

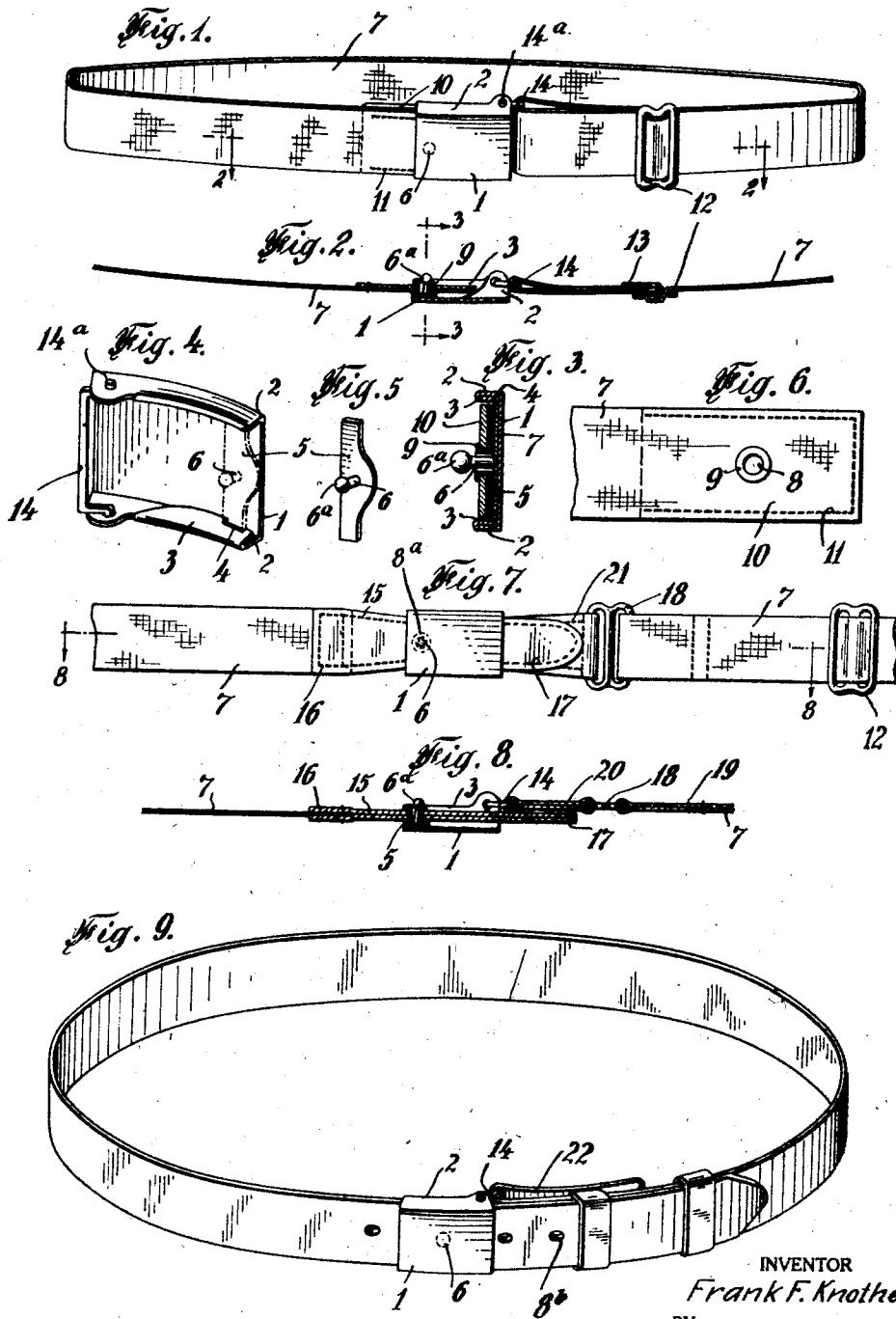
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BELT BUCKLE

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BELT BUCKLE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. KNOTHE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Ridgewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore certain kinds of belt buckles have been made with a projection or stud extending from the main member or plate and attached thereto by riveting or soldering. When said member is made of precious metal it is required that all parts permanently attached thereto, such as by soldering, should also be of precious metal, which entails added expense.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a belt buckle with a projection or stud that is secured thereto without requiring the same to be riveted or soldered in place, whereby the main member may be made of precious or other metals and the stud and its supporting part may be made of any desired metal, such as a base metal, and attached to the main member without soldering or riveting the parts together and in a simple and cheap manner.

Another object of the invention is to provide a belt adapted for use with a buckle of the class described and so arranged that one end portion of the belt may have a single hole to receive the projection or stud from the main member, the belt having suitable means to adjust its length around the waist of a user, although my improved buckle may be used with belts of different variety.

My invention comprises novel details of improvement that will be more fully herein-after set forth and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a waist belt provided with my improvements;

Fig. 2 is a section substantially on line 2, 2, in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross section on line 3, 3, in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view looking at the inside of the main member;

Fig. 5 is a detail of the projection or stud and its supporting bar;

Fig. 6 is an inside face view of one end of the belt of Figs. 1 and 2;

Fig. 7 is a detail illustrating a belt having modified means for connection with a buckle;

Fig. 8 is a section on line 8, 8, in Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 is a perspective view illustrating my improved buckle in connection with another form of belt.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

At 1 is indicated the main member of the belt buckle, which is shown made in plate-like form and provided with spaced side walls 2 extending laterally, the metal being shown folded inwardly providing webs 3 extended along the inner surfaces of side walls 2, and shown substantially parallel with the latter, which affords rounded edges for contact with the wearer's garment. The inner edges of the webs 3 extend close to member 1 and are recessed or notched at 4, adjacent to the main portion of member 1 and receive the corresponding ends of a transverse bar 5 which extends along and against the inner face of member 1. The webs 3 may be separate pieces soldered or otherwise secured to the sides 2. The bar 5 is provided with a projection or stud 6, which preferably has a ball-like head 6^a at its outer end. The projection or stud 6 may be riveted to the bar 5. When the parts are assembled the bar 5 is placed against the inner surface of member 1 with the ends of the bar abutting the sides 2 and located within the recesses or notches 4 of the webs 3, whereby the bar 5 is retained from displacement in any direction, and the projection 6 extends laterally from member 1. The bar 5 with its projection or stud is securely attached to the member 1 without requiring the bar or the stud to be riveted or soldered to the member, whereby the latter may be made of precious or other metal and the bar and projection may be made of base metal, and whereby the disadvantage of soldering parts is overcome and cost of the buckle is reduced.

The buckle may be used with a belt having one or more perforations to receive the projection or stud 6. In Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 6 the belt 7 is provided with an aperture 8, preferably reinforced by an eyelet 9, to receive the projection or stud 6. The belt 7 may be made of fabric, such as silk ribbon or webbing, and in order to enable such belt to be used without undue wear from the projection 6 I provide the apertured end of

the belt with a reinforcement 10, which may be of relatively stiff material, such as leather, preferably secured along the inner surface of the belt at its apertured end, the aperture 8 and eyelet 9 being located in the reinforcement 10, as illustrated in Fig. 6, which reinforcement may be secured to the end of the belt by means of stitching at 11. By preference the reinforcement 10 extends along the belt sufficiently far to project beyond the buckle member 1 in position to be engaged by the fingers of the user free from the buckle, as shown in Fig. 1, whereby the reinforcement 10 will stiffen the adjacent end portion of the flexible belt to enable the latter to be conveniently applied to and removed from the buckle. Strain on the belt, particularly at the projection or stud 6, is reduced by the reinforcement 10. While the belt and reinforcement may be provided with more than one aperture 8 in the form shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 6, I prefer to provide a single aperture 8 and the opposite end of the belt to be provided with means to adjust its length, for which purpose I have shown a slide member 12, comprising a frame having three cross bars, the free end of the belt being secured to the central cross bar by looping the belt around the bar and stitching the overlapping parts of the belt together, as indicated at 13, the main body of the belt passing through the frame 12, as indicated in Fig. 2. The latter is a well known form of construction and enables the user to adjust the belt around the waist although the free end of the belt may have but a single aperture 8 for the projection 6.

The buckle member 1 may be connected with the permanent end of the belt in any suitable way, such as by a cross bar 14, having bent ends attached to the adjacent ends of the sides 2, as by projecting the laterally disposed ends 14^a through holes on said sides, as indicated in Fig. 3, and upsetting the ends, the adjacent looped end of the belt being received in the cross bar 14.

In the form of belt shown in Figs. 7 and 8, adapted to be used with my improved buckle, the free end of the belt is provided with a tongue or tab 15, shown secured to the belt end by stitches at 16. Said tongue or tab may be made in two-ply of relatively stiff material, such as leather, stitched together at 17, or the inner end of the tongue or tab may be slit to receive the adjacent end of the belt, which will be attached thereto by the stitches 16 in a well known way. An aperture 8^a may be provided in the tongue or tab 15 which may engage the projection or stud 6 of the belt buckle for adjusting the length of the belt around the waist. The opposite end of the belt is shown provided with a frame 18 to

which the adjacent end of the belt is attached by looping it through one of the cross bars of the frame and stitching the parts of the belt together at 19. Another part of said frame is attached to the belt by a looped piece 20 receiving a part of the frame 18 and bar 14, such looped piece being stitched at 21. A slide member at 12 is shown, arranged as before described.

In Fig. 9 my improved buckle is shown applied to a belt of well known variety, such as of leather, having spaced apertures 8^b to receive the projection or stud 6, and the belt is shown provided with a looped-back portion 22 receiving the bar 14, which looped portion 22 may be secured to the body of the belt detachably by means of snap fasteners in a well known or any other desired way. The length of the belt may be adjusted around the wearer's waist by applying the projection or stud 6 in any of the apertures 8^b.

In the various forms illustrated the sides of the main member 1 guide the edges of the belt and retain the latter in proper position, and the belt may be readily applied to and removed from the projection or stud 6 of the member by merely moving one or both of said parts in a lateral direction.

Having now described my invention what I claim is:

1. A belt buckle comprising a member having spaced sides, and webs located along said sides, said webs having recesses, a bar extending across the member and having its ends located in said recesses, said bar being provided with a projection extending laterally from the member and means for attaching the buckle to a belt.

2. A belt buckle comprising a main member provided with spaced sides extending laterally, said sides having webs extending along the inner surfaces of the sides, said webs being provided with recesses along the inner edges, a bar extending transversely between said sides and having its ends opposing said sides and located within the recesses of said webs, said bar having a projection extending laterally and means for attaching the buckle to a belt.

3. A belt buckle comprising a main member in plate-like form provided with spaced sides extending laterally, said sides having integral webs folded against the sides, the inner edges of said webs having recesses opposing the member, a bar extending transversely along the inner face of the member and having its ends opposing said sides and located in said recesses, the webs extending along the outer sides of the bar, a projection secured to and extending from the bar between said sides and means for attaching the buckle to a belt.

FRANK F. KNOTHE.