

No. 818,031.

PATENTED APR. 17, 1906.

A. KISLIK.
PRESSED BELTING.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1906.

Fig. 1

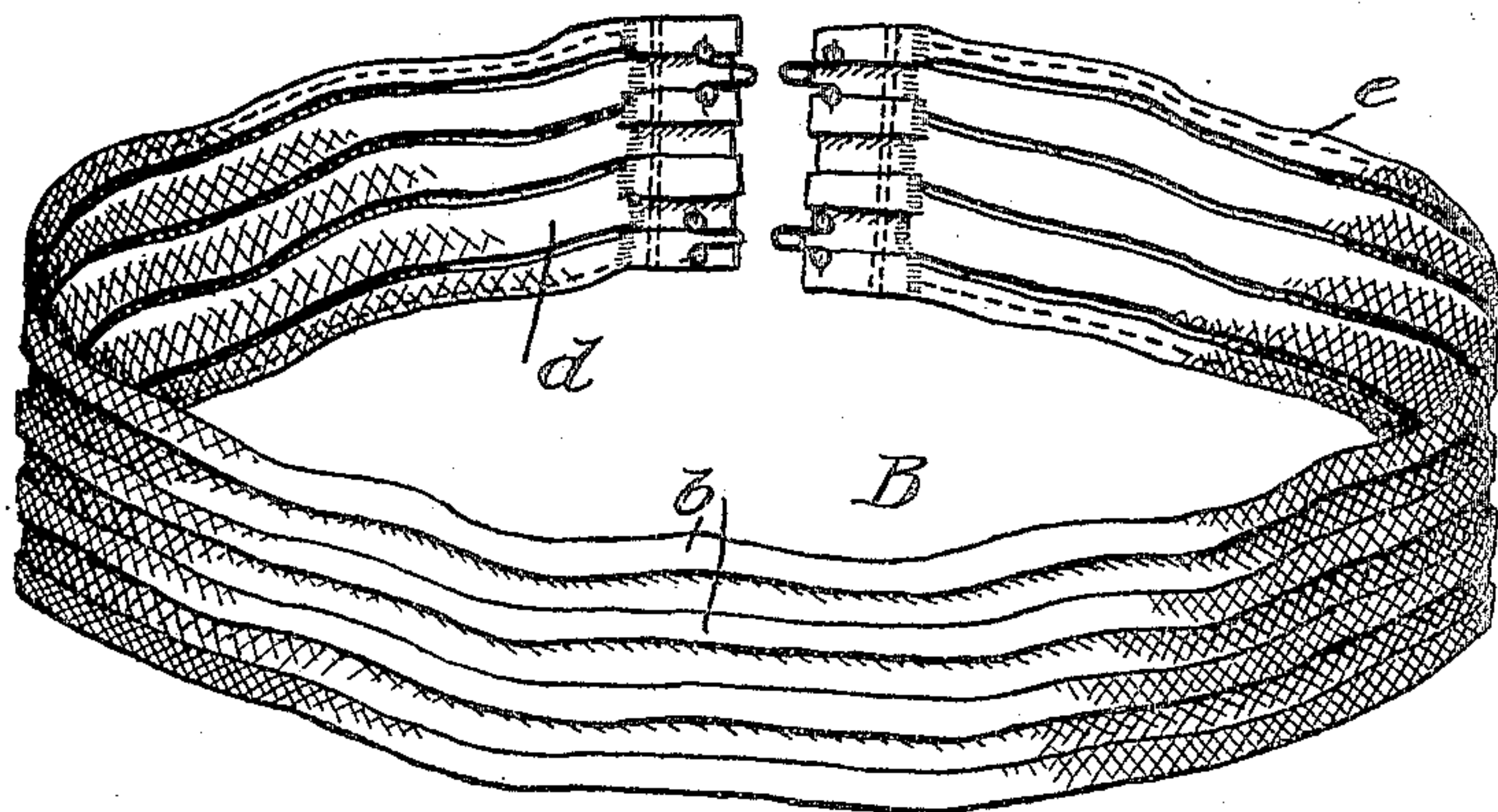


Fig. 2

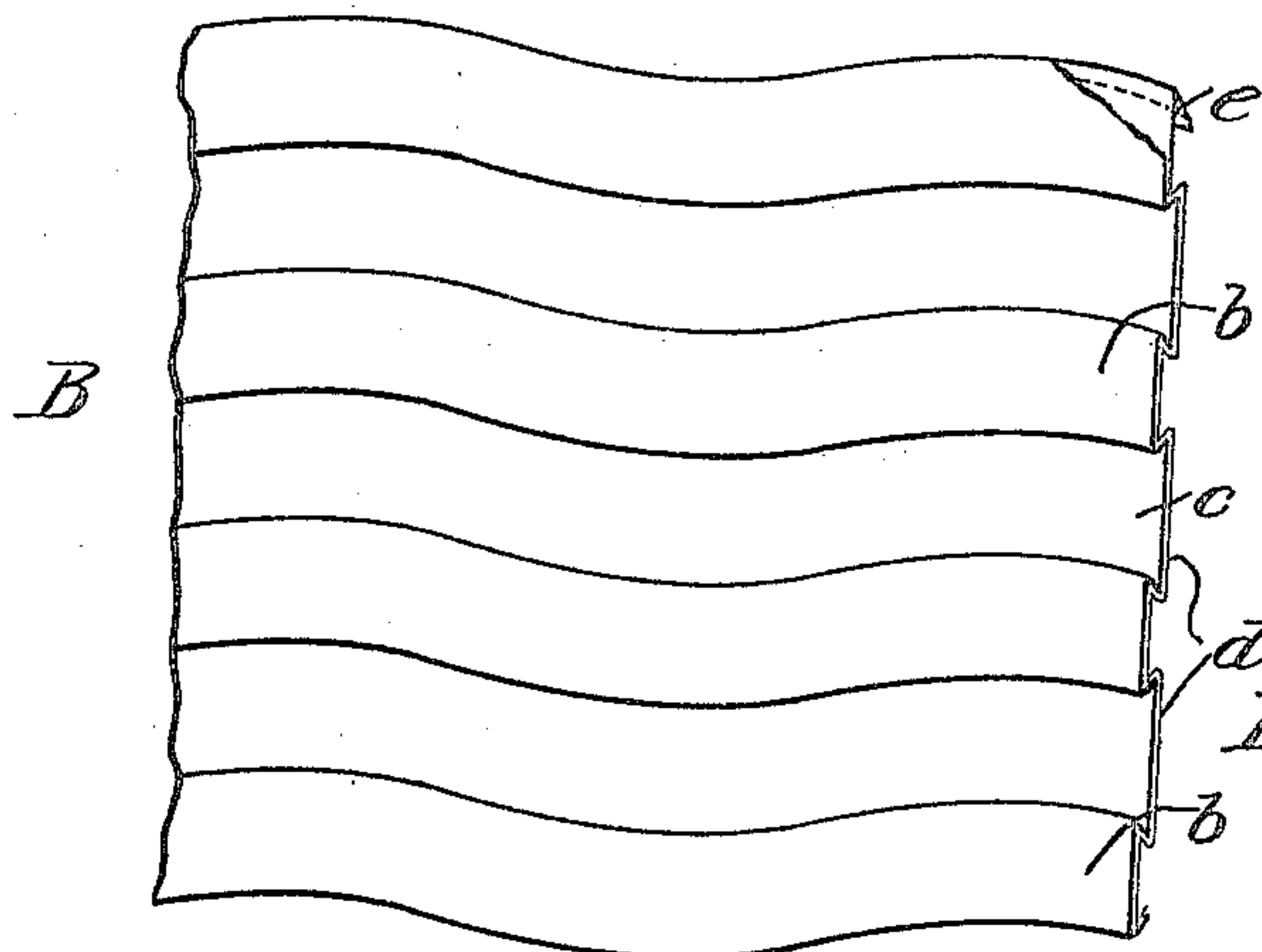


Fig. 4

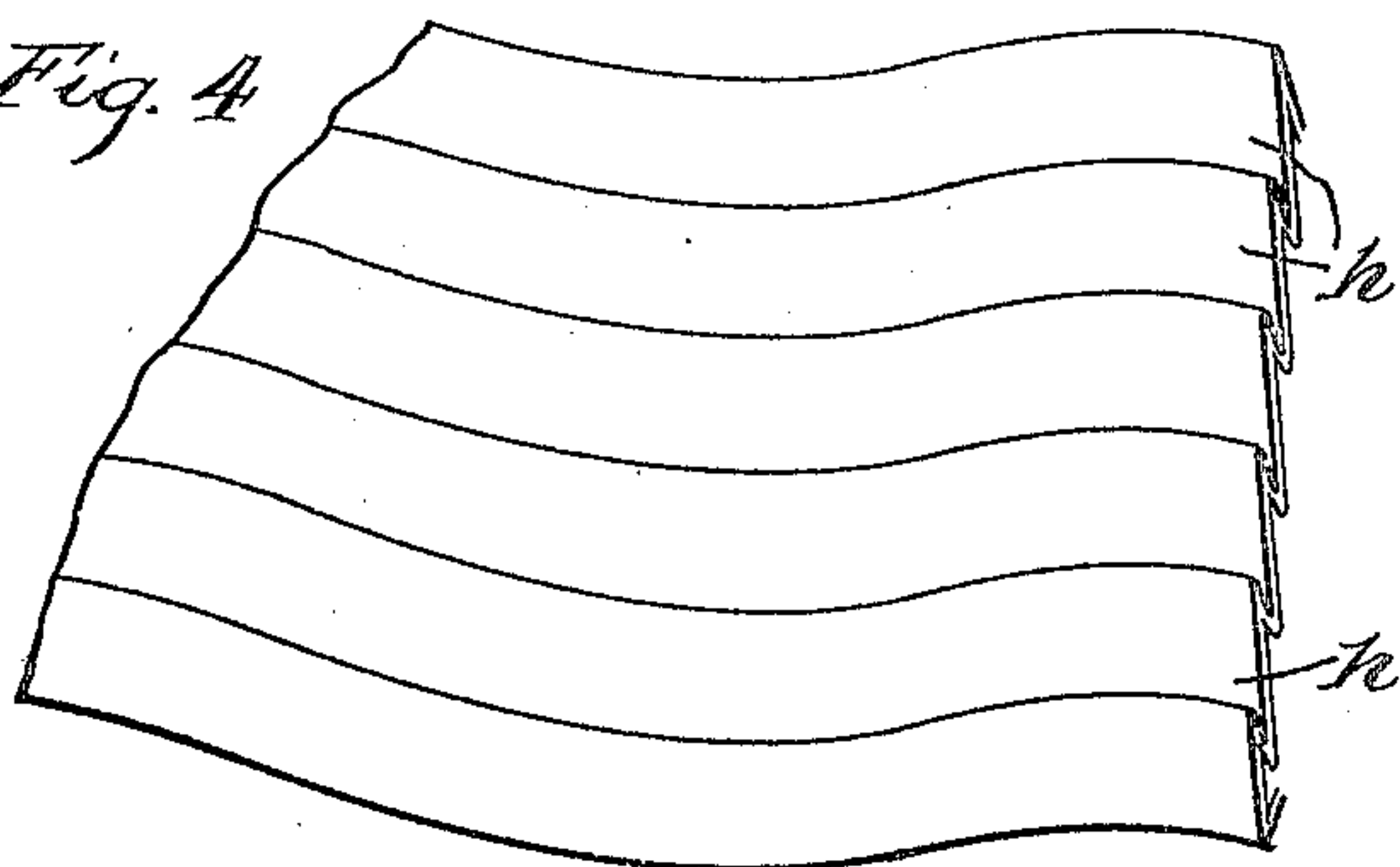


Fig. 3

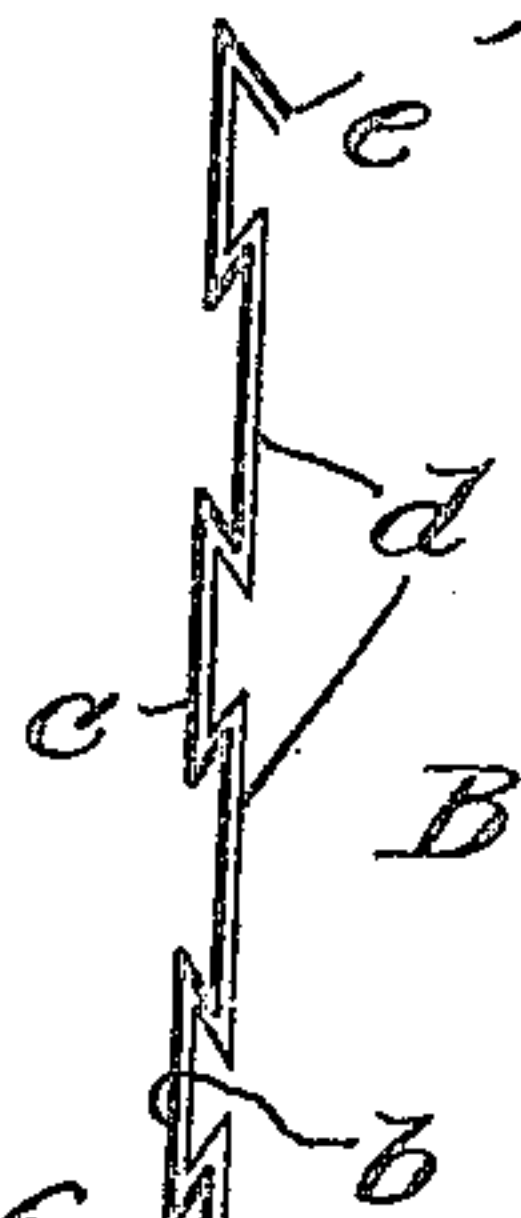


Fig. 6

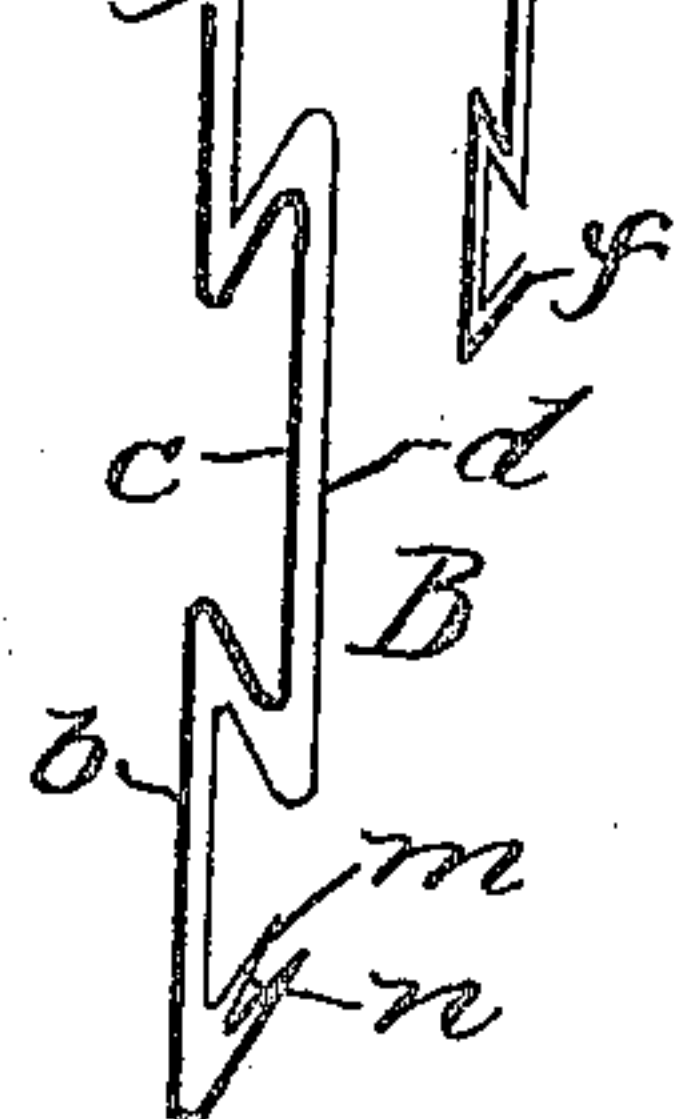


Fig. 5



Witnesses:

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Inventor,

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By his attorney,

F. A. Richards.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PRESSED BELTING.

No. 818,031.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 17, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER KISLIK, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pressed Belting, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved form of strips or bands formed of flexible material, such as fabric or the more pliable forms of hide—such, for instance, as chamois-skin.

The object of the invention is to produce an improved form of strip or band to be used for a variety of purposes—such, for instance, as belts for women's use or for application in various ways to apparel.

In the drawings showing an embodiment of my invention as applied to a belt, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the invention in which a box-plait is formed. Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the plait shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end view of the plait as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view of a strip in which a single or flat plait is used instead of the box-plait. Fig. 5 is an end view of the strip as shown in Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view, enlarged, of the strip as shown in Fig. 3.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 6, the strip or band is shown in the form of a plait, (denoted generally by B.) The flexible material, which may be of any suitable fabric, is provided with a series of plaits *b*, which are shown to be what is known as "box-plaits," and these plaits are formed to extend in a substantially zigzag line or direction. In the present instance this zigzag line is curved in opposite directions and has an undulatory form—that is, the edges follow a sinusoidal line—the opposite edges of which plait are preferably equidistant—that is, the plait is of uniform width throughout its length. The plaits are also preferably arranged symmetrically—that is, each plait is at a uniform distance from the opposite portion of the adjacent plait—and the plaits may be spaced equal to their width, so that the raised portions and alternating depressed portions are of the same width. One of the plaits extending in the undulatory form may be arranged along each of the opposite edges, as shown in said figures, whereby the margins of

the strip or plait follow the same sinusoidal lines of the margins of the plaits. Such structure may be formed from a straight or flat piece of fabric or other pliable material in any suitable manner. It has been found desirable to produce such a strip by holding the fabric along transverse lines, joining the apices of the wavy lines between a pair of rollers, such as calender-rolls, thereupon drawing the fabric to one side of its longitudinal line and then drawing it through the rolls. At the same time by suitable plaiting attachments or guides the fabric is caused to pass between the rolls to produce the desired plait. Next the fabric is moved to the other side of the longitudinal line and passed a short distance between the rolls until the next transverse line of apices is reached, and so on, alternately shifting the fabric to each side of the longitudinal line. By this means the line of weave or grain of the fabric is distorted to follow substantially the same undulatory form as that of the plaits. If desired, the band or strip may comprise a number of superposed layers of the fabric or other material. For instance, there may be an outer or facing layer *c* of a desirable material and an inner or lining member *d* of a cheaper material, which is not shown when in use. These layers may be stitched together along the marginal edges, as at *e* and *f*, such edges being turned under, as shown in Fig. 3, whereby the line of stitching is concealed. Another means of securing such edges of two fabrics is to first fold the edges of each separate strip on itself, as at *m* and *n*, as shown in Fig. 6, the folded ends or edges being arranged opposite and then when brought together the four layers are stitched through, as shown, whereby the edge of each strip is located between the two layers and entirely concealed, preventing any possibility of raveling. Such secured edges are then bent inward, as shown in this figure.

Another form of plait is shown in Figs. 4 and 5, in which there is a flat or single plait. In this form marginal edges are shown as bent inward and may be stitched together as in the other form.

A plait or strip of the above construction when properly formed is not liable to lose its undulatory configuration under ordinary strain or stretching. It can furthermore be simply and economically constructed with-

out the use of lines of stitching customary to provide similar articles, the only stitching found advisable being that securing the marginal edges of the superposed layers.

5 Having thus described this invention, I claim—

1. As an article of manufacture, a band of pliable material provided with box-plaited portions extending longitudinally in an undulatory form.

10 2. As an article of manufacture, a band or strip of pliable material provided with symmetrically-arranged plaited portions extending longitudinally in an undulatory form, and
15 having the marginal edges extending in undulatory lines disposed symmetrical with the lines of the plaits.

3. As an article of manufacture, a band or

strip composed of superposed layers of fabric stitched together along the marginal edges 20 and provided with plaited portions extending longitudinally in an undulatory form, and having the marginal edges extending in undulatory lines.

4. As an article of manufacture, a band or 25 strip composed of superposed layers of fabric secured together along their marginal edges and provided with box-plaited portions extending longitudinally in an undulatory form, the marginal edges of the band extend- 30 ing in undulatory lines.

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Witnesses:

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