

(No Model.)

H. J. GAISMAN.
BELT.

No. 542,306.

Patented July 9, 1895.

Fig. 1.

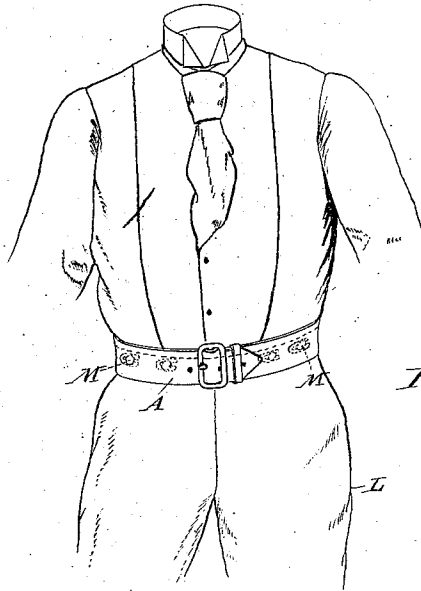


Fig. 8.

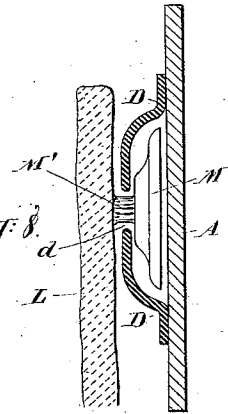


Fig. 2.

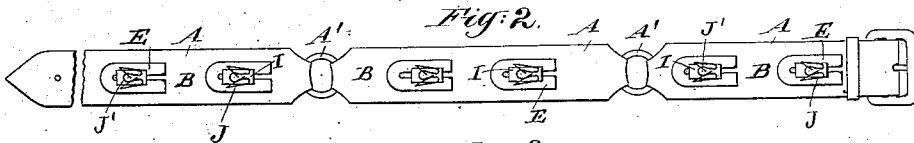


Fig. 3.

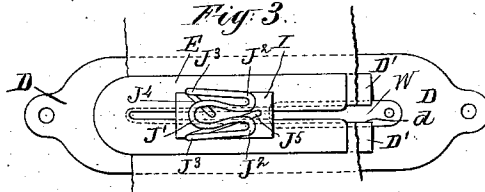


Fig. 4.

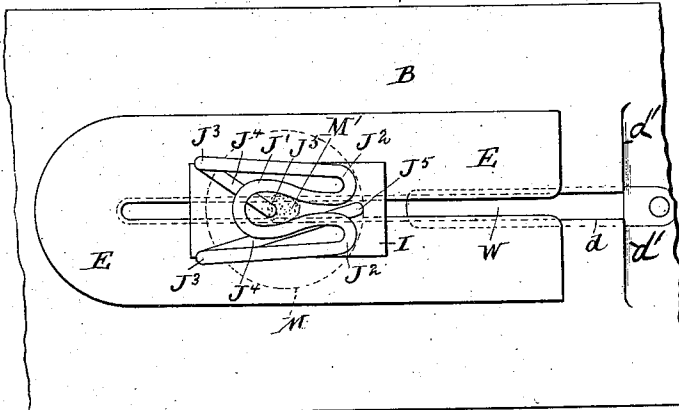
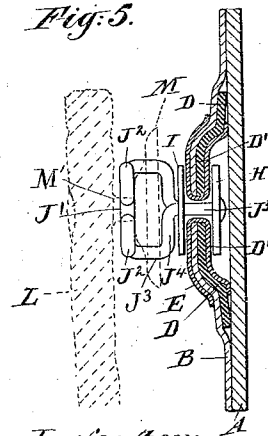


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Charles R. Searle.
M. F. Boyle.

Fig. 6. W

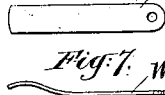


Fig. 7. W

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,306, dated July 9, 1895.

Application filed October 18, 1894. Serial No. 526,038. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY JACQUES GAISMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, in the State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Waist-Belts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention provides convenient means for firmly holding the belt and trousers in the desired position relatively to each other, so that the belt or garment cannot fall below or work up above the fixed proper position; also, when desired, can afford such connecting means as to conceal from the outer view of the belt the existence of such means and leave the outer facing of the belt undisturbed with the appearance of an ordinary belt.

With my invention suspenders may be worn or omitted.

The belt may be worn without making use of the invention.

Trousers are generally supplied with suspender-buttons. It is common to provide each side of the front with two buttons and two buttons in the back; but they are liable to vary in their distance apart and in their positions forward and backward.

My invention provides means for allowing each button or its connecting means to adjust itself laterally to requirements. It also allows a belt of a given size to adjust itself to a wide range of sizes of waist.

My belt holds itself in such a position as to cover and conceal the joining line of the upper and lower garments.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a front view, on a small scale, of my belt in use. The novel features appear only in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a view of the inner face of the belt in an extended condition. Fig. 3 is an elevation on a larger scale, showing a portion of the inner face. Figs. 4 and 5 are on a still larger scale. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a portion of the inner face, and Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section thereof. Fig. 6 is a face view, and Fig. 7 is an edge view of the spring-dog detached. Fig. 8 is a cross-section showing a modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts in all the figures where they appear.

A is the exterior or main body of the belt, formed in several lengths, represented as joined by rings A', as usual. It is secured around the waist of the wearer by a buckle.

B is the lining of the waist-belt, secured to the main body A in the usual manner.

D is a stay of sheet-steel or other suitable material, firmly held between the lining and the outer facing of the belt. This stay is provided with a horizontally-formed slot *d*, which may be elongated to suit requirements, extended along the portion of the belt where the button is to be engaged. One end of this slot is open and a transverse slit *d'* extends upward and downward a little at the open end. The metal of the stay adjacent to the slot is raised by treatment in dies or otherwise, as indicated by D'. The lining is provided with a corresponding slot and is correspondingly raised to match the stay.

E is a facing folded upon the edges of the slot in the stay, and also upon the adjacent edges of the lining B. The upper portion of the metal E forms a facing for the upper edge of the slot, and the lower portion forms a facing for the lower edge of the slot. The facing is set to position by suitable dies or otherwise in the condition shown in Fig. 5. This presents a smooth and substantial surface to the button or the connecting means and assists and expedites the proper lateral adjustment. The shape of the stay and of the facing adjacent to the slot is so far out of coincidence with the body of the stay and the inner surface of the main body A of the belt as to form a channel sufficient in width and depth in which the button or button-holder slide can ride, so that its position or motion cannot be observed from the exterior of the belt and leaves the outer facing undisturbed, as the ordinary belt. I provide a slide, received in each slot and adapted to slide freely from one end to the other or for any portion of said distance. It is formed as follows:

H is a plate fixed on the face of the slide adjacent to the inner face of the main body A, and I is another plate carried on the opposite face of the slide—that which is presented toward the wearer of the belt.

J' is a spring-loop, of steel or hard-brass

wire, in the center line of the device, having a form adapted to admit the shank of a button by elastic yielding and to retain said shank with considerable force.

5 J² J² are loops in the reverse direction, one on each side of the center loop.

J² J² are bends from the end of J² J² toward the main body A of the belt.

10 J⁴ J⁴ are extensions of the wire from the parts J² J², obliquely inward to the center line. The lengths of these extensions J⁴ are unequal. The shortest is set more oblique, so that they arrive at different points in the center line. At each of these points the wire is bent squarely toward the main body A, as shown by J² J², and each extended through a proper hole in the plates H and I. The extreme end of each is strongly secured by riveting. The plates H and I, with the two extensions J² J² of the wire, constitute the slide. The portion of the wire exterior to the slide and the portions J² J², J² J², and J⁴ J⁴ constitute the button-holder. I will for brevity refer to it as J.

25 The holder is of such size and form as to receive a suspender-button in the manner indicated in Figs. 4 and 5. One end of each way is open and by virtue of the transverse slits d' and the shaping of the parts adjacent to the slot will allow the slide to be inserted and removed. The open end (shown on the right in the figures) is guarded by a spring-dog W, made of a small piece of sheet-steel or hard brass properly bent and secured by a rivet. It is curved, so as to rise and prevent the escape of the slide, but yields readily to allow its admission to the slot. It can be depressed by the finger when it is required to remove the slide and button-holder for repairs or for any other reason. Its end is beveled, so that a very strong force applied to the button-holder slide itself in the direction to move it out of the slot by a direct movement longitudinally of the slot will induce its depression and the liberation of the slide.

As the buttons on the trousers are liable to be considerably varied in position, it is important that the button-holders J are capable of being changed in position, so as to correspond with the buttons on the trousers—that is to say, if the suspender-buttons at the front of the trousers are near together the holders should be correspondingly moved toward each other in the slots. If both are far forward the holders should match. There are usually two buttons at the back. I correspondingly provide the back as the front; but there need not be provision for so wide a range of adjustment of position.

M is a suspender-button, (shown in dotted lines,) and L a portion of a pair of trousers on which it is set by the aid of the shank M'.

65 The engagement of the buttons with the button-holder is reliable and can be effected rapidly. It insures the required position of the belt and upper edge of the trousers, so that

the upper edge of the trousers is concealed under the belt.

While the details of construction shown in the drawings are the ones I prefer, they are subject to modifications which would not depart from the spirit of the invention and are intended to be included by the claims. The form of holder and its means of engaging and disengaging with the button may be varied within wide limits. The stay and metal facings may be varied in form, proportions, and material. The slot or guideway need not be straight. It may obviously be curved, waved, or variously formed. Instead of the outer portion A being thicker than the inner portion or lining B the conditions may be reversed.

I can dispense with the lining and attach to the main or outer body of the belt a horizontally-formed guide or slotted piece of metal or suitable material which shall carry the button or button-holder.

I can dispense with the button-receptacle entirely and engage the button directly in the horizontal open-slotted channel or way in the belt, using a sufficiently smaller button or larger way. Fig. 8 shows such. When thus used my spring dog W serves at each application or removal of the belt by allowing the entire button to move easily inward in applying the belt and to be moved outward on applying a strong force or depressing the spring-dog, or both. When provision for lateral adjustment is made, as described, by a slot in the stay, in the lining, or in the belt proper, it may be divided into sections, as convenience may dictate.

When desired, the inner or outer facing of the belt may serve, by being slotted directly, without the interposition of any facing, stay, or reinforcement, having a variety of forms of provision for the entrance and exit of the button or slide of the button-holder, and also a variety of forms of provision for the proper adjustment at the entrance of said channel, that the button or slide of the button-holder may be confined reliably in the channel or released through the entrance, when so desired.

When the slotted guide is used with metal stay or facing, the principle of construction is substantially the same when the button-holder is used as when the button is engaged directly. When the button is connected directly, it occupies a position similar to the plate H of the button-holder.

Some of the benefits of the invention may be attained by fixing the button-holder immovably on the inner facing of the belt, taking care to select such position as will agree approximately with those of the button to be received. I prefer the construction first shown and described.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a flexible belt having secured thereto a series of fasteners, each provided with a horizontal slot

open at one end, said fasteners being located on the inner face of the belt and being spaced apart, substantially as shown and described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a flexible belt having secured thereto a series of fasteners, each provided with a horizontal slot open at one end, the metal of said fasteners at the edges of said slots being raised from the face of said belt, said fasteners being located on the inner face of the belt and being spaced apart, substantially as shown and described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a flexible belt having secured thereto a series of fasteners each provided with a horizontal slot open at one end, said fastener being located on the inner face of the belt, and being spaced apart, and means located at the open end of said slot to prevent the spontaneous removal of the button through the open end of the slot under ordinary conditions of use, but arranged to allow the button to be removed by a direct pull when required, all substantially as herein specified.

4. A belt having on its inner face a holding device provided with a slot open at one end and adapted to receive a button, and a spring located at the open end of said slot adapted to prevent the spontaneous removal of the button through the open end of the slot, said spring when depressed permitting the button to pass through the open end of said slot, substantially as herein specified.

5. A belt having on its inner face a holding device provided with a slot open at one end, adapted to receive a button the metal at the edges of said slot being raised, and a spring located at the open end of said slot adapted to prevent the spontaneous removal of the button through the open end of the slot, said spring when depressed permitting the button to pass through the open end of said slot, substantially as herein specified.

6. The combination with a waist belt of a stay of suitable material fixed on its interior,

and having a longitudinally formed slot serving as a guide, and a smoothly fitted facing E, forming a substantial way for the proper lateral adjustment of an inclosed part, the parts being formed and arranged as shown, the edges of the facing being set out of coincidence with the main body of the stay and providing a liberal space in depth and width for the inclosed part to move laterally without contact with the main body, which latter is undisturbed and appears as the ordinary belt, as herein specified.

7. In a waist belt having a main body A, lining B, and longitudinally slotted stay D, transversely slitted as shown by D', the folded facing E applied in the slot, arranged to perform the double function of providing a smooth surface for a part sliding horizontally within and of holding the lining B and stay D firmly together in the correct position, as herein specified.

8. In a waist belt a stay of firm material mounted within the main body, and having a longitudinal slot *d*, and a portion adjacent raised as shown, forming a horizontal way on the face presented toward the main body adjacent to such slot, adapted to hold a properly shaped device, in combination with a slide as the plates H and I arranged on the opposite faces of the stay and connecting parts J^s, J^s, permanently but loosely mounted in such slot, and capable of being adjusted therein, and with a button holder of elastic wire attached to said slide having a central loop J', adapted to strongly hold a button and to allow it to be engaged and detached by a sufficient force applied horizontally, all substantially as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY JACQUES GAISMAN.

Witnesses:

ACKLAND L. BOYLE,
M. F. BOYLE.