(No Model.)

S. BRETZFIELD.

BELT BUCKLE.

No. 341,127. Patented May 4, 1886.

Fig. 1

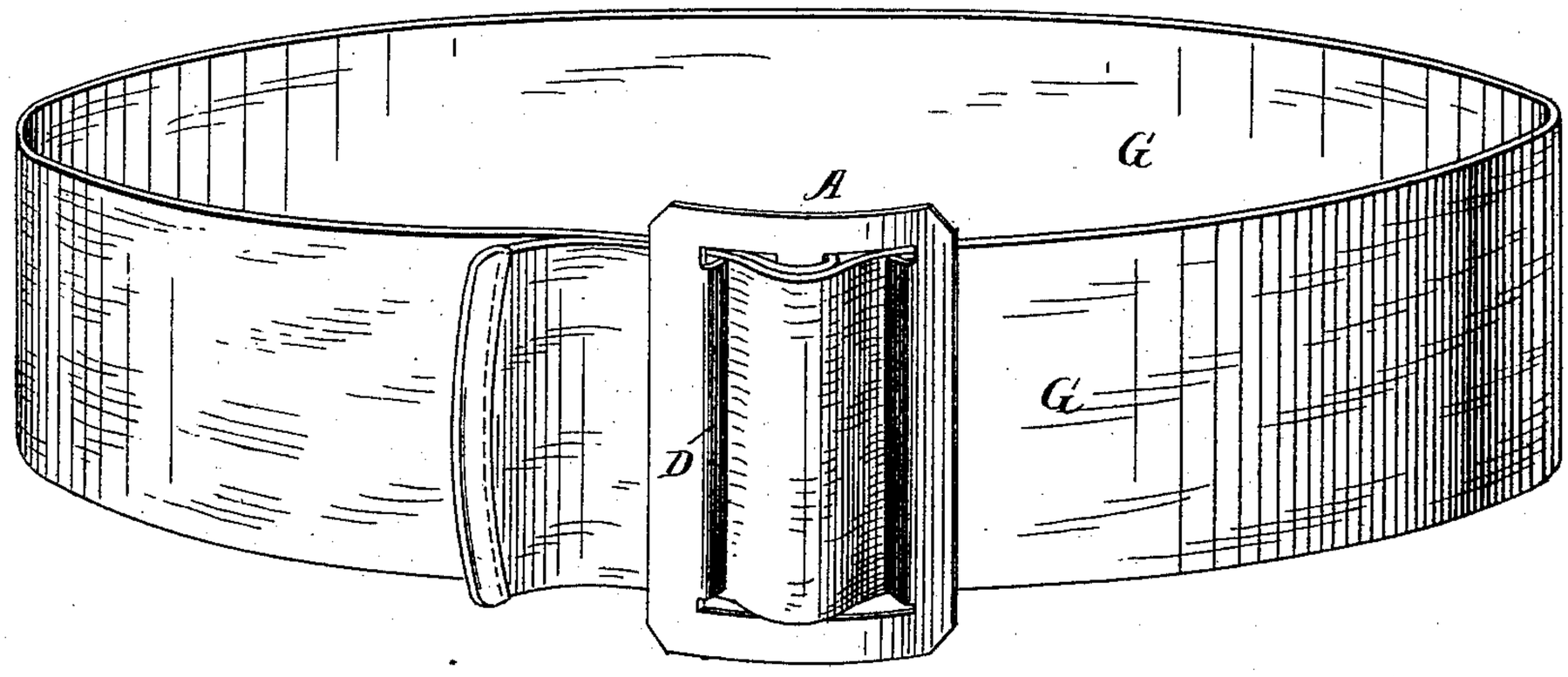


Fig. 2.

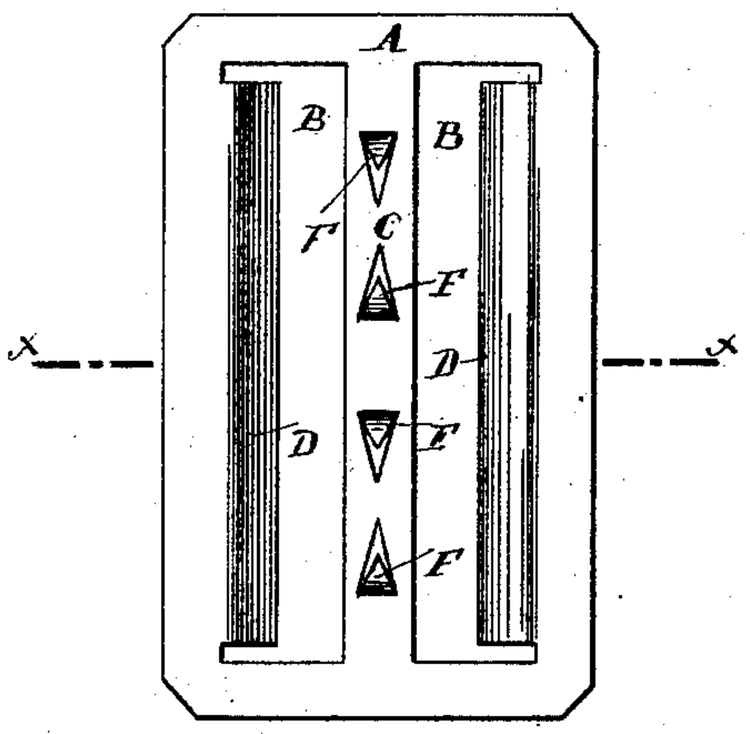


Fig 3.

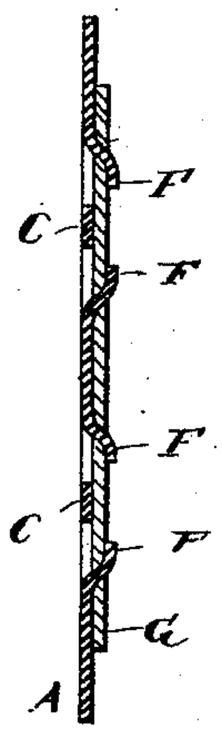
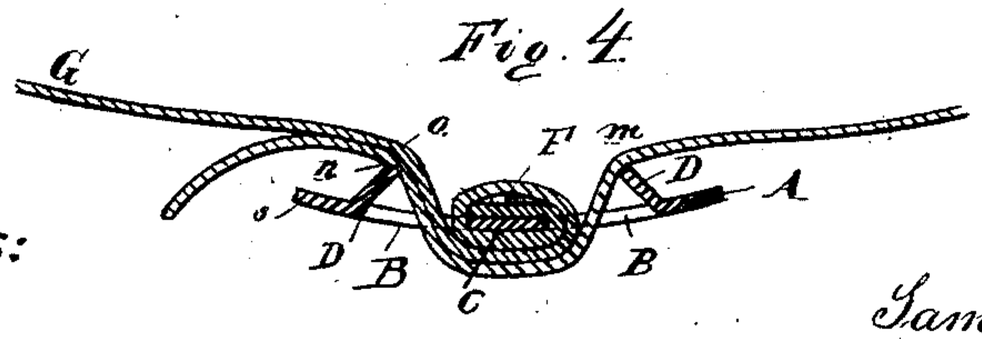


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL BRETZFIELD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BELT-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,127, dated May 4, 1886.

Application filed December 30, 1885. Serial No. 187,108. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL BRETZFIELD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved belt-buckle which is simple in construction, fastens the belt wherever desired, and is not provided with pins which perforate the belt for the purpose of holding it, and thus does not require the belt to be provided with apertures or slots.

The invention consists in the special construction of the buckle, as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a belt provided with my improved buckle. Fig. 2 is a front view of my improved buckle. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 2.

The buckle is formed of the plate A, which is provided with the two longitudinal slots B, between which the central bar, C, is formed. At the outer edges of the slots B the flanges D are formed, which are inclined inward and toward each other at about an angle of forty-five degrees, as shown, but may, if desired, be at right angles to the plate A. Parts of the central bar, C, are punched or cut out to form the tines, pins, or prongs F, which project from the inner side of said bar. These prongs or tines are then passed through the end of the belt G, which is rested against the back of the plate, and then the said prongs are bent down on the back of the belt, whereby the belt is held very securely onto the buckle. The belt can be passed around the central bar, C, to conceal the slots formed by punching out the parts for forming the prongs. The prongs have their bases transversely to the longitudinal axis of the bar C, so that the strain to which they are subjected will be in the direction of the width of the prongs, where they are strongest.

The belt G is passed around the body, and the free end of the belt is passed under one flange D, as shown at *m*, then over the central bar, C, and then under the other flange D, the part *n* of the belt resting on the part *o*, and the inner edge of the flange D resting against the part *n*. The pressure on the edges of the flanges keeps the buckle in place, and as the belt is passed over the bar C, and is not in line with the line of draft or strain, the buckle cannot become loose, and can only be loosened by lifting the edge *s*, whereby the belt is relieved from the pressure of the flanges.

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

The belt-buckle made as herein described and shown, and consisting of a plate provided with two parallel slots, B, forming the bar C between them, the said bar B being provided with the attaching-prongs F, made integral therewith, and the outer edges of the slots B being inclined inward and toward each other at an angle of about forty-five degrees to form the two tongues D, which are thus integral parts of the buckle, as set forth.

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