Nov. 5, 1946. A. SALLER 2,410,759

BELT

Filed May 12, 1944

FIG. 1.

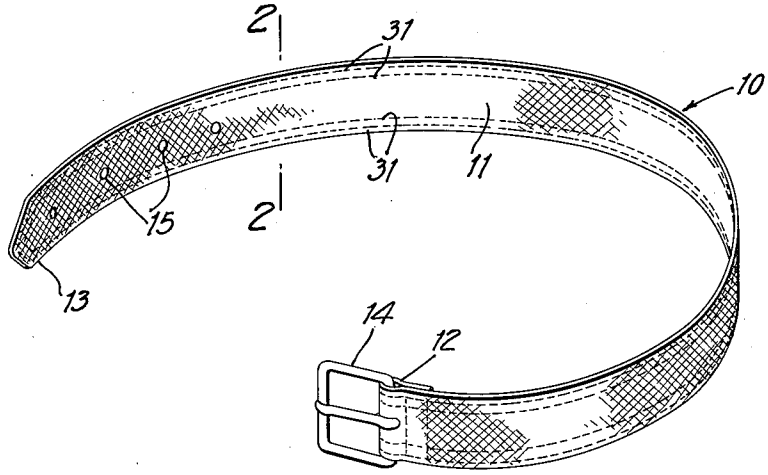


FIG. 2.

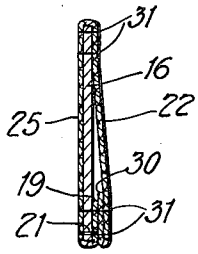


FIG. 3.

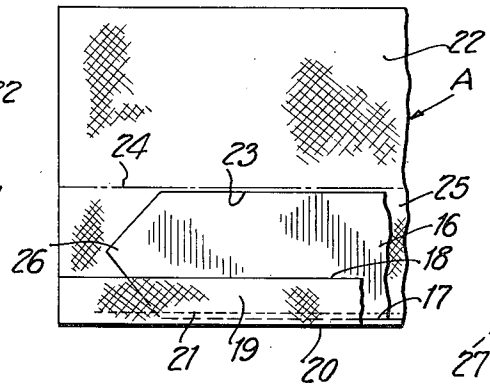


FIG. 4.

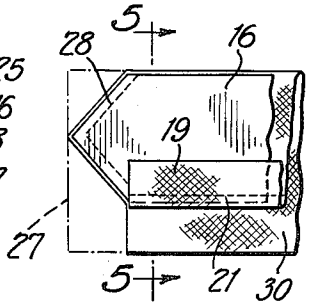


FIG. 5.

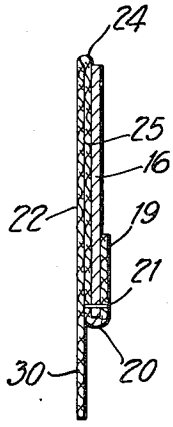


FIG. 6.

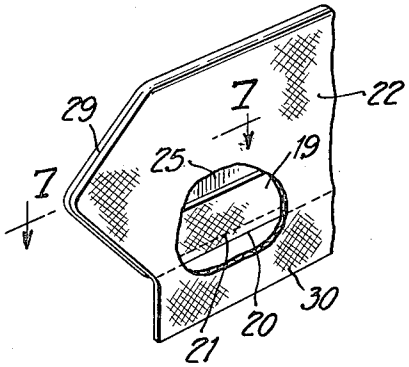
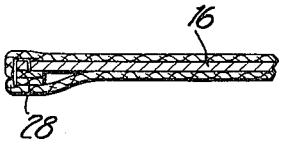


FIG. 7.



INVENTOR
ARTHUR SALLER.
BY
Eley & Pattison.
ATTORNEY

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BELT

Arthur Saller, New York, N. Y.

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3 Claims. (Cl. 2—338)

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This invention relates to belts for use in association with ladies' dresses.

One of the important features of the invention relates to a fabric belt having sufficient stiffness to prevent twisting when in use, and which may be cleaned without becoming deformed by shrinkage.

Another feature of the invention is to provide a tubular fabric belt which is simple and inexpensive of construction and manufacture in that it avoids the time and labor of making the belt inside out and then reversing the same.

Other novel features of the invention will become apparent as the following specification is read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a belt constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged detail vertical sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary plan view partly in section illustrating the initial step in folding the outer fabric material about the inner stiffening element.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the pointed tongue end of the belt, after it has been stitched and prior to subsequent folding and stitching operations.

Figure 5 is an enlarged vertical transverse sectional view on the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the tongue end of the belt prior to its final folding and stitching operation.

Figure 7 is an enlarged detail horizontal sectional view on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Referring to the drawing by reference characters, the numeral 10 designates my improved belt in its entirety, which includes a flat tubular body 11 made of a washable or dry cleanable fabric and of any desired length. The tubular body 11 has one of its ends closed by the formation of a buckle engaging loop 12 while its other or tongue end 13 is pointed and stitched in a novel manner to be hereinafter explained. The loop 12 serves to connect a tongue buckle 14 to one end of the belt and which receives the tongue end 13 when the belt is in use, said tongue end having spaced holes 15 to receive the tongue of the buckle and provide adjustment of the belt as to size. Enclosed within the tubular body 11 is a stiffener element 16 which is flexible but inherently stiffer than the fabric body to impart sufficient stiffness to the belt to cause the same to remain flat during use of the belt upon a wearer. The stiffener element 16 may be a strip

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of buckram or other fabric, but preferably it consists of a relatively thin, stiff but flexible non-fabric composition having water-repellent characteristics.

The method of constructing the belt 10 of the parts hereinbefore described will now be explained. The tubular fabric body 11 is formed from a single blank of fabric material A of a length approximating that of the belt to be constructed. The blank A is of a width greater than twice the width of the belt to be constructed. The blank A is spread out in flat condition, and placed over the inner side of the same parallel thereto is the stiffener element 16. The stiffener element 16 is of a length short of the corresponding ends of the blank A and is of a width less than one half that of the blank A. The width of the stiffener element 16 predetermines the width of the finished belt 10. The stiffener element 16 is placed over the blank A parallel to the longitudinal edges thereof and with its longitudinal edge 17 disposed in close spaced relation to the longitudinal edge 18 of the blank as best illustrated in Figure 3. The material of the blank A between edges 17 and 18 constitutes a flap 19 which is folded inwardly over the stiffener element 16 on the fold 20. The flap 19 is secured to the stiffener element 16 along the length thereof by stitching 21. Next, the relatively wide portion 22 of the blank A beyond the longitudinal edge 23 of the stiffener element 16 is folded outwardly and downwardly on the fold 24 to lie flat against the intermediate portion 25 of the blank, which portion 25 constitutes one side wall of the tubular body 11 as shown in Figures 4 and 5. That portion of the folded fabric material extending beyond the pointed end 26 of the stiffener element and shown in dot and dash lines 27 in Figure 4 is cut away so that the adjacent ends of the portions 25 and 22 parallel the edges of the pointed end 26 of the stiffener element. With the portions of the fabric blank in the aforesaid folded position, the same together with the pointed end of the stiffener element are secured together by lines of stitching 28 which parallel the edges thereof. The partially completed belt at this stage is shown in Figure 4 and the next operation is one of the novel features of the invention by which I am able to conceal the raw edges of the pointed ends of the portions 22 and 25, pointed edges of the stiffener element 16, and stitching 28. I perform this operation by reversely folding the portion 22 on the fold 24 to cause the same to overlie the stiffener element 16 and flap 19. During this

folding operation and in order to fold the stitched end of the portion 22 over the stiffener, the stitched ends are reversed to form a folded seam 29 along the edges of the pointed end of the belt as will be seen by reference to Figure 6. Due to the pointed nature of the stitched material, it may be necessary to insert an instrument between the stiffener element and the portion 22 to complete the reversing operation, for the fingers of the hand of an operator may not reach into the pointed end of the pocket formed during the initial reversing operation.

The partially completed belt is now in the stage shown in Figure 6, wherein a flap extension 30 extends beyond the fold edge 20. This flap extension 30 is folded inwardly to lie flat against the flap 19 as best illustrated in Figure 2. The belt is now ready for its final stitching and two rows of stitching 31 parallel the two longitudinal edges and pointed tongue end 13, one of said rows being stitched over the previously mentioned line of stitching 21.

By reason of the method and construction herein set forth, I have provided a relatively thin, cleanable non-twisting fabric belt which is strong and durable, and in which the stiffened pointed tongue end thereof may be easily inserted through the buckle when attaching the belt to a wearer.

It is to be understood that the proportions of the material shown in section are exaggerated for illustrative purposes, for in reality the belt, after pressing, is relatively thin and flat and appears of a uniform thickness throughout.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The method of making a belt which consists in providing a length of fabric material, placing a flat stiffener element having a pointed end upon the inner side of the fabric material, folding one of the longitudinal edges of the fabric material over said stiffener element and stitching the same thereto along the length thereof, folding the remaining portion of the fabric material outwardly upon itself to provide two thicknesses of material, trimming the ends of the two thicknesses of material to the pointed shape of the stiffener element stitching the two thicknesses of material and stiffener element together along the edges of the pointed end thereof and the corresponding shaped end portion of the fabric material, reversely folding the previously out-folded portion of the fabric material inwardly over the stiffener element and simultaneously reversing the stitched pointed end of the stiffener element and fabric material, folding the free longitudinal edge of the fabric material inwardly against the previously infolded longitudinal edge thereof, and finally stitching the longitudinal edges of the folded fabric material and pointed ends thereof to said stiffener element.

2. The method of making a belt which consists in providing a length of fabric material, placing a flat stiffener element having a pointed end upon the inner side of the fabric material, folding one of the longitudinal edges of the fabric material over said stiffener element and stitching the same thereto along the length thereof, folding the remaining portion of the fabric material outwardly upon itself to provide two thicknesses of material, trimming the ends of the two thicknesses of material to the shape of the pointed end of the stiffener element stitching the two thicknesses of material and stiffener element together along the edges of the pointed ends thereof, reversely folding the previously out-folded portion of the fabric material inwardly over the stiffener element and simultaneously reversing the stitched end of the stiffener element and fabric material, folding the free longitudinal edge of the fabric material inwardly against the previously infolded longitudinal edge thereof, and finally stitching the longitudinal edges of the folded fabric material to said stiffener element.

3. The method of making a belt which consists in providing a length of flexible material of a width greater than twice the width of the belt to be formed, placing a flat stiffener element having a pointed end and being of a width approximating the width of the belt to be formed lengthwise upon the inner side of the flexible material and to one side of its longitudinal mid-portion, folding one of the longitudinal edges of the flexible material inwardly over said stiffener element and stitching the same thereto along the length thereof, folding a portion of the flexible material lengthwise upon itself to provide two thicknesses of material, trimming the ends of the two thicknesses of material to the shape of the pointed end of the stiffener element, stitching the ends of the two thicknesses of material and adjacent end of the stiffener element together, reversely folding the previously out-folded portion of the flexible material inwardly over the stiffener element with its free longitudinal edge extending beyond the aforesaid folded longitudinal edge, folding the free longitudinal edge of the flexible material inwardly against the other infolded longitudinal edge thereof, and finally stitching the two infolded longitudinal edges and stiffener element together.

ARTHUR SALLER.