Nov. 29, 1927. 1,650,764

M. MARIN

LIQUID HOLDING BELT

Filed Oct. 22, 1926

Fig. 1.

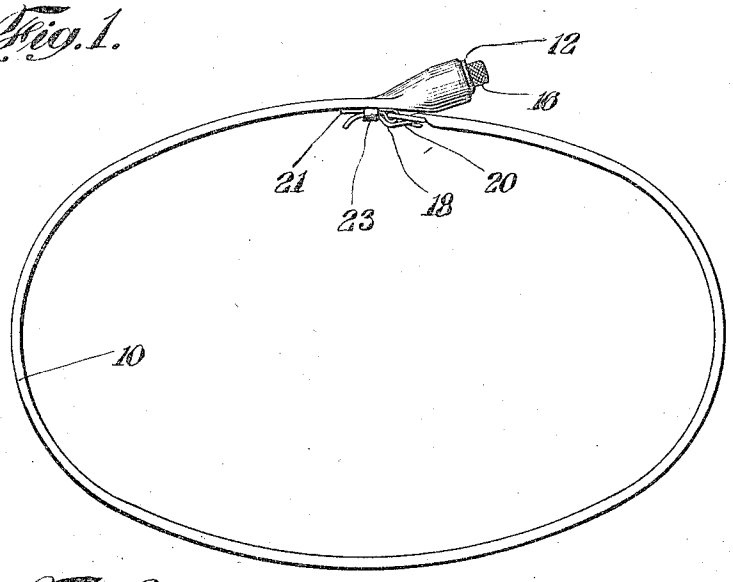


Fig. 2.

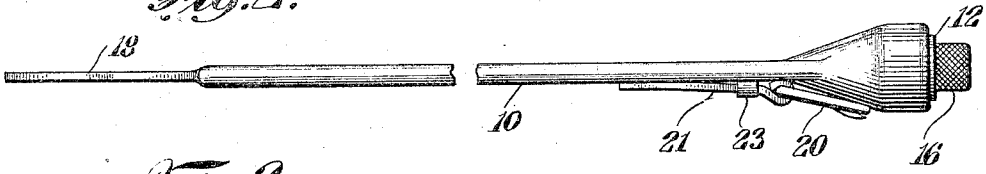


Fig. 3.

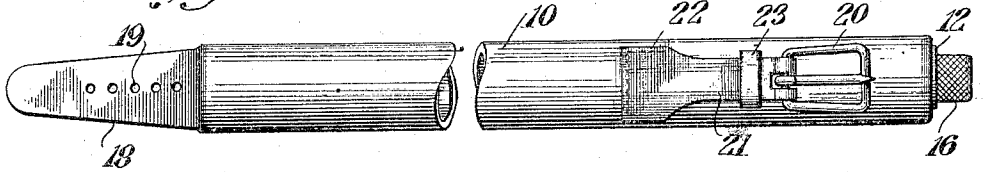


Fig. 4.

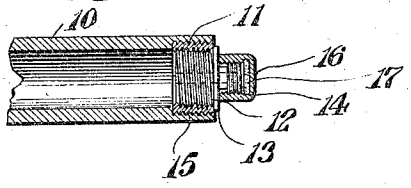
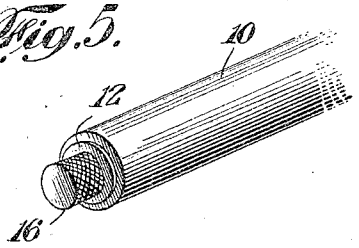


Fig. 5.



Inventor,
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Pamcay Hoguet.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MENALIO MARIN, OF MERIDA, YUCATAN, MEXICO.

LIQUID-HOLDING BELT.

Application filed October 22, 1926. Serial No. 143,501.

My invention relates to improvements in body belts capable of carrying liquid. The object of my invention is to produce a simple body belt which if desired can be made inexpensive, and which has a flexible liquid containing body with a convenient means for filling and withdrawing the liquid, and also a closure to prevent leakage and evaporation. The invention is intended to produce a simple type of belt which can be worn without inconvenience either around the waist or over one's shoulder, which can be fastened to the body in any suitable way, as for example by a buckle, and which will carry a substantial quantity of liquid distributed around the body in such a way as not to seriously encumber the wearer. Such a belt can be used to advantage by travellers and others, particularly by people traversing districts where the desired liquid might not be conveniently obtained, and by having it in a belt of this character it is safely transported and leaves the hands free for other purposes. Obviously the belt should be impervious to liquid, and should be sufficiently flexible to easily adapt itself to the shape of the body.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the closed belt embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a broken enlarged detail view of the belt.

Figure 3 is a broken side elevation thereof.

Figure 4 is a detail illustrating the structure of the end closure, and

Figure 5 is a broken detail in perspective showing particularly the means for closing the belt opening.

The belt has the body portion 10 which is hollow adapted to extend around the body and capable of carrying a substantial quantity of liquid. It must be impervious to moisture, and sufficiently flexible to easily fit the body. It can be conveniently of rubberized or other waterproof material, and is preferably formed with a single chamber and has means at one end for filling and discharging this chamber.

As illustrated, without the idea of confining the invention to a particular means, it has one end internally screw threaded to receive a thimble 11 which is internally and externally screw threaded, and receives a plug 12 having a flange 13 overlapping the outer end of the thimble 11, the end of the member being flush with the end of the belt. The plug 12 has a projecting nipple 14, and a bore 15 shown by dotted lines in Figure 4 extends through the plug and nipple for the purpose of receiving a charge of liquid and for permitting its discharge. It will be seen that the thimble 11 holds the end of the belt distended so that a liquid charge can be readily poured in or out of the belt.

The nipple 14 is closed by a cap 16 which screws thereon, and a gasket 17 is preferably employed between the cap and the end of the nipple to prevent leakage.

The belt is preferably flattened on two sides in cross section as shown in Figure 2, and as a convenient means of applying it to the body it has at one end a projecting strap 18 which as illustrated has holes 19 to enable it to be secured to a buckle 20 fastened to the belt near the opposite end. I have shown a conventional buckle 20 and strap 18, but it will of course be understood that any suitable type of buckle or equivalent fastening can be substituted for that shown without affecting the invention.

The buckle is fastened to a tab 21 which is secured as at 22 to the inner side of the belt body 10 near one end, and the tab has preferably a conventional keeper 23 to receive the strap 18 after it has engaged the buckle. These details, however, are immaterial, the important thing being to have a belt body forming a chamber which is flexible, preferably flattened, is impervious to liquid, and which has a convenient means for fastening it to the body. It is also important to have a convenient means for filling and discharging which will also prevent the end of the belt from collapsing.

It will be seen that by removing the cap 16 the belt can be easily filled or discharged, and this can be done without removing the belt from the body if desired, particularly the discharging function. In the latter case the only thing necessary is to remove the cap 16, permit sufficient liquid to run out, and then reapply the cap.

Thus I have provided a simple structure which can if desired be inexpensive, and which can be worn without inconvenience and serve as a source of supply for liquid.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that as the buckle 20 is located behind the discharge end of the belt, the latter can be buckled around the body and the discharge end will protrude slightly, preferably in front of the person wearing the belt, and so by removing the closure cap the liquid may be withdrawn conveniently without removing the belt from the body.

I claim:—

A liquid carrying belt comprising a hollow waterproof body adapted to extend around the person of the wearer and forming a single liquid containing chamber, said body being permanently closed at one end and provided at the closed end with a strap, a buckle near and behind the discharge end of the belt whereby said discharge end will protrude from the belt when the latter is buckled around the body of the wearer, and a closure for said discharge end.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification this 8th day of October, 1925.

MENALIO MARIN.