

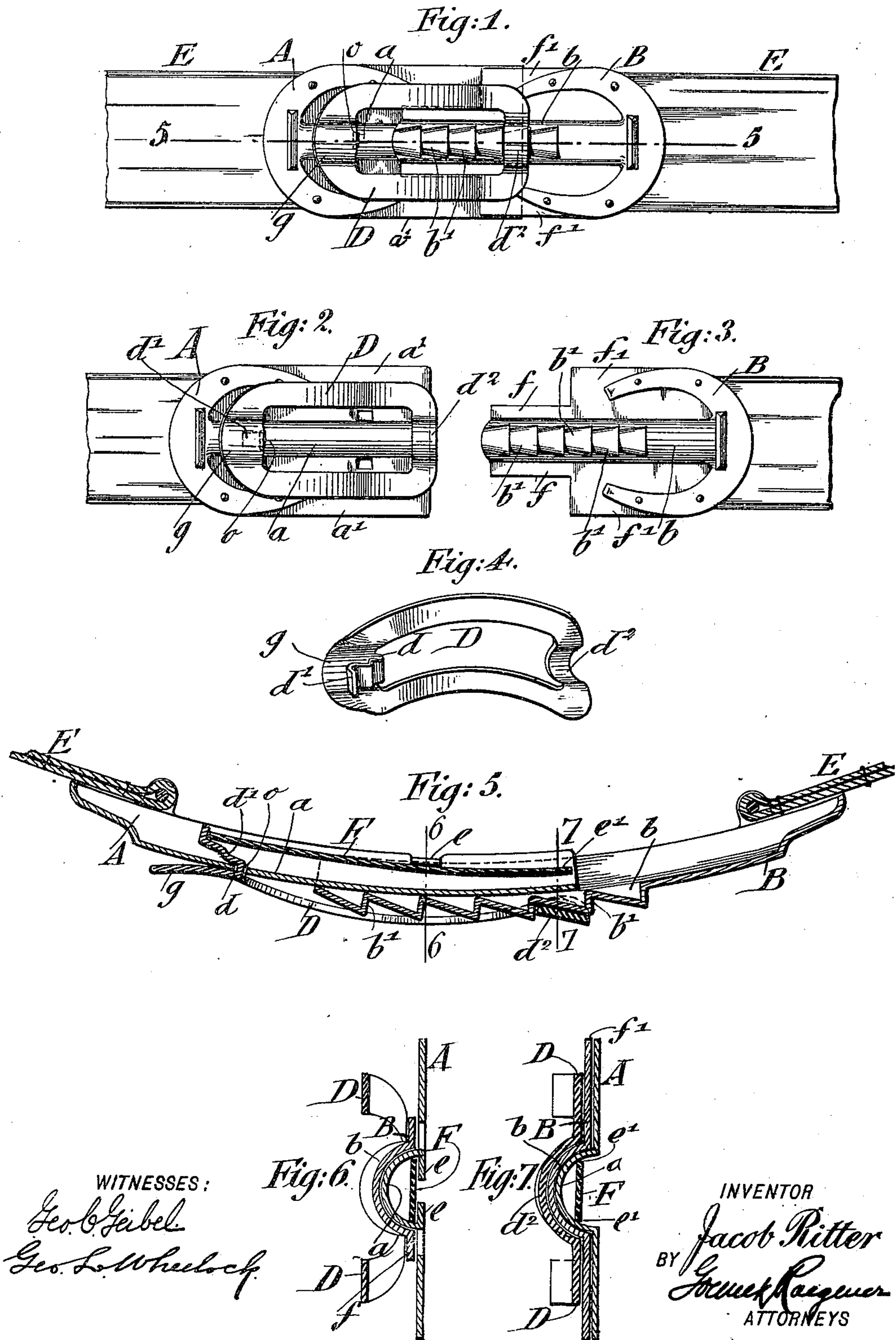
No. 666,285.

Patented Jan. 22, 1901.

J. RITTER.
BELT BUCKLE.

(Application filed Oct. 11, 1900.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB RITTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BELT-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 666,285, dated January 22, 1901.

Application filed October 11, 1900. Serial No. 32,710. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB RITTER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt-Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of buckles used, preferably, for ladies' belts; and the object of the invention is to provide a belt-buckle which is simple, durable, and effective, which is not liable to get out of order, and which is so constructed that while the parts may be detached so as to substitute different styles or designs of links the hinge connection of the link with its appropriate slide member is positive and reliable.

My invention consists of certain features of construction, which will be hereinafter described in detail and then claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved belt-buckle, showing the position of the parts when in use. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of one of the slide members of the buckle. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the other member. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the link. Fig. 5 is an enlarged longitudinal section on line 5 5, Fig. 1; and Figs. 6 and 7 are enlarged sections respectively on lines 6 6 and 7 7, Fig. 5.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A B indicate two slide members composed of suitable plates of metal and secured in any suitable manner to the ends E E of the belt. The members A B are curved transversely at their longitudinal intermediate portions to form ribs *a b*, which slide one on the other, rib *b* being provided with a series of notches *b'*, having square ends, all standing in one direction, and inclined faces extending in the opposite direction. At one end of the longitudinal rib *b* the slide member B is formed with narrow side flanges *f* and at the opposite end with wider side flanges *f'*, while member A is formed with wide side flanges *a'*, which flanges *a' f'* practically define the width of the buckle, so as to impart the appearance of solidity.

D indicates a link (shown in detail in Fig. 4) having a slight curve in longitudinal direction and being provided with a recess or

notch *d* and with a short bent lever *d'*, both at its rear end. The short lever *d'* is passed through an opening *o*, formed in the rear end of the rib *a* of member A, while the notch *d* is engaged by the abutment formed at the end of said opening; but the engagement is such that the link may have a sufficient hinge movement at *d* upon the member A. The movement of the link is such that it may be lifted and disengaged at its outer end from a notch *b'* and then after the members A B have been slid one on the other and the belt adjusted engaged with another notch *b'*. A curved hump *d²* is formed at the outer end of the link, so as to span and conform to the curvature of the rib *b* and to steady the link against lateral motion at its free end.

Struck out from the body of the slide member A, at each side of the rib *a*, are inwardly-bent lugs *e*, which extend toward each other in the plane of the flanges *a'*, said lugs forming the means for confining within the groove of the back of the rib *a* a flat piece of spring metal F, one end of which bears at *e'* against the rib *a*, while the other end bears with a certain spring action upon the lever *d'* of the link D. This spring F forms the means for actuating the link, so that its free end is caused to engage the notches *b'*, the action of said spring being overcome by simply taking hold of the opposite sides of the link and raising it or by pressing on a suitable thumb-piece *g*, projecting slightly forwardly from the link, adjacent to its notch *d*.

It will be apparent by hinging the link in the desired manner that the link may be made very narrow or wide, as desired, so that a number of forms of links may be used. The hinge connection for the link is also simplified by passing its actuating-lever through a hole in the slide member.

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

A belt-buckle, comprising two longitudinally-ribbed slide members guided one upon the other, one of said slide members being provided with a longitudinal series of notches and the other with an opening in its longitudinal rib, a link narrower than the said slide members and provided with a lever at one end inserted through said opening, said link

being formed with a notch at its juncture
with said lever, and the abutment or portion
of the said open member at the end of its
opening, being in engagement with said notch,
5 whereby a hinge-joint is formed between the
link and said open member, and a spring en-
gaging said lever, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my invention I have signed my name in pres-
ence of two subscribing witnesses.

JACOB RITTER.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,
GEORGE GEIBEL.