July 31, 1923. 1,463,172

S. NEWMAN

BELT ATTACHMENT

Filed July 24, 1922

Fig. 1.

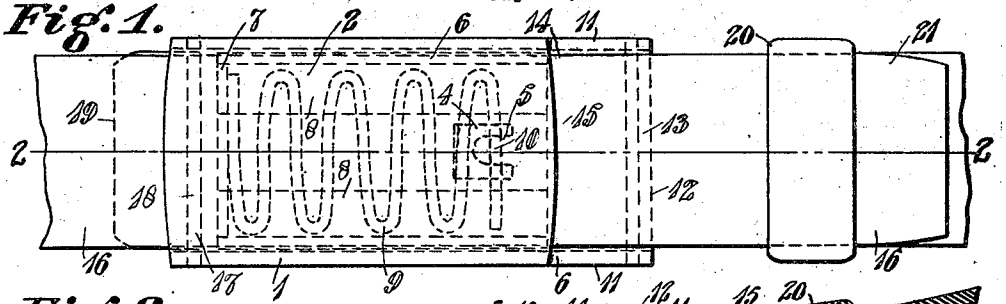


Fig. 2.

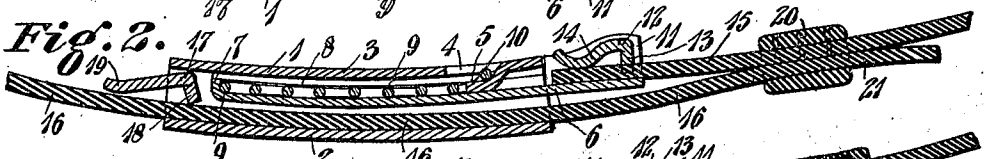


Fig. 3.

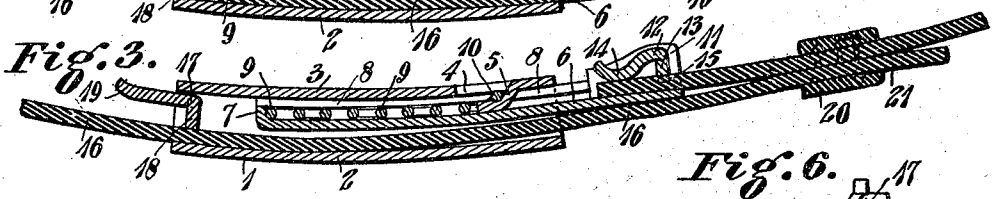


Fig. 6.

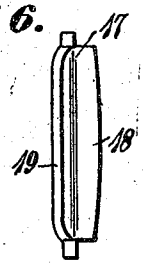


Fig. 4.

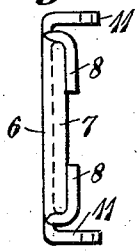


Fig. 5.

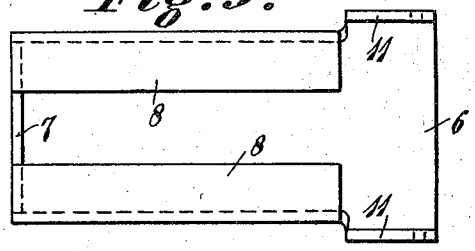
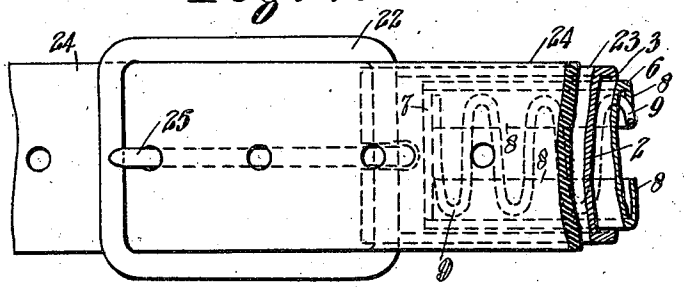


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BELT ATTACHMENT.

Application filed July 24, 1922. Serial No. 577,067.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL NEWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to elastic extension devices for belts used as articles of apparel. Its object is to provide a neat, efficient, and inexpensive means for allowing the belt to yield to the movements of the wearer; and preferably to be adjustable, thereby affording the advantages of a buckle. A further object is to make the device readily attachable to a belt that has been otherwise fitted for use, without detracting from the appearance of the belt and attachment. Other objects will appear in the course of the ensuing description.

I attain these objects by the device illustrated, for example, in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the attachment and parts of the belt to which it is attached;

Fig. 2 is a horizontal lengthwise section on the plane of the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a similar section, but showing the device extended, under tension;

Fig. 4 is an end view, looking from the left of Figs. 1, 2 and 3, of the slide;

Fig. 5 is a front view of the slide;

Fig. 6 is an end view, from the left, of the adjustment clamp of Figs. 1, 2 and 3;

Fig. 7 is a partial front elevation of the attachment, illustrating a modificaion of the adjusting means.

The attachment is to be used at the front, in the place of the usual belt buckle. The casing 1 is tubular, of oblong cross-section, and preferably is curved lengthwise. The front 2 is the convex side, and is left intact, and may be of smooth finish, or may be ornamented in any approved manner, after the fashion of various kinds of belt buckles now on the market. The back 3, which is the concave side, is intact, except that near one end, the right hand end as herein shown, at its middle, it has an opening 4 from the right hand end, or end next to the casing end, of which a tongue 5 is depressed into the interior to project over toward the opposite or left hand end of the casing 1.

The slide 6 comprises a main part to fit inside the casing 1, lengthwise thereof, with a lug 7 at its left hand end, projecting backward, and flanges 8 turned backward from its upper and lower lengthwise edges to extend partly across the back of this main part; leaving a space between each flange 8 and the main part, defined at the left by the lug 7, and an open middle space between the edges of the flanges 8 thus projecting toward each other.

A spring 9 is formed of wire, in flat series of bends, or in serpentine shape, with the end loops of the bends within the opposite spaces under the flanges 8 and one end of the spring against the lug 7. The other end 10 of this spring is arched backward to engage behind the tongue 5 of the casing. Thus, if the slide 6 is pulled to the right, relatively to the casing 1, the spring 9 is compressed, and will return the slide 6 to the left when the pull ceases. Also, the opposite loops of the spring being engaged under the flanges 8 and the end 10 over the tongue 5 of the casing, the slide 6 is held to move parallel with the back 3 of the casing, and be guided thereby, on account of the leverage of these spring engagements with relation to the engagement of the slide with the right hand end of the back 3 as a fulcrum for any tendency to swing the slide 6 forward away from the back 3 while being pulled to the right.

The right hand end of the slide 6 projects to the right past the end of the casing 1, in the main part of this slide, but the flanges 8 terminate at the casing end, in the retracted position of the slide; and the projected main part has upper and lower ears 11 projected back. The left hand ends of these ears 11 engage with the right hand end of the casing at top and bottom, limiting the retraction of the slide 6 by the spring 9. Near the right hand ends of these ears 11 are openings in vertical alinement; and the attaching jaw member 12 has trunnions in these openings and comprises a jaw 13 projected forward with a toothed edge, and a lever 14 projected to the left, with the left end turned back, for engagement of the thumb nail under the lever for swinging the lever backward and the jaw to the left for insertion of the end 15 of the belt between the jaw 13 and the main part of the slide. When this lever 14 is pressed forward, swinging the jaw 13 to the right, the teeth of the jaw enter the belt end part 15 and clamp the belt to the slide 6. The slide 6 lies back from the interior of the front 2

of the casing 1 for passage of the opposite end part 16 of the belt from left to right through the front part of the casing, alongside and in front of the slide 6.

In the example of Figs. 1 and 2, the adjusting clamp member 17 (Fig. 6) has trunnions in openings in the top and bottom of the casing, near the back 3, and near the left end of the casing, out of the range of movement of the slide 6. A jaw 18 projects forward, and a lever 19 projects out of the casing end, to the left. Preferably, the front edge of this jaw 18 is untoothed to hold the belt end part 16 merely by clamping pressure, against the inside of the casing front 2, when the lever 19 is swung back and this jaw 18 swung forward. It is so proportioned and mounted relatively to the belt end part 19 of a given average thickness that when thus clamped, a pull on the belt to the left, relatively to the casing 1, tends to tighten the clamp; but the belt can be unclamped readily by pressing the lever 19 forward. Preferably the belt part 15 has the familiar loop 20 to receive the free end or billet 21 of the belt part 16 after passing through the casing 1, in the described adjustment.

In Fig. 7 an ordinary buckle 22 pivots to the casing 23 like the previous one; and the belt 24 receives prong 25 and is to be inserted through a loop such as the loop 20 of the other examples. Thus the casing 23 is substantially hidden by this part of the belt, and the equipment retains the appearance of any ordinary belt and buckle, as is by some preferred to the ornamental exposed casing of the other examples. In any example, however, it will be seen that the spring mechanism is behind the belt part 16 or 24, and concealed. This is important where the front 2 of the casing 1 in the first two examples is perforated in the formation of the ornamental design (not shown) as for instance in the provision of a letter or monogram, with the surface of the belt appearing through the perforations in contrast to the surface of the attachment front, as now may be seen in belt buckles on the market. Thus my attachment permits the same latitude of ornamentation as any of the approved belt buckles, with the addition of a compact and reliable extension device.

The opening 4 permits insertion of an instrument to disengage the spring 9 from the tongue 5, or engage it therewith, whereby the device may readily be assembled and readily be disassembled should any of its interior parts, as the spring 9, becomes deranged or broken. However, the spring 9 may be made of very good material, such as fine steel or bronze spring wire, and being a compression spring, breakage will be very infrequent.

Modifications other than those exemplified herein may occur, and therefore, while certain constructional details are deemed preferable, and I have shown and described these rather specifically, I do not wish to be understood as being limited to such precise showing and description, but having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A belt attachment comprising a tubular casing to be fastened to one belt end part, a slide to be fastened to another belt end part, guided by the top and bottom of said casing and having rear lengthwise flanges and a rear projection near its end remote from its fastening to the belt end part, said casing having, near its end adjacent to the slide fastening, a tongue projecting forwardly from its back and projecting toward said slide projection, and having an opening in said back adjacent to said tongue, and a sinuated spring with its loops loosely confined to said slide by said flanges and having one end engaging with the slide projection and its opposite end engaging behind and against said tongue whereby said slide is held back against the back of said casing, and adapted to be disengaged from said tongue by an instrument inserted through said opening in said back, to permit disassemblage of the attachment.

2. A belt attachment comprising a tubular casing, adjustable fastening means at one end of said casing to fasten said casing to one end part of a belt, a slide in said casing with one end extending from the other end of said casing, means on this end of said slide to be fastened to another end part of said belt, said slide being guided by the top and bottom of said casing and having rear lengthwise flanges and a rear projection near its other end, and being spaced back from the front of said casing for passage of the one belt end part through said casing in front of said slide, said casing having a forward projection from its back, between said flanges, near said other end of said casing, and a sinuated spring with its loops loosely confined to said slide by said flanges and having one end engaging with said slide projection and engaging its opposite end with said casing projection.

SAMUEL NEWMAN.