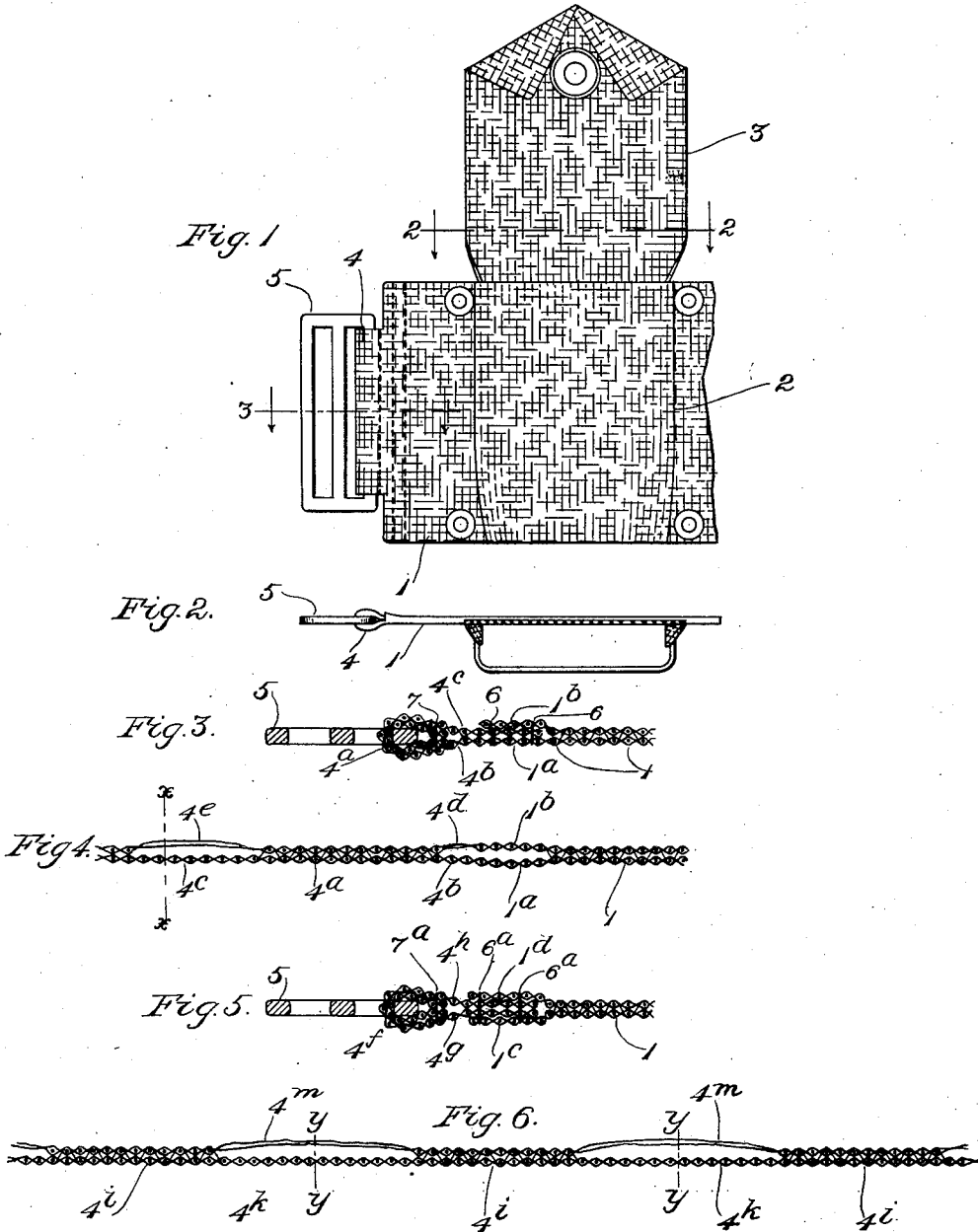


F. R. BATCHELDER.
CARTRIDGE BELT OR CARRIER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1911.

1,100,047.

Patented June 16, 1914.



Witnesses:
Oscar F. Hill
Edith A. Meiman.

Inventor:
Frank R. Batchelder
by Chas. F. Randall
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK ROE BATCHELDER, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

CARTRIDGE BELT OR CARRIER.

1,100,047.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 16, 1914.

Application filed July 3, 1911. Serial No. 636,663.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK ROE BATCHELDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cartridge Belts or Carriers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention provides a woven tab of novel and improved character for connecting a metal gridiron or other fastener or attachment to the band or body of a cartridge-belt or carrier, or other like band or web.

The general objects of the invention are to provide for durably and securely connecting the said gridiron or other fastener or attachment to the band or web with which it is combined, and to avoid objectionably increased thickness and clumsiness at the place of union between the band or web and tab.

Embodiments of the invention are shown in the drawings, in which latter,—

Figure 1 shows in elevation a portion of a cartridge-belt or carrier, a gridiron, and a tab connecting the latter with the former. Fig. 2 is a top view thereof, with the cover or flap of the pocket in horizontal section in the plane of the dotted line 2, 2, of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in horizontal section in the plane of dotted line 3 of Fig. 1, illustrating in detail on a larger scale than Figs. 1 and 2 one embodiment of the invention. Fig. 4 is a view in longitudinal horizontal section of a portion of the web, and the tab, of Fig. 3 as produced by the process of weaving. Fig. 5 is a sectional view corresponding somewhat with Fig. 3 but showing a second embodiment of the invention. Fig. 6 is a view in longitudinal horizontal section illustrating one manner of producing the tab of Fig. 5 by a weaving process.

Figs. 1 and 2 show at 1 a portion of a web constituting the band or body of a cartridge-belt or carrier, which last for convenience is termed hereinafter simply a cartridge-carrier. One of the pockets of the said cartridge-carrier is represented at 2, the cover or flap in connection with such pocket being represented at 3. At 4 is indicated a tab extending from the said band or body and at 5 is shown a gridiron, as it is called. The latter is, in practice, made of metal, and

slotted to receive the said tab and also to receive an adjustment strap (not shown).

Referring now to Fig. 3, in the end-portion of the band or body the web 1 is woven in separate plies 1^a, 1^b, which are unconnected with each other across at least the greater part of the width of the band or body, they being preferably, but not necessarily in all cases, united in the upper and lower marginal portions of the band or body by being woven together. In this figure the tab constitutes a continuation of the face ply 1^a of the web 1. It passes through one of the slots of gridiron 5 and encircles a side-bar of such article, and its end-portion is entered between the two plies 1^a, 1^b, of the band or body. Lines of stitches 6, 6, extending across the width of the band or body pass through the said plies and interposed end-portion, securing the latter between such plies, and a line of stitches 7 passes through the respective portions of the tab alongside the said side-bar of the gridiron, securing such portions together close to the side-bar.

In conformity with the invention, I provide in connection with the band or body a tab woven with a thick portion which encircles the side-bar or arm of the gridiron or other fastener or attachment, and thin portions at both sides of said thick portions, one of such thin portions constituting the end-portion of the tab. The thick portion in question is marked 4^a in Fig. 3, and the said figure shows the tab formed at opposite sides of such thick portion with thin portions that are marked 4^b and 4^c, respectively. The portion of the tab which encircles the side-bar or arm wears as a result of contact therewith. By making such portion thick I render it capable of longer withstanding such wear. By making the portions 4^b and 4^c thin, the sum of their joint thickness at the place where they are brought together alongside the said side-bar or arm, as in Fig. 3, need not exceed the normal thickness of the band or body 1, and the increase of the thickness of said band or body due to tucking the end-portion 4^c of the tab in between the two plies 1^a and 1^b need not be noticeable. I thereby obviate the formation of an objectionable bunch. In some instances I may dispense with weaving a distinct thin portion 4^b in continuation of the ply 1^a. The latter alone, may serve the purposes of such thin portion, in addition to its primary

purpose. I weave the thick portion in two or other plural number of plies, and the thin portion or portions in one ply, or some other number of plies fewer than those comprising the thick portions.

The diagram of Fig. 4 shows one way how the tab of Fig. 3 may be produced. Thus, in the weaving of a cartridge carrier, after the pockets and the projecting portion of band or body 1 beyond the endmost pocket, and the two separate plies 1^a, 1^b, have been woven, the weaving of the back ply 1^b is suspended while the weaving progresses in continuation of the face ply 1^a until a sufficient length of fabric of single ply thickness is produced to constitute the thin portion 4^b, the warp threads of the back ply being allowed to float, as at 4^d, without weft being interwoven therewith. Then weaving is conducted so as to produce the two plies constituting the thick portion 4^a until a sufficient length of such thick portion has been produced. Then the interweaving of weft threads with the warps of the back ply is suspended, leaving such warp threads to float as at 4^e, while the weaving of the front ply continues until a sufficient length of fabric for the thin portion 4^c of the tab has been produced. After the weaving has been completed, the end of the tab is freed by cutting across the web on the line *x-x* Fig. 4, thereby severing the fabric and the floated warp threads 4^e on such line. The floated warp threads 4^d also are severed across the width of the tab, and the floated threads 4^d, 4^e, are trimmed away to the extent found requisite. The tab is then ready to have the gridiron or other fastener or attachment applied thereto, and accordingly the tab having been inserted through the proper slot of the said device, and its thin portion 4^c having been tucked in between the plies 1^a and 1^b, the respective lines of stitches 6, 6, and 7 are made across the web and its tab, and thereby the attachment of the gridiron or other fastener or attachment is completed.

Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate a tab which is woven as a separate piece, and the manner of weaving the same. In Fig. 5, the band or body 1 terminates in the two separate plies 1^a and 1^b. The tab, formed as a separate piece as just mentioned, comprises the thick intermediate portion 4^f and the thin portions 4^g, 4^h, at opposite sides thereof. The thick portion is passed through a slot of the gridiron and encircles a side-bar or arm thereof as above, while the two thin portions 4^g and 4^h, after being brought to-

gether, are both tucked between the two plies 1^a and 1^b of the band or body 1. They are secured therebetween by the lines of stitches 6^a, 6^a, and the sides of the tab are fastened together alongside the said side-bar or arm of the gridiron by means of a line of stitches 7^a. The tab of Fig. 5 is produced by weaving a web on the order of that shown in Fig. 6, comprising alternate thick sections of two plies as at 4ⁱ, 4ⁱ, and intermediate sections 4^k, 4^k, of one ply, the warp-threads not incorporated in such ply or plies being floated as at 4^m, 4^m, from one section 4ⁱ to the next. Such web is divided up into tabs by cutting transversely across the same on the lines *y, y*, passing through the thin sections 4^k, 4^k, and the floated warp threads, midway between the thick sections 4ⁱ, 4ⁱ, and the floated threads are trimmed off.

The number of plies in the respective tab-sections may vary. The invention is not restricted to application in the precise connection herein shown.

What is claimed as the invention is:—

1. The combination with a band or web, and an attachment therefor having a slot and a side-bar, of an attaching tab woven with a thick portion and with portions of reduced thickness at opposite sides of the said thick portion, said tab folded back upon itself with the said thick portion occupying the said slot and encircling the side-bar, and said thin portions brought together by the folding back of the tab and serving to connect the tab with the band or web, and fastenings passing through the said thin portions and securing the tab to hold the said attachment to the band or web.

2. The combination with a band or web having two plies or layers face to face, and an attachment having a slot and a side-bar, of an attaching tab consisting of a separate piece of fabric woven with a thick intermediate portion occupying the said slot and encircling the said side-bar, and with thin portions at opposite sides of said thick portion, said tab folded back upon itself around the said side-bar with the said thin portions brought together and inserted between the said plies or layers of the band or web, and fastenings which secure such plies or layers and inserted portions together.

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

FRANK ROE BATCHELDER.

Witnesses:

ROSA F. WOODCOCK,
GRACE E. MINOT.