

F. R. BATCHELDER.
CARTRIDGE BELT.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1911.

1,026,068.

Patented May 14, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

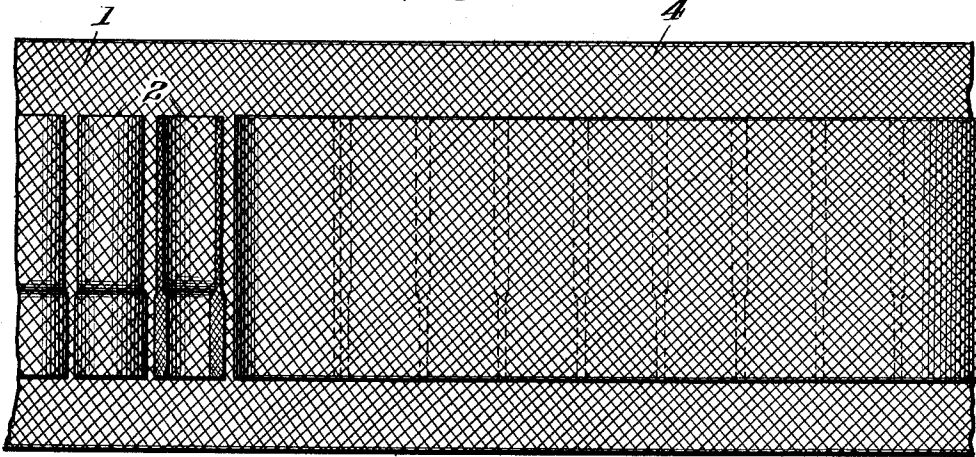


Fig. 2.

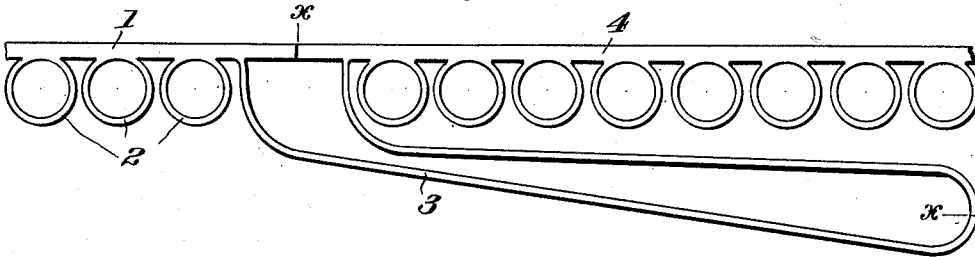
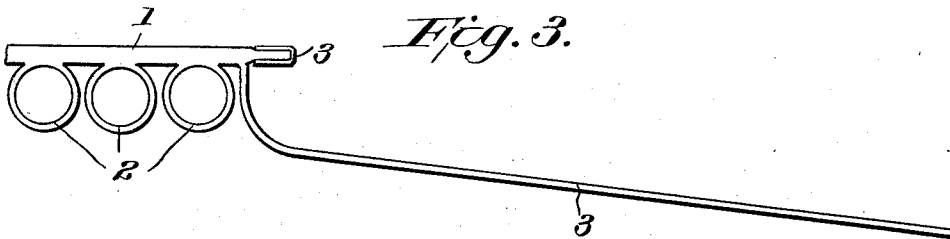


Fig. 3.



Inventor

Frank R. Batchelder

Witnesses

C. M. Walker,

H. E. Raeth

By

James W. Evans

Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

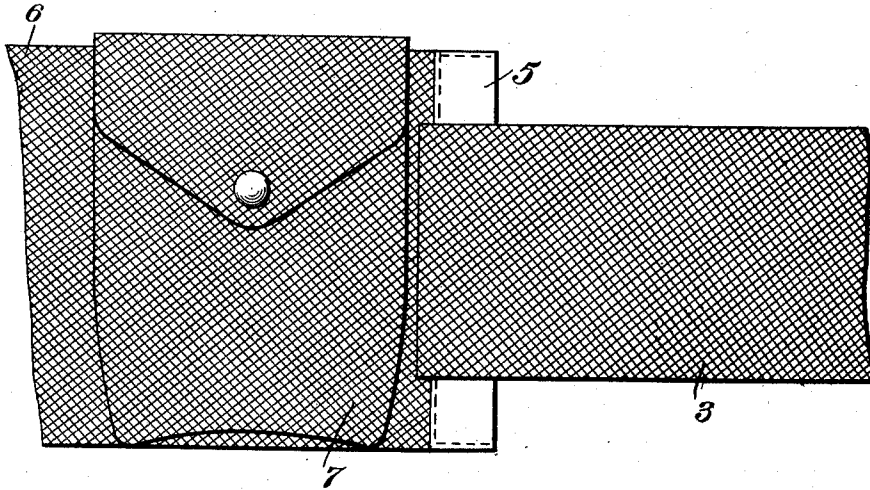


Fig. 5.

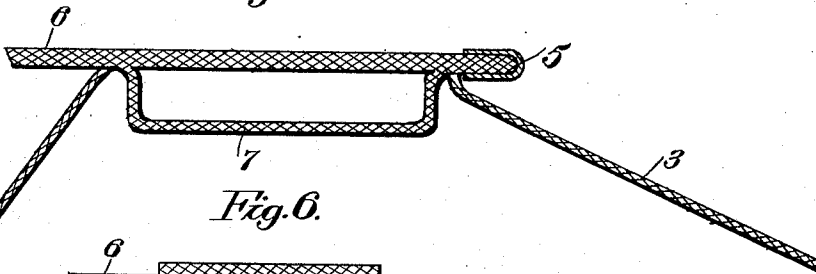
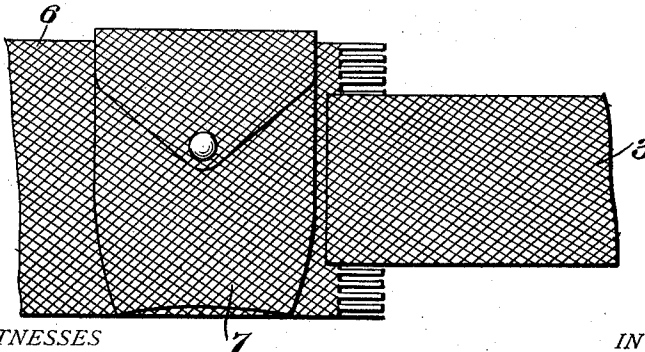


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

C. N. Walker.
H. F. Rueth

INVENTOR

Frank R. Batchelder
James B. Evans Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK R. BATCHELDER, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

CARTRIDGE-BELT.

1,026,068.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 14, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK R. BATCHELDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Belts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the method of weaving cartridge-belts, and the object is to provide an improved method for weaving cartridge-belts whether provided with cartridge-pockets or loops in which the billet or plain portion is of less width and thickness than the cartridge-carrying portion, and the entire belt is of integral weave.

With the above object in view, the invention consists in the novel features hereinafter fully described, particularly pointed out in the claims, and clearly illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of a belt-fabric woven in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, an edge view of the same; Fig. 3, an edge view showing the finished belt; Fig. 4, a face view of a portion of a belt having cartridge pockets also woven in accordance with my invention; Fig. 5, a longitudinal sectional view of the same, and Fig. 6, a face view showing the belt before completely finishing.

In applying my invention to a belt having cartridge-loops, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the threads of the loop-warp are utilized to weave the narrowed billet portion. Having completed the weaving of a cartridge-carrying portion 1 of the desired length having woven integrally therewith the loops 2, I may weave one of the loops, designated on the drawing as loop 3, as an extended loop of sufficient extent to form one billet portion for each of two belts and then continue the weaving of the cartridge-carrying portion 4 of the next belt. The fabric thus formed would be severed at the points marked *x* to form the belt shown in Fig. 3, the raw edges of the wide portions being finished by binding 5 or otherwise.

Instead of forming the fabric as above described, I may continue the weaving of the threads forming the loop-warp as a single narrow fabric to form a billet portion of the necessary length for one end of each of two belts, carrying the threads used

in forming the wide portion as floating threads between the wide portions of the adjacent belts. By the former method there is a considerable saving in the thread used. In either case, the billet or plain portion is of less width and thickness than the wide or cartridge-carrying portion. The loop-fabric not being as wide as the fabric of the body portion of the belt, the billet portion is consequently narrower than the cartridge-carrying portion 1 and its selvages are equidistant from the selvages of the wider portion, so that the billet-portion extends centrally from the body portion of the belt.

If desired the billet or plain portion may be made even narrower than the width of the loop-fabric, as the entire number of threads forming such fabric need not be utilized in weaving the billet-portion, the threads not so used, being carried as floaters and subsequently cut away and their ends secured by suitable means.

In forming the belt shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, a body portion 6 of sufficient length is woven carrying pockets 7 woven integrally therewith. The threads forming the front wall of the pocket, or those forming the partition where the pocket is so constructed, or both, are carried forward, as in the case of the belt having loops hereinbefore described, some of these threads being carried as floaters according to the width of billet or plain portion desired, and some woven as a fabric to form such billet portion 3. The floating threads and the threads at the end of the wide portion of the belt are cut off and the belt finished by suitable binding 5. As in the case of the belt having loops, the threads forming the front wall of the pocket or the division wall, that is, such of these threads as are to be utilized in weaving the billet portion depending on the desired width of the latter, may be woven as an extended loop, and the weaving of the cartridge-pocket portion of the next belt continued, the fabric thus formed being severed at the proper points and finished, the floating threads of the ply forming the pocket wall or division not used in weaving the narrow billet portion being cut away.

From the above description, it will be seen that I have provided an improved method for weaving an integrally woven belt having either loops or pockets, the billet portion of

which is not only narrower than the cartridge-carrying portion, but of less thickness, whereby the weight of the belt is considerably reduced, and that said narrow portion extends centrally from the wide portion, thus adding to appearance of the belt.

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

10 1. The method of forming belts of woven fabric consisting in weaving a wide portion of multiply fabric, then continuing the weaving a portion of the threads utilized in forming the wide portion, as a web of
15 less width and thickness than the wide portion, extending the weaving of the wide portion a sufficient distance beyond the beginning of the narrow portion to provide a finishing-portion, and then suitably finishing the same.

20 2. The method of forming belts of woven fabric consisting in weaving a wide portion of multiply fabric, then continuing the weaving a portion of the threads forming the wide portion as a web of less thickness
25 and width than the wide portion, and carrying any threads of such ply or plies which may not be used in the weaving of the narrow portion as floaters, and cutting off such threads and finishing.

30 3. The method of forming belts of woven fabric consisting in weaving a wide portion provided with cartridge-receptacles integrally woven, then continuing the weaving
35 of the threads used in the formation of such receptacles or a portion of such threads, as

a web of less thickness and width than the cartridge-carrying portion of the belt.

4. The method of forming belts of woven fabric consisting in weaving a portion of
40 multiply fabric, then weaving the threads of a ply or plies of said multiply portion as an extended loop of less thickness than the multiply portion, then continuing the weaving of another multiply portion, then
45 separating the fabric thus formed to provide belts having portions of different thicknesses but cutting through the wall of the extended loop and also through the body portion of the fabric between the walls of
50 the loops.

5. The method of forming belts of woven fabric consisting in weaving a wide portion of multiply fabric, then weaving the threads of a ply or plies of said wide portion as
55 an extended loop of less thickness and width than the multiply portion, then continuing the weaving of another wide multiply fabric portion, then separating the fabric thus formed to provide belts having wide portions
60 of one thickness and narrow portions of a less thickness by cutting through the wall of the extended loop and also through the body portion of the fabric between the walls of the loop, and finishing the raw edges
65 formed by cutting.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK R. BATCHELDER.

Witnesses:

VICTOR H. JENNINGS,
ROSA F. WOODCOCK.