

No. 673,979.

A. I. DEMING.

Patented May 14, 1901.

BELT.

(Application filed May 10, 1900.)

(No Model.)

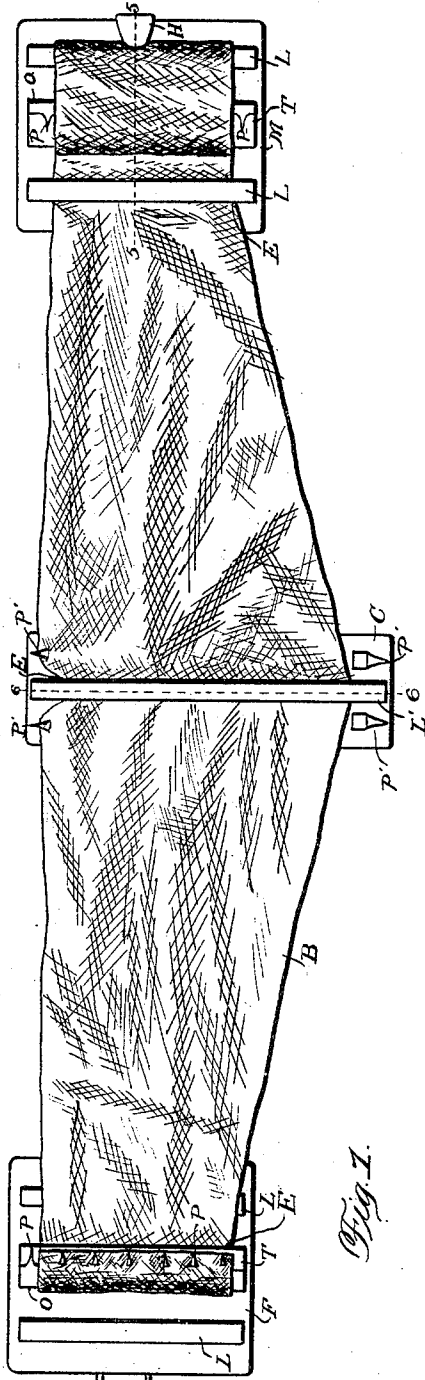


Fig. 1.

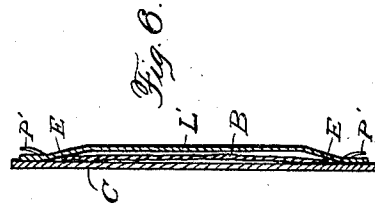
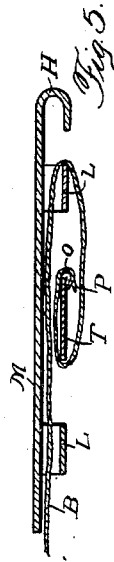


Fig. 3.

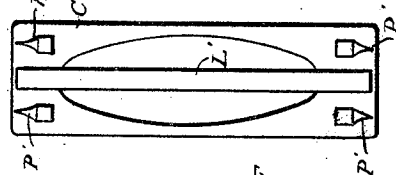


Fig. 4.

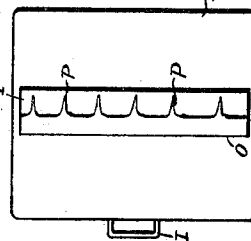
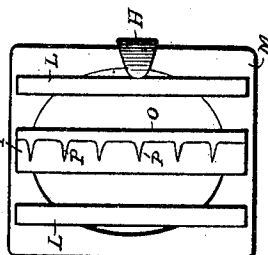


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,979, dated May 14, 1901.

Application filed May 10, 1900. Serial No. 16,124. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANNA IMOGEN DEMING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pipestone, Pipestone county, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belts; and my preferred manner of carrying out the invention is set forth in the following full, clear, and exact description, terminating with claims particularly specifying the novelty.

This invention relates to apparel, and more especially to that class of body garments known as belts; and the object of the same is to produce an improved device of this character.

To this end the invention consists in the fabric belt itself and in three members for holding it removably in proper place and shape upon the wearer, all as hereinafter more fully described and claimed and as shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an elevation of this belt complete, viewed from the inside, the fabric being unhooked from the teeth at one end of the central member and being shown drawn tightly and completely around the toothed bar of one end member, while it passes only beneath and is drawn back and engaged with said bar of the other end member. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the male end member, showing its body, of modified construction, here provided with a hole, so that in design it imitates a buckle. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the female member, of modified construction, here with its loops omitted. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the central member, here shown with an elongated hole in its body. Fig. 5 is an enlarged longitudinal section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a vertical section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, B is the body of the belt, which is preferably of fabric, C is the central member for distending the center of the belt at the back of the wearer, and M and F are the members attached to the extremities of the belt for distending it at the front of the wearer for adjusting its length to suit different persons and for holding the belt removably in place. I call these members the "male" and "female" members, respectively, and one has a hook and the other an eye for connecting them, or other suitable means to this end

may be employed. All said members are preferably of metal, and their bodies may be shaped in imitation of buckles, although it will be clear that there is really no buckle employed in this device. With the exception of the hook H on one end member and the eye I on the other they are very much alike, and a description of one will suffice for both. The body is preferably flat or bent slightly outward at its transverse center, and to its back is secured in upright position a toothed bar T, attached at its ends only and bowed out a trifle between such points of attachment. The edge of the bar next to the fastening device H or I is preferably turned or rolled over upon the body of the bar, as at O, and provided with the sharp teeth or points P, which thus project away from the fastening device and stand over the body of the bar itself. Also preferably secured to the back of the member at opposite sides of said toothed bar are loops L, attached at their ends and bowed outward slightly between such points of attachment. These hoops are omitted in Fig. 3.

The central member C is of a construction and design to conform with the other members; but it is longer vertically and narrower horizontally. On its back is a long upright loop L', attached at its extremities to the body, and at opposite sides of the points of adjustment are teeth or points P', lying close to the body and projecting upward and downward—that is, in a direction transverse to the length of the belt B. The latter is passed under the loop L' and the central or distending member C moved on the belt to about the center of its length. The fabric is then drawn slightly outward, until its selvage or edge binds or pinches beneath the loop L' at the points E, where said loop lies very close to the body of the member; but its transverse center is left full or loose, and at each side of this point the fabric is then drawn outward—that is, its upper edge upward and its lower edge downward—and engaged over the teeth P'. The latter thus hold the belt distended at the rear, and the pinching of the fabric under the loop at the points E will resist its transverse movement beneath said loop, and thus serve in a measure to prevent the teeth from injuring the fabric.

There are numerous ways of attaching each

extremity of the fabric to the end member. The simplest is to pass it beneath the toothed bar T, spreading it laterally until it pinches at E, as explained above, and then turning it over the rolled edge O and hooking it onto the teeth P. If there be a loop L at the side of the toothed bar remote from the fastening device, the fabric may be passed under this loop and pinched therein before it is passed around and attached to the bar, as just described. If there be two of such loops, the fabric passes first under one, then under the toothed bar, then under and around the other loop, and then passes back over the rolled edge O of the toothed bar and is hooked on the teeth P; but the latter in all of these cases would of course project through the fabric and might injure the wearer's garments unless the teeth laid very flat indeed or had a guard covering their points. With my improved device, however, it is possible to make the fabric itself act as this guard by attaching it in the manner shown in Fig. 5. It is passed first under the strips L, T, and L, as last above described, then turned over the loop nearest the fastening device and led back behind it and behind the toothed bar T, then passed again beneath the latter, but above the first thickness of fabric B, then turned over the rolled edge O, and finally engaged with the teeth P. When the fabric is drawn down close on the back of the member, as seen in Fig. 1, the teeth are thoroughly covered, as by a shield.

The application of the device to and removal from the waist of the wearer are accomplished in a manner which will be clear. The materials and sizes of parts are not essential, and the loops L are not absolutely necessary. All strips, whether simply the loops or the toothed bar, are preferably of flat sheet metal and are attached at their extremities to the backs of the members, from which points they bow out slightly, so that wherever the

fabric passes under them it can by lateral movement have its edge or selvage pinched, as indicated at E. This I consider an important feature of my invention, not only because it holds the fabric distended and resists the tendency to tear it on the teeth, but also because it permits the strips to be very flat and allows the body of the member to lie very close against the wearer.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a belt, the combination with a fabric body; of two metallic end members having devices for detachable connection, an upright strip attached at its ends flat to the back of the body of each member and bowed slightly outward between such points of attachment so as to pinch the edges of the belt-body, that edge of said strip adjacent the fastening device being rolled over and provided with teeth lying behind the body of the strip and projecting away from such device, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a belt, the combination with the fabric body; of two metallic end members having devices for detachable connection, an upright strip attached at its ends flat to the back of the body of each member and bowed slightly outward between such points of attachment so as to pinch the edges of the belt-body, that edge of said strip adjacent the fastening device being rolled over and provided with teeth lying behind the body of the strip and projecting away from such device, and upright metallic loops at opposite sides of said strip, each attached at its ends flat to the member and bowed slightly outward between such points of attachment.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my signature this the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900.

ANNA IMOGEN DEMING.

Witnesses:

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