

O. WIDER.
BELT.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

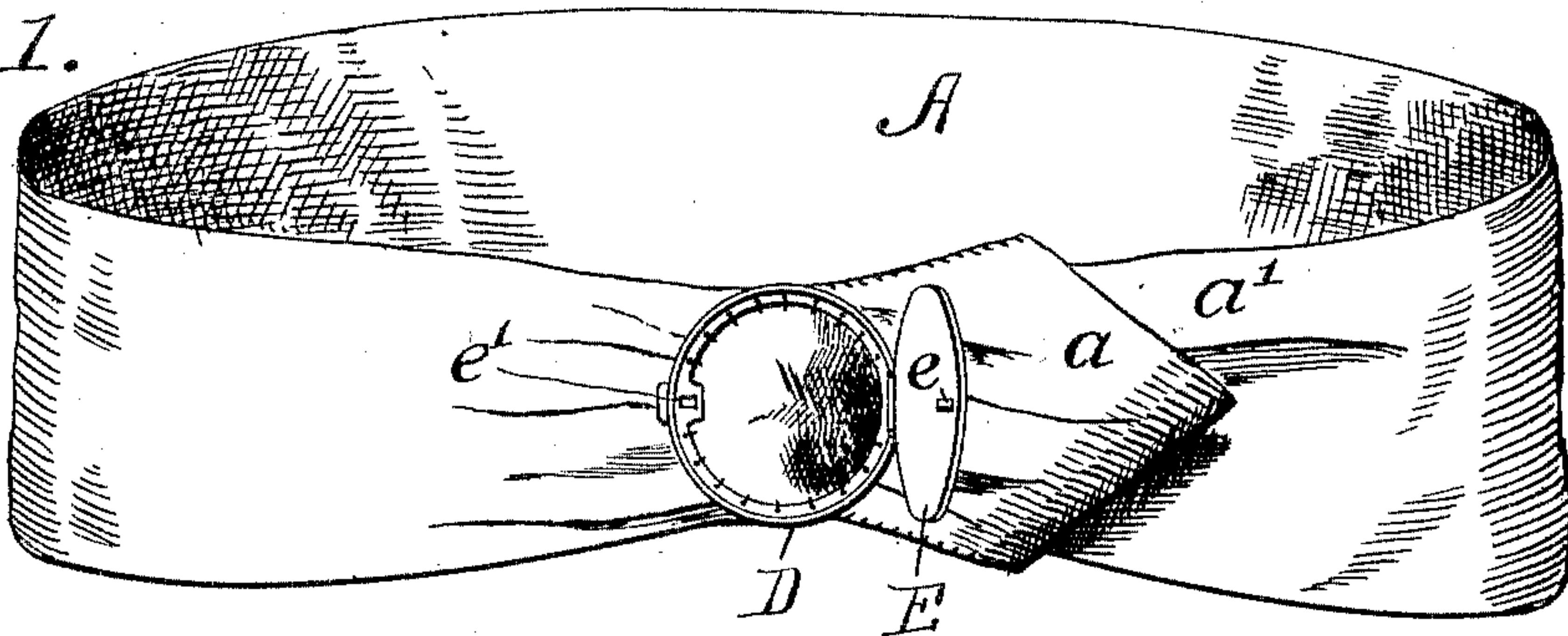


Fig. 2.

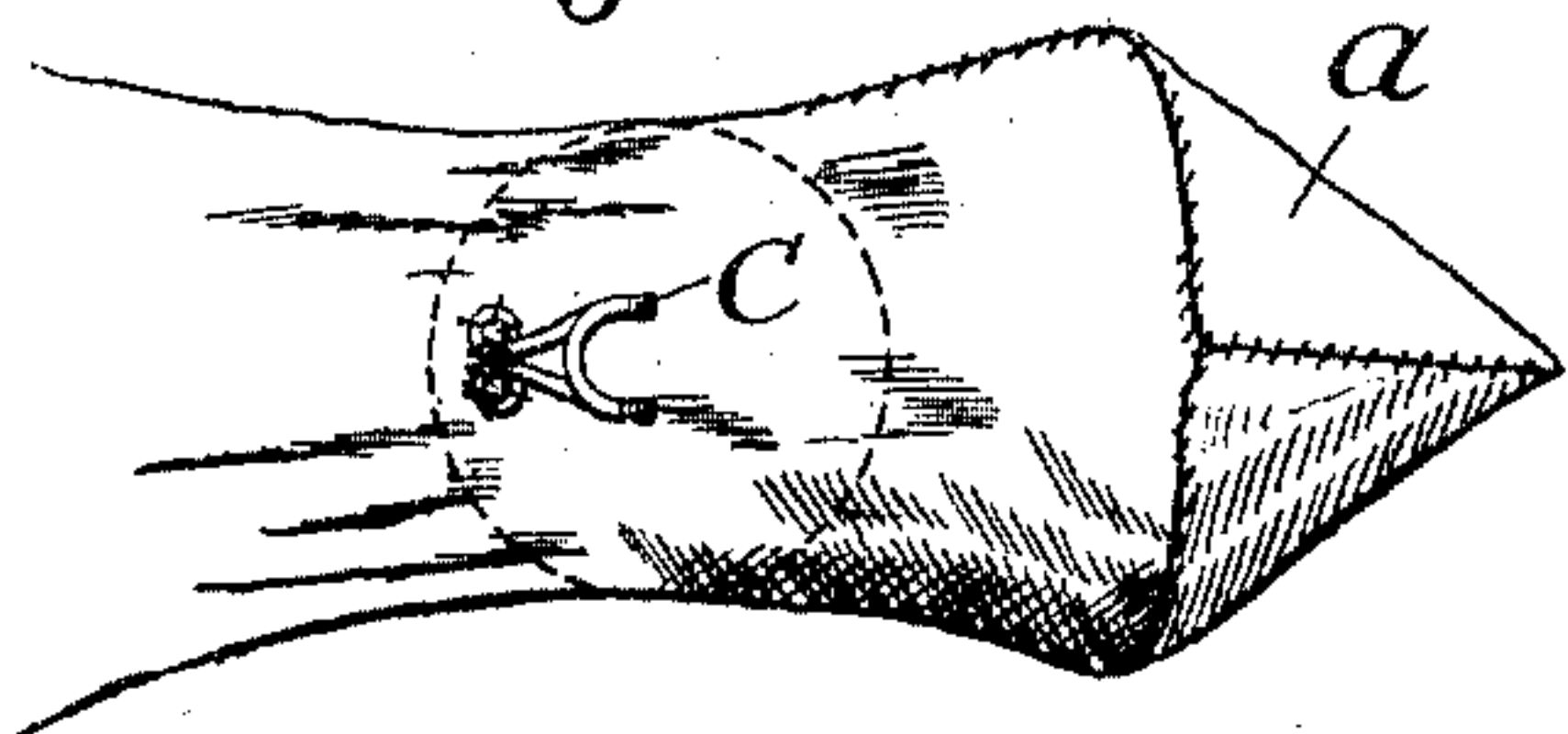


Fig. 3.

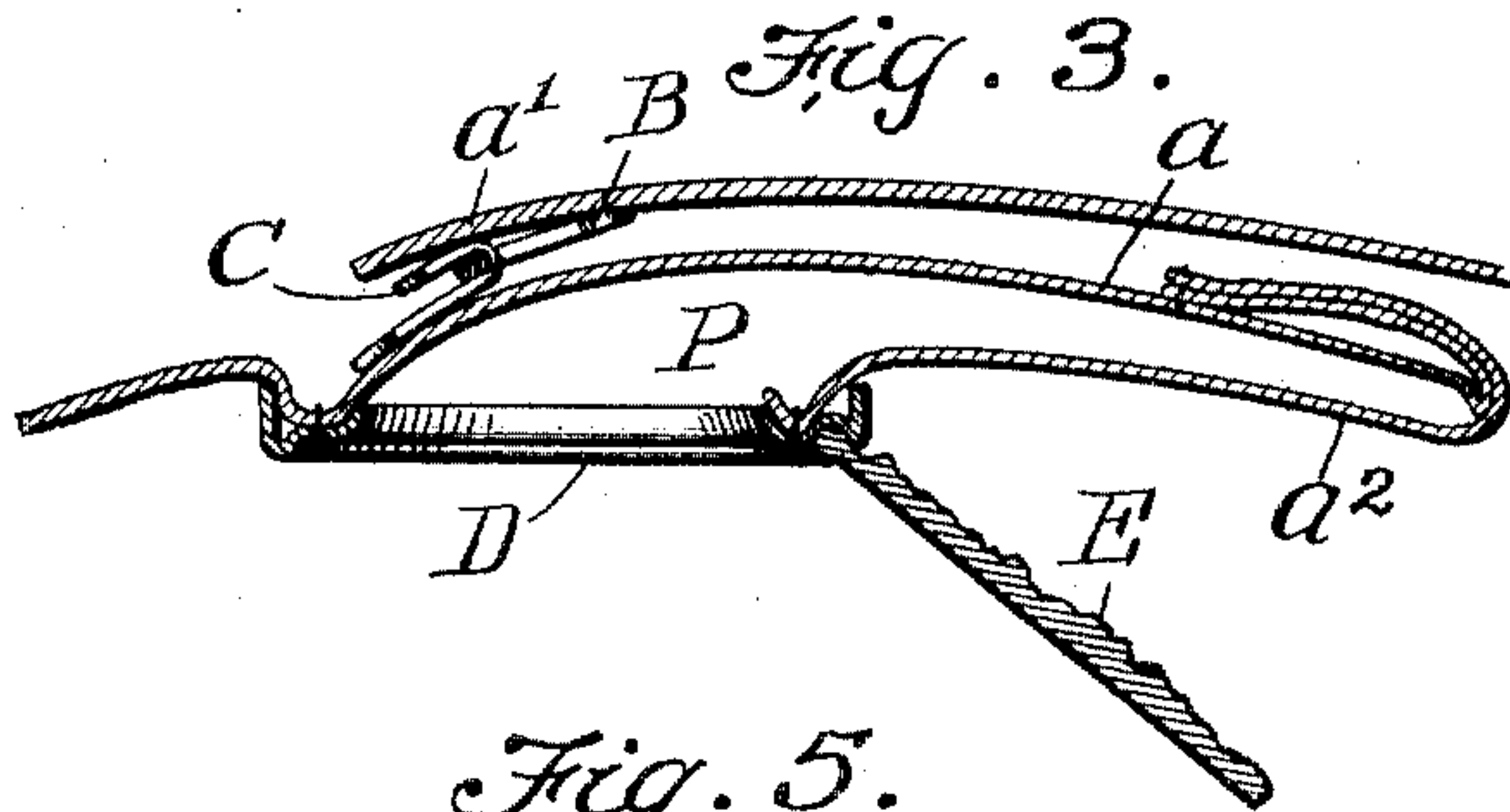


Fig. 4.

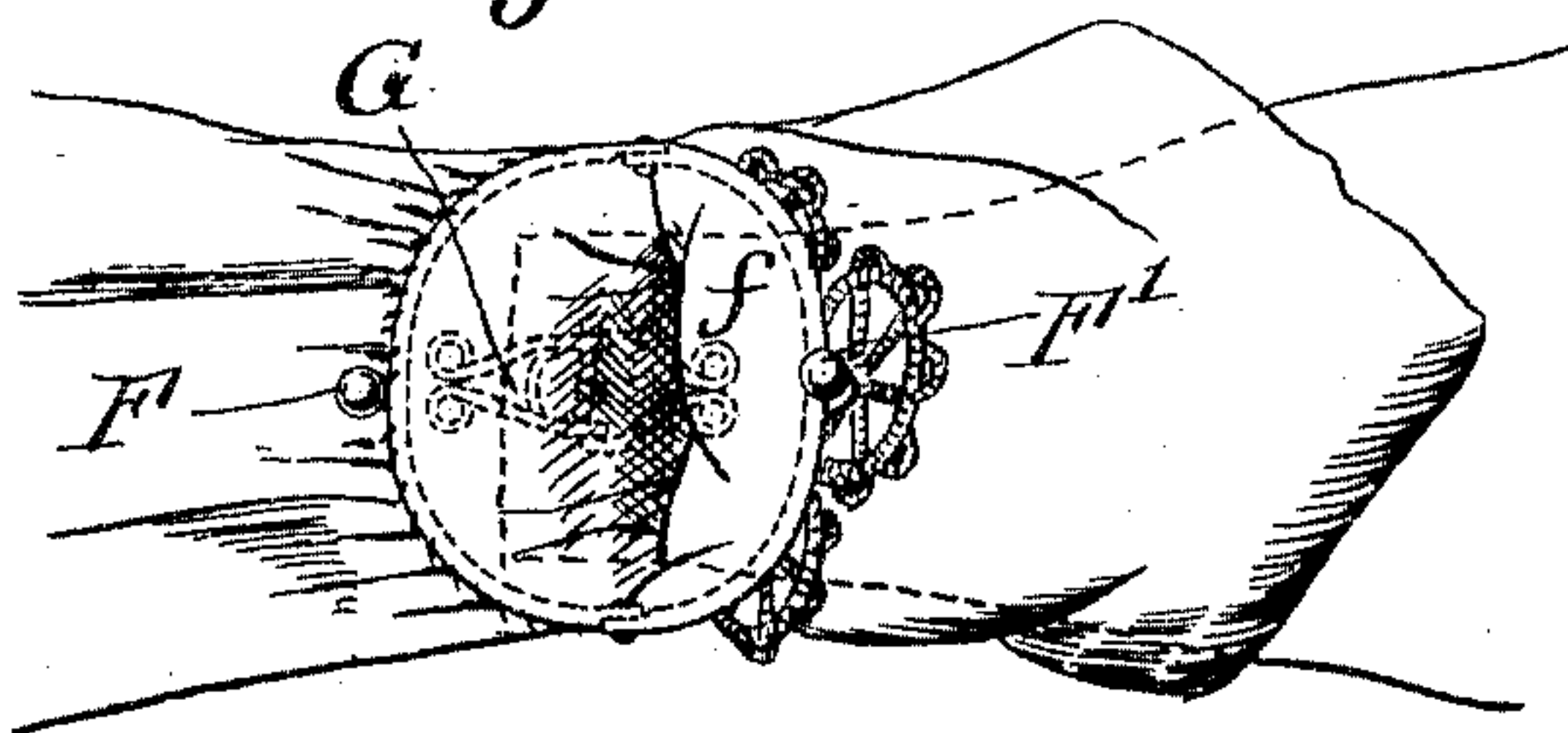


Fig. 5.

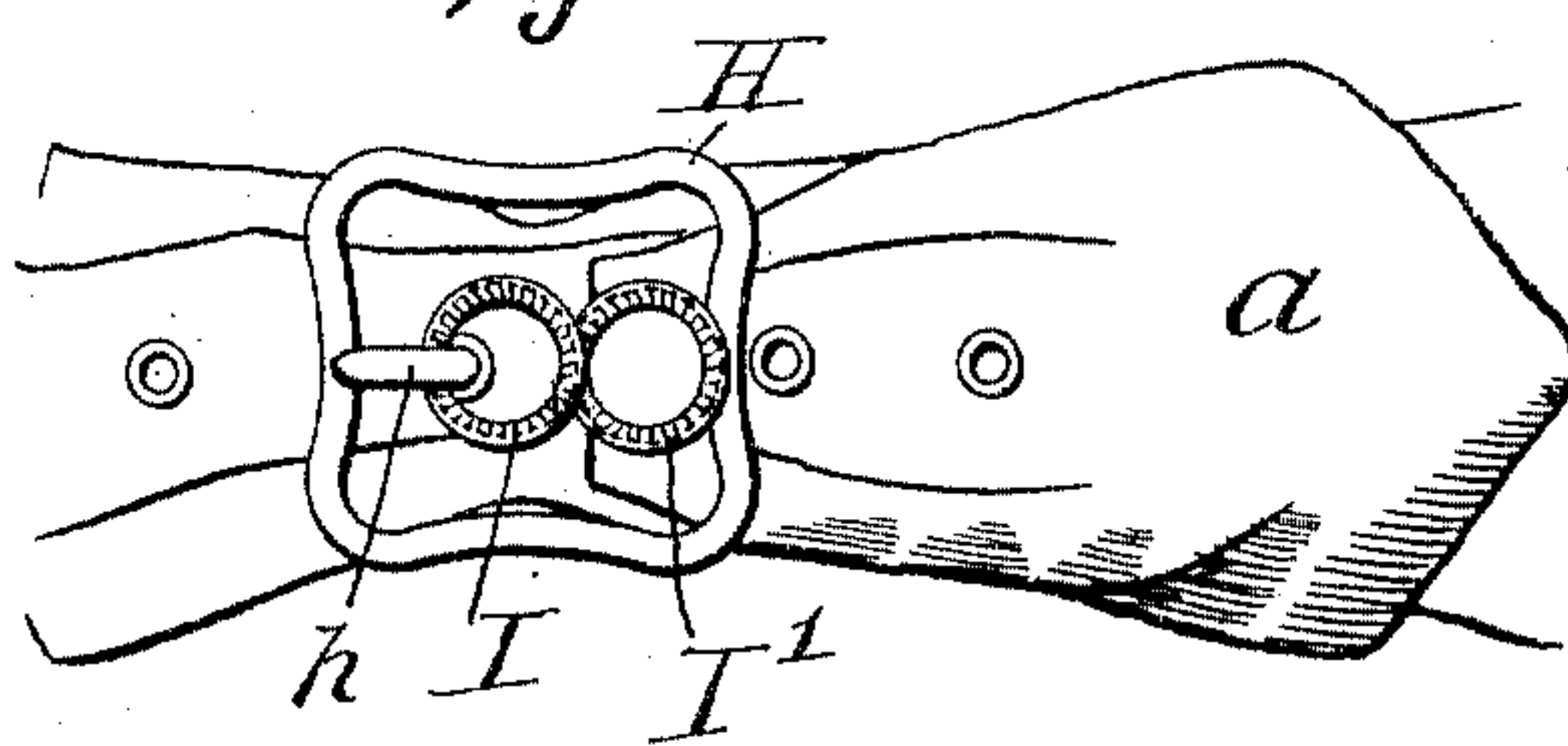


Fig. 6.

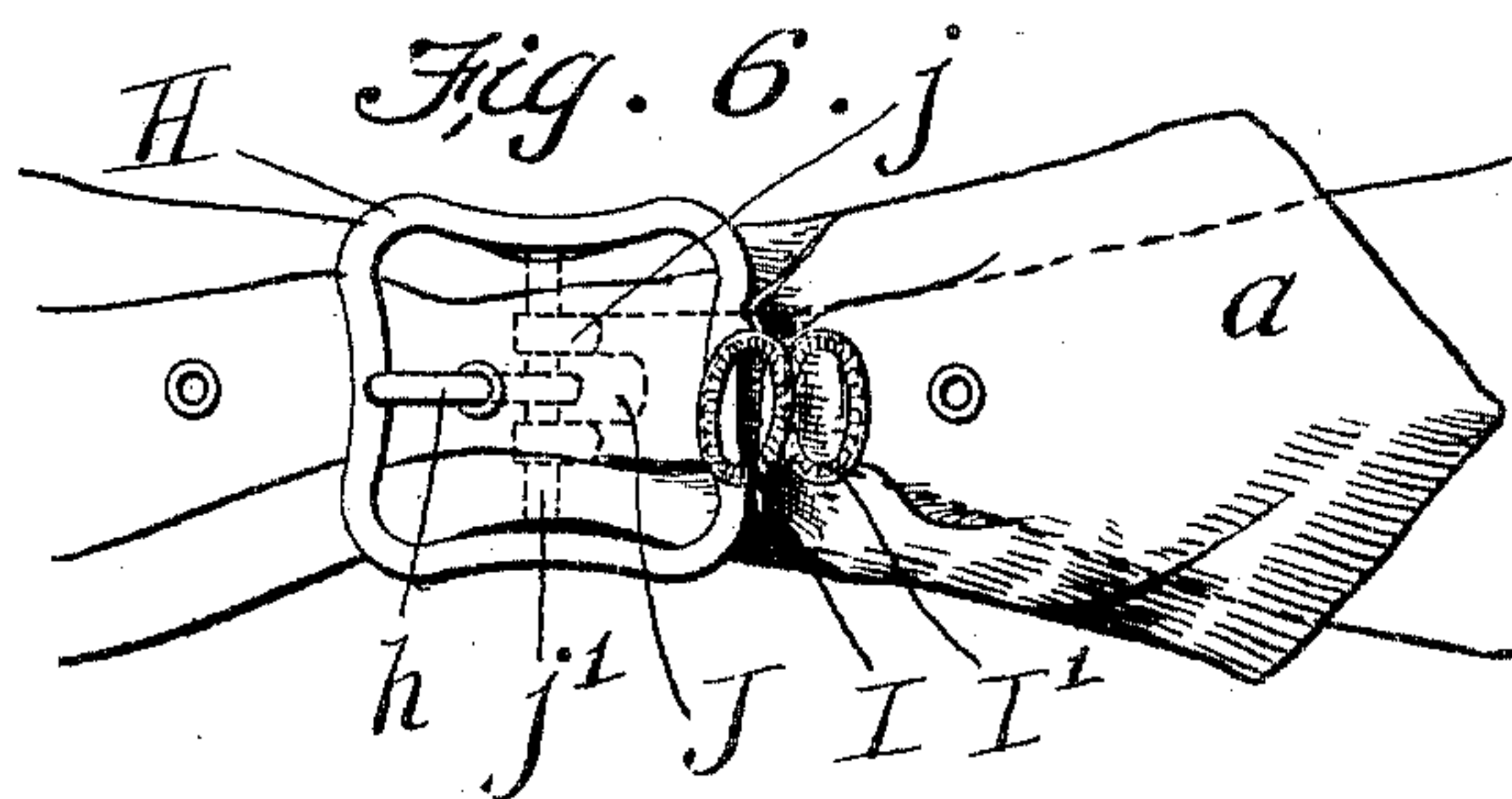


Fig. 7.

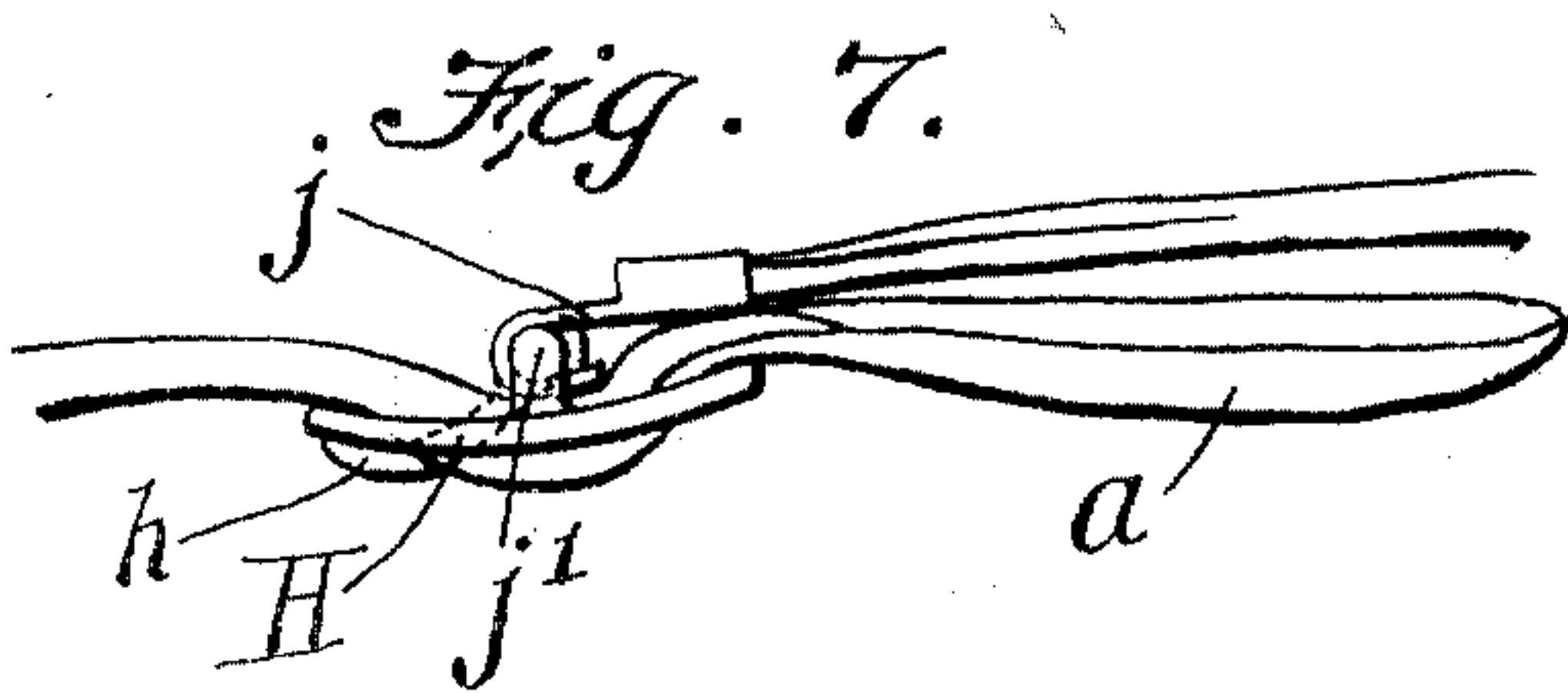
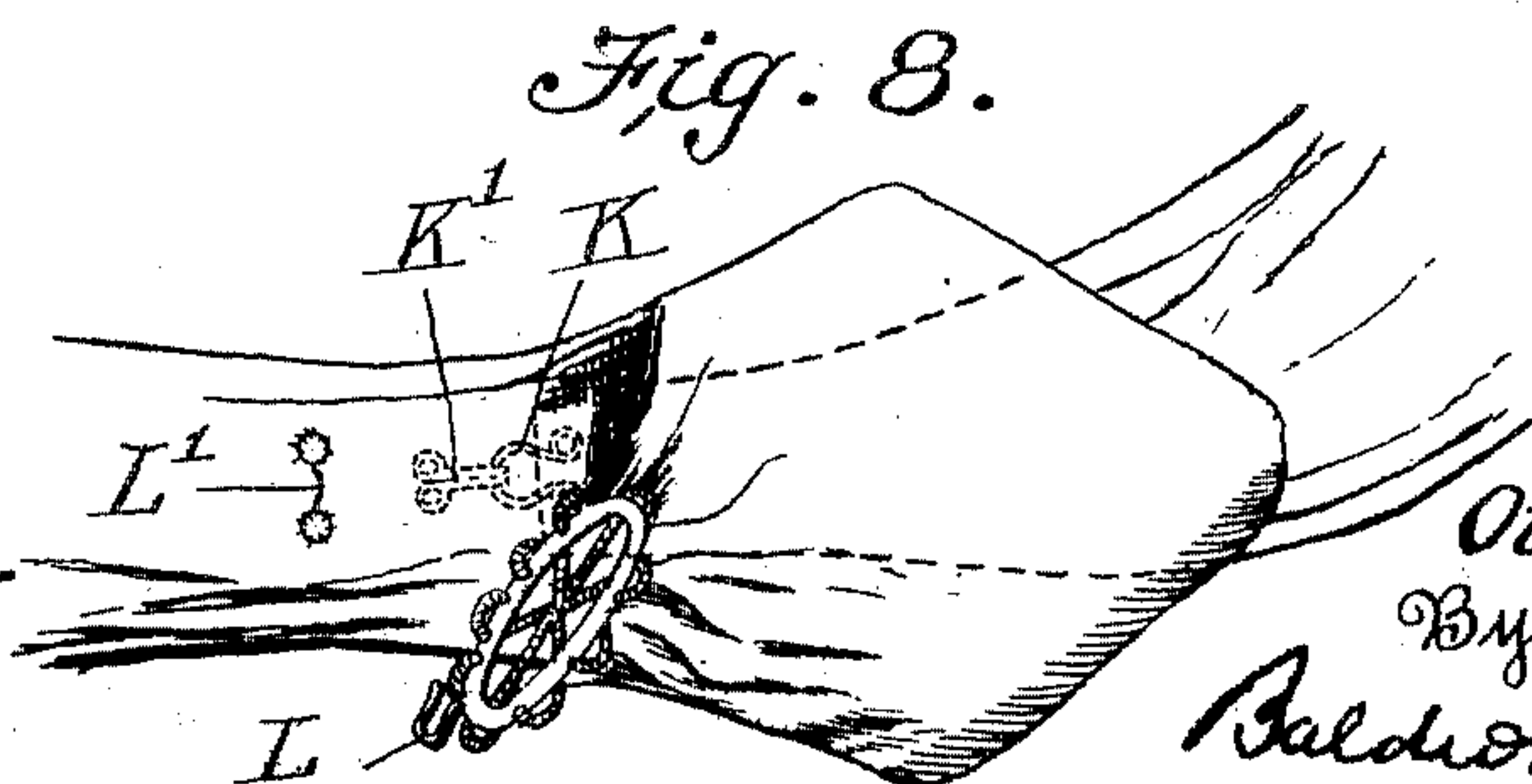


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTILIE WIDER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,631, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed August 31, 1904. Serial No. 222,816. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTILIE WIDER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Germantown, Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belts, of which the following is a specification.

One form of ladies' belts now extensively used has a free end projecting to one side of the buckle or from the fastening devices, which latter it overlaps or covers. The object of my invention is to utilize this end of the belt by converting it into a pocket to carry coins and other small articles.

Usually a lady carries a purse in her hand or places it in a bag attached to her belt or tucks it inside of her waist, inasmuch as ladies' garments are not as a rule provided with pockets of any kind.

By my invention I provide a pocket which is within convenient reach, can be easily opened and closed, and is of sufficient dimensions to hold enough money for ordinary purposes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a belt embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 shows a rear elevation of one end of the belt. Fig. 3 shows a longitudinal central section of that portion of the belt where the pocket is located. Fig. 4 shows a front elevation of the meeting ends of the belt with a modified form of fastening device for the pocket. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, showing a further modification, the pocket being closed. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 with the pocket open. Fig. 7 shows a top plan view of the part shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a detail view, in front elevation, of the meeting ends of the belt having a pocket and provided with another form of fastening device for closing the pocket.

The belt A is of well-known construction. One end, *a*, overlaps the other end, and to the end *a'* is attached the loop member B of a fastening device, which engages the hook member C of the fastening device which is attached to the opposite end of the belt a considerable distance beyond the outer end of the portion

a, as clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. The portion *a* of the belt overlaps the opposite end *a'*, as shown in Fig. 3, and to this overlapping portion is attached a supplemental portion *a''*, which forms the pocket P. This pocket is closed on all sides except at one end, which is located at the middle front portion of the belt, where I provide a cover or closing device, in this instance consisting of a metallic frame D, which is stitched to the goods at the mouth of the fabric and carries a hinged lid or cover E, carrying one member, *e*, of a catch, which is adapted to engage the other member, *e'*, of the catch on the frame D.

The belt can be applied to the body and fastened and unfastened in the usual way. It has the projecting end *a* now often found in belts and in addition has the pocket P, adapted to carry coin and other articles which may be placed in the pocket and then secured by means of the lid or cover which may be easily opened, and the coin or other articles may be easily extracted from the pocket.

Instead of employing the devices shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 for closing the pocket I may employ those shown in Fig. 4. In this instance the well-known ball-fastening is employed, one member, F, being attached to one side of the pocket and the other member, F', to the opposite side. There is sufficient material at *f* to close the mouth of the pocket when the two members of the fastening are made to engage with each other. Dotted lines at G indicate the hook-and-eye fastening of the same kind as that shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a buckle H, of well-known construction and often used in ladies' belts. A pocket is formed in the projecting end *a*, and at the inner end of the outer part of the pocket is secured a ring or eyelet I, which is adapted to engage the tongue *h* of the buckle in order to close the pocket. I also preferably employ another ring or eyelet, I', which may be used as a handle. In Fig. 5 the mouth of the pocket is shown as closed. In Fig. 6 the mouth of the pocket is shown open, the ring I having been disengaged from the tongue *h* and the material drawn away from the buckle.

Fig. 6 also shows by dotted lines the fastening devices J, consisting of the hook *j* on one end of the belt and the bar *j'* on the buckle.

Fig. 7 also illustrates the same features of construction.

In Fig. 8 I have shown how my improvements may be embodied in a belt of lighter or more delicate material. In this instance an ordinary eye K is attached to one end of the belt and a hook K' is attached to the overlapping portion. The pocket is provided with a hook L, which engages an eye L'.

In each instance the pocket is formed in the end of the belt which overlaps the other end thereof and which projects laterally beyond the fastening devices.

The pocket may be formed in various ways,

and various means may be employed for closing the mouth of the pocket.

I claim as my invention—

A belt formed with an overlapping end provided with a pocket open at its inner end, means for closing the mouth of the pocket and fastening devices for the belt, one member of which is attached to one end of the belt and the other of which is attached to the belt immediately in rear of the mouth of the pocket.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

OTILIE WIDER.

Witnesses:

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