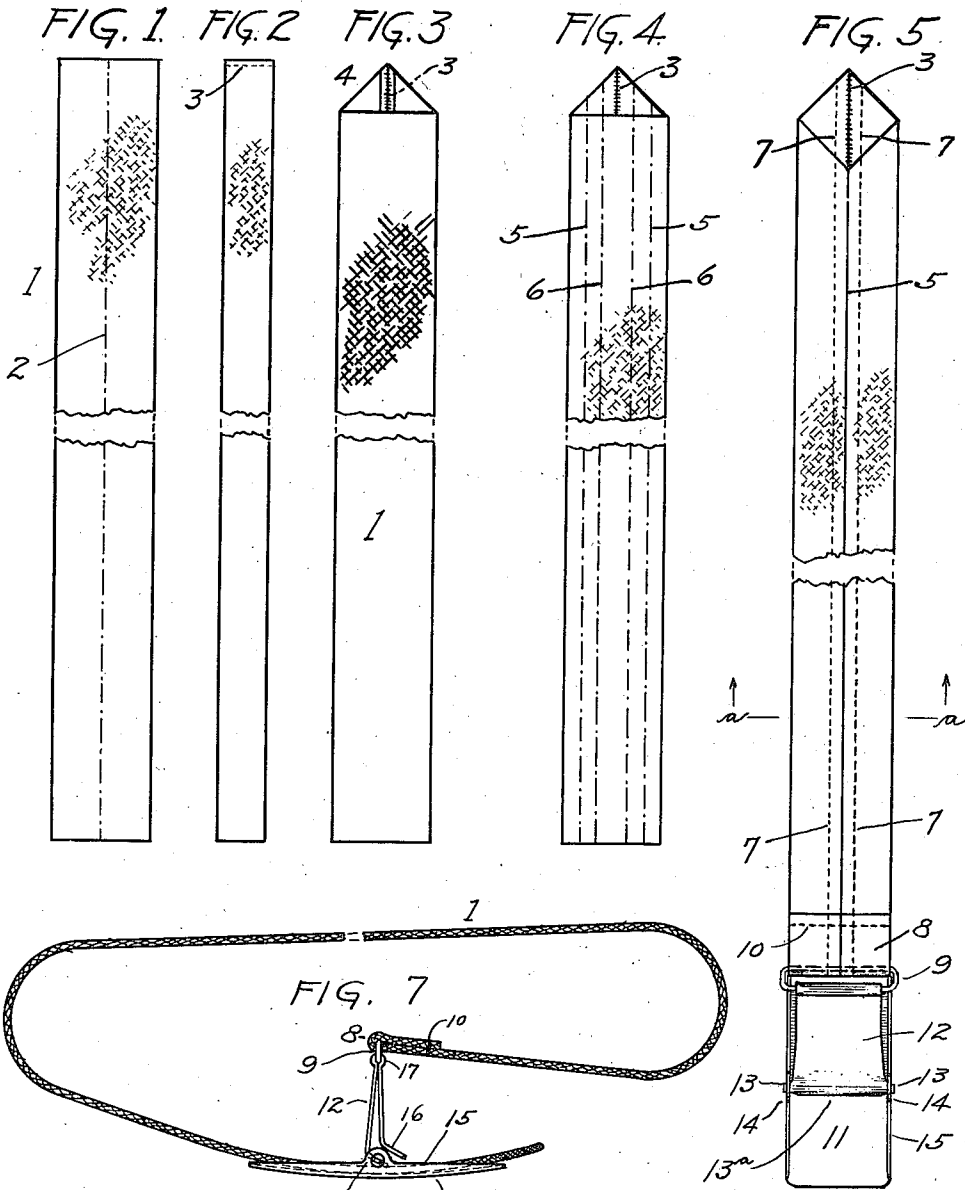


M. BOWMAN.  
 FABRIC BELT FOR TROUSERS OR THE LIKE.  
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 1, 1915.

1,166,965.

Patented Jan. 4, 1916.



WITNESSES  
*E. G. Mearns*  
*L. M. Jones*

INVENTOR  
*Max Bowman,*  
 By *John Elias Jones,*  
 ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX BOWMAN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FABRIC BELT FOR TROUSERS OR THE LIKE.

1,166,965.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

Application filed July 1, 1915. Serial No. 37,575.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAX BOWMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fabric Belts for Trousers or the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fabric-belts especially adapted for use in connection with men's trousers and of the same goods as the trousers to produce a neat and harmonious effect.

The object of this invention is to provide a convenient and economical method of making what may be termed a seamless belt.

The details of structure, or rather of the method by which such structure is produced, have been somewhat fully enumerated in the above statement of the invention but they will be more minutely referred to in the following description of the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a diagram of a long, narrow strip of goods used in the make-up of my belt, showing it as it appears with a longitudinal, center fold which is the first step in the method of manufacture; Fig. 2, a plan view showing the strip of goods longitudinally-doubled mid-width and showing a transverse line of stitching adjacent one end thereof; Fig. 3, a plan view showing the next step in which the said stitched end of the strip has been turned over backwardly on the strip and flattened so as to provide a tapered or pointed end, ready for flattening the extreme ends of the stitched end; Fig. 4, a view similar to Fig. 3 but of the opposite side of the strip, showing the manner in which said backwardly-turned end of the strip has been again turned over and laid flat so as to conceal the lapped or folded edges of the said stitched end, and longitudinal dotted-lines being shown in this view to indicate where the strip is folded toward its longitudinal center ready for the final stitching seen in the next view; Fig. 5, a plan view of the rear face of the finished belt, including an attached clamping-buckle; Fig. 6, a transverse section of the finished belt, taken on the dotted-line *a, a*, of Fig. 5; and Fig. 7, an edge view of the belt showing the manner in which the pointed end thereof is passed through the buckle and ready for clamping.

1 indicates a strip of goods, preferably of

textile fabric. This strip is made of a length and width to suit the desired length and width of belt to be produced and is adapted to be folded longitudinally along a central line 2, the first step in the process of manufacture, as seen in Fig. 1. Upon folding the belt longitudinally, along the line 2, a transverse line of stitching 3 is made in the goods at one end thereof, as shown in Fig. 2, the second step in the making process. The stitched end is then turned over backwardly on the strip as shown at 4, in Fig. 3, whereby the edges are laid flatly in place and the end of the strip takes a tapered or pointed formation that results in the ultimate pointed or inserting end of the belt. This forms the third step in the making process. The doubled-over portion of the goods in the pointed end of the strip seen in Fig. 3 is now again doubled over so as to lie in contact with the opposite side of the strip, as seen in Fig. 4, whereby the lapped edges of the stitched portion 3 are concealed and the strip is now ready for folding longitudinally along the outer dotted-lines 5, 5, to be followed by another fold, toward the longitudinal center of the strip, along the dotted-lines 6, 6, as best seen in Fig. 4, whereby the first folds 5 contact with each other along said longitudinal center of the strip and are then ready for the final stitching that is shown at 7, 7 that is longitudinally parallel to the contacting edges 5, 5 along the center of the strip and about three-eighths of an inch, more or less, apart, beginning at the tip of the belt and ending with the looped-end 8 that carries the transverse link 9 of the clamping-buckle, the finished belt being as best shown in Fig. 5, which is a rear view thereof. A transverse stitch 10 is made in the looped-portion 8 of the belt.

The clamping-buckle is preferably composed of a main front-plate 11, a lever or bar 12 pivoted at 13, 13 in the rear lugs or ears 14 of the flanged side-edges 15 of the main-plate 11, and a resilient arm or bar 16 that projects from an eye 17 at the outer end of the bar 12 and has a toothed fore-edge for detaining-engagement with the pointed-end of the belt when inserted between the front-plate 11 and the inner pivotal end 13<sup>a</sup> of said bar 12, all as best seen in Figs. 5 and 7. The eye 17 of the clamping-buckle engages the link 9 in a pivotal manner. Of course any other style of clamping-buckle can be used in connection with my belt, but

the one shown is very desirable and well adapted to the style of belt that is the result of my herein-described method of manufacture.

5 To properly reinforce or stiffen the goods or fabric of the belt, and especially when such goods is very thin, I provide a web or strip of canvas or the like 18, as best shown in Fig. 6, that lies between the main portion  
10 1 and the double-folds 5, 6. If desired by the trade a tongue-buckle can be used and eyeleted-holes made in the outer, pointed insertion-end of the belt for the detaining-  
engagement of same.

15 I claim:—

As an article of manufacture, a garment

fabric-belt comprising an elongated strip of material having two or more longitudinal folds made along its opposite edges with the first folds brought together in the center of  
20 the belt, a pointed outer insertion-end having a triangular back-turned portion that is stitched together along its meeting edges from the apex or tip to the transverse base thereof, a loop at the inner end, and a  
25 clamping-buckle projecting from said loop and adapted to slidingly-secure said pointed outer end.

MAX BOWMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN ELIAS JONES,  
BERL B. RIGDON.