

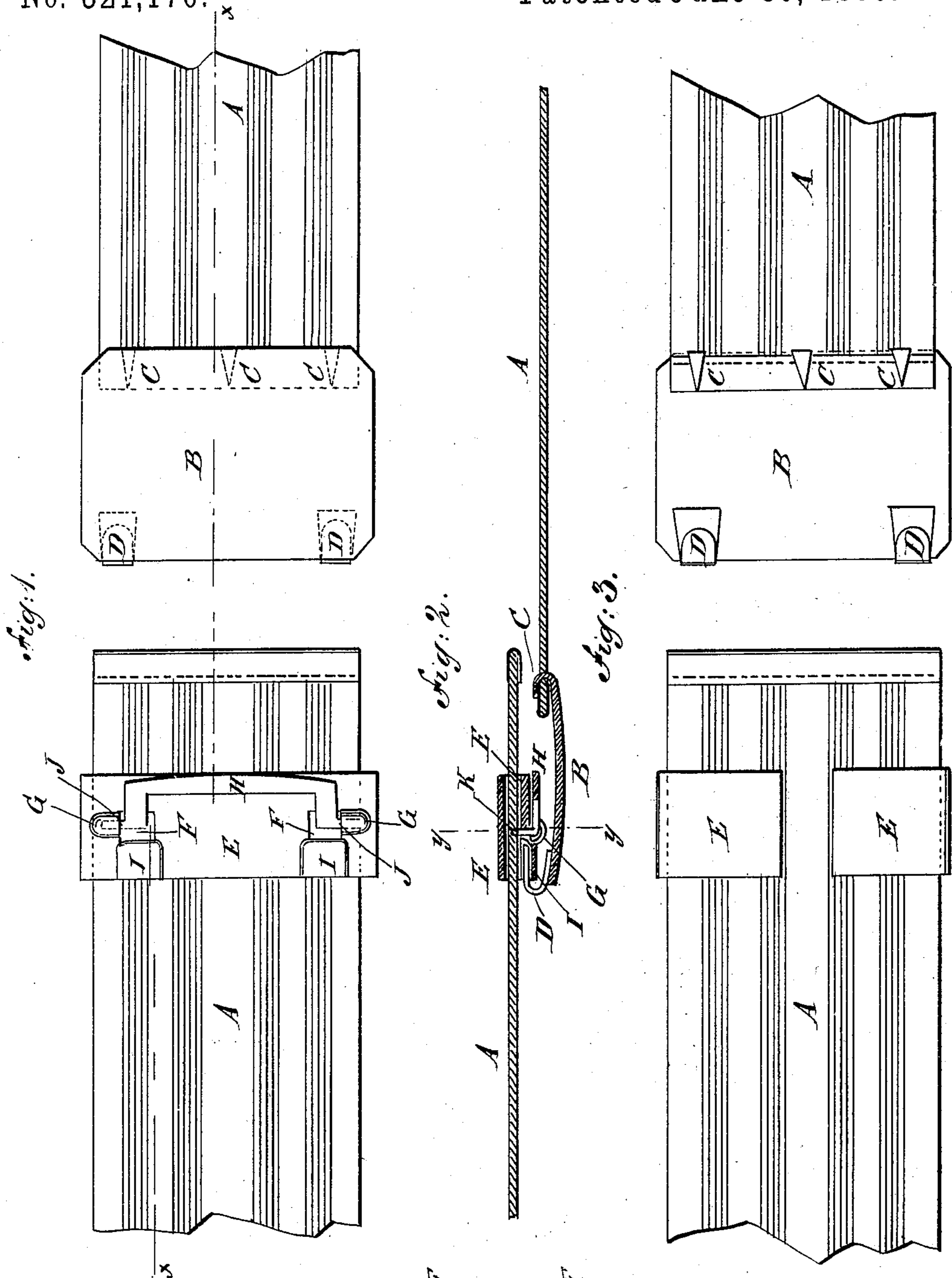
(No Model.)

G. E. ZELTMACHER.

BELT CLASP.

No. 321,170.

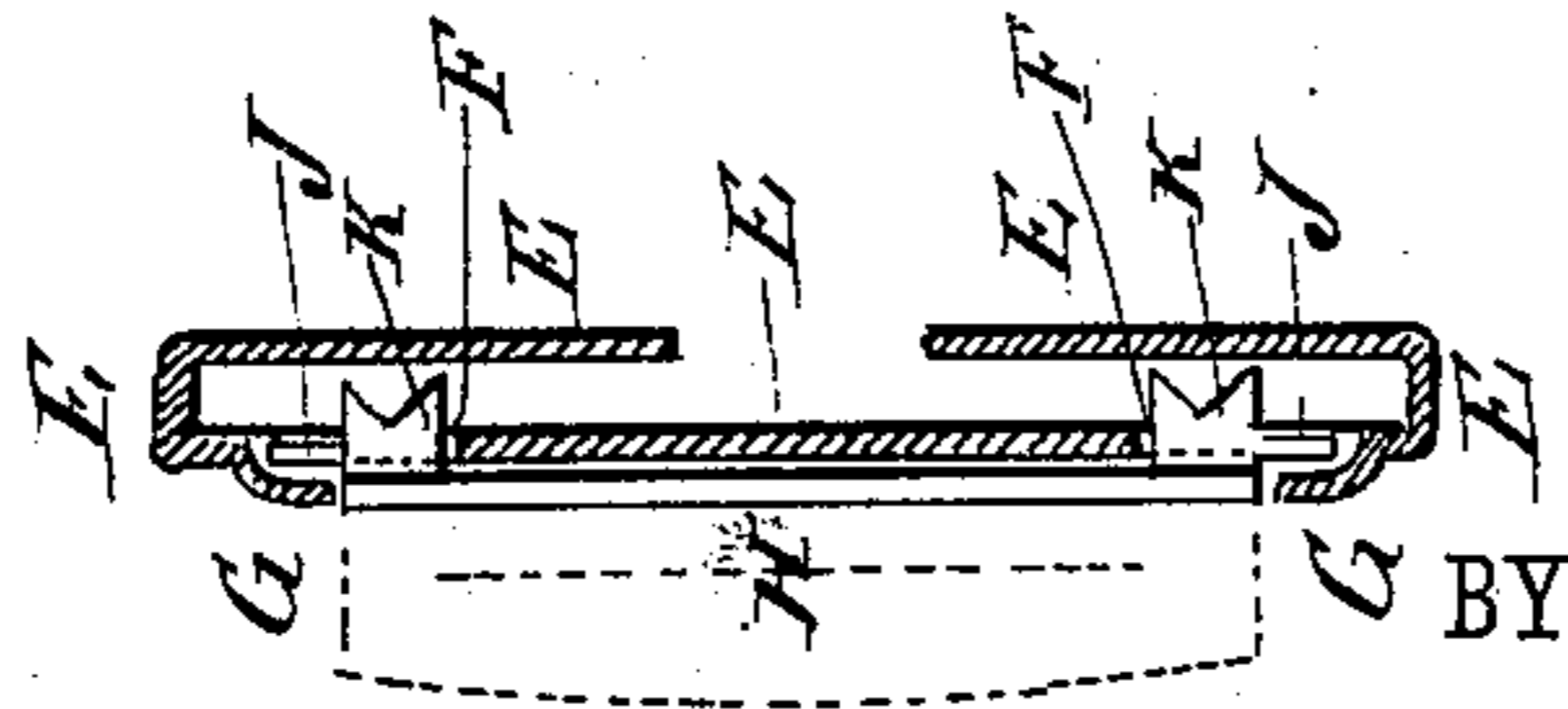
Patented June 30, 1885.



WITNESSES:

Chas. A. A. A.
C. Sedgwick

Fig. 4.



INVENTOR:

G. E. Zeltmacher
Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. ZELTMACHER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BELT-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,170, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed April 30, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. ZELTMACHER, a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Adjustable Belt-Clasps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one of my improved belt-clasps, shown as applied to a belt, the middle part of the belt being broken away. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same, taken through the broken line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the same, showing the reverse side. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the same, taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 2, the belt being removed.

The object of this invention is to provide belt-clasps constructed in such a manner that they can be readily adjusted to lengthen and shorten the belts, which will remain securely in place when adjusted, and which will not disfigure or otherwise injure the belt.

The invention consists in the construction of the slide of the belt-clasp, as will be hereinafter fully described and then claimed.

A represents an ordinary belt, which may be made of any suitable material. B is the buckle of the clasp, upon the under side of the rear edge of which are formed points C. The points C are passed through the end of the belt A and then bent down or clinched, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and in dotted lines in Fig. 1. Upon the under side of the forward edge of the buckle B are formed or to it are attached hooks D, to hook into sockets or recesses in the slide E of the clasp.

The slide E is formed of a metal strap having its end parts bent downward and inward to form a socket to receive the belt A.

In the middle part of the slide E, near its ends, are formed openings or short slots F, and at the outer edge of the said openings F are struck-up sockets G, to receive the pivots of the clamping-lever H. At the rear edge of the middle part of the slide E are struck-up sockets I, to receive the hooks D of the buckle B.

The lever H is made in the form of a crank, and upon its ends are formed pivots J, which are sprung into and work in the sockets G. Upon the arms of the crank-lever H are formed points or jaws K, which are bent at right angles with the plane of the said lever, so as when the said lever is parallel with the body of the slide E to project into the interior of the said slide, penetrate the belt A, and thus hold it securely in place. When the lever H is turned up at right angles with the body of the slide E, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, the points K are turned up against the inner side of the body of the slide E, releasing the belt A, and allowing the said slide to be readily adjusted to lengthen or shorten the said belt A.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a belt-clasp, the slide made substantially as herein shown and described, and consisting of the plate E, bent to form a belt-receiving socket and provided with the apertures F, the pivot-bearings G, and the hook-receiving sockets I, and the crank-lever H, having on the ends of its arms pivots J, and the points K, projecting at right angles with the plane of the said lever, in combination with the buckle B, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the said slide can be readily released from, adjusted upon, and secured to a belt, as set forth.

GEORGE E. ZELTMACHER.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,
C. SEDGWICK.