No. 708,212. Patented Sept. 2, 1902.

J. L. FAHEY.

LEATHER BELT.

(Application filed Jan. 4, 1901.)

(No Model.)

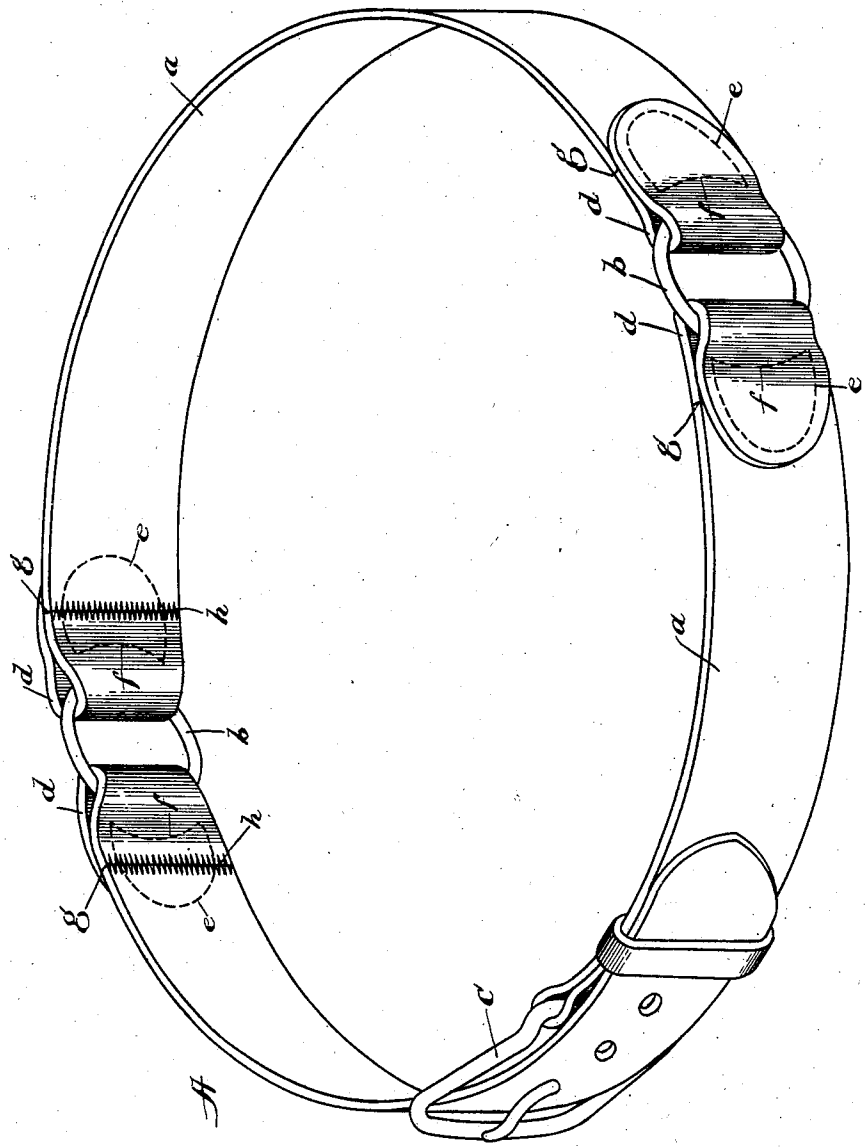


Fig. 1.

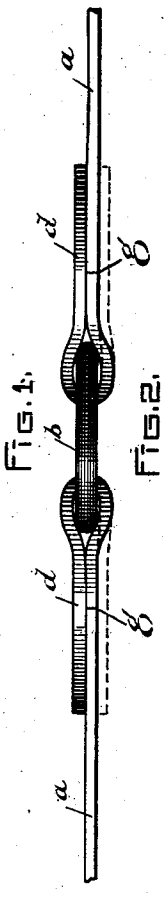


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. FAHEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LEATHER BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,212, dated September 2, 1902.

Application filed January 4, 1901. Serial No. 42,105. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. FAHEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Leather Belts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the method of construction of leather belts for wearing-apparel, and particularly in the manner of securing the main strap of the belt to the metal rings. My method of construction produces a more finished and comfortable article and less material is required in manufacturing the same.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a belt employing my invention, and Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures of the drawings.

A is a belt made of leather or other suitable material, such as is commonly worn as an ornament or support for clothing. The main strap of the belt is composed of several narrow strips or lengths of leather *a*, connected together by metallic rings *b*, which are burnished, nickel-plated, or otherwise given an attractive appearance. One end of the belt is provided with a buckle *c*, by means of which the belt is fastened around the waist of the wearer. The belt is sometimes used as an ornament simply and sometimes for supporting the clothing and other articles and is designed for all purposes for which leather belts may be applied as an article of wearing-apparel.

The strips *a*, which form the main strap of the belt, are secured to the rings *b* by means of leather loops *d*, the ends of which lap over the strips *a* on the outside surface of the belt and are stitched thereto. The ends of the loop *d* terminate on the outside of the belt in a point or other design to give a finished appearance and are stitched through and through the main strap of the belt and to the other end of the loop by a row of stitching *e* along its edge and by a transverse row of stitching *f*. Various lines of stitching may be employed other than those shown in the drawings for the purpose of presenting different designs and styles of finish. The inner ends *g* of the loops abut against the ends of the main strap *a* of the belt and are overstitched thereto by the row of stitching *h* and are also stitched through and through to the other end of the loop by the rows of stitching *e* and *f*. The material which forms the loops *d* is made of the same thickness as the main strap *a*, so as to produce a smooth surface on the inside of the belt at the point where the inner end of the loop *g* meets the end of the main strap *a*.

Heretofore it has been customary to lap the inner end of the loop *g* over the end of the main strap *a*, as shown in the dotted lines in Fig. 2, in the same manner as the outside end of the loop is lapped over the main strap; but that construction required more material to form the loops and resulted in a ridge on the inside of the belt precisely like that on the outside, which would chafe and catch the clothing, rendering it uncomfortable to the wearer and injurious to the clothing. My method of construction is sufficiently strong, requires less material to form the loop, and provides a smooth and finished surface in contact with the body of the wearer.

It will be observed that the ends of the loop are of different lengths and that the ring is secured to the belt by stitching the short or inner end directly to the outer end of the loop and not to the main strap of the belt. Heretofore the end of the main strap of the belt has been brought close to the ring and stitched between the ends of the loop. Less material is thus required for the main strap in the construction hereinbefore set forth. It has been also customary to make the ends of the loops of equal length. In constructing a belt in the manner as herein set forth—that is, by shortening the inner end of the loop and abutting it against the end of the main strap—material is saved in the length of the loop. It is necessary to have the end of the loop overlap the main strap on the outside for the purpose of producing an attractive design, which is demanded by the trade.

I do not limit my invention to the particular lines of stitching shown and described. These may be varied in many ways. The essential feature of the invention consists in making the loops of material of the same thickness as the main strap of the belt, shortening the inner end of the loop and abutting

its end against the end of the main strap, and securing them by some suitable means to the outer end of the loop.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A belt consisting of a plurality of main straps of uniform thickness throughout their entire length and forming the body portion, combined with a plurality of connecting-rings, and straps forming loops embracing said rings for connecting the main straps together, said loops having ends of unequal length, the shorter ends abutting against the ends of the main straps and the longer ends overlapping the outer face of the main straps, said loops suitably attached to the main straps and of substantially the same thickness.

2. A belt consisting of a plurality of main straps forming the body portion, combined with a plurality of connecting-rings, and straps forming loops embracing said rings for connecting the main straps together, said loops having ends of unequal length, the shorter ends abutting against the ends of the main straps and the longer ends overlapping the outer face of the main straps, said loops suitably attached to the main straps, substantially as herein shown and described.

Dated this 19th day of December, A. D. 1900.

JAMES L. FAHEY.

Witnesses:
CHAS. F. PERKINS,
C. G. SULLIVAN.