

W. KOPS.
ELASTIC WEBBING.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1912.

1,043,525.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.

Fig. 1

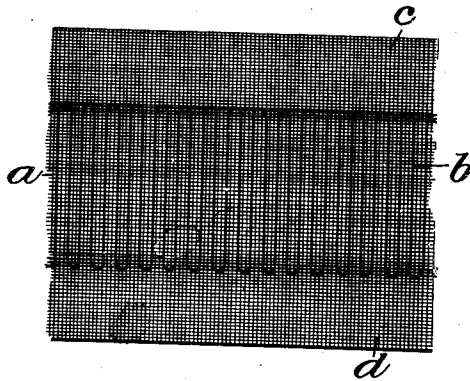


Fig. 2

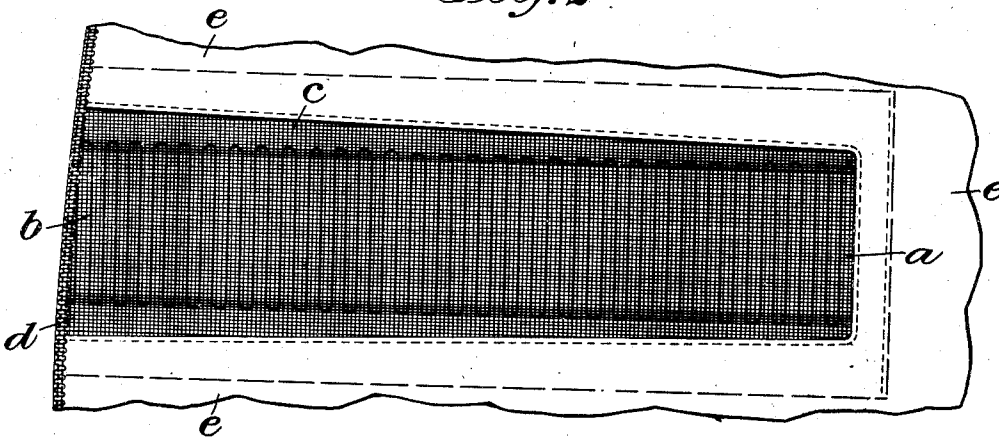
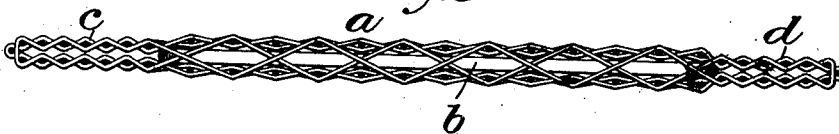


Fig. 3



Witnesses;
Chas. J. Olagett
Geo. T. Pickney

Inventor,
Waldemar Kops
By Harold Serrell
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALDEMAR KOPS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO KOPS BROS., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
A FIRM.

ELASTIC WEBBING.

1,043,525.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.

Application filed March 23, 1912. Serial No. 685,803.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALDEMAR KOPS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Elastic Webbing, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to an elastic webbing similar to that shown and described in my application for Letters Patent, Serial No. 651,549, filed September 27, 1911, and Serial No. 652,164, filed September 30, 1911, that is to say, a webbing with elastic and cotton weft threads, where the stretch is across or at right-angles to the warp threads or length of the webbing and where there are marginal inelastic sewing sections running lengthwise of the webbing.

In the webbing of my present invention, the lengthwise marginal inelastic or sewing sections are tubular and these may be of any desired width or thickness and the elastic filling or weft at the return bends, or in other words, where it is doubled upon itself, lies wholly within the tubular inelastic or sewing sections or tubular pockets where these parts are protected from any frictional wear. These tubular inelastic margins, in addition to being employed as sewing sections, may be employed as pockets for stiffening devices, all of which is hereinafter more particularly described.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is an elevation of a short length of elastic webbing according to my invention. Fig. 2 shows a length of such webbing connected as a gore in a piece of fabric and Fig. 3 is a cross section through Fig. 1 and in large size for clearness.

It will be realized that figures shown in the drawing are diagrammatic only and present as near as possible the actual way in which the warp and weft threads are woven.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

a represents the elastic section through the central portion longitudinally of the webbing, and *b* represents the elastic strands or elastic weft laid back and forth across the elastic section with the ends bent, or in other words, doubled upon itself.

c and *d* are the inelastic margins or sewing sections lengthwise of the fabric and

parallel with the warp threads and made tubular from slightly within the bent or returned ends of the elastic strands to the edges.

e in Fig. 2 represents a piece of fabric to which the length of webbing is connected as a gore.

The tubular margins or sewing sections are woven by using an additional cotton weft or filling thread, throughout the width of the webbing, which when thrown across the lay of the loom in one direction binds substantially one half of the warp threads in said non-elastic section, and when traveling the reverse way binds the remaining half of the said sections.

It is, however, understood that I can make the tubular non-elastic sections in similar manner, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of my application for Letters Patent, Serial No. 651,550, filed Sept. 27th, 1911. That is, by the use of a cotton weft thread or separate filling thread for each non-elastic section, each of which binds substantially one-half of the warp threads of one non-elastic section, when traveling across the lay of the loom in one direction, and binds the remaining half when traveling the reverse way.

Fig. 3, on an exaggerated scale, illustrates fairly well and clearly the respective threads of the warp and weft and shows the bent ends of the elastic strands or filling as coming within the tubular margins or pockets and there are protected.

In Fig. 2, the elastic webbing is shown as inserted as a gore in a fabric strip and the edge of the fabric and the elastic webbing finished with an over-lock-stitch edge. These tubular edges may not only be employed as sewing sections, but in addition thereto may be employed as pockets for bone or other stiffeners and for reinforcement strips, according to the use to which the webbing is to be put.

I claim as my invention:

1. A flat strip elastic fabric comprising a longitudinal elastic center and tubular marginal inelastic sections.

2. A flat strip elastic fabric comprising a longitudinal elastic center of elastic weft and tubular inelastic margins or sewing sections.

3. A flat strip elastic fabric comprising a longitudinal elastic filling or weft so as to stretch at right angles to the line of the warp

100

105

110

threads and marginal tubular inelastic or sewing sections for securing the elastic fabric in position.

4. A flat strip elastic fabric comprising
5 an elastic center of elastic weft and tubular inelastic margins which at the same time are adapted as sewing sections and for receiving stiffening devices.

5. A flat strip elastic fabric comprising an
10 elastic center of elastic weft running at right angles to the warp threads and the elastic weft laid back and forth through the elastic section with the ends bent or re-

turned on itself and with tubular inelastic margins or sewing sections formed by additional cotton weft, the inner edges of which
15 extend back of the returned ends of the elastic weft, whereby the elastic weft, at its returned ends, is within the tubular sections protected from external influence. 20

Signed by me this 18th day of March, 1912.

WALDEMAR KOPS.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
MARIE D. WOHLERS.