

No. 750,064.

PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904.

H. M. ROSENBLATT.
BUCKLE FASTENER FOR BELTS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

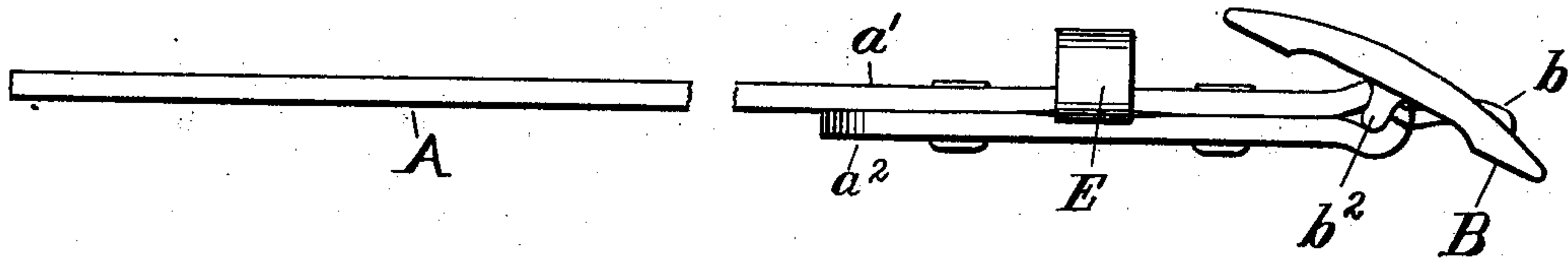


Fig. 2

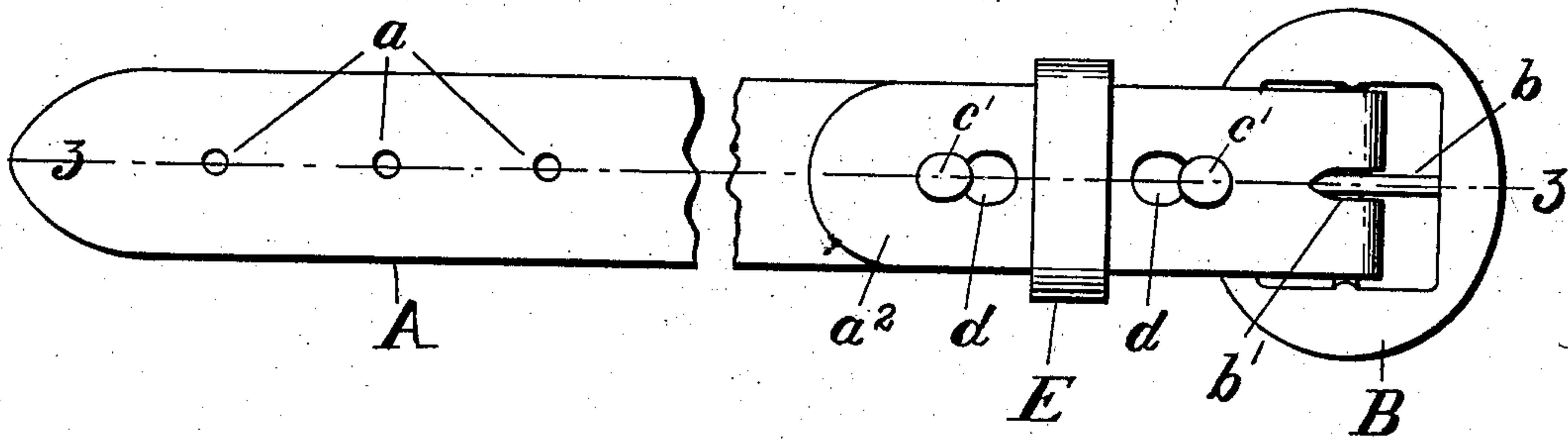


Fig. 3

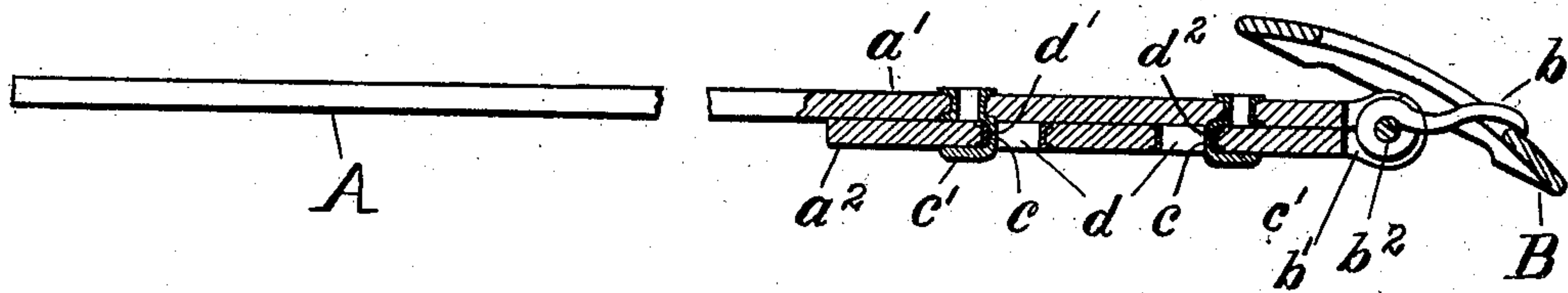
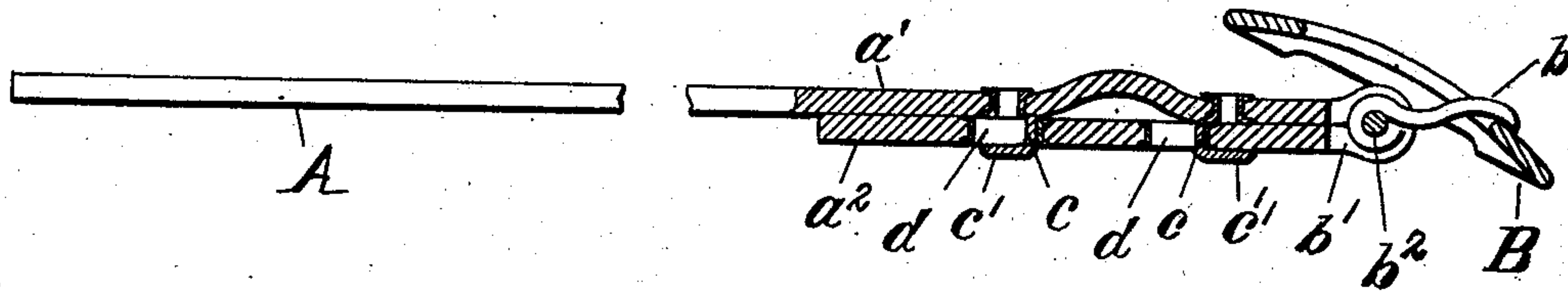


Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY M. ROSENBLATT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKLE-FASTENER FOR BELTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,064, dated January 19, 1904.

Application filed July 22, 1903. Serial No. 166,587. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY M. ROSENBLATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buckle-Fasteners for Belts, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

Ordinarily the belt is secured to the buckle by stitching. Such method of fastening has many disadvantages. It is often desirable to change the buckle. If it is secured to the belt by stitching, to make such a change requires considerable time, trouble, and skill. Moreover, the stitching of the belt to the buckle is quite an item of expense, especially with the cheaper class of belts. The stitching unless skilfully done is quite unsightly, and even if done in the most workmanlike manner detracts from the appearance. A belt in which the belt and buckle are secured together other than by stitching and in such a manner as to allow the ready removal and change of buckle has been desired for some time. Attempts have been made to make such a construction. The difficulty which arises is that while the buckle should be readily removable from the belt when desired it must be so secured that in wearing or ordinary handling the connection will not be severed. I have discovered that if in that portion of the belt which is joined with the buckle I secure projecting hooks having comparatively short shanks and comparatively long broad overhanging bills and provide the belt with orifices adapted to fit over and be caught by these hooks I can obtain the desired result. Preferably I use two hooks with the bills pointing in opposite directions, so that the belt connection with the buckle is held from severance from the buckle with either direction of movement of the belt. The distance between extreme ends of the orifices in the belt should be less than the distance between the extremities of the two bills of the hooks, preferably approximately the distance between shanks. This arrangement prevents the disengagement of the hooks in the wear of belt

or ordinary handling, as the leather of the belt will have to be bent upon itself in order to release the hooks.

I will now describe the embodiment of my invention as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and then point out the invention in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of buckle-fastener. Fig. 2 is a plan view of same. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2, showing hooks in position. Fig. 4 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2, showing method of securing buckle to belt.

A is the belt of any known material having the ordinary orifices *a* near one end thereof for engagement with the tongue *b* of the buckle B. Near the opposite end of the belt is the orifice or slit *b'*, through which the tongue *b* of the buckle passes. This end of the belt passes around the shaft *b''*, to which the tongue is connected. On the upper surface of the belt on one layer *a'* thereof adjacent to the buckle are secured hooks having short shanks *c* and comparatively broad and long overhanging bills *c'*. The bills of the two hooks point or extend in opposite directions with respect to each other. Through the other layer *a''* of the belt A, adjacent to the buckle, are elongated orifices *d*. These orifices are so placed that the distance between the extreme edge *d'* of one orifice *d* and the opposite extreme edge *d''* of the other orifice is less than the distance between the extreme ends of the bills *c'*, as shown, approximately equal to the distance between the shanks *c* of the two hooks. To secure the belt to the buckle, one end of the belt is passed around the shaft *b''*, the tongue *b* passing through the slot *b'*. The leather of the belt at this portion is then bent upon itself until the orifices *d* are passed over the ends of the bills *c'* of the hooks. The belt then being released, the end of the orifices will fit snugly against the shanks *c*. In this position the hooks will hold the belt in connection with the buckle against a movement in either direction and cannot become severed in wearing or ordinary handling, as to release the hooks it is necessary to again bend the belt upon itself until the orifices *d* escape from the ends of the bills. Between the two layers *a'*

and a^2 may be placed the loops E for holding the free end of the belt.

The construction herein described has many advantages. It is both stronger and cheaper than stitching. The buckle may readily be changed, and at the same time until the belt is manipulated in a particular manner to release the hooks it is held connected to the belt with certainty.

10 The two layers a^2 and a' being open, except at the point of hooking, form an arrangement for a retaining-piece for the belt-loops E. Further, by arranging the distance between the extremities of the orifices, as described, when the hooks engage the orifices 15 make the connection such that it cannot become loose while worn or under ordinary handling and unless the belt-leather be bent for the purpose of severing the connection.

20 Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

1. A belt provided near one end thereof with a plurality of hooks and having orifices 25 through said belt equal in number to said hooks adapted to engage said hooks, the distance between the extremities of the orifices being less than the distance between the extremities of the bills of the hooks, there being 30 a portion of said belt between said hooks and orifices sufficient to engage the buckle.

2. A belt provided near one end thereof with a plurality of hooks and orifices through 35 said belt equal in number to said hooks adapted to engage said hooks, there being a portion of said belt between said hooks and orifices

sufficient to engage said buckle, the distance between the extremities of the orifices being substantially equal to the distance between the shanks of the hooks. 40

3. A belt provided near one end thereof with two hooks, the bills of which point in opposite directions and having orifices through said belt corresponding to said hooks, there being a portion of said belt between said hooks 45 and orifices sufficient to engage the buckle.

4. A belt provided near one end thereof with two hooks, the bills of which point in opposite directions and having orifices through said belt corresponding to said hooks, there 50 being a portion of said belt between said hooks and orifices sufficient to engage the buckle, the distance between the extremities of the orifices being less than the distance between the extremities of the bills of the hooks. 55

5. A belt provided near one end thereof with two hooks, the bills of which point in opposite directions and having orifices through said belt corresponding to said hooks, there being a portion of said belt between said hooks 60 and orifices sufficient to engage the buckle, the distance between the extremities of the orifices being substantially equal to the distance between the shanks of the hooks.

In testimony of which invention I have here- 65 unto set my hand at Philadelphia on this 16th day of July, 1903.

HARRY M. ROSENBLATT.

Witnesses:

M. F. ELLIS,

M. M. HAMILTON.