June 11, 1935. M. LUFTIG 2,004,412

BELT FOR PERSONAL WEAR

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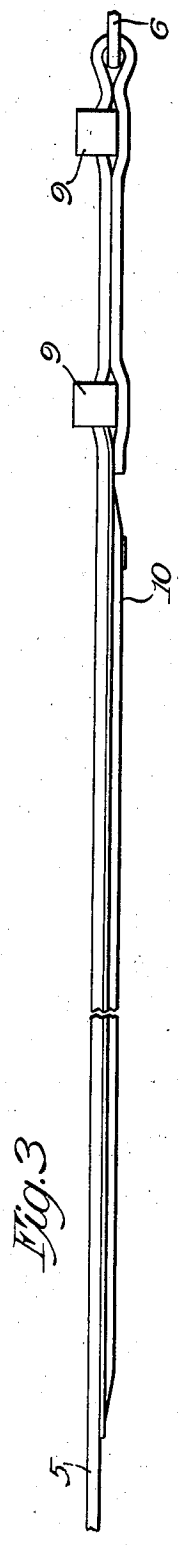


Fig. 3

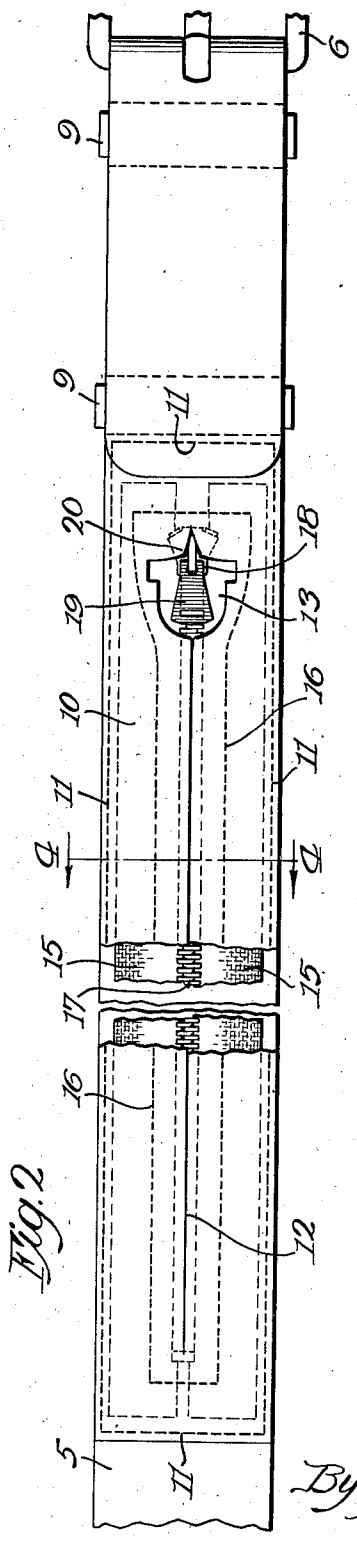


Fig. 2

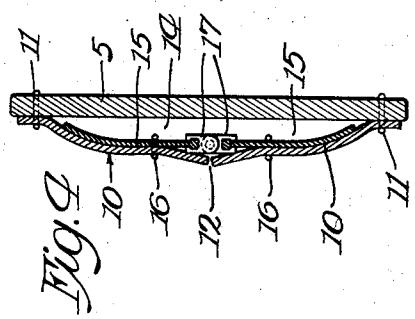


Fig. 4

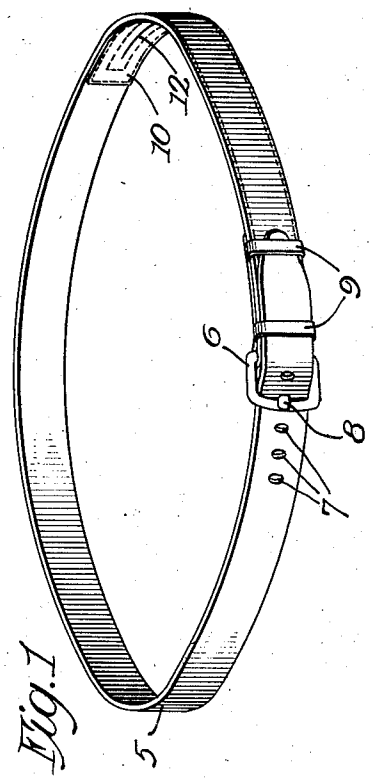


Fig. 1

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BELT FOR PERSONAL WEAR

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3 Claims. (Cl. 241—8)

This invention relates to an improved belt for personal wear and has particular reference to the provision of a pocket or receptacle on the belt for safely holding paper currency or other valuables.

The main object of the invention is to provide in a belt, a pocket or receptacle such as above referred to which will be inconspicuous and which will not add materially to the thickness of the belt. It is also an object of the invention to provide a belt pocket of ample size for holding paper currency or other valuables, and which pocket will securely retain such valuables as are placed therein.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood by reference to the following specification and accompanying drawing in which the invention is illustrated as incorporated in a man's belt.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a perspective.

Fig. 2 is an inside elevation of a portion of the belt embodying a pocket structure such as herein contemplated.

Fig. 3 is an edge view.

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring now to the drawing, the belt illustrated embodies a leather or like strap 5 having a buckle 6 attached to one end, the other end of the strap being provided with holes 7 for cooperation with the tongue 8 of the buckle 6 in the conventional manner. Loops 9 may also be provided in the conventional manner for receiving the end of the strap which is passed through the buckle 6.

A pocket such as herein contemplated may be positioned at any point in the length of the belt 5 and as herein shown it is located near the buckle end of the strap.

The pocket or receptacle is formed in this instance by means of a soft and pliable leather strip 10 which is stitched around its edges as indicated at 11 to the strap 5. The strip 10 is approximately of the same width as the strap 5 and may be of any desired length to form the desired length of pocket. Preferably, the pocket should be formed of a length to receive the full length of paper currency. The width of the pocket which is limited by the width of the belt 5 and by the longitudinal rows of stitching 11, may in a conventional size of man's belt be such that it will receive currency folded to about ⅓ normal width.

The strip 10 is provided with a longitudinally extending central slit 12 and near one end with an opening 13. The slit 12 affords access to the pocket space 14, and inasmuch as a belt such as herein described is normally worn fairly tight around the waist, the slitted strip will be maintained in closed condition by engagement with the waist band portion of the clothing. However, it is preferred to provide means for locking the pocket closed, and in this instance a "Zipper" closing means is provided.

The "Zipper" closing means consists of a pair of tape members 15—15 which extend almost the full length of the strip 10 and which are respectively secured to the strip on opposite sides of the slit 12 by means of rows of stitching 16. As indicated, the rows of stitching 16 are spaced outwardly from the slit 12 so as to leave inner edge portions of the tapes free with respect to said strip.

The inner edge portions of the tapes 15 are provided with interlocking devices 17 and a slide member 18 which slides over the said devices 17 and in the slit 12, operates to engage or disengage said devices as desired.

It will be observed that the portions of the pocket strip 10 intermediate the slit 12 and the respective rows of stitching 16 serve to cover the "Zipper" fasteners. The opening 13 in the pocket strip 10 receives a tab 19 of the "Zipper" slide member 18 so as to afford an easy grip on the slide member for operating the same. As shown in Fig. 2, the slit 12 is extended as shown at 20 beyond the outer end of the opening 13 so as to avoid interference with the free movement of the slide 18 to its extreme closed position as illustrated.

The tapes 15, in addition to being stitched to the pocket strip 10 may have their outer longitudinally extending portions cemented to the inside of said pocket strip 10 to thereby more securely unite the tapes to the pocket strip. Other rows of stitching or other fastening devices may also be used for securing the tapes to the pocket strip or the pocket strip to the belt.

While the pocket structure is above described as associated with a man's belt made of leather, it will, of course, be understood that the pocket may be incorporated on other belts and that other materials than those mentioned may be used. For purposes of illustration, the pocket is shown in a distended condition in Fig. 4, but it will be understood that in reality, the pocket forming elements will normally be flat against the inside of the belt strap so that there will be no noticeable or abrupt increase in thickness in the belt because of the pocket structure.

In the claims, the term "slit" is used in a broad sense to include a long, narrow opening

formed by removal of some of the material, as well as a cut which merely permits separation of the material along the line of cutting to form an opening providing access to the pocket.

I am aware that changes may be made in the described structure without departing from the spirit of the invention, the scope of which should be determined by reference to the following claims, the same being construed as broadly as possible consistent with the state of the art.

I claim as my invention:—

1. In a belt of the class described, a strip having a buckle secured at one end thereof, a second strip of substantially the same width as the first mentioned strip, said strips being secured together along their longitudinal edges with the second strip on the inside of the belt, said second strip having a slit formed therein, and a separable fastener secured to said second strip adjacent said slit.

2. In a belt of the class described, a strip having a buckle secured at one end thereof, a second strip of substantially the same width as the first mentioned strip, said strips being secured together along their longitudinal edges with the second strip on the inside of the belt, said second strip having a longitudinal slit formed therein, and a separable fastener secured to said second strip adjacent said slit.

3. In a belt of the class described, a strip having means for securing its ends together, a second strip of substantially the same width as the first mentioned strip, said strips being secured together along their longitudinal edges with the second strip on the inside of the belt, said second strip having a longitudinal slit formed therein, and multiple operated fastening means secured to said second strip for closing said slit.

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