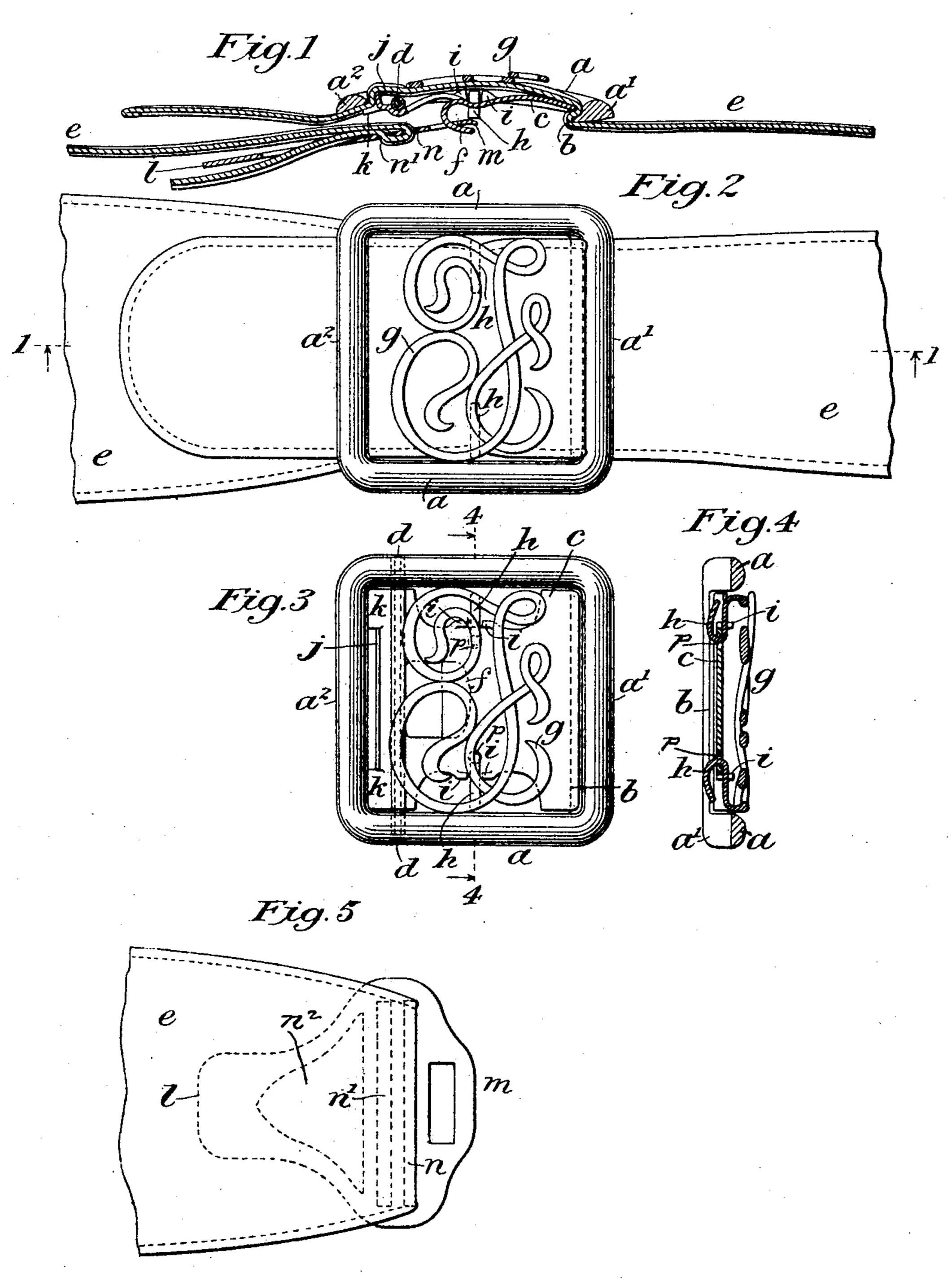
T. H. FISHEL. BUCKLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1905.



Witnesses: Aller N. J. Day Bernard Commun Theodore A. Fishel

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUCKLE.

No. 803,576.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Theodore H. Fishel, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

This invention relates to buckles, and has for its objects simplicity of construction, durability and strength, effective gripping action without marring the belt, fabric, or material and without requiring the presence of any perforations therein and without requiring any part of the belt, fabric, or material to be sewed or riveted or permanently united

to any part of the buckle or loop.

20 My invention also has for its objects the ready adjustment of the belt, fabric, or material at either or both ends thereof and the ready attachment and detachment of ornaments and the holding of ornaments by the buckle in such positions that they are exhibited with the belt, fabric, or material as a background and yet are protected by the frame of the buckle from injury or dislodgment.

The buckle embodying my invention hereinafter described is particularly adapted for use as a belt-buckle for women's wear and has features of advantage in addition to those above referred to, which will appear from the following description thereof. I will now describe this buckle, which is shown in the accompanying drawings, and will thereafter

point out my invention in claims.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal horizontal section on a plane indicated by the line 1 1, Fig. 2, of the buckle proper and loop and part of the belt. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the buckle and ornament, omitting the belt. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the same, taken on a plane indicated by the line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the loop end of the belt and the loop thereon. istered relatively to the frame and is securely held in position. The ornament may also be readily attached and detached by the retail dealer to combine the desired buckle or by the user to change the ornament when desired, the arms he being preferably made of soft and pliable metal, so that their ends may be readily bent to the engaged position shown or to a horizontally extending position, such as will permit the

The frame of the buckle is shown as of rectangular outline, comprising upper and lower or side bars a a and end bars or cross-bars a' a², with rounded junctures at the corners, the upper and lower or side bars a a of the frame being convexly rounded on longitudinal or horizontal lines to conform to the waist and

each of the bars of the frame being convexly 55 rounded on lines transverse to the individual bars to obviate projecting corners and present a pleasing appearance. The cross-bar a'of the frame is provided at its inner rear edge with a projecting gripping - ledge b. The 60 tongue c is pivotally connected at d to the frame in proximity to the cross-bar a^2 and has a long arm extending to such a length as to overlap the ledge b of the frame and to press the material of the belt e against the cross- 65 bar a' of the frame and against the ledge b on such cross-bar. The long arm of the tongue c also has formed thereon an inwardly-projecting hook f, which is offset inward a substantial distance, so that the ordinary tension 7° applied thereto by the engagement therewith of a loop at the other end of the belt will be partly resolved into the desired clamping pressure at the end of the long arm of the tongue. The long arm of the tongue is also provided with 75 ornament-carrying means, shown as comprising two registering lugs ii, at the upper margin and at the lower margin of the tongue and perforations p in proximity thereto, and the ornament g has upper and lower rearwardly- 80 projecting arms h h, which extend, respectively, above and below the belt and then vertically down and up, respectively, between the registering projections i i and then rearwardly through the perforations p in the long 85 arm of the tongue and are bent up and down, respectively, to lock them in place. The ornament is thus offset at a distance in front of the tongue so as to be in front of the belt and, while permitting the belt to be slipped 90 in and out between it and the tongue, is registered relatively to the frame and is securely held in position. The ornament may also be readily attached and detached by the retail dealer to combine the desired ornament with 95 the desired buckle or by the user to change the ornament when desired, the arms h being preferably made of soft and pliable metal, so engaged position shown or to a horizontally- 100 extending position, such as will permit the ornament to be withdrawn.

The short arm of the tongue c is provided with a forwardly-extending belt-engaging projection j, the length of which is less than 105 the width of the belt and which is located between the two cross-bars of the frame and in proximity to the cross-bar a^2 and which pro-

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jects in advance of the back or rear face of the cross-bar a^2 and performs the function of pressing the material of the belt outward in such proximity to the cross-bar a^2 of the 5 frame as to produce angular bends therein, which will prevent or assist in preventing the belt from working upward or downward at this part of the buckle. The short arm of the tongue c also has upper and lower end 10 lugs k k, substantially parallel to the back of the frame when the tongue is in operative position. These end lugs press the edges of the belt against the back of the cross-bar a^2 , and thereby cooperate with the belt-engaging 15 projection j in preventing the belt from working upward or downward, while their surface is not sufficient to interfere with an effective gripping of the belt at the end of the long arm of the tongue.

The buckle, as above described, grips the belt at the end which is the outer end at the overlapping parts of the ends of the belt. The position of its grip upon the belt is readily adjustable; but in belts for women's wear 25 it is not usually desirable to frequently adjust the outer end, as a predetermined length of projecting tab imparts a desirable appearance to the belt. I therefore also provide for adjustment at the inner end of the belt by

30 means of a loop-plate having a loop m thereon for engagement with the hook f of the buckle and having belt-receiving slots n n'therein, through which the end of the belt is passed, first rearward through the end slot n35 and then forward through the other slot n', so that the end of the belt is sharply bent and presses upon itself under tension, and

is therefore the more tightly held with increasing tension and will not slip. The loop-40 plate also has an extension or handle l, which holds it flat, and which when the loopplate is pressed against the buckle or against the tongue of the buckle along the line of the pivot thereof and pressed outward at its han-

45 dle end, as it would necessarily be when in operative position, fulcrums against the tongue or buckle and tends to move the tongue-engaging loop inward and increases the gripping pressure of the tongue. This extension

5° or handle lalso permits the convenient manipulation of the loop-plate. It is slotted, so that the end of the belt may be passed rearward through it, being shown as provided with a somewhat triangular slot n^2 , which

55 will freely receive the tapering end of the belt and which may advantageously cause the belt to be laterally compressed or wrinkled. This loop-plate may be readily and conveniently manipulated to adjust the belt to de-

60 sired length, and the loose end will be concealed beneath all parts of the belt, so that even if of considerable length it will not detract from the appearance or convenience of the belt.

In the ordinary usage of the belt for tak-65

ing on and off it is only necessary to engage or disengage the loop m and hook f. This operation may be quickly and easily performed without disturbance of the adjustment of the belt. Nevertheless the adjust- 70 ment of the belt is under complete control and may be varied at pleasure at either or both ends thereof and without marring the belt.

It is obvious that various modifications may 75 be made in the constructions shown and above particularly described within the principle and scope of my invention. While the improved buckle embodying my invention is capable of use for holding the ends of any suitable 80 fabric or material, I have for convenience employed the word "belt" in the claims to designate a belt proper or any part of a garment or fabric or material with which my improved buckle is capable of cooperation for the per- 85 formance of its functions.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a buckle comprising a frame and a gripping-tongue, of an orna- 90 ment and detachable offsetting connecting means for the ornament and buckle, whereby the ornament is detachably carried by the buckle offset at a distance in front of the gripping-tongue so as to permit the material of of the belt to be passed between the ornament and the gripping-tongue.

2. The combination with a buckle comprising a frame and a gripping-tongue, of an ornament and detachable offsetting connecting 100 means for the ornament and the grippingtongue of the buckle, whereby the ornament is detachably carried by the gripping-tongue offset at a distance in front of the grippingtongue so as to permit the material of the belt 105 to be passed between the ornament and the gripping-tongue.

3. A buckle comprising a frame and a gripping-tongue, the gripping-tongue being provided with ornament registering and engag- 110 ing means, and an ornament having arms cooperative with such registering and engaging means and offset at a distance in front of the gripping-tongue to permit the material of a belt to be passed between the ornament and 115 the tongue.

4. A buckle comprising a frame and a gripping-tongue pivotally connected together, the frame having two cross-bars, and the tongue being adapted to grip a belt against one of the 120 cross-bars of the frame, and the tongue having a part located in proximity to the other crossbar of the frame and projecting in advance of the rear face of such cross-bar when the tongue is in gripping position, such part being located 125 between the two cross-bars of the frame.

5. A buckle comprising a frame and a gripping-tongue pivotally connected together, the frame having two cross-bars, and the tongue being adapted to grip a belt against one of the 130

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cross-bars of the frame, and the tongue having a part located in proximity to the other crossbar of the frame and projecting in advance of the rear face of such cross-bar when the tongue 5 is in gripping position and also having a part adapted to grip the belt against the last-mentioned cross-bar of the frame through a portion of the width of the belt.

6. A buckle comprising a frame and a grip-10 ping-tongue pivotally connected together, the frame having two cross-bars and the tongue having a long arm adapted to grip a belt against one of the cross-bars of the frame and having a short arm provided with a part located in 15 proximity to the other cross-bar of the frame and in advance of the rear face of such crossbar when the tongue is in gripping position, such part being located between the two crossbars of the frame.

7. A buckle comprising a frame and a gripping-tongue pivotally connected together, the frame having two cross-bars and the tongue having a long arm adapted to grip a belt against one of the cross-bars of the frame and having 25 a short arm provided with a part located in proximity to the other cross-bar of the frame and in advance of the rear face of such crossbar when the tongue is in gripping position and having also on such short arm thereof a 30 part adapted to grip the belt against the frame through a portion of the width of the belt.

8. A buckle comprising a frame and a gripping-tongue pivotally connected together, the tongue being adapted to grip a belt in prox-35 imity to one end of the belt, a plate provided with means for adjustably gripping the belt in

proximity to the other end of the belt, and hooking engaging means upon the gripping tongue and plate, the plate being of such length as to extend from the hooked engaging point 40 to a point adapted to fulcrum against the buckle and from such point a substantial farther longitudinal distance so as to utilize outward pressure at the end remote from the hooked engaging point to assist the grip of the tongue. 45

9. A belt-engaging plate having a handle at one end thereof and part of hooked engaging means at the other end thereof and provided with belt-engaging slots, in combination with a buckle having a belt-gripping tongue, such 50 tongue being provided with the counterpart of the hooked engaging means so located that outward pressure at the handle end of the plate

assists the grip of the tongue.

10. A buckle comprising a frame and a grip- 55 ping-tongue pivotally connected together, the frame having a gripping-ledge at one end thereof and the tongue having a long arm adapted to grip a belt against the ledge and the tongue having a short arm provided with a for- 60 wardly-extending belt-engaging projection in proximity to the other end of the frame and of smaller length than the width of the belt and also having upper and lower end lugs extending in rear of such end of the frame.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig-

nature in presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE H. FISHEL.

Witnesses:

BERTRAM W. MACK, Bernard Cowen.