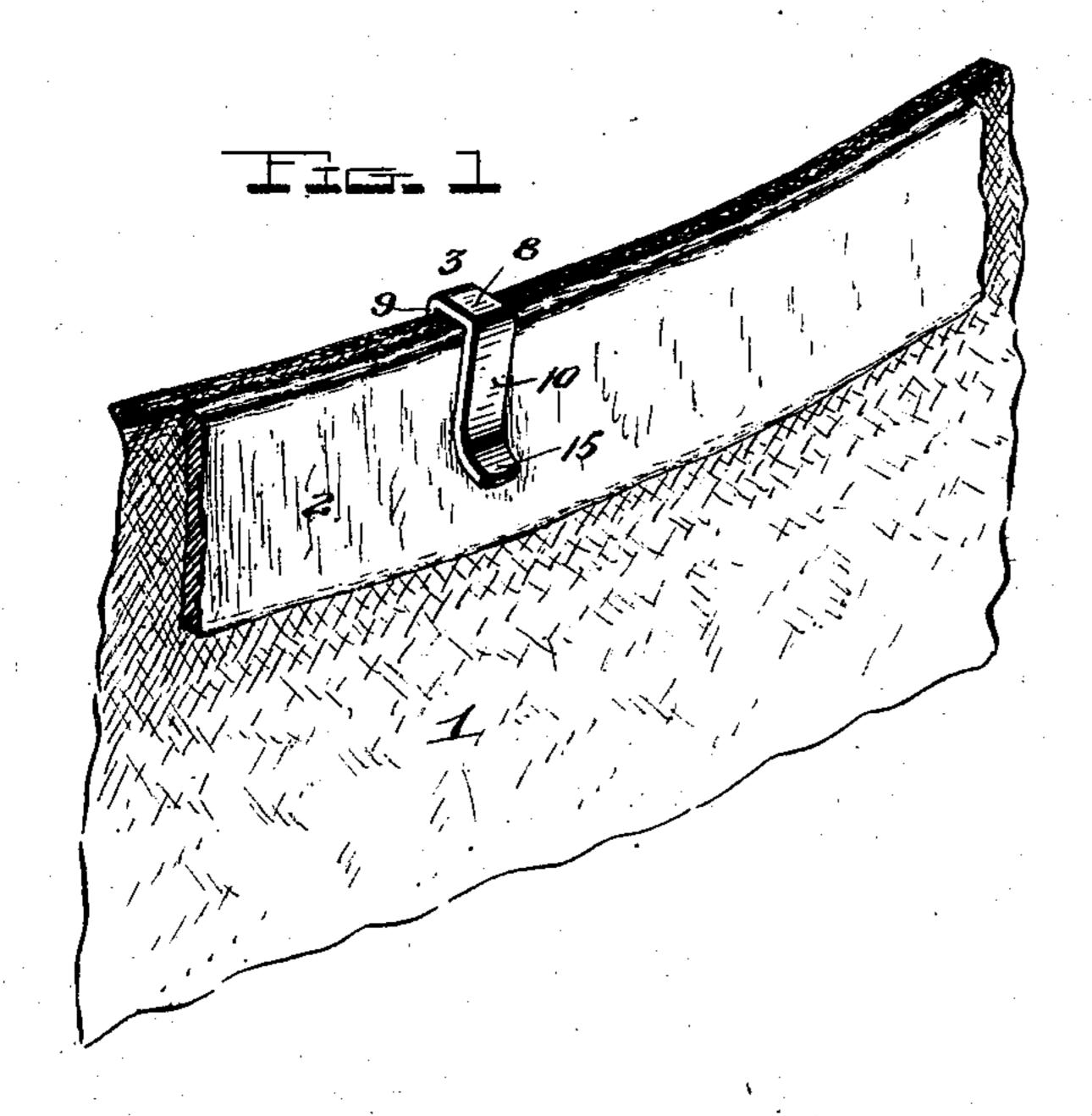
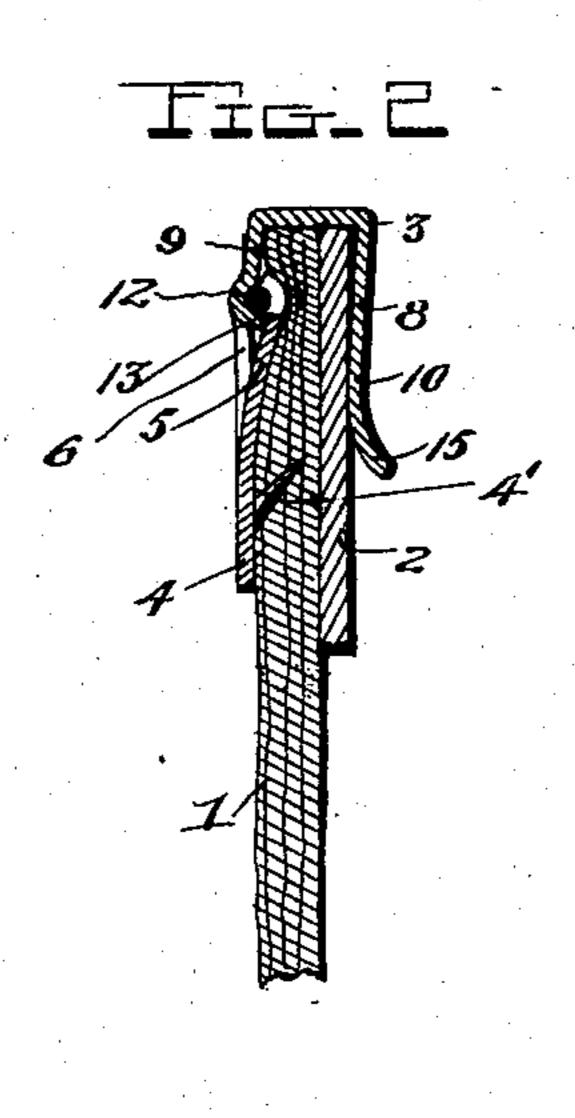
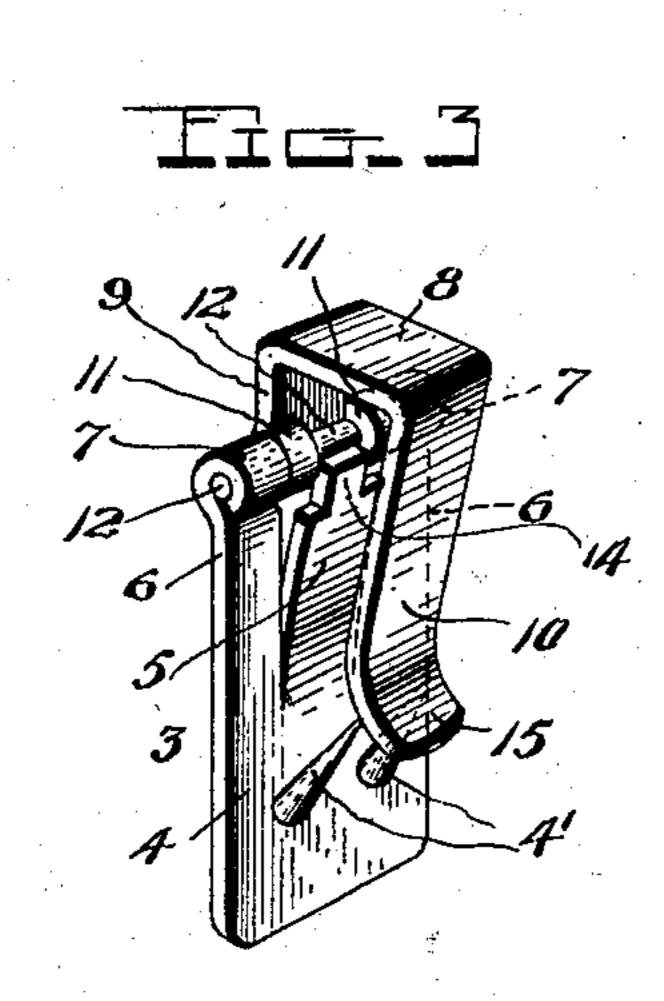
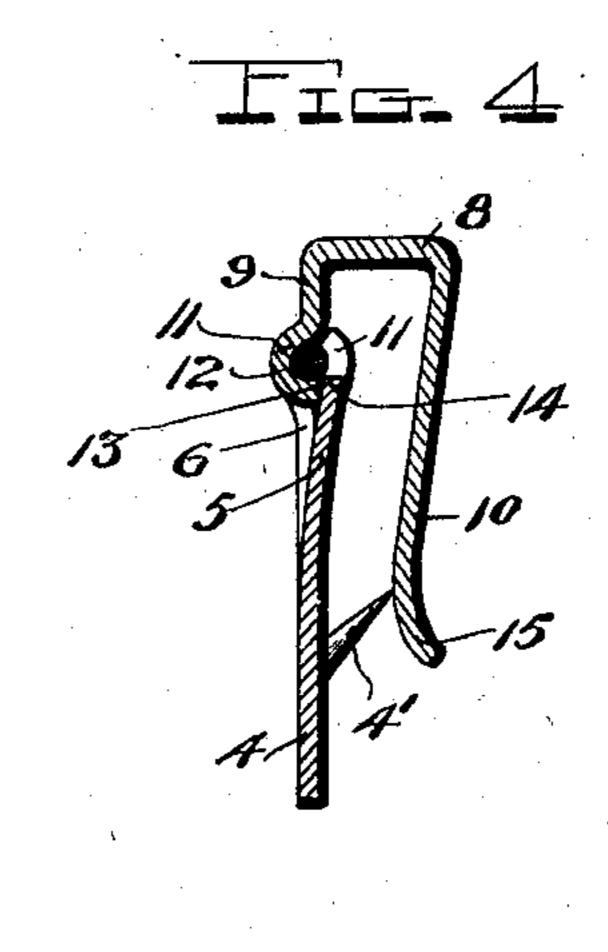
G. T. RHOADS. BELT SUPPORTER. APPLICATION FILED DEC. 16, 1901.

NO MODEL.









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GILBERT T. RHOADS, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

BELT-SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,414, dated May 19, 1903.

Application filed December 16, 1901. Serial No. 86,088. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT T. RHOADS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt-Supporters; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to belt-supporters.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which shall be simple of construction, durable in use, comparatively inexpensive of production, quickly applied, and adapted especially for use in connection with belts worn with tennis, yachting, and all other shirts; in fact, in all cases where belts are used instead of suspenders, whereby the belt will be effectually prevented from riding up over the waistband of the trousers, thus overcoming a very serious objection heretofore experienced by persons wearing belts in connection with shirts of any character.

With this and other objects in view, which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction and combination and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described, defined in the appended claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fragment of a waistband of a pair of trousers, a fragment of a belt, and my invention applied. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the same parts. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of my improved belt-supporter. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view, on an enlarged scale, of the belt-supporter.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the waistband of a pair of trousers, and 2 denotes the belt.

3 denotes the belt-supporter, which preferably consists of a base-plate 4, the lower end of which has projecting outwardly therefrom in an upwardly-inclined direction penetration in groups 4', while the body portion is split to form a spring 5, thus leaving bifurcated

members 6, the upper ends of which are formed into bearing-eyes 7.

8 denotes a hook which consists practically of a U-shaped bail, the leg 9 of said bail be- 55 ing much shorter than the leg 10 and formed with eyes 11, through which and the eyes 7 extends a pintle 12, which pivotally connects the hook to the base-plate. The eyes 11 of the hook are formed with a notch 13, which 60 is engaged by a projecting tongue 14 formed on the upper end of the spring 5, whereby when the hook is in closed position it will be prevented from being tilted upwardly unless undue pressure is applied to it. When the 65 hook closes, it is done by a snap connection of the tongue 14 with the notch 13 of the eye 11. The leg 10 of the hook when in normal position projects downwardly beyond the piercing-points and is provided with an out- 70 wardly-projecting finger portion 15, whereby the hook may be conveniently opened.

In use the base-plate is placed on the inner side of the waistband and the points forced through the waistband. The leg 10 of the 75 hook is now swung downward over the upper edge of the waistband and the belt and in this position will prevent the belt from riding up over the waistband and will also conceal and protect the piercing-points which have 8c penetrated the waistband, and thus prevent injury to the hands, as well as damage to garments, which might otherwise come into engagement with the sharp penetrating-points. As the points or prongs are located near the 85 bottom of the base-plate and project diagonally upward, they can be formed straight and placed parallel on their inclined plane, thus permitting of the belt or other article of apparel being quickly and easily placed in 90 position and automatically held there, after which the shield or guard is turned down and completely covers them whether they project through the clothing or not. This permits of two prongs being used, which adds to the 95 efficiency of the device without interfering with the adjustment or removal of the article, as would be the case with curved prongs, for the reason that the clothing would not be caught or held by the curvature, and espe- 100 cially with a thick heavy article like a belt. Further, the tightening of the belt will force

the points through it, thereby assisting in

adjusting the parts.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is thought that the construction, operation, and advantages of my improved belt-supporter will be readily apparent without requiring an extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention. In fact, the leg 10 and plate 4 may be made of one piece of spring metal, if desired, instead of being hinged to each other and in order to cheapen the construc-

I claim—

tion of the article.

A belt-supporter consisting of a base-plate,

the upper portion of which is slotted longitudinally and provided with a hinge-eye on each edge and a tongue therebetween, and the lower portion is provided with two straight upwardly-inclined parallel prongs, and a substantially U-shaped hook hinged between 25 said eyes and in engagement with the tongue, the bottom of the U being substantially of the same length as the prongs, and the free end of the hook being adapted to cover said prongs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-

nesses.

GILBERT T. RHOADS.

Witnesses:
SILAS YERKES,
ANNA R. RHOADS.