E. NYSTROM.

BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 22, 1913.

1,126,841. Patented Feb. 2, 1915.

Fig. 1.

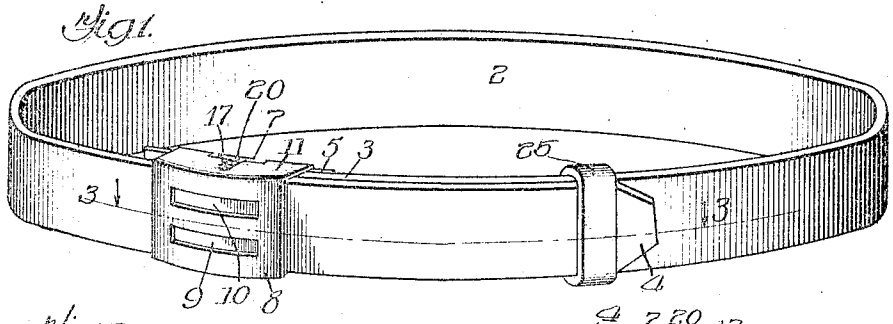


Fig. 2.

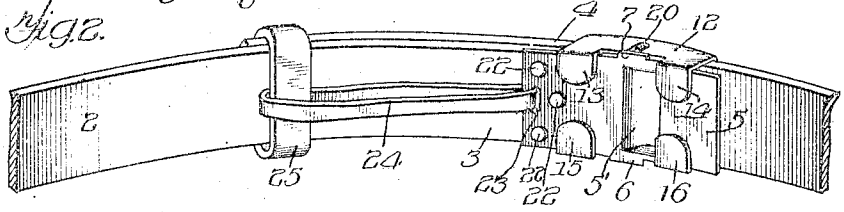


Fig. 3.

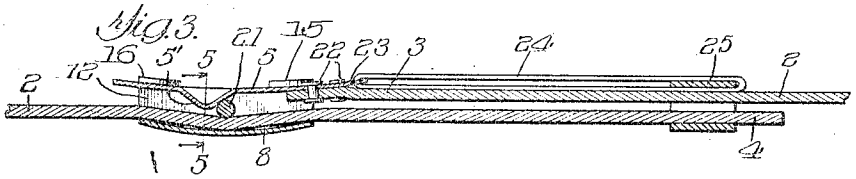


Fig. 4.

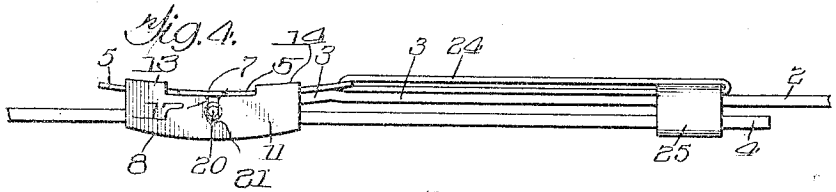
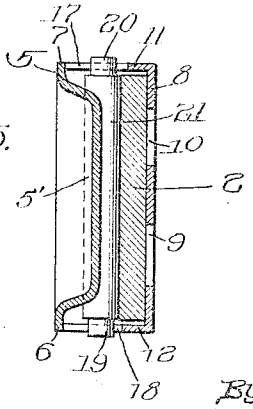


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST NYSTROM, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

BUCKLE.

1,126,341. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 2, 1915.

Application filed September 22, 1913. Serial No. 791,099.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST NYSTROM, a subject of the King of Sweden, and a resident of the city of Rockford, county of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices for fastening belts, straps and the like, and its object is to simplify the construction and operation of buckles and to provide a buckle particularly adapted for use where the prevailing types are not acceptable.

With this object in view the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts, all as hereinafter described in detail, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and incorporated in the appended claims.

In the drawing—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a belt equipped with my invention. Fig. 2 is a rear perspective view of a section of the belt and of the buckle or clasp. Fig. 3 is a section taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the clasp or buckle and of a section of the belt. Fig. 5 is an enlarged section taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

In the several views 2 represents the body of the belt, one end, 3, of which is attached to one of the buckle parts, back plate or base plate, while the other end 4 slips through the buckle. The buckle consists of a back or base plate 5 on which are lateral projections or lugs 6 and 7 and an inwardly projecting rise or incline 5′ all formed by a single stamp operation. The front part of the buckle is a plate 8 which may be perforated for ornamental purposes or to lighten the construction, as at 9 and 10. On the plate 8 are portions 11 and 12 that are bent substantially at right angles to the body of the plate and from the portions 11 and 12 extend lugs 13, 14, 15 and 16 which engage the back of the plate 8 and are substantially parallel to the plate 8. The lugs 6 and 7 are narrower than the space between the pair of lugs 13 and 14 and pair 15 and 16 which permits the plate 5 to move relative to the front plate and its parts. The lugs 6 and 7 bear against the inner edges of the side portions 11 and 12 and support the plate 5 against movement toward the plate 8, while the lugs 13 to 16 support the plate 5 against movement away from the plate 8. The lugs or extensions 6 and 7 serve as stops limiting the relative longitudinal movement of the two integral buckle parts above described. In the side portions 11 and 12 are slots 17 and 18 in which journal ends 19 and 20 of a roller 21, which, when caused to rise on the inwardly projecting rise, incline or hump 5′ binds the free end 4 of the belt or strap between the roller and the face plate 8, as indicated in Fig. 3. To facilitate an initial frictional grip of the strap upon the roller to cause the latter to mount the incline or hump the face plate 8 is slightly bent, as shown. Looking at Fig. 3, to release the grip of the roller 21 and the face plate 8 the back plate 5 is pushed slightly to the left when the end 4 of the strap or belt is free to move in either direction provided no pull is exerted upon the end 3 of said strap or belt fastened by rivets 22 or other suitable means to one end of the plate 5. In this end of the plate 5 is a slot 23 which is engaged by a ribbon 24 which engages a loop 25 into which the part of the projecting strap end extending beyond the buckle may be held in the usual manner. The loop 25 is thus adjustable toward and from the buckle to the extend of the movement of same permitted by the ribbon or connection 24.

The advantages of this buckle construction are simplicity, powerful gripping force, no weak parts which are easily broken, and the ease and rapidity with which the belt may be tightened or loosened. The gripping roller 21 is practically indestructible under the roughest of usage and the remaining portions are two integral pieces of metal with parts adapted to withstand more strain than could be imposed upon any buckle in the course of its usual use.

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

1. A buckle or clasp consisting of a base-plate, a housing slidably mounted on said base-plate and adapted to receive a belt or strap, a roller journaled in said housing for movement bodily at right angles to the sliding movement of said housing, and a hump or incline within said housing up which said roller is adapted to move to clamp a strap or belt between said roller and said housing.

2. A buckle made of three integral pieces of metal and consisting of a pair of plates

having interengaging parts holding said plates together for limited movement and forming an opening through which a belt or strap may be passed, one of said plates having a hump or incline projecting into said opening, and a roller coöperating with said hump or incline, said roller being mounted in one of said plates for limited movement within and transversely of said opening to reduce or enlarge the opening for the belt or strap for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ERNST NYSTROM.

Witnesses:
G. L. LAFSTROM,
ERIK NYSTROM.