

S. H. THORP.
GARMENT HOLDING BELT.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 21, 1913.

1,095,947.

Patented May 5, 1914.

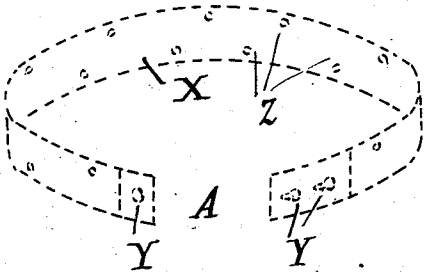


Fig. 1

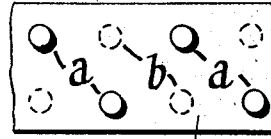


Fig. 4

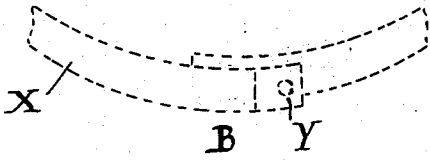


Fig. 2

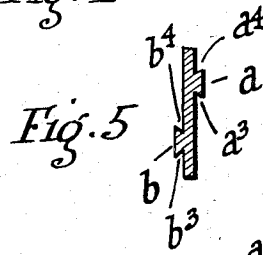


Fig. 5

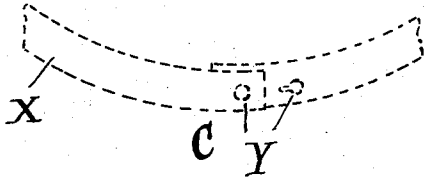


Fig. 3

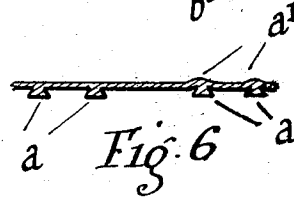


Fig. 6

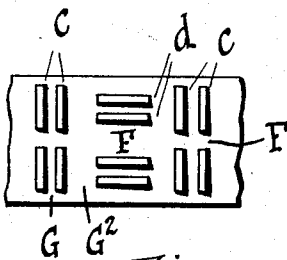


Fig. 7

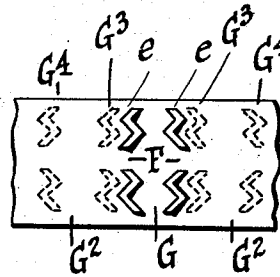


Fig. 8

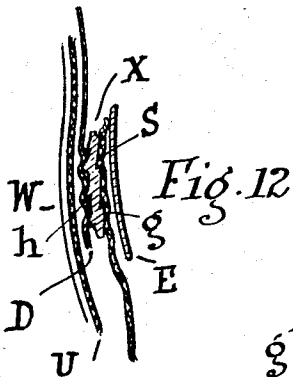


Fig. 12

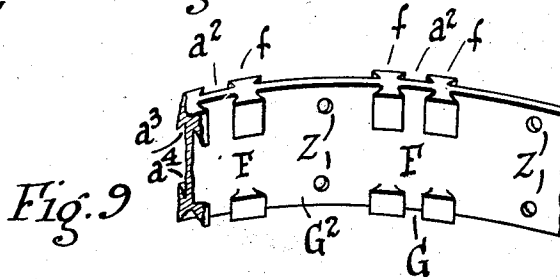


Fig. 9

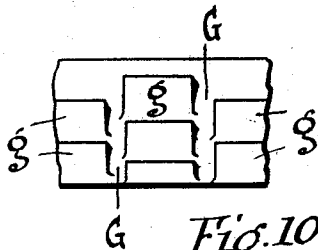


Fig. 10

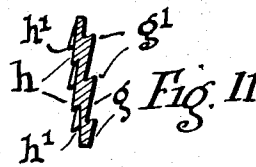


Fig. 11

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYDNEY HOOD THORP, OF CHARTERS TOWERS, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

GARMENT-HOLDING BELT.

1,095,947.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 5, 1914.

Application filed August 21, 1913. Serial No. 785,948.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SYDNEY HOOD THORP, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., residing at Charters Towers, in the State of Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Holding Belts; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to belts for personal wear adapted to hold a blouse (with folds, if any be desired) located in the position the wearer wishes, and at the same time adapted to help to support a skirt. My belt can be used, however, for holding other garments.

Devices have been tried introducing rubber; and irregular surfaces have also been used on belts to support garments. But some of these devices are found to hold imperfectly, while others injure delicate fabrics; and, in consequence, improvement has been called for.

My belt is durable and comfortable, and may be of light weight. It can be made handsome by coloring, or-embossing or so forth so that it would look well if worn in view, but it will be worn out of sight ordinarily.

My belt is of rubber, the surface of which is not cloth covered. This uncovered surface when stretched or pressed against garments clings to them. It has end attachments or connection means, such as buckle devices. There may be webbing at one or both ends of the belt for the buckle devices. The ends are to overlap, or in any suitable way hold the belt stretched at whatever tension is desired from time to time. Upon the belt surface I provide projections or grips, adapted to hold down a blouse on one side, and on the other side adapted to help support a skirt. Preferably one side of the belt differs from the other as to the arrangement of the said grips.

The belt when unstretched is shorter than the waist circumference, or part of the wearer to be inclosed, the shortage being made up by stretching during wear.

To put the belt on it is to be stretched more than enough to inclose the blouse or the like, and then it is to be relaxed, and buckled or fastened in any convenient

known way. As it relaxes its grips or abutments will grip the garment, the belt remaining somewhat stretched when fastened. The rubber surface which will then be outside will help to support a skirt band placed over it, an ordinary belt or suitable fastening means being fixed over the skirt band. The grips or irregularities on the inside of the belt will be found to nip, or slightly pucker the blouse, in many cases, and the pressure due to the tension on the rubber also helps to prevent the blouse's becoming unfastened. The various effects secured by the use of my belt will be still better understood by noting the drawings herewith.

The forms in which the invention can be carried into effect are numerous, and only examples are illustrated. In these, ornament, and various unessential details are not shown. Buckles or fastening devices are not new, and may vary considerably, and are only diagrammatically indicated.

In the drawings herewith Figure 1 shows in dotted outline the edges of a belt X before wear, A being a gap, which may be short or long, which will be eliminated by stretching the belt for wear. Fig. 2 shows an overlapped position of belt ends, the belt being shown as stretched before the ends are connected. Fig. 3 shows the ends of the belt connected, in one adjustment suitable for wear, the belt being still somewhat stretched. Y are any suitable end connecting devices, buckles or otherwise. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are elevations showing portions of the belt, having different grips or garment supporting projections. Figs. 7 and 8 are vertical sections through respective parts of the belt. Fig. 9 shows a longitudinal section through part of a belt, and Fig. 10 is a vertical section showing (loosely) superpositioning of belts and garments as they may be worn.

The invention is not limited to the precise relative positions, sizes, or proportions of parts illustrated; thus in Fig. 9 the relative thicknesses of parts illustrated would usually in practice be reduced.

Any of these forms of belt may be in known manner perforated as at Z with holes of any form, for ventilation, or lightness, also as an aid to the gripping of the clothing. The abutments or grips in Fig. 4 are nipples, adapted to press on or into garment fabric. These nipples on one side are marked *a*, and those on the other side *b*, and

they have flat, cupped, or other tops. The nipples have dovetailed sides in Fig. 5, and by such dovetailing, parts of garments may be better held against slipping. The nipples or projections may be hollow and the holes pass through the belt.

In Fig. 12, W represents the waist or part of a wearer's body, U an undergarment, D the base of a blouse or upper garment, X my belt, S the band or top of a skirt or lower outer garment, and E any suitable outer belt. My belt will prevent the garment D from working or slipping up, and will prevent the garment S from dragging or slipping down; the parts are shown separated for clear illustration but in practice would be worn sufficiently tight.

In Figs. 10 to 12 my rubber belt has a series of longitudinal ribs, g on one side and h on the other, with vertical gaps as G , and with shoulders g^1 on one side and h^1 on the other, forming angles into which fit parts of garments, the set of the shoulders being downward on one side and upward on the other, the shoulders on one side thus being adapted to prevent the rise, and on the other the fall of respective garments. Projections with acute angles at their bases as in Figs. 5, 9 and 11 act excellently.

It is not essential to have the particular forms of projection shown although flat nipples or studs with enlarged heads forming recesses shown as at a^2 , b^2 , and a^4 , b^4 , act well. The projections in Figs. 7 and 8 are to be provided on each side of the belt or on the inner side only. When one side of the belt is flat before wear, it is not flat during wear as the pressure which will occur on the nipples or grips on the other side will produce, on the flat side, sufficient projections or irregularities as at a^1 , Fig. 6, to help to hold a skirt or garment.

c , d , e , and f are forms of projection with longitudinal spaces F between upper and lower projections, to allow of clothing packing against the belt surface, and be held against slip or drag. Projections are evenly spaced; or are in pairs as in Figs. 7 and 9, to form respective wide and narrow spaces G^2 and G .

When the belt is given position B, its

projections are stretched specially apart as dotted at G^4 , Fig. 8. When clothing is then located between these projections, the belt is allowed to contract until the said projections are somewhat closer as at G^3 , position C of the belt being thus secured, and the clothing being then pinched or gripped, as in the gap a^2 in Fig. 9, or G in Fig. 8. The combined effects of the projections is aided by the rubber surface which resists slipping against dress material, and the desired hold of garments is thus secured, while avoiding discomfort.

Having described this invention, what is claimed by Letters Patent is:—

1. A belt comprising a thin strip of uncovered elastic rubber, said strip having integral projections on both sides, the projections on one side being out of alignment with the projections on the opposite side, and fastening means at the ends of the strip, the thin strip and the disposition of the projections permitting the latter to produce protuberances on the opposite side of said strip when the belt is applied to a wearer.

2. A belt comprising a thin strip of uncovered elastic rubber formed with projections disposed in spaced horizontal alignment, whereby when the belt is stretched on a wearer and slightly relaxed the garment will be gathered between and held by the projections, and means for fastening the ends of the strip.

3. A belt comprising a thin strip of elastic uncovered rubber formed on one surface with a plurality of spaced apart projections having shoulders at their upper ends, and similar spaced apart projections on the opposite surface with shoulders at their lower ends, the spaces between the projections forming pockets in which the garment fits when stretched on a wearer and when the stretching is relaxed said projections grip the portions of the garment in the spaces.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

SYDNEY HOOD THORP

Witnesses:

JOHN HENRY TIPPETT,
JOHN THOMAS HARRY.