threaded end which completes the belt.

Fig. 2 is a transverse longitudinal sectional view upon

the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 showing the other free end of the belt in position in dot and dash lines.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevational view of the anchor end of the belt removed from the assemblage of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of one of the anchor eyelets upon an enlarged scale as compared to Fig. 3 and upon the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is an end perspective view showing an alternative anchor end construction for the belt.

Fig. 6 is an end perspective view showing an alternative anchor end construction of the belt with an extra thickness formed thereon.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 there is shown a buckle A having the double loop structure B which is inclined rearwardly away from one end of the buckle.

The double loop has an anchor position C and a sliding eye position D. The other end of the buckle is provided with an inwardly directed engagement prong E which extends inwardly and rearwardly at the same inclination as the double loop structure B.

The belt F has the free end G with a series of adjustment openings H (see Fig. 2).

The anchor end J of the belt F has a plurality of enlargements K which serve to lock or anchor the anchor end J in position in back of the loop C.

Referring specifically to the buckle A, the buckle may be of many shapes and forms but in the specific embodiment shown it has the two longitudinal bars **10** with the connecting end cross bars **15** and **16**.

These will form an open frame portion **12** which may be embellished by designs.

As shown there is an oblique bar member **13** in the recess **14** of which may be placed the wearer's name.

Directly from the rear of the cross bar **15** extends the perpendicular base portion **17** of the prong E.

This base portion **17** is designed to engage one of the openings H in the free end G of the bar F.

The engagement portion of the prong E is the inclined portion **18** which is inserted into one of the openings H adjacent the free end G of the belt F.

At the other side of the buckle the longitudinal bars **19** of the double loop structure B will incline inwardly substantially parallel to the engagement prong portion **18**.

The two loops C and D will be formed by the relatively heavy outer terminal transverse bar **19** and the thinner transverse bar. To achieve the best effect with the double loop construction B, the transverse bar **16** should be much heavier than the transverse bars **19** and **20** which should also have a sharp edge at **21**, which will hold the free end G of the belt F in position.

The spacing of the loop D should also be wider than the loop C and the terminal cross bar **19** should have the diameter or thickness intermediate to the cross bars **16** and **20**.

The anchor bar end J, as best shown in Fig. 3, is provided with the eyelet retention means K, as shown best in Fig. 4.

These eyelet retention means K consist of two interfitting cups **35** and **36**, having the telescoping shanks **37** and **38**, which are locked together at outturned edge **39**.

The telescope shanks **37** and **38** pass through and into the opening **40** in the belt structure.

In operation the free end of the belt is inserted in the outer loop C in the direction indicated at **41**.

The end J of the belt will be stopped by an abuttment of the stops K against both bars **19** and **20**.

The other end of the belt may then be adjustably engaged with the prong E and the free end is then inserted through the loop D.

In both loops C and D the belt portions will contact both the inside face of the bar **16**, **19** or **20**, which is

adjacent the buckle and the outside face of the bar which is positioned away from the buckle.

In the alternative embodiment of Fig. 5, the anchor end M of the belt is provided with an extra thickness of material N, which is stitched in position, as indicated at **50**.

This extra thickness of material will act as a locking means similar to the buttons K in the alternative construction indicated at P in Fig. 6.

A portion of the belt is bent reversely as indicated at Q and stitched down as indicated at **51**.

This extra thickness of material Q will again act as stop means at the buttons K.

The belt F may be readily removed from the double loop B and a new belt inserted in position.

There is thus provided interchangeable belts and buckles permitting a wide variety in the belt and buckle combinations which are possible as well as a readily adjustment for size.

The type of buckle shown is one typical buckle to which the present invention may be applied.

The invention is also applicable to center bar buckles, tongue buckles, and garrison buckles or other various forms of buckles made of metal, plastic or other materials.

The belt may be of different shapes and constructions and the ends may be so fixed with or without eyelets as to be readily clipped into position without adjustment holes.

Furthermore, the buckle or the slide may have provision for names of persons or stations or it may provide for removable or slidable or screwable initials or names.

As many changes could be made in the above combination of interchangeable belt and stop buckle and many widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope of the claims, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed.

What is claimed is:

1. A rectangular frame belt buckle for holding a belt, said belt having end enlargements taking the form of buttons and said buckle having opposite spaced side bars and transverse connecting short end bars all of which bars are positioned in substantially the same plane and said frame also having a belt-engaging prong at one end and a belt-engaging parallel double slotted loop at the other end, and said bars being of substantially circular cross section and having a back side with flattened inside faces and a front side with rounded faces, and said loop consisting of obliquely outwardly extending integral short legs from the end portions of the long sides in prolongation of said long sides away from the engaging prong and a plurality of closely spaced transverse circular cross section rods forming said loop beyond the end of the frame, the plane of said rods and short legs being oblique to the plane of the rectangular frame, the spacing between said rods being such as to form two narrow slots side by side in said loop parallel to and immediately adjacent to one of the end bars and so narrow as to permit passage of the belt but not of the button enlargements and to hold the button end of the belt said inner slot accommodating the free belt end and the outer slot guiding the portion of the belt carrying the button ends.

2. The buckle of claim 1 said prong being mounted on and extending inwardly from the flattened inside face of the end bar away from the loop.

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