

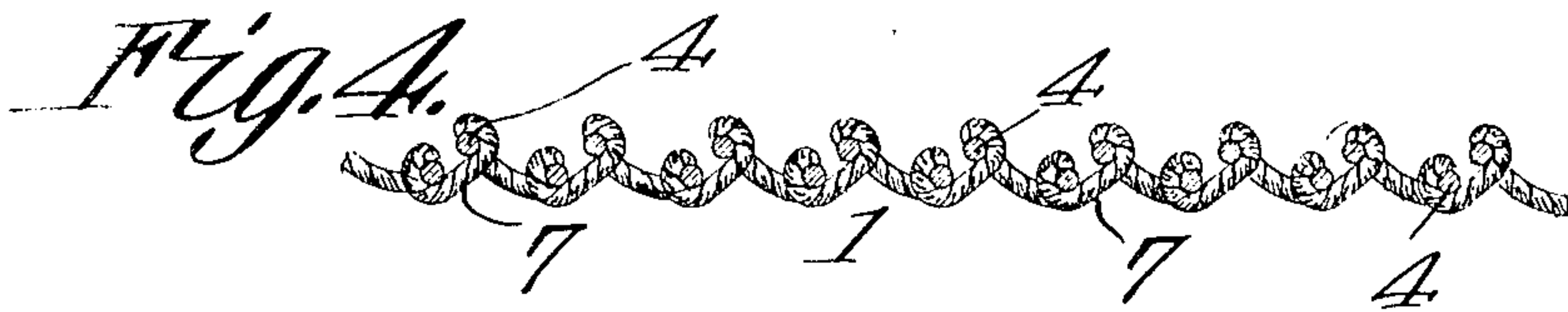
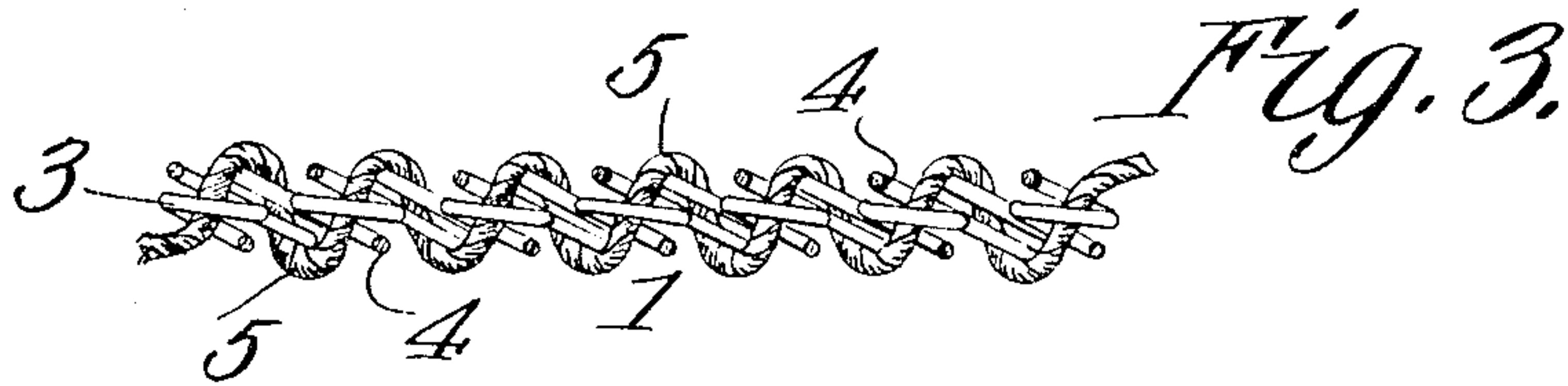
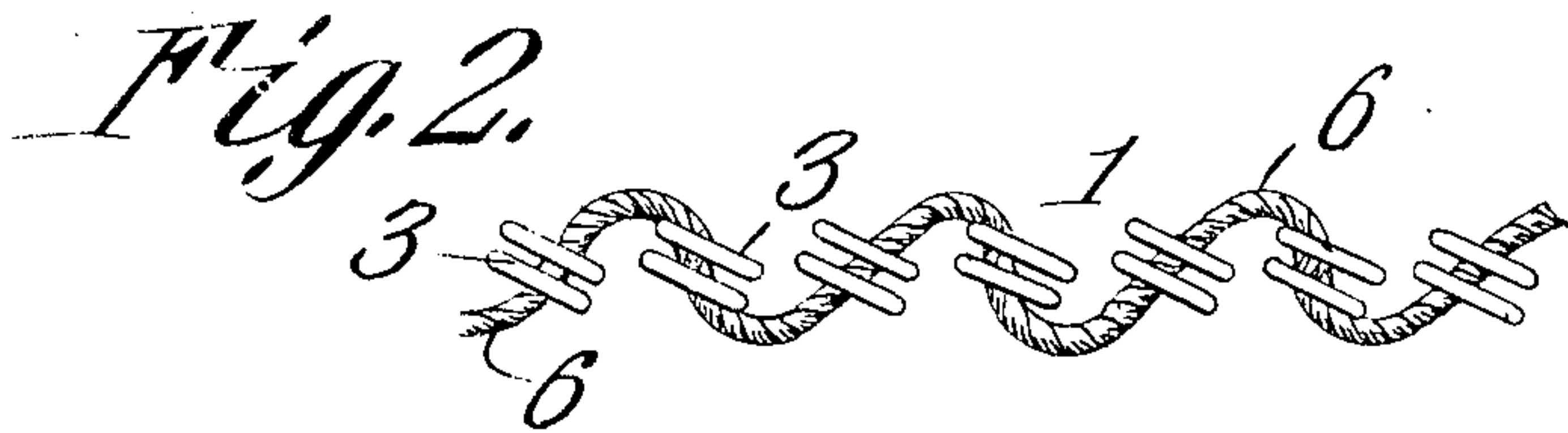
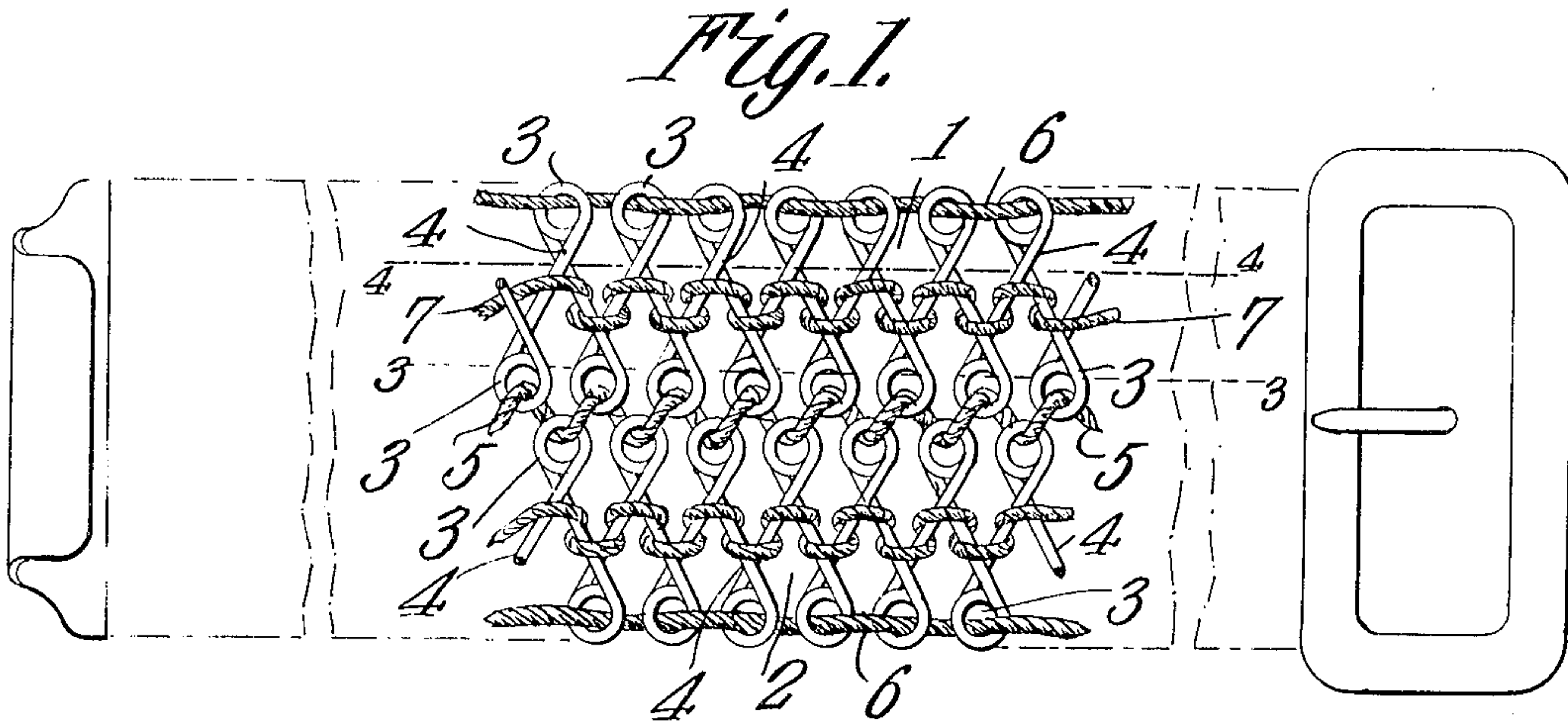
J. F. PETERSON.

BELT.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1907.

906,557.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.



Witnesses

E. H. Stewart
J. P. Kingworth

John F. Peterson.

Inventor

By

C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN F. PETERSON, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

BELT.

No. 906,557.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Application filed November 29, 1907. Serial No. 404,408.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cambridge, Boston Station, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Belt, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a waist belt; and has for its object to provide a simple, strong and useful article of this kind made of a plurality of flat spring sections in the same plane, with their adjacent edges connected by a non-resilient lacing. To further strengthen the belt and prevent its being stretched to such an extent as to weaken or destroy the springs, lacings are loosely threaded in the outer margins of the belt and at intermediate points.

To more fully understand the invention, attention is directed to the following detailed description and appended claim; reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of the improved belt; Fig. 2 is an edge view; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 3—3; and Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line 4—4.

Similar reference numerals are used for the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawing the belt is represented as made of two flat peculiarly formed springs 1 and 2 lying in the same plane and close together, their adjacent edges being connected together by a lacing 5 of any suitable non-elastic material, such, for instance, as cord, ribbon, tape or the like.

Each spring is preferably as long as the belt, but it may consist of a section inserted at the middle or at each end of the belt if so desired. The spring is made of a single strand of any suitable elastic wire extending back and forth transversely from edge to edge of the spring and having small coils 3 of two or more turns formed in the wire at each of said edges. The transverse connecting parts 4 are, from choice, straight and cross one another at points near the coils as shown, said coils being parallel to one another and angularly disposed to the plane of the spring.

For the purpose of uniting the springs to form a belt of suitable width, the spring sections are placed flatwise with their edges close together in such position that the ad-

jacent coils of each two sections are in staggered relation to one another, after which a suitable non-elastic lacing 5 is threaded alternately through the adjacent coils, see Fig. 3, sufficiently loose to permit the coils to separate a little when the belt is placed under tension. A non-elastic lacing 6 is also threaded through the marginal coils of the upper and lower spring sections, each lacing passing through the coils in succession from opposite sides of the belt, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, to limit the elongation of the upper and lower edges of the belt.

Between the intersections of the straight connecting parts of the wire which are near the opposite coils is intertwined another in-elastic limiting lacing 7 for the purpose of reinforcing the lacings 5 and 6 and serving as a substitute for them should either or both be broken, they being subject to wear due to the movement of the coils by expansion and contraction of the belt. The intermediate lacing 7 is wound around each connecting part 4, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and exposed to little friction and is, therefore, less liable to wear.

A belt, constructed as above described, forms a strong elastic belt which, among other uses, is to be worn about the waist to support the trousers. It can be made quite ornamental by using brass, bronze, or plated wire combined with lacings of various widths and colors. The resilient portion of the belt being made of metal springs limited in their degree of extension by non-elastic material, the belt always retains its full elasticity the yielding quality of which depends on the material composing the wire and its gage. If a wider belt is desired additional spring sections may be added or the sections themselves increased in width.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:—

A belt comprising a plurality of substantially flat springs, each spring made of a single strand of elastic wire bent back and forth to form marginal coils and straight connecting parts intersecting near said marginal coils, each of said springs having one of its marginal series of coils in close proximity to a marginal series of coils of another spring, said proximate marginal coils being in staggered relation to one another, a non-elastic limiting lacing threaded alternately

through the adjacent coils of the two springs,
a similar lacing threaded through the mar-
ginal coils of the belt in succession from op-
posite sides, and a limiting lacing inter-
5 mediate the marginal coils of each spring
wound around each of said connecting parts
extending between said coils.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my own, I have hereto affixed my signature
in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. PETERSON.

Witnesses:

GILMORE B. CREELMAN,
GEORGE J. MANN.