

(No Model.)

J. HIRSHFELD.
OUTING BELT.

No. 407,401.

Patented July 23, 1889.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

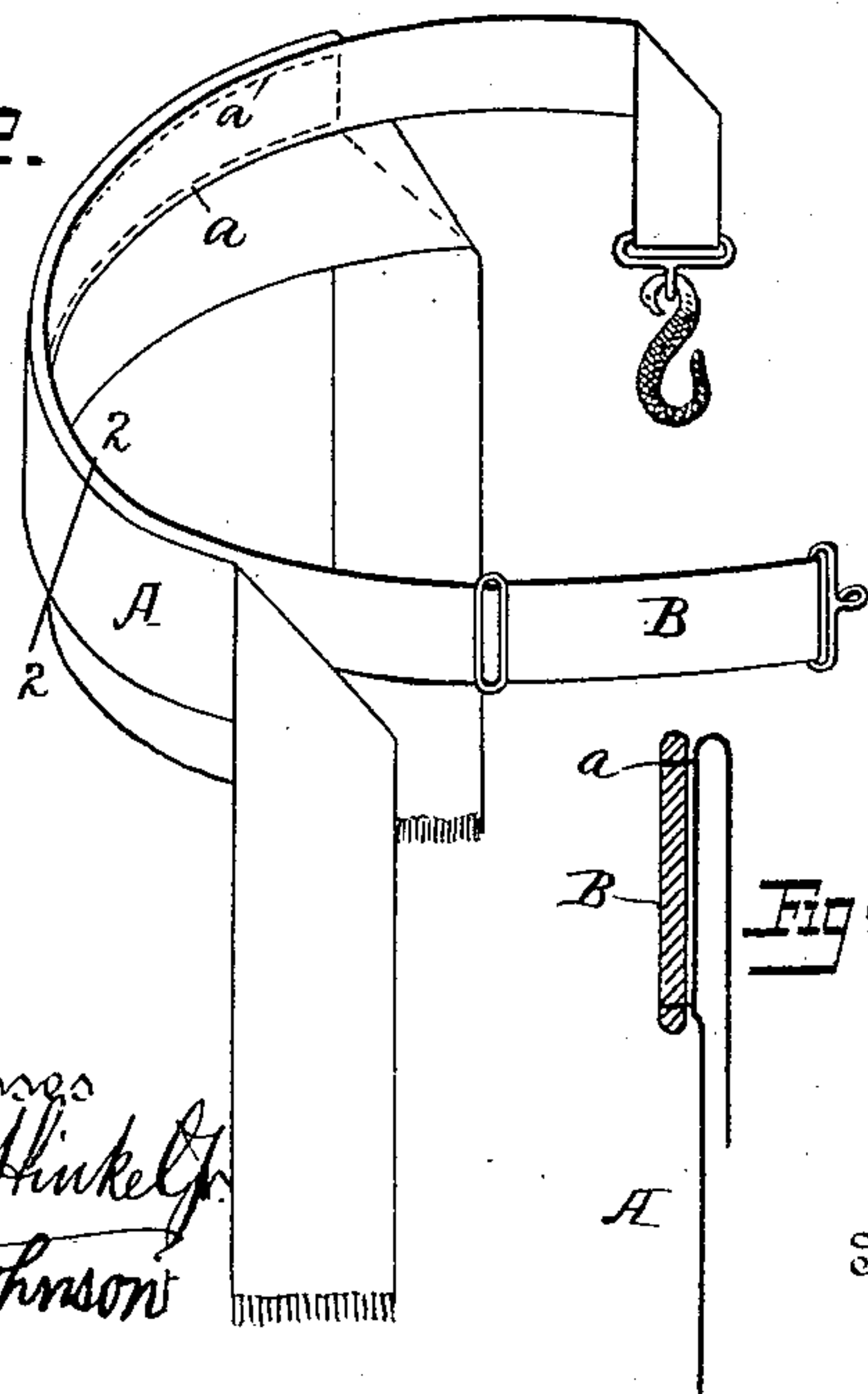


Fig. 4.

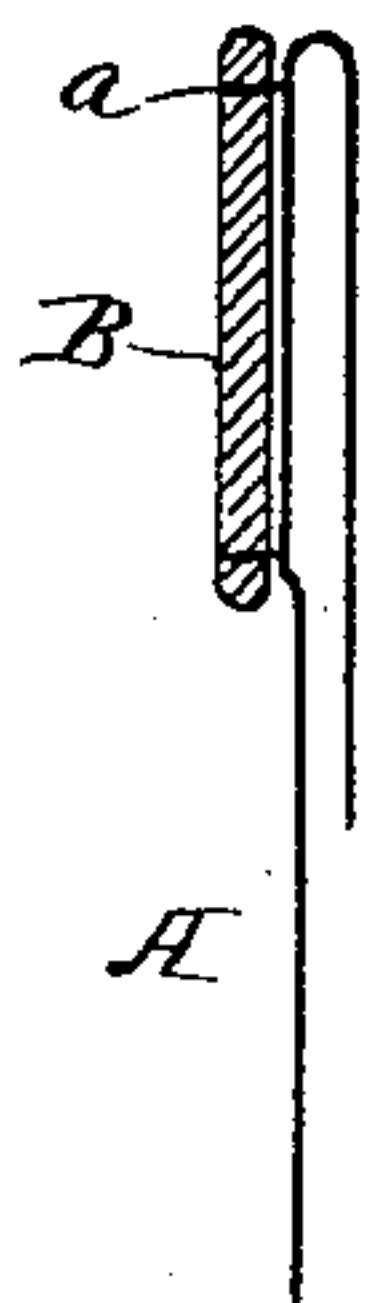
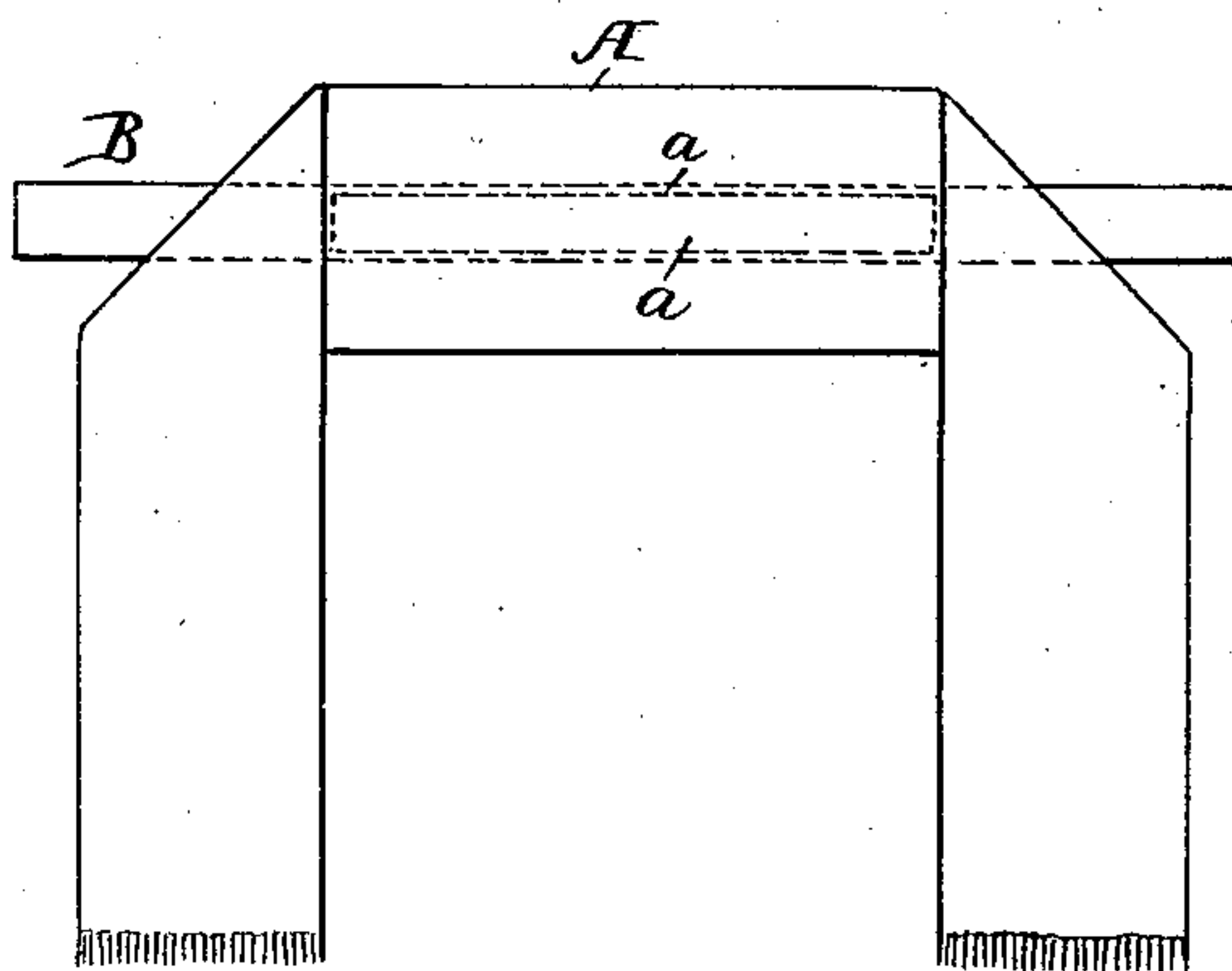


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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JACOB HIRSHFELD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO A. G. SPALDING & BROS., OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND NEW YORK, N. Y.

OUTING-BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,401, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed June 3, 1889. Serial No. 313,004. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB HIRSHFELD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Outing-Belt Sashes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in belts or sashes specially designed for use by players of outdoor games—such, for instance, as lawn-tennis—and to be worn by them either for ornamental purposes or to distinguish the different clubs or the opposing players in a game; and my invention consists in an out-
15 ing belt or sash constructed as hereinafter described, whereby I am enabled to produce an inexpensive, neat, and durable article of the character indicated, which may be easily and quickly adjusted to and removed from the
20 person of the wearer, and which, when once in position for use, will not be likely to shift from its proper place or become accidentally disengaged through the movements of the player.

25 In the drawings, Figure 1 represents the outline of the body of a person, showing my improved belt or sash adjusted to position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sash or belt detached. Fig. 3 is a detail view, and Fig. 4
30 is a cross-section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 2.

Sashes of the character herein referred to as at present worn consist, generally, of a simple piece of ribbon or other comparatively narrow material of the required length passed
35 round the waist of the wearer or through a belt, and secured in place by being tied in the rear or at the side in a bow or other knot. As thus arranged, the sash is likely to become misplaced, owing to the vigorous move-
40 ments of the wearer during the progress of the game, the knot and free ends of the sash working toward the front of the body or up or down thereon, thereby detracting from the ornamental appearance of the article and re-
45 quiring its frequent adjustment, and in many instances also greatly interfering with the freedom of movement of the player, so essential to the game. It also not infrequently happens that the sash becomes entirely dis-
50 engaged and falls to the ground and becomes soiled. These objections have heretofore been

partly overcome by securing the sash to the dress of the wearer either by pins or other temporary attaching means; but this mode of attachment, while preventing in a measure
55 the shifting of the sash, frequently results in tearing the sash and the garment to which it is secured, owing to the strain imposed upon the parts by the rapid and vigorous move-
60 ments of the player.

I effectually overcome all the objections incident to the use of the old form of sash by combining the sash A with a belt B and permanently securing it to the latter, preferably
65 by parallel lines of stitches *a*, passing through the opposite edges of the belt and connecting it to the sash near its longitudinal center, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. By thus connecting
70 the sash to the edges of the belt the sash is made to lie smoothly against the belt for a comparatively long distance, affording an extended base for the ready formation of a graceful bow-knot in the sash, and after the knot has once been formed the belt may be
75 removed or arranged in position without disturbing the knot.

The belt B is provided with a buckle or other suitable fastening device, as usual, and is made adjustable, so as to be readily adapted to the person of the wearer or to players of
80 different sizes.

The sash A is preferably much wider than the belt, so that when in position on the wearer the upper part of the sash will fold over the lower portion thereof, as shown in Fig. 4, thus
85 effectually hiding the lines of stitches connecting the sash and belt, and at the same time greatly adding to the graceful appearance of the article.

When one side of the sash becomes soiled, 90 a fresh portion may be exposed to view by simply reversing the belt on the wearer, thus bringing the opposite face of the sash to the outside. In this manner the same sash may
95 also be made serviceable for either of two opposing players in a game by having its opposite faces of different colors or figures near its connection with the belt, so that by exposing either side it may be used to distinguish
100 the different players, as will be apparent.

It will be observed from the foregoing description that the device when once properly

adjusted to the wearer will remain in position without liability to derangement from the vigorous movements of the player, and that the frequent adjustments of the ordinary
5 sash heretofore required are thereby entirely avoided.

I claim—

An outing belt and sash consisting of a belt and a sash of greater width than the latter
10 permanently secured for a part of its length to the belt, whereby, when the belt is reversed,

the opposite face of the sash will be exposed to view, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name 15 to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JACOB HIRSHFELD.

Witnesses:

EDW. K. ANDERTON,
WM. A. REDDING.