

No. 671,336.

Patented Apr. 2, 1901.

**S. GANZ.
BUCKLE.**

Application filed June 15, 1900.

(No Model.)

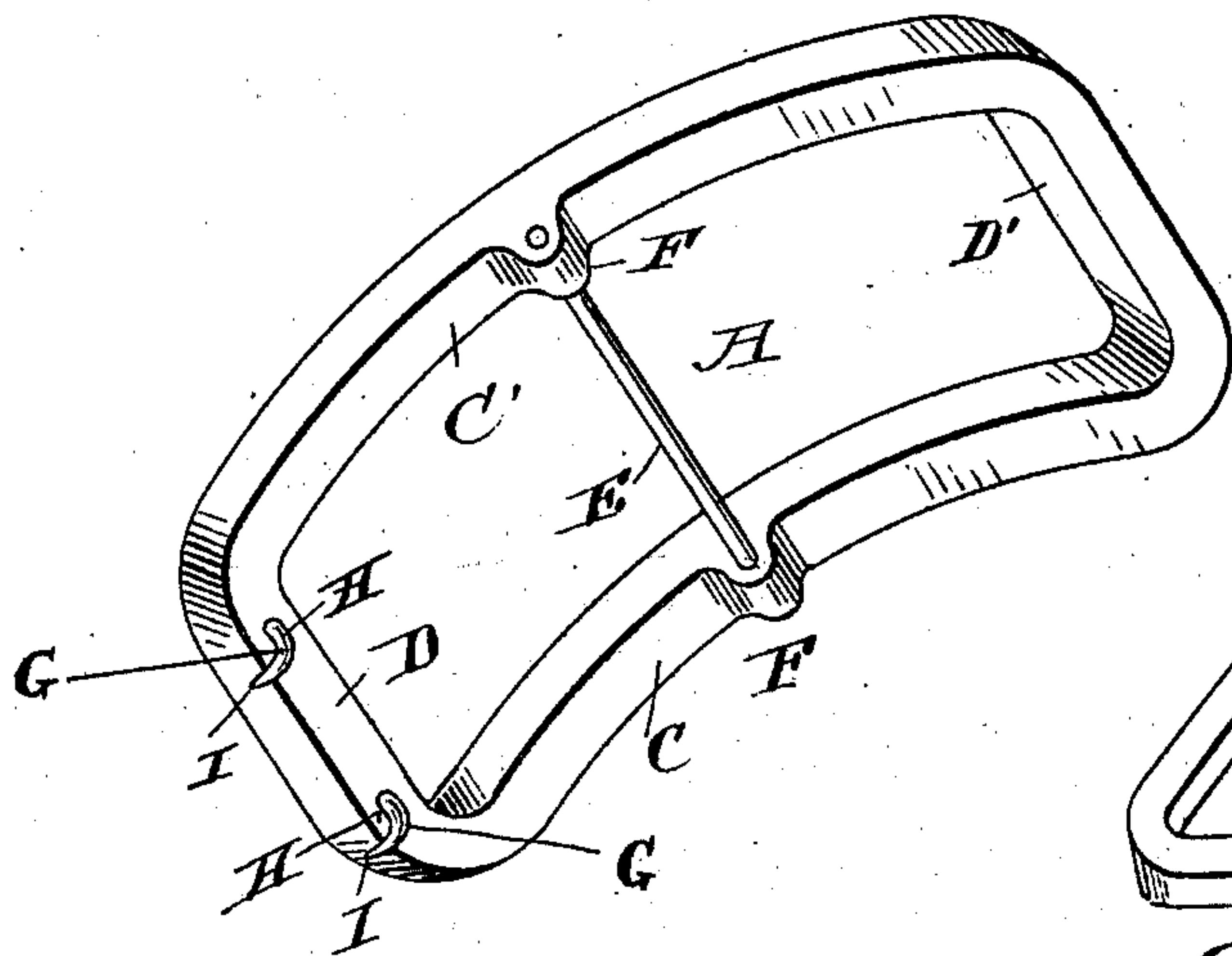


Fig. 7.

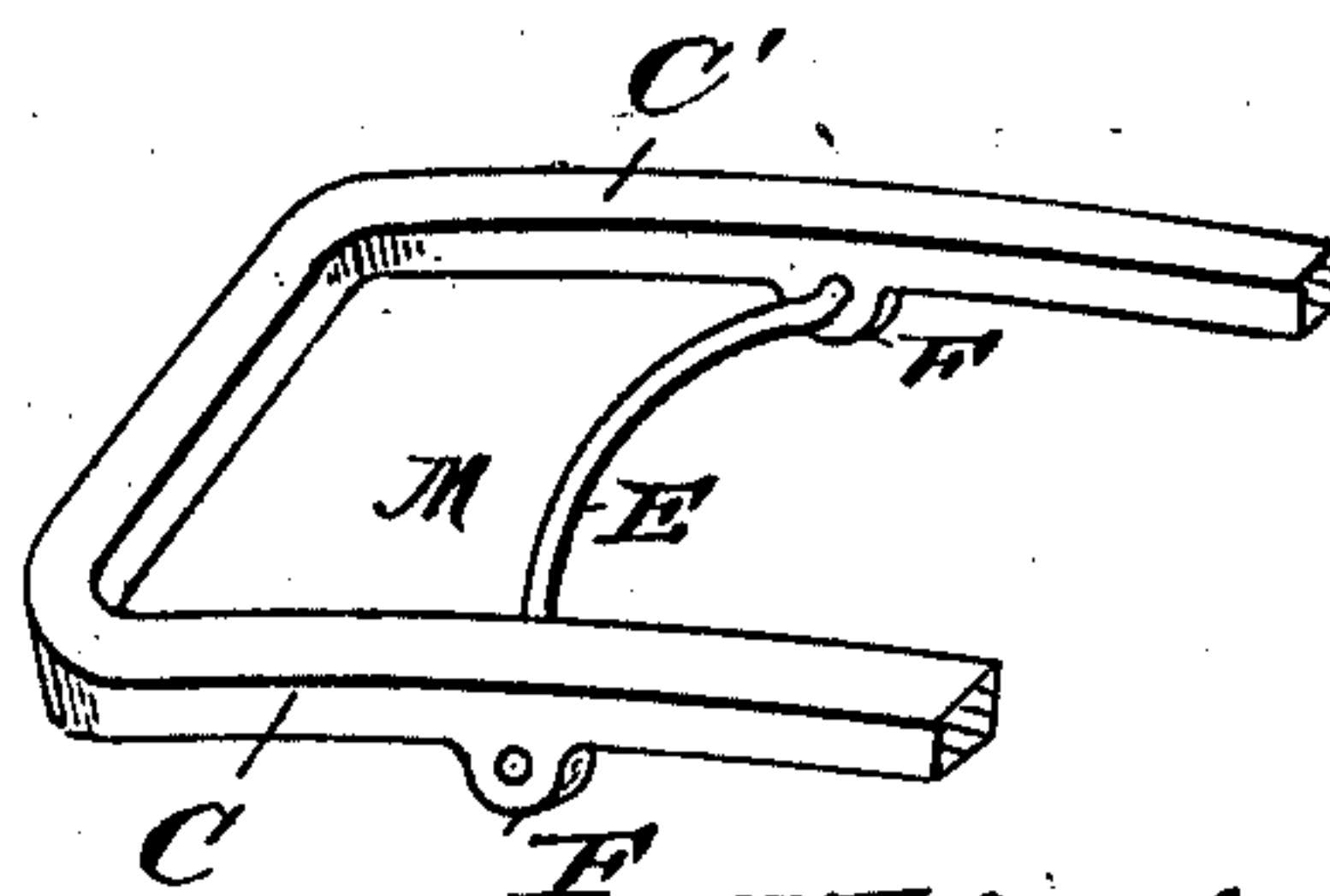


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

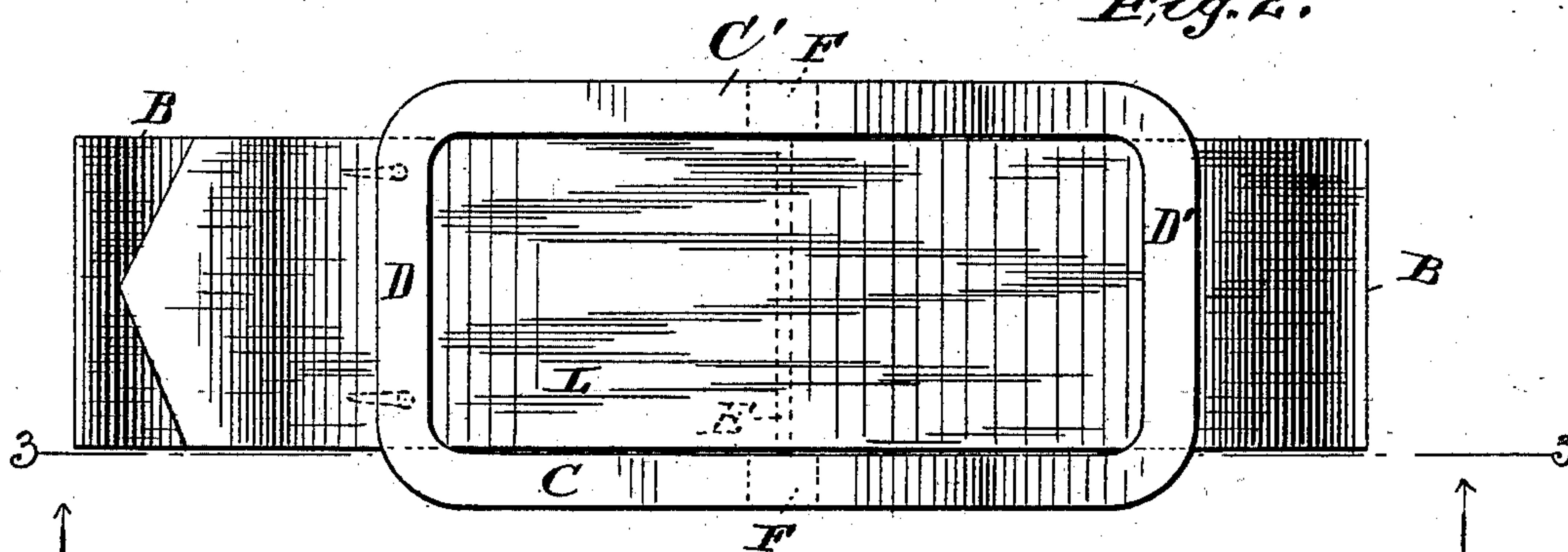
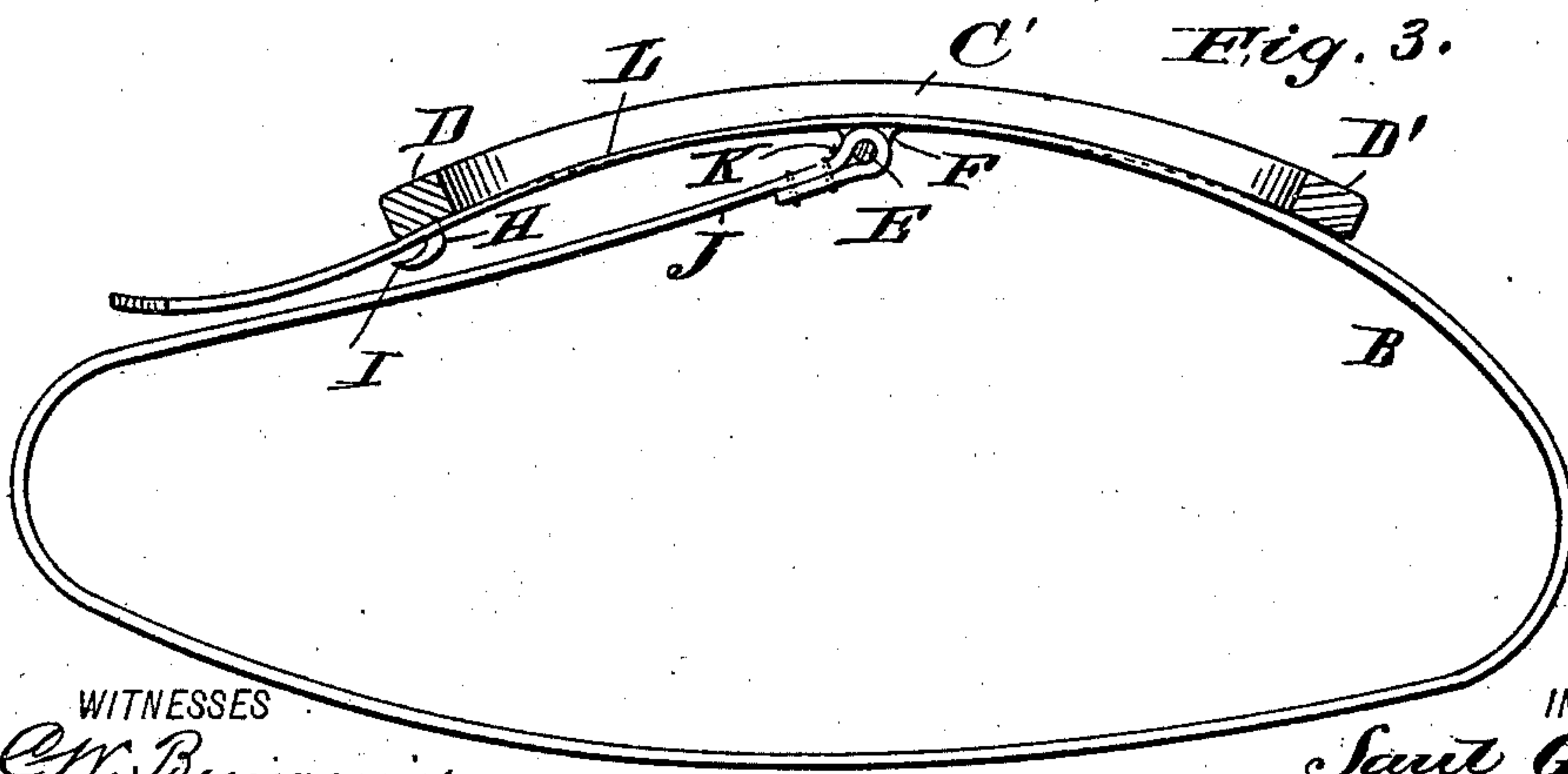


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Chas. G. Kemley

INVENTOR

Sant Gantz,
by, Joseph L. Levy
His ATTY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAUL GANZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO DAVID LISNER, OF
SAME PLACE.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,336, dated April 2, 1901.

Application filed June 15, 1900. Serial No. 20,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAUL GANZ, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to belts for personal wear; and the object of the invention is to provide in a simple and inexpensive manner means for permitting the adjustment about the body of the wearer very snugly and without lost motion.

In belts having prongs projecting from the buckles they are usually pivotal and of considerable length comparatively, and in securing the belt either the body of the wearer has to be controlled considerably to provide sufficient subsequent tightness of the belt about the person, or otherwise in drawing the belt back upon the prongs considerable slackness will ensue, this being due to the considerable length of the prongs. Furthermore, no means have been provided in belt-buckles employing prongs as the securing means which permit of the connection of the belt with the buckle at the unrestricted points along the length of the belt, nor, so far as I know, has a belt ever been constructed where easily-penetratable material has been employed for the body of the belt in combination with the fixed prong or prongs so secured to the buckle that it or they will be fixedly presented in a direction opposite to the line of stress of the belt when in use, nor where such instrumentalities have been combined with a belt-body fixedly secured at one end to a part of the buckle at a point between the prongs, which normally project outwardly from the belt, and an intermediate cross-bar. I accomplish these results in the device hereinafter described, and further illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the buckle. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the belt. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation on the line 3 3, Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view of a modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

In the embodiment of my invention here-

in illustrated, A is the buckle, and B the belt-body. The former consists of a rectangular frame having side bars C C', end bars D D', and a central cross-bar E, set in lugs F, so as to lie below the level of the side bars C C'. The frame is given an outward curve to more closely fit the body of the wearer. At G are the prongs secured to the under side of the end bar D and comprising the pendent shank H and outwardly-extending penetrating point or tooth I. The prongs are set in advance of the cross-bar E and are located on the under or inner side of the buckle. They have their teeth projecting outwardly, preferably beyond the bar D, and there are two (and may be more) of them, preferably located adjacent the edge of the buckle or the side bar if the latter comprise a part of the frame of the buckle.

One end J of the belt-body is fixed to the cross-bar E by a loop K or in any other desired way, while the free end L of the belt-body B is adapted to be laced when applied to the person through the buckle between the side bars C C', over the cross-bar E, and under or behind the end bar D.

The material of which the belt-body B is made is largely a matter of choice, except that it should be of such a character that it may be easily penetrated by the prongs. If it is desired to use leather or kindred materials, holes should be formed in the body at very frequent intervals in order to preserve the nicety of adjustment and closeness of fit which is the main object of my improvement. However, I prefer that the belt-body be made of ribbon or a band of silk or analogous material, as very dressy effects can be obtained thereby, and in order to give the interlaced portion of the belt-body—that is, that portion embraced within the limits of the buckle—a puffed effect the cross-bar E can be raised or humped upwardly between the bars C C', as at M, Fig. 4.

It will be apparent that the free end L of the belt-body can be secured to the buckle by lacing it through the buckle, as shown in Fig. 3, and by drawing it slightly in advance of its final position it can be caused to engage the projecting tooth of the prongs, the belt-body penetrated, and a slight rearward move-

ment of the belt will force it up the prongs against their shanks and be there held in position by the distending stress placed upon the belt when in use. Thus very little slack
 5 in the belt results after securement, and the belt not only can be drawn as tightly as needful without liability of its slackening out, but the greatest amplitude of adjustment and facility of attachment can be obtained in a
 10 very simple and expeditious manner and without the employment of complicated and fragile gripping attachments.

It is clear from the foregoing that these improvements may be otherwise embodied with-
 15 in considerable limits—such as the shape and structure of the buckle, the location of the cross-bar, the number and shape of the prongs, and their specific location, and in other re-
 20 spects—all without departing from the essentials of my invention.

I claim—

1. In a belt, the combination with a buckle having an end cross-bar, and prongs having pendent shanks secured to and depending
 25 from the under side of the end cross-bar and penetrating points projecting outwardly and

away from the shanks below the plane of said cross-bar, an intermediate cross-bar, and a cross-bar opposite the said end cross-bar, the said parts being adapted to coöperate with
 30 a belt-body so that the latter may be fixed to the intermediate cross-bar, be disposed in a loop, its free end received between the end and intermediate cross-bars, and to be im-
 35 paled on the said shanks above the penetrat-
 ing points.

2. A buckle comprising an open frame hav-
 ing side bars C, C', and end cross-bars D, D',
 a bar E crossing the open space of the frame
 intermediate of the end cross-bars, and prongs
 40 G secured to the under side of the bar D with-
 in its edges having the pendent shanks and
 penetrating points I extending in a direction
 away from the cross-bar E and substantially
 45 parallel to the lower horizontal plane of the
 cross-bar D.

Signed in the city, county, and State of New
 York this 12th day of June, 1900.

SAUL GANZ.

Witnesses:

CHAS. G. HENSLEY,
 SOPHIA SOLKOSKEY.