Oct. 27, 1936. J. WILLIAMS 2,058,931

BUCKLE

Filed Nov. 30, 1935

Fig. 1.

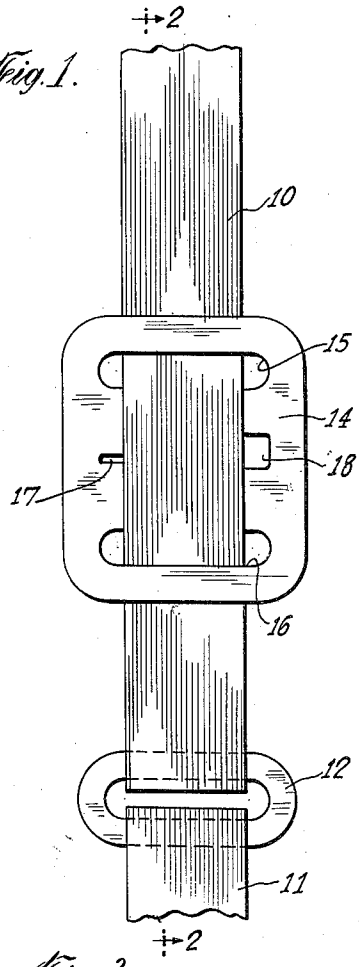


Fig. 2.

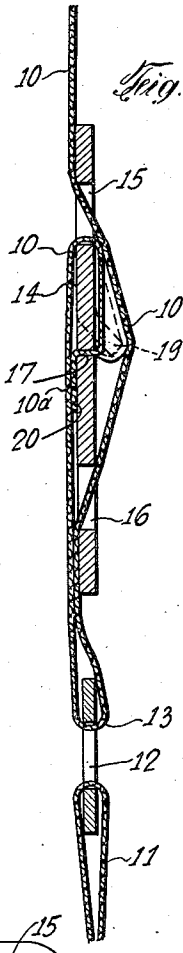


Fig. 4.

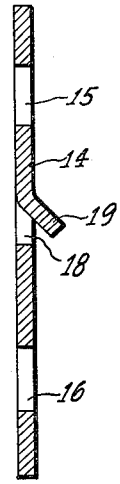


Fig. 3.

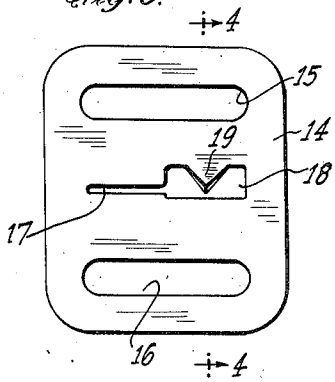
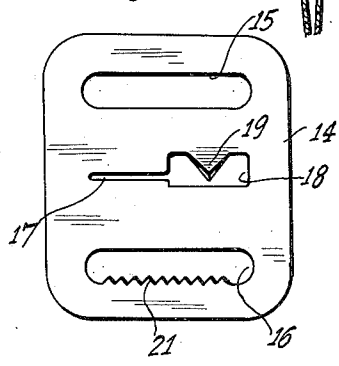


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

BY J. Ledermann

ATTORNEY.

Patented Oct. 27, 1936 2,058,931

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,058,931

BUCKLE

James Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application November 30, 1935, Serial No. 52,360

3 Claims. (Cl. 24—200)

One object of this invention is the provision of a novel buckle adapted for use on straps, belts, and the like, and wherever else buckles may be used, and more particularly adapted for narrow straps, ribbons, or tapes such as are used to support women's garments.

A further object is the provision of such a buckle whereby the loose end of the strap is securely locked thereon without sewing, the elimination of which operation results in a saving of time and labor as well as material.

Another object of the invention is the provision of such a buckle by means of which the strap may be lengthened or shortened by simply pulling one layer of the strap in one direction or the other through the buckle. After adjustment in length, the buckle without further manipulation prevents slipping of the strap in either direction.

The above and other objects will become apparent in the description below in which characters of reference referred to similarly are numbered parts in the accompanying drawing.

Referring briefly to the drawing:

Figure 1 is a considerably enlarged front view illustrating the buckle applied to a thin strap or ribbon.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a front view of the buckle per se.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a front view of a modified form of the buckle, which is particularly adapted for larger and thicker straps such as belts.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the numeral 10 indicates the shoulder strap of a garment and the numeral 11 the lower suspension strap which is fastened to the front of the supported garment. A ring 12 sewed on the strap 11 is supported in a loop 13 formed in the strap 10 below the buckle.

The buckle comprises a substantially rectangular relatively flat plate 14 having a relatively wide slot 15 at one end and a similar slot 16 at the other end. Intermediate these two slots is a narrow slot 17 extending about one-half of the length (of the slots 15 and 16) across the plate 14. The slot 17 communicates with a wider slot 18, the distance from the beginning of the slot 17 to the end of the slot 18 being equal to the length of the slots 15 and 16. A pointed tooth 19 is formed out of the material of the plate 14 and projects at an upward angle across the greater portion of the width of the slot 18.

The buckle 14 is mounted on the strap 10 before the upper end of the strap (not shown) is sewed to the back of the supported garment. This upper end is first inserted through the slot 17—18 and the strap 10 is pulled therethrough until the end portion 20, of the approximate length shown in Figure 2, remains. It is to be noted that this passing of the strap 10 through the slot 17 is done from the rear of the plate toward the front. In inserting the strap in the slot 17, that side of the strap which spreads into the slot 18 is first pulled through the slot 18, which causes the other side of the strap to enter the slot 17. Then the strap 10 is turned into the slot 15 and pulled through this slot and passed down the back side of the buckle. The loop 13 is then formed by passing the strap 10 through the ring 12. Then the strap 10 is passed from the bottom through the slot 16 and around that portion of the strap which lies against the tooth 19, and finally rearward through the slot 15 and then upward past the buckle. The free end of the strap 10 is then sewed to the rear of the garment.

It is to be noted that the length of the lower end 20 of the strap which extends below the slot 17 is very short, and this end of the strap is secured firmly against being pulled out of the buckle by means of the narrow slot 17 alone. The slot 17 is only that much wider than the thickness of the strap 10 to permit insertion of the strap therethrough. It is the narrowness of this slot 17 alone that locks the end 20 to the portion 10a of the strap. The usual sewing of the end 20 to the portion 10a is eliminated and a saving of length of strap for each buckle is obtained because in order to sew the end 20 to its adjacent strap portion, it is necessary to have the end 20 considerably longer than is the case with the present invention. The tooth 19 digs into the bend of the strap where the strap passes around this tooth but, it does not pierce the strap at this point. The hump formed by the tooth and its adjacent strap section acts as a resisting brake to any sliding tendency of the outer strap section 10b when the weight of the garment is supported by the strap.

In order to adjust the length of the strap, the latter is first freed of the weight of the garment to release the tension at the lower end of the strap. Then the portion 10b is simply pulled in either direction, that is, upward to lengthen the strap or downward to shorten it. This pulling is accomplished with very little effort, as by loosening the strap at the point 10b there is very little friction to resist the upward or downward

sliding of the strap. When the weight is again restored to the lower end of the strap, the garment remains fixed in the new position, as the end 20 cannot slip because it is locked in the slot 17 and the friction against the section 10b because of the hump between this section and the buckle is sufficient to prevent slipping of that side of the strap.

In the form of buckle shown in Figure 5, the structure is the same as that for the above-described form with the exception that the slot 16 is provided on its outer edge with teeth 21. These teeth serve to dig into the relatively harder and smoother surface of heavier straps, such as leather belts.

Obviously modifications in form and structure may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. A strap buckle comprising a substantially flat plate having a relatively wide slot at one end and a similar slot parallel with the first slot at the other end, a third slot intermediate said first named slots having one side relatively narrow and the other side relatively wide, said narrow slot serving to prevent pulling of the strap therethrough, said wider side of said intermediate slot having a tooth projecting thereinto.

2. A strap buckle comprising a substantially flat plate having a relatively wide slot at one end and a similar slot parallel with the first slot at the other end, a third slot intermediate said first named slots having one side relatively narrow and the other side relatively wide, said narrow slot serving to prevent pulling of the strap therethrough, said wider side of said intermediate slot having a tooth projecting thereinto, said tooth projecting angularly upward from the surface of said plate.

3. A strap buckle comprising a substantially flat plate having a relatively wide slot at one end and a similar slot parallel with the first slot at the other end, a third slot intermediate said first named slots having one side relatively narrow and the other side relatively wide, said narrow slot serving to prevent pulling of the strap therethrough, said wider side of said intermediate slot having a tooth projecting thereinto, said tooth projecting angularly upward from the surface of said plate, one of said first named slots having teeth on the outer edge thereof.

JAMES WILLIAMS.