No. 662,706. Patented Nov. 27, 1900.

S. & A. BIENENZUCHT.

BUCKLE.

(Application filed Oct. 11, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

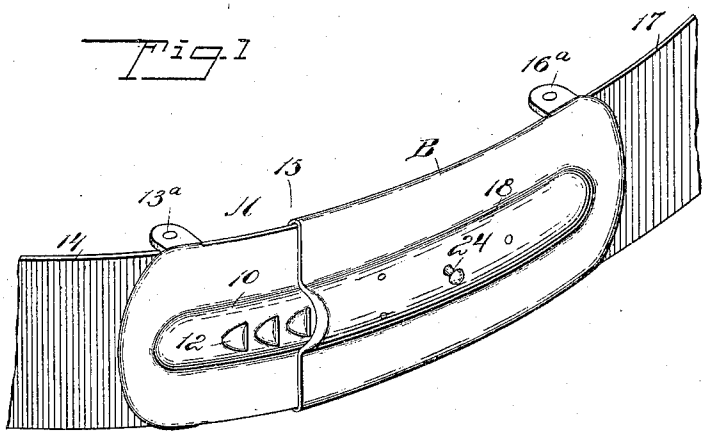


Fig. 2

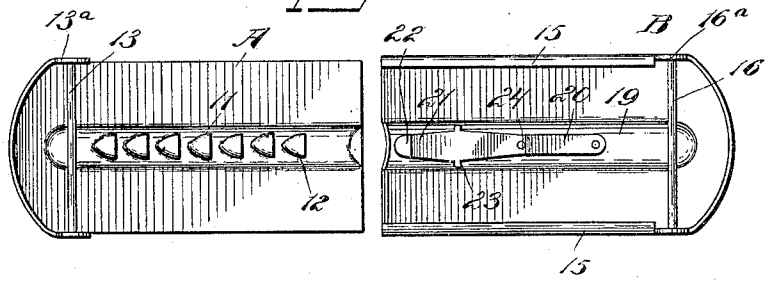


Fig. 3

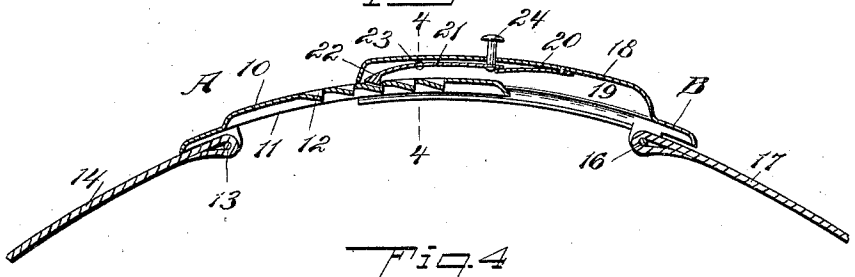
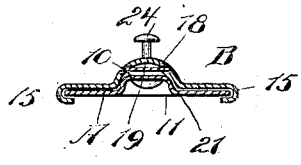


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL BIENENZUCHT AND ABRAHAM BIENENZUCHT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,706, dated November 27, 1900.

Application filed October 11, 1900. Serial No. 32,721. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL BIENENZUCHT and ABRAHAM BIENENZUCHT, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Buckle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

One purpose of our invention is to provide a buckle in which two telescopic members are employed, so constructed that the members will be automatic in locking and may be conveniently and quickly released when the members are to be separated, the locking device being at the back of the buckle, but operated from the front, and so placed that the operation of the said locking device will not be affected by the person of the wearer, no matter where the buckle may be placed on the wearer.

A further purpose of the invention is to so construct the buckle that while primarily intended as a belt-buckle it may be successfully applied to suspenders and garters and in miniature to a glove.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved buckle applied to a belt. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the members of the buckle separated. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the improved buckle in the position shown in Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken substantially on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

The buckle comprises two body members or sections A and B, and these sections may be straight or curved, as shown in the drawings. When curved, the buckle is adapted for application to the waist or other rounded member of the body. Both sections A and B of the buckle are preferably made of metal, and the section A is provided with an embossed longitudinal and preferably centrally-located rib 10. This rib is struck up from the back of the said section A and produces at said back a channel or depression 11, as shown in Fig. 2. A series of recesses or depressions 12 is produced in the outer surface of the rib 10, extending longitudinally of said rib, and these recesses or depressions are usually semioval, the straight walls thereof facing the inner end of the section, at which inner end of the section A the rib 10 is tapered, so that it may readily enter into an engagement with the back of the mating section B of the body of the buckle.

The section A of the body of the buckle, which may be termed the "inner" section, is provided at its outer edge with a cross-bar 13, attached to suitable lugs 13^a, and one end of a belt 14, garter, or the like is attached to this cross-bar. The mating section B of the body of the buckle is provided at its longitudinal edges with inwardly-turned flanges 15, which flanges constitute slideways or bearings for the longitudinal edges of the section A, so that the two sections of the body are rendered telescopic. The section B of the body is likewise provided with a longitudinal central rib 18, struck up from the inner face of said section B, forming in said inner face of the section B a longitudinal channel 19, as is illustrated in Fig. 2, and a cross-bar 16 is located at the inner face of the body-section B, being connected with suitable lugs 16^a, and the opposite end of a belt 17, for example, is attached to this cross-bar 16, so that each end of the belt is connected with a body-section of the buckle.

A spring 20 is located longitudinally in the channel 19 of the body-section B, as is shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the spring being secured to said section at its outer end, and the free end of this spring 20 engages with the outer end of a latch 21, which latch at its inner end is provided with a head 22, adapted to enter any one of the recesses or depressions 12 in the body-section A and to have locking engagement with the straight or inner wall of a depression. The latch 21 is in the form of a lever, being provided with studs 23, extending from its longitudinal edges at a point near the center, and these studs are suitably fulcrumed in the side walls of the channel 19 in the body member B. A pin 24 is attached to

the inner end of the latch 21, which pin extends loosely through an aperture in the offset portion or rib 18 of the body-section B and is provided at its outer end with an enlargement.

In the operation of this buckle when the two sections of the body are placed in telescopic connection the two sections may be carried in direction of each other and automatically locked in their adjusted position by said latch 21. When the sections of the body are to be separated, the pin 24 is pressed inward, which forces the free end of the spring 20 inward and the head 22 of the latch outward or away from the recesses or depressions 22 in the section A of the body, thus permitting the two sections to be moved to or from each other, and, releasing the pin 24 from pressure, the head 22 of the latch 21 will be forced by the spring 20 into the most convenient depression or recess 12 in the section A of the body, thus holding the body-sections of the buckle in adjusted position.

It will be observed that when a buckle is constructed as above set forth the locking device and means for operating said locking device will not be interferred with by the surface or material with which the buckle may engage, since the locking device and parts connected therewith are beyond the plane of the inner face of the inner member of the buckle.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A belt-buckle comprising telescopic body members, each of which members is provided at its outer face with a longitudinal projection and a corresponding channel in its inner face, the projection on the outer face of one member having depressions made therein, a spring secured at one end in the channel in the inner face of the opposing member, a latch pivoted in the same channel, fulcrumed between its ends, one end of which latch is normally pressed outward by said spring, the opposing end of the latch having a head adapted to enter any one of said depressions, and a pin connected with the latch where it connects with said spring, which pin extends out beyond the front face of the buckle, whereby the members of the buckle may be automatically slid in direction of each other and released from locking engagement when they are to be carried away from each other, the locking device being forward of the plane of the inner face of the inner member of the buckle, as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL BIENENZUCHT.
ABRAHAM BIENENZUCHT.

Witnesses:
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