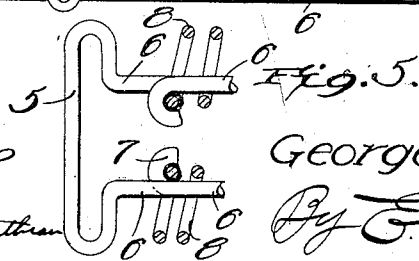
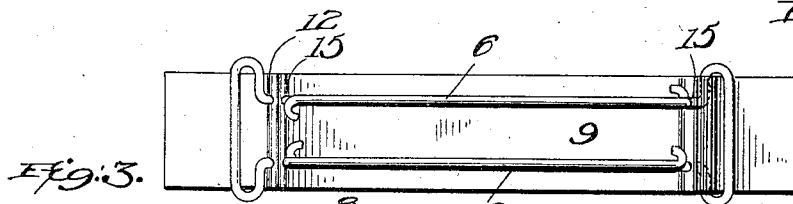
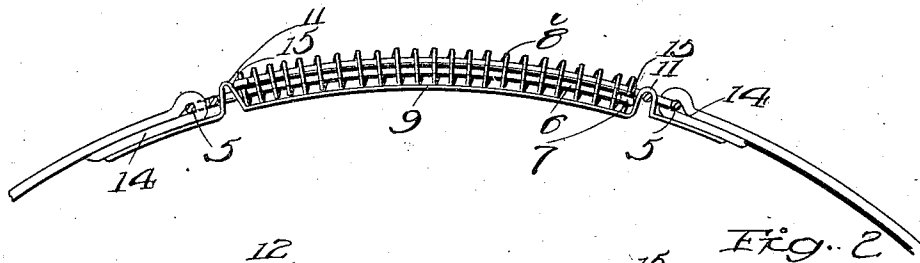
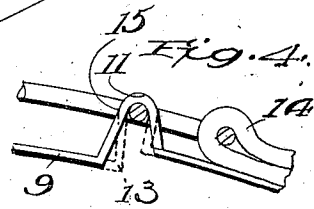
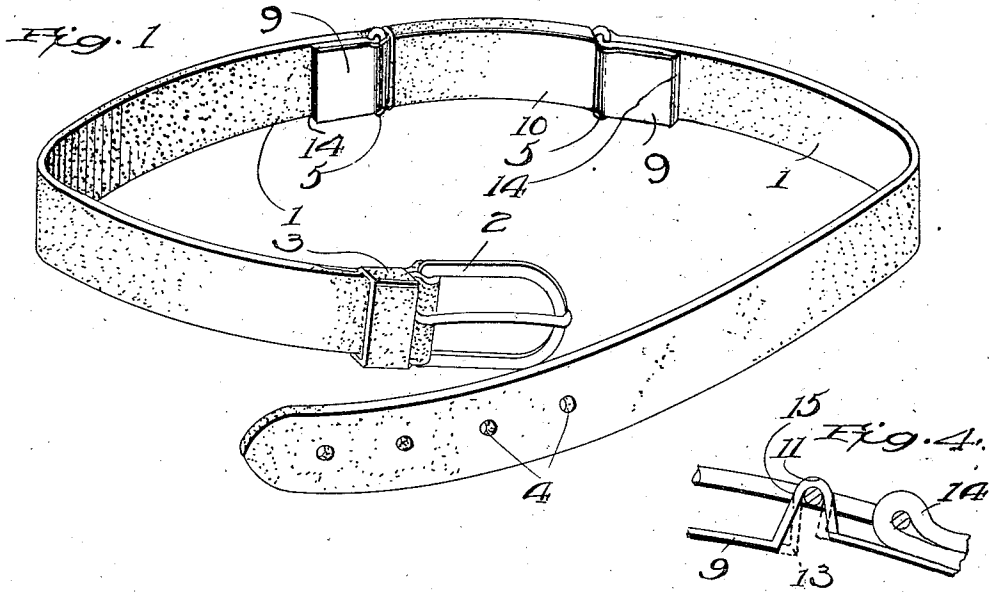


G. B. LINNEY.
BODY BELT.

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1,065,259.

Patented June 17, 1913.



WITNESSES

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BODY-BELT.

1,065,259.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 17, 1913.

Application filed October 3, 1911. Serial No. 652,517.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. LINNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Osceola, in the county of St. Clair and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Body-Belts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

10 This invention relates to new and useful improvements in body belts, and particularly to a belt having peculiarly constructed elastic means interposed between its ends.

Another object of the invention is the provision of an elastic or yielding device of peculiar construction on a belt whereby the belt can give or expand or contract readily upon the wearer.

20 With these and other objects in view, this invention consists of certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawing: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a belt constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the elastic yielding device for connecting the two sections of the belt together. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the frame and supporting plate for the elastic or yieldable device. Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevation of one end of the frame, and plate shown in Fig. 3 being a modification of the structure illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive. Fig. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary, top plan view of one end of the spring-carrying frame depicted in Figs. 2 and 3.

In carrying out my invention I employ 40 two, preferably, leather pieces or members 1, one being provided with an ordinary buckle 2 and with a keeper loop 3, the other member is provided with the usual apertures 4.

The inner ends of the straps or members 45 1 are threaded through looped or eye-portions 5 of the outer ends of the members hereinafter described, constituting the spring-carrying frame. Each member 5 comprises a body made up of two similarly constructed arms or parallel portions 6 50 which terminate at their inner ends in inwardly-extending hook-portions 7; see particularly Fig. 5. Surrounding the arms 6 are, preferably, helical springs 8 which constitute yielding or elastic elements. In the construction of my yielding or expansion de-

vice two of the springs 8 are used, each surrounding one arm of each of the members constituting the spring-carrying frame. The arms of the members of the spring-carrying frame are arranged in pairs and slide, preferably, one upon the other. Each spring 8 has its outer loops or end-coils positioned in the inwardly-extending hooks or eye-like structures 7 of the member 6— see Fig. 5. Solder is, preferably employed for rigidly fastening the end-loops in these hooks or eye-like portions so that when the spring is expanded or contracted, the ends thereof will be positively seated or held in the end sockets of the members, constituting the spring-carrying frame. This fastening of the ends of the springs produces a very efficient structure, inasmuch as the springs or yielding means are held in the proper position upon the frame and are at all times arranged in operative relation with respect to the frame which would not be the case if the ends of the springs were not held rigidly in the socket-structure constituted by the in-turned ends of the bars or members 6.

It is desirable in many instances to employ a shield-plate 9 and to produce a practical and efficient device it is, of course, best to employ a flexible or yieldable piece of metal and, consequently, I have shown the plate as being bent to conform to the contour of the body of the user, but it will be understood that this plate will yield, to give the desired elasticity to the device or belt as a whole and yet protect the body of the wearer or the clothing so as not to cause a frictional contact, as might be the case if no plate was employed. However, a surrounding sleeve or covering 10 is usually employed for protecting the device, and also preventing wearing action of the device on the clothes and a plate 9 can be employed irrespective as to whether a covering or enclosure 10 is mounted thereon or not.

For cheapness and efficiency plate 9 is, preferably, struck up or bowed near its ends, as at 11, to produce extremely simple means for attaching the plate to the spring-carrying frame. The bowed portion 11 is provided at 12 with sets of registering, transverse apertures through which the outer ends of the bars or members 6 extend. The spring-carrying frame has a free sliding movement upon the shield-plate 9 and yet if extreme pressure is exerted to unduly expand the spring-carrying frame or strain the

springs, a certain amount of this unusual strain will be taken up on the struck-up or bent portion 11 by reason of the sides of the bent portion 11 slightly expanding, as shown in Fig. 4 in full lines 13 the dotted lines being its normal position. Hence, it will be seen that the outwardly-projecting, bent portions 11 not only constitute a simple attaching device or means, but also a buffer for increasing the efficiency of the entire device. The springs, as well as the connections 14 of members 1 lie snug against the outer face of the shield-plate or strip 9, which plate may be of any length and formed of any suitable material for producing the desired results, as explained hereinbefore.

The stationary loop straddles the outer wall of the struck-up portion as shown in Figs. 2 and 4 thereby firmly holding the stationary loop in engagement with said struck-up portion, the end loops of the stationary loop overhanging the edges of the struck-up portion as illustrated in Fig. 3. The coil-spring-supporting portion of the frame 6 carried by the stationary loop extends through the apertures formed in the inner wall of the struck-up portion 11 which engages the stationary loop.

It will be observed that my device is very simple and efficient in operation and by

reason of interposition of the device between the ends of a belt, a more efficient article of wear is produced than if the only adjustment was secured at the buckle, as with the common article on the market. It is a known fact that the users of belts often change their position and in working affect the belt so that it is not an infrequent occurrence to have the same broken or separated when no expansion is obtainable, and, therefore, my device answers a long-felt need and is a meritorious structure.

What I claim is:

In a belt the combination with a plurality of belt sections, a tension device comprising a pair of frames, a protector plate, said frames extending through portions of said protector plate, said protector plate constituting a guide for one of said frames and provided with extending ends engaging the connecting ends of said sections of said belt and constituting a track therefore, and spring means connecting said frames.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE B. LINNEY.

Witnesses:

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J. Y. WILSON.