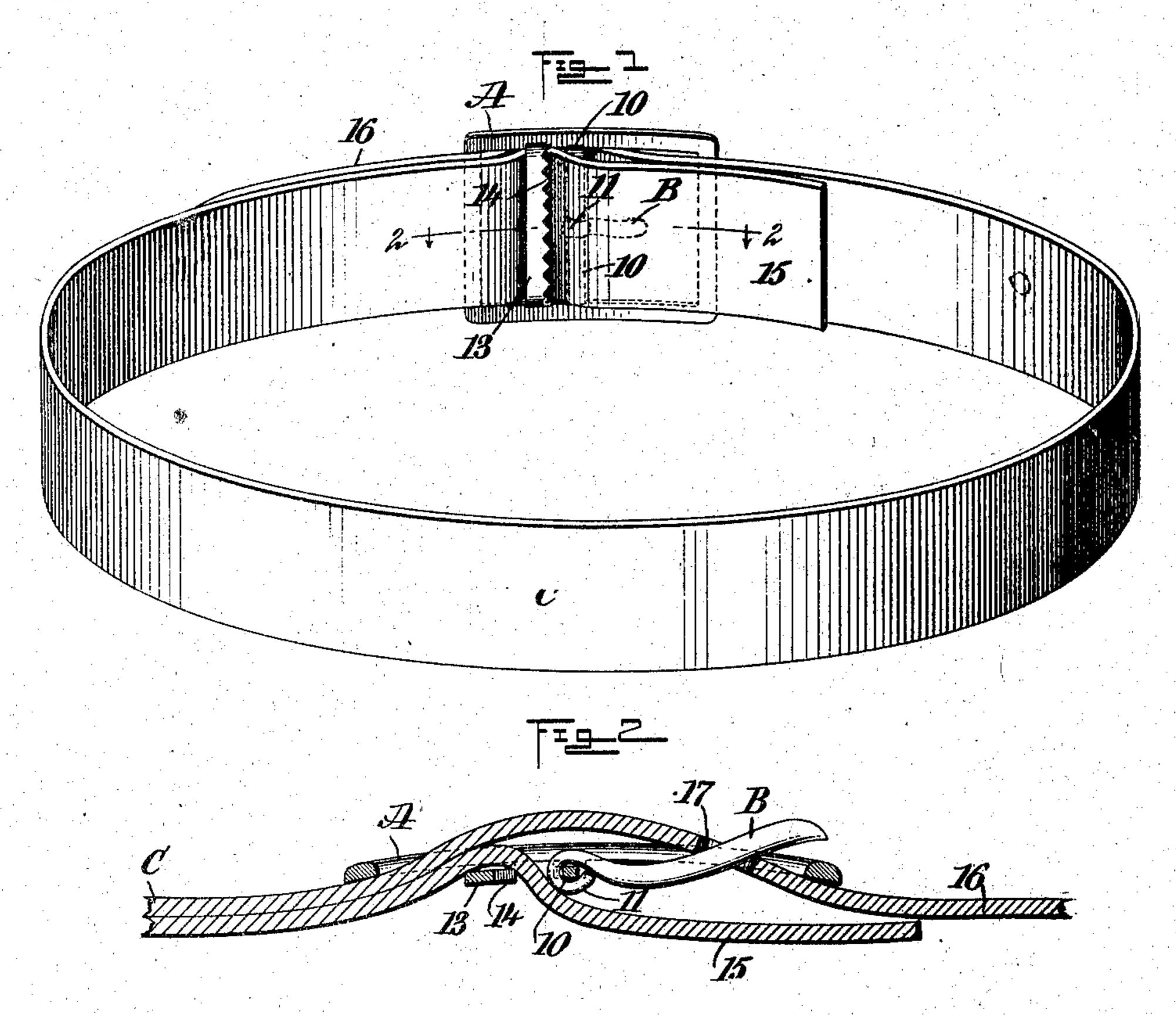
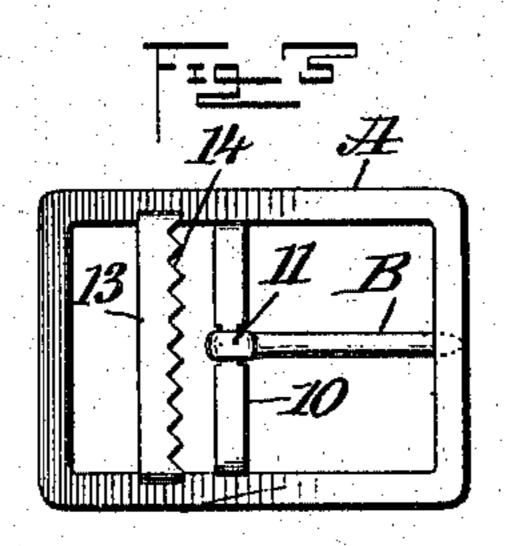
No. 740,928.

L. SANDERS. BELT BUCKLE. APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.





WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

Louis Sanders

BY

MUMA

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS SANDERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BELT-BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 740,928, dated October 6, 1903.

Application filed July 22, 1903. Serial No. 166,551 (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Louis Sanders, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, 5 in the county and State or New York, have invented a new and Improved Belt-Buckle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide to a simple construction of belt-buckle comprising a frame or a body of skeleton construction and a central cross-bar offset from the rear of the frame or body, upon which the tongue is mounted in such manner that its 15 inner end will have a cam action upon the end of the belt passed beneath the said bar and over teeth on a second rearwardly-offset bar more or less close to the tongue carrying bar.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide a construction of buckle which need not be sewed or otherwise positively attached to the belt, but wherein the buckle end of the belt may be freely passed in the above-men-. 25 tioned manner through the buckle and the buckle be adjustably held on the belt by the frictional engagement of the belt with the rear offset cross-bars and the inner end of the tongue, which latter acts on the belt only 30 when the belt is in position on the person.

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 belt 40 and the improved buckle applied. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken practically on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an inner face view of the buckle.

A represents the frame or skeleton body of 45 the buckle, which may be made flat or may he longitudinally curved, as is shown in the drawings, and B represents the tongue of the buckle, which tongue is mounted to rock on a cross-bar 10, offset from the rear portion of 50 the said frame or body of the buckle a predetermined distance. The said tongue B is provided with an eye 11 where it is mounted

on the cross-bar 10, and the inner face of the said eye 11 serves as a cam in the closed po-

sition of the tongue.

Adjacent to the cross-bar 10 and parallel therewith a second cross-bar 13 is located at the rear of the body or frame A, being likewise offset from the said frame or body. The second cross-bar 13 is located between the 60 bar 10, which is about centrally placed on the frame and that end of the frame which is opposite the end engaged by the tongue B when the tongue is in closed position. Preferably that portion of the cross-bar 10 on which the 65 tongue B is mounted is reduced or is cut away, as is shown in Fig. 3.

In the edge of the cross-bar 13 facing the cross-bar 10 a series of teeth 14 is produced, and one end 15 of a belt C is passed outward 70 through the buckle at the inner end of the said body and then inward between the two crossbars 10 and 13, so that when the tongue of the buckle is in closed position the inner surface of its eye-section 11 engages with the 75 belt C, particularly when the belt is in position on the person, and serves to hold the belt firmly and yet adjustably in the buckle; but the belt is held directly in the buckle by the frictional engagement between the teeth 80 on the bar 13 and the belt and the frictional engagement between the said belt and the inner bar 10. The end of the belt thus passed through the buckle is more or less curved, and when tension is exerted on the belt—as, 85 for example, when the belt is secured upon the person—the tendency of the gripping portions 10 and 13 of the buckle is to bind firmly on the belt and prevent the buckle from slipping; but whenever it is necessary to adjust 90 the buckle on the belt it is simply necessary to force the end 15 outward, so as to cause the belt to freely loop over the toothed bar 13, disengaging the belt from the teeth of said bar, whereupon the buckle may be readily 95 slipped longitudinally upon the belt to the required position.

The opposite end of the belt 16 is provided with the usual apertures 17, adapted to receive the tongue B, and this end of the belt roc is passed between the outer end of the frame or body of the buckle and the inner bar 10,

on which the tongue is mounted. By reason of the two cross-bars 10 and 13 buckle the end 15 of the belt when passed in engagement with the said cross-bars will be decidedly bent or kinked, thereby causing the said cross-bars to have a better grip on the belt than could be obtained if the said cross-bars were in the same plane with the body of the frame.

Having thus described my invention, I.

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In a buckle, a frame, a cross-bar located substantially at the central portion of the said frame, extending from side to side thereof and being offset rearwardly from the frame, a tongue pivoted on the said cross-bar and adapted for engagement with the outer end

of the frame, the inner face of the pivotal section of the tongue serving as a cam, and a second cross-bar located between the cen-20 trally-placed cross-bar and the inner end of the frame, the second cross-bar being provided with teeth facing the centrally-placed cross-bar, the second cross-bar being likewise rearwardly offset from the frame, for the pur-25 pose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of

two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS SANDERS.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER, EVERARD BOLTON MARSHALL.