

(No Model.)

M. SCHEUER.
BODICE BELT.

No. 501,300.

Patented July 11, 1893.

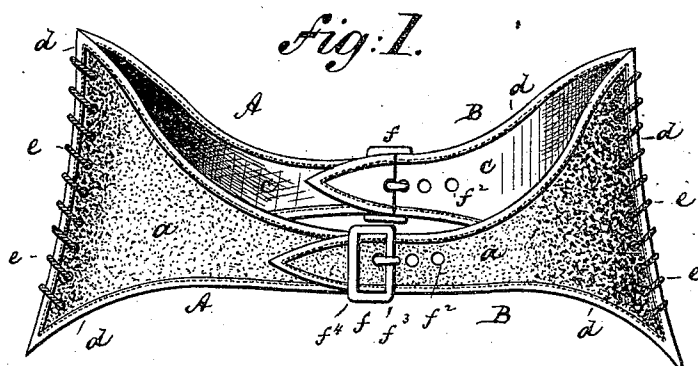
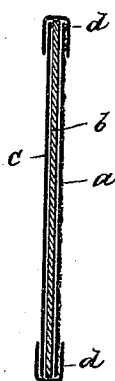


Fig: 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BODICE-BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 501,300, dated July 11, 1893.

Application filed April 14, 1893. Serial No. 470,299. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX SCHEUER, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Bodice-Belt, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a bodice belt which is made light and strong, will readily adapt itself to the form of the wearer and may be reversed so as to be worn with either face outward.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved bodice belt. Fig. 2 is an enlarged horizontal section through its buckled sides; Fig. 3, a similar section showing the belt reversed; Fig. 4, an enlarged vertical section through the belt.

My improved bodice belt is composed of three layers *a*, *b*, and *c*, which are joined by a leather binding strip *d*, which is laid around the upper and lower edges of the layers (Fig. 4) and attached thereto by sewing. The outer layer *a*, is formed of the coarse textile fabric known as canvas or duck. The second layer *b*, is formed of stiff paper and the third layer *c*, of cloth, muslin or similar material. The three layers when connected as described will readily assume the contour of the wearer and will at the same time possess sufficient elasticity to prevent cracking or warping. The belt is divided preferably into four sections A, A, B, B, enlarged at the front and rear to form the bodices which are connected by lacing *e*. At the center of the sides, the sections are connected by reversible buckles *f*, secured, to say, the two front sections A, and engaging with their tongues *f'*, perforations *f*², of the rear sections B. Usually the belt is worn with the layer *a*, outward, but if it is desired to wear it with the layer *c*, outward, the belt

is turned inside out, the sections are unbuckled, the buckles are revolved to bring them to the outside and then the sections are re-buckled.

Figs. 2 and 3 show the position of the buckle and adjoining ends of the belt, with either side exposed to the front. The only apparent difference is that the loops A', by which the buckle frames are connected to the front sections are on the inside in one position of the belt, (Fig. 2) and on the outside in the other position (Fig. 3). But as in the latter case, such loops are overlapped by the sections B, they are not exposed to view. To permit this reversal of the belt the tongues *f'*, should be straight and centrally pointed, which enables them to work in connection with either one of the bars *f*³, *f*⁴, of the frame *f* (Figs. 3 and 4).

It will be seen that my improved bodice belt possesses a number of advantages, it being light, durable, stiff and reversible.

What I claim is—

1. A bodice belt composed of reversible front and rear sections which are reduced at the sides and of reversible buckles secured to the front sections and engaged by the rear sections, substantially as specified.

2. A bodice belt composed of reversible front and rear sections which are reduced at the sides and of reversible buckles secured to the front sections by loops A', that are overlapped by the ends of the rear sections B, when the belt is reversed, substantially as specified.

MAX SCHEUER.

Witnesses:

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