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H. CLEWS, JR. & F. Y. DALZIEL.  
MEANS FOR INFLATING LIFE BELTS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig.1.

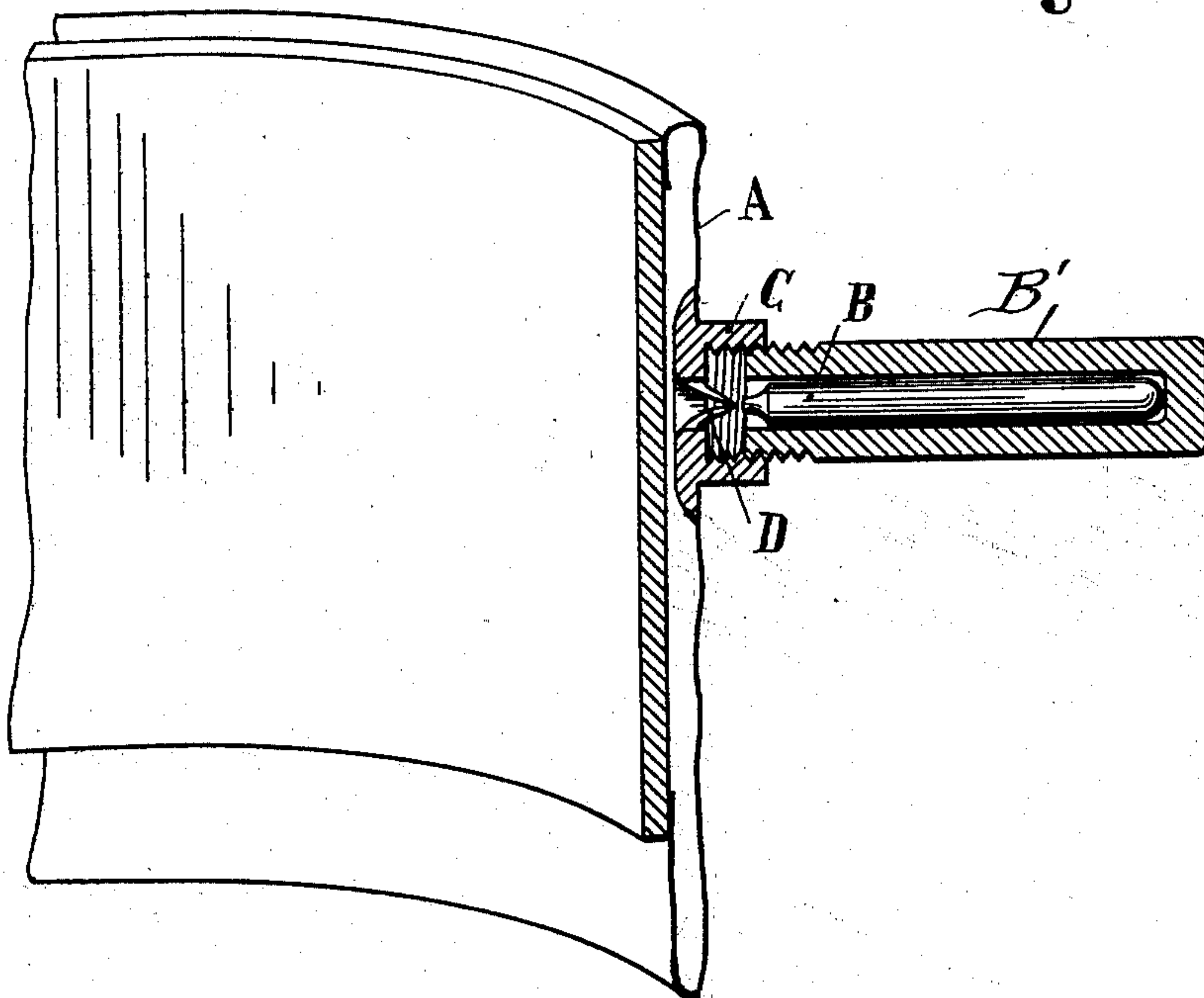
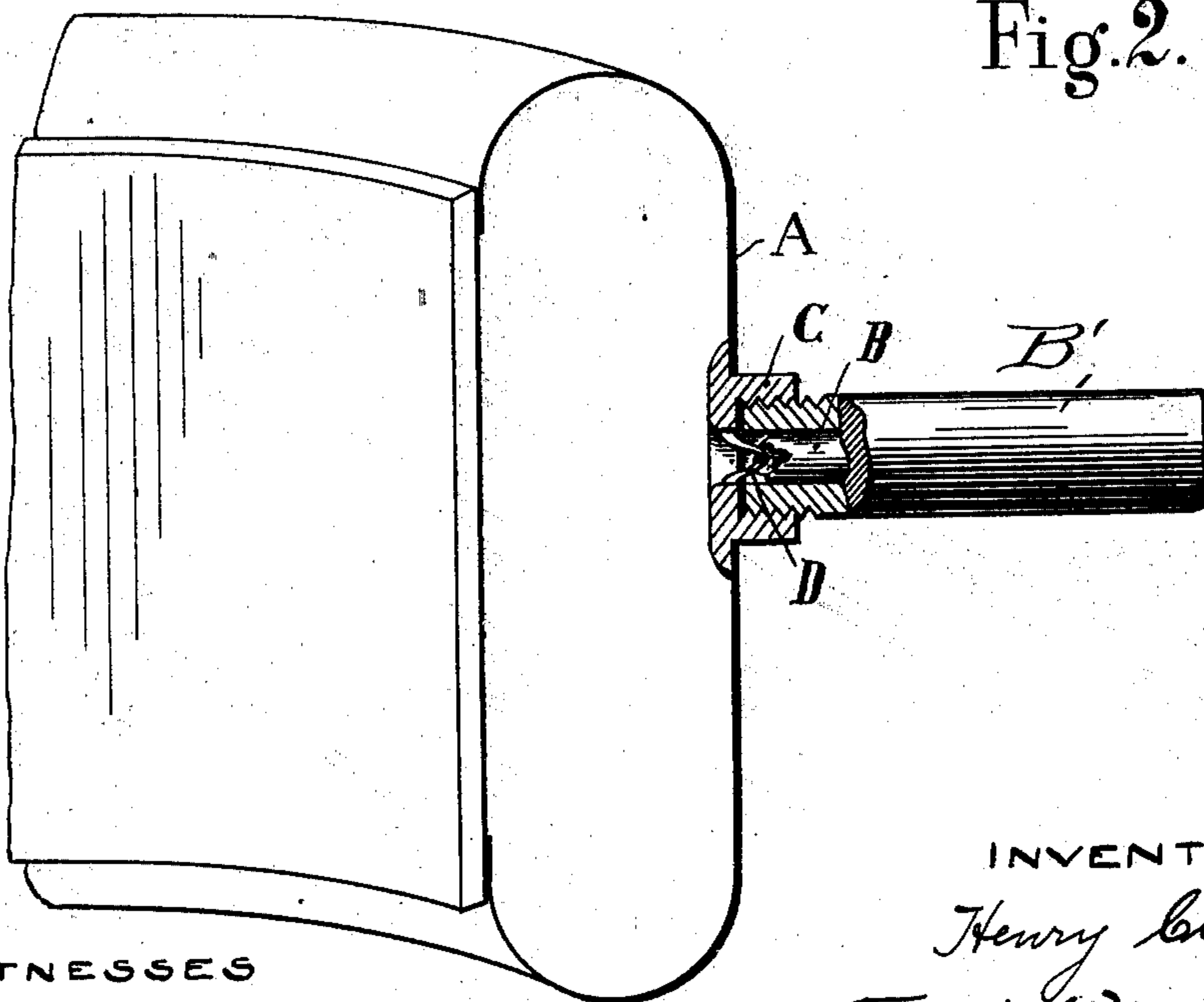


Fig.2.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY CLEWS, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND FREDERICK YOUNG DALZIEL, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## MEANS FOR INFLATING LIFE-BELTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 752,654, dated February 23, 1904.

Application filed September 25, 1903. Serial No. 174,646. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HENRY CLEWS, JR., gentleman, of 630 Fifth avenue, New York city, State of New York, and FREDERICK YOUNG DALZIEL, gentleman, of 5 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, France, have invented certain new Improvements in the Means for Inflating Life or Safety Belts, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 This invention relates to safety or life belts; and it consists in improved means for inflating at will and instantaneously safety or life belts to be used in the water and composed of an air-tight chamber or chambers in rubber  
15 or similar material.

The invention consists in providing safety or life belts with a receptacle containing highly-compressed air, hermetically connected to the belt by a tube, and a device allowing  
20 the instantaneous puncture of this receptacle in order to allow the air contained therein to escape into the belt through this tube and to inflate the air-tight chamber or chambers of the belt.

25 This invention will now be more fully described in reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the belt before the inflation. Fig. 2 is a corresponding view showing the  
30 same inflated.

In both figures the same letters of reference denote the same parts.

A is the belt.

B shows the receptacle containing compressed air or other gaseous matter or fluid.  
35 C is the tube.

D is the perforating device.

The receptacle B is contained in an outer cover or receptacle B', which is screwed into  
40 the tube C. By screwing it inwardly, as shown in Fig. 2, the receptacle B is brought against the points D.

When it is intended to inflate the belt in case of danger, it is only necessary to turn the receptacle B', which will cause the perforating  
45 device D to puncture the bottom of the receptacle B and allow the air contained therein to escape into the air-tight chamber or chambers of the belt through the tube C. The life-belt now becomes buoyant and is able to support  
50 the body in the water.

It is well understood that the shape and the size of the belt and outer receptacle, as well as the material of which same are made, may vary without in any way departing from the  
55 principle of this invention.

Having now particularly described our invention, we declare that what we claim is—

1. A safety or life belt comprising an inflatable chamber, a receptacle B containing compressed fluid, a cover for said receptacle, a  
60 tube C into which the cover is screwed and points on the tube C against which the receptacle B is forced by screwing in the outer cover, substantially as described. 65

2. In combination in a safety or life belt, a receptacle carrying a compressed fluid, points against which the receptacle is forced to break the same and means for forcing the receptacle against the points, substantially as described. 70

3. In combination, an inflatable chamber, a tube C having an opening leading into said chamber, points D at the said opening, a receptacle for compressed fluid and a cover carrying the said receptacle and movable into the  
75 said tube, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY CLEWS, JR.  
FREDERICK YOUNG DALZIEL.

Witnesses:

PAUL F. PÂQUET,  
CH. DE MOSENTHEY.