A. REZNICEK.

CONSTRUCTION OF BELTS OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1918.

1,320,413. Patented Nov. 4, 1919.

Fig:1.

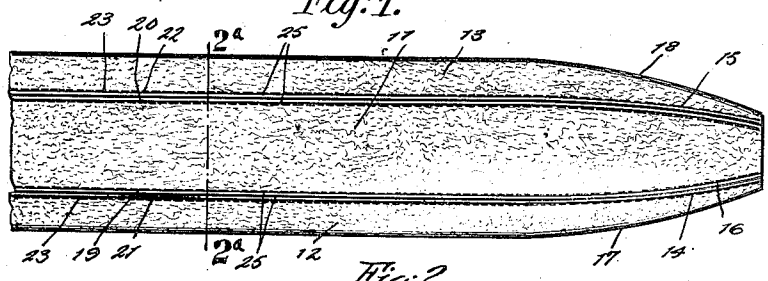


Fig:2.

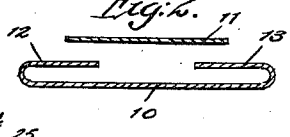


Fig:2a.

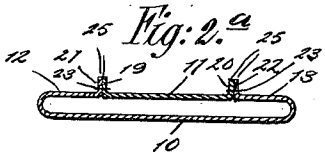


Fig:3.

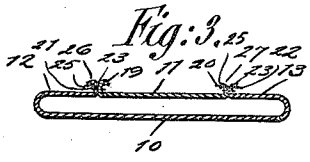


Fig:4.

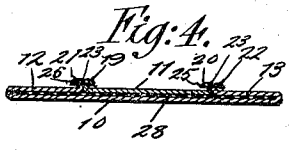
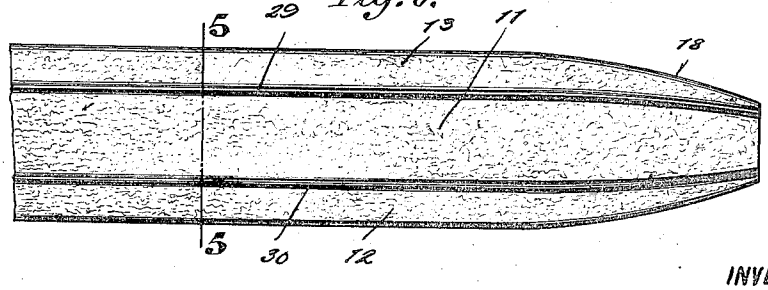


Fig:5.



Fig:6.



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CONSTRUCTION OF BELTS OR THE LIKE.

1,320,413. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 4, 1919.

Application filed March 11, 1918. Serial No. 221,873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON REZNICEK, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Belts or the like, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in the construction of belts or the like, and particularly belts of the tubular or semi-tubular type. An object of the invention is to provide a belt or like structure which will be of great durability, improved appearance, will retain its shape and will be of simple and economical construction.

Heretofore such tubular or semi-tubular belts have been constructed in such manner that the stitching was exposed to wear, and with very little use, the belt would become worn to such an extent as to break, thereby practically ruining the belt. Furthermore, this construction was of such a nature that the rear surface was usually rough and unattractive, and the same presented a quite unfinished appearance. Also, these belts have been made from a single piece of leather, which prevented the use of thin strips, and necessitated using an equal grade and quality of leather for both the front and rear surfaces, so that it was not possible to provide a cheaper leather, or a leather more adapted to wear for the rear surface. The tapered ends of such belts, by reason of the construction employed, was uneven, being more inclined at one side than at the other.

I propose in the present embodiment of the invention therefore, by an improved method of assembling the parts, to so protect the stitching as to prevent wear thereon, and at the same time to provide a surface which is smooth, and in which the seams will be both attractive and wear resisting, being so formed as to provide a smooth contact surface, relieving wear upon the body portion of the belt, and enabling the belt to slide freely over the surface with which it is in contact. Another object is to provide an end construction by which the end may be rounded and evenly tapered at each side.

At the same time, I propose to enable the use of two relatively thin strips of leather, one for the front surface exposed to view, and the other for the back or wearing surface. In this way a great saving of leather may be effected, as the strip of leather for the front may be chosen with a view to its quality and attractiveness, while the back strip will be such as to withstand wear. Also, the back strip may be of a relatively inexpensive leather, or it may be the waste or flank portions cut from the front strip. The advantages incident to the use of thin strips of leather will be readily apparent to anyone familiar with leather conditions. In this way a cheaper quality of leather may be used with a great deal of waste eliminated, and an economical and superior construction results.

With these and other objects in view, an embodiment of my invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, and this embodiment will be hereinafter more fully described with reference thereto, and the invention will be finally pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings;

Figure 1 is a view of the inner side of the belt showing the strips secured by rows of stitching, and preliminary to finishing;

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the two strips of material employed, and before attaching together;

Fig. 2^a is a transverse sectional view taken along the line 2^a—2^a of Fig. 1;

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are similar views showing the various steps toward the completion of the belt; and

Fig. 6 is a view of the inner side of the belt, completed, the section line 5—5 indicating the point at which the sectional view shown in Fig. 5 is taken.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 2^a thereof, the belt according to the present embodiment of my invention, is formed from two pieces of material 10 and 11, the piece of material 10 being relatively wider than the piece 11, and folded inwardly as at 12 and 13, the

edges of the said folds extending within the edges of the piece 11, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2. The strip 10 forms the outer surface of the belt, and is preferably of a grade of leather best suited for this purpose. The piece of material 11 may be formed from the waste material cut from the strip 10, or it may be of imitation leather or any other suitable material.

The tapered end of the belt is formed by tapering the edges of the strip 11 as at 14, and the edges of the portions 12 and 13 as at 15 and 16, the portions 12 and 13 being folded along the curved and tapered lines 17 and 18. This may be done while the leather is in a moist condition. In this manner a symmetrical, curved and tapered end may be provided upon the belt as distinguished from the uneven ends which have been produced heretofore in tubular belts.

The strips 10 and 11 are joined by turning up the edge portions 19 and 20 of the strip 11, and the edge portions 21 and 22 of the portions 12 and 13 of the strip 10, the turned up portions 19 and 21, and 20 and 22 being placed in contact with each other and stitched as at 23, close to the body of the portions 11, 12 and 13. The exposed edges 25 are thereupon colored to correspond with the color of the surface of the strips, and the portions 19 and 21, and 20 and 22 are bent over and hammered down as indicated at 26, 27, Fig. 3, inclosing the exposed edges of the stitching. At this stage, the belt is pressed flat, either by placing the same between boards, or passing the same through rollers or other suitable means, flattening out the said turned over portions 26 and 27, and previous to the pressing operation, the belt is preferably provided with an inner lining 28 of fabric or the like, and which is coated at each side with paste, thereby giving the necessary body to the belt, and securing the outer and inner surfaces to each other. If desired, the lining may be dispensed with, and paste only inserted in the belt, or the paste also may be dispensed with. It will be understood that the paste during the pressing operation is spread, any excess of paste is removed, and while under the pressure the same is dried. The turned over portions 26 and 27 are thereupon shaped by means of a suitable tool having a groove therein, of such shape as to form the portions 26 and 27 into a bead or rim, this tool being preferably heated and applied with great pressure, either by hand or machine, as is usual in the tooling of leather. In this manner the portions 26 and 27 are given a permanent and solid structure, which is substantially homogeneous, the parts being so compressed and welded together as to completely inclose the thread, and to provide upon the inner surface of the belt a pair of smooth longitudinal ribs or beads 29 and 30. As these beads project beyond the surface of the belt, they provide an effective wearing surface, and at the same time enable the belt to slip freely over the material with which it comes in contact.

I have illustrated and described a preferred and satisfactory embodiment of my invention, but it is obvious that changes may be made therein within the spirit and scope thereof, as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:—

1. An improved seam construction for belts or the like, consisting of a pair of members having marginal portions bent upwardly from the body portions into contacting relation with each other, the body portions extending in opposite directions away from said contacting marginal portions, a row of stitching joining the said contacting marginal portions adjacent said body portions, the said marginal portions being bent over upon the respective body portions and structurally united to each other to inclose the exposed ends of the said stitching.

2. An improved construction for belts or the like, consisting of an outer member tapered at one end, and having its marginal side portions bent upon itself to form inner side portions, said inner side portions being tapered at one end, an inner member disposed intermediate said side portions, being tapered at one end and having its edges secured with the edges of said side portions.

3. An improved method of forming tubular belts or the like, which consists in stitching the longitudinal edges of the material together, overturning the edges of the material upon said stitching to inclose the stitching, applying pressure to said material, and applying heat and pressure to the seam formed by said row of stitching, and forming a homogeneous bead inclosing said stitching.

4. An improved method of forming a seam which consists in stitching together the confronting edges of the material and then applying a compressing pressure to said edges to structurally unite the same and thereby form a bead within which the stitching is wholly inclosed.

5. An improved method of forming a seam which consists in stitching together the confronting edges of the material and then applying heat and a compressing pressure uniformly to said edges to structurally unite the same and thereby form a continuous bead within which the stitching is wholly inclosed.

6. An improved method of forming a seam which consists in angularly disposing confronting edges of the material in contact with each other, and then applying heat and a compressing pressure uniformly to said

edges to structurally unite the same and thereby form a continuous bead.

7. An improved method of forming a seam which consists in angularly disposing confronting edges of the material in contact with each other, stitching said confronting edges together, and then applying heat and a compressing pressure uniformly to said edges to structurally unite the same and thereby form a continuous bead within which the stitching is wholly inclosed.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name.

ANTON REZNICEK.