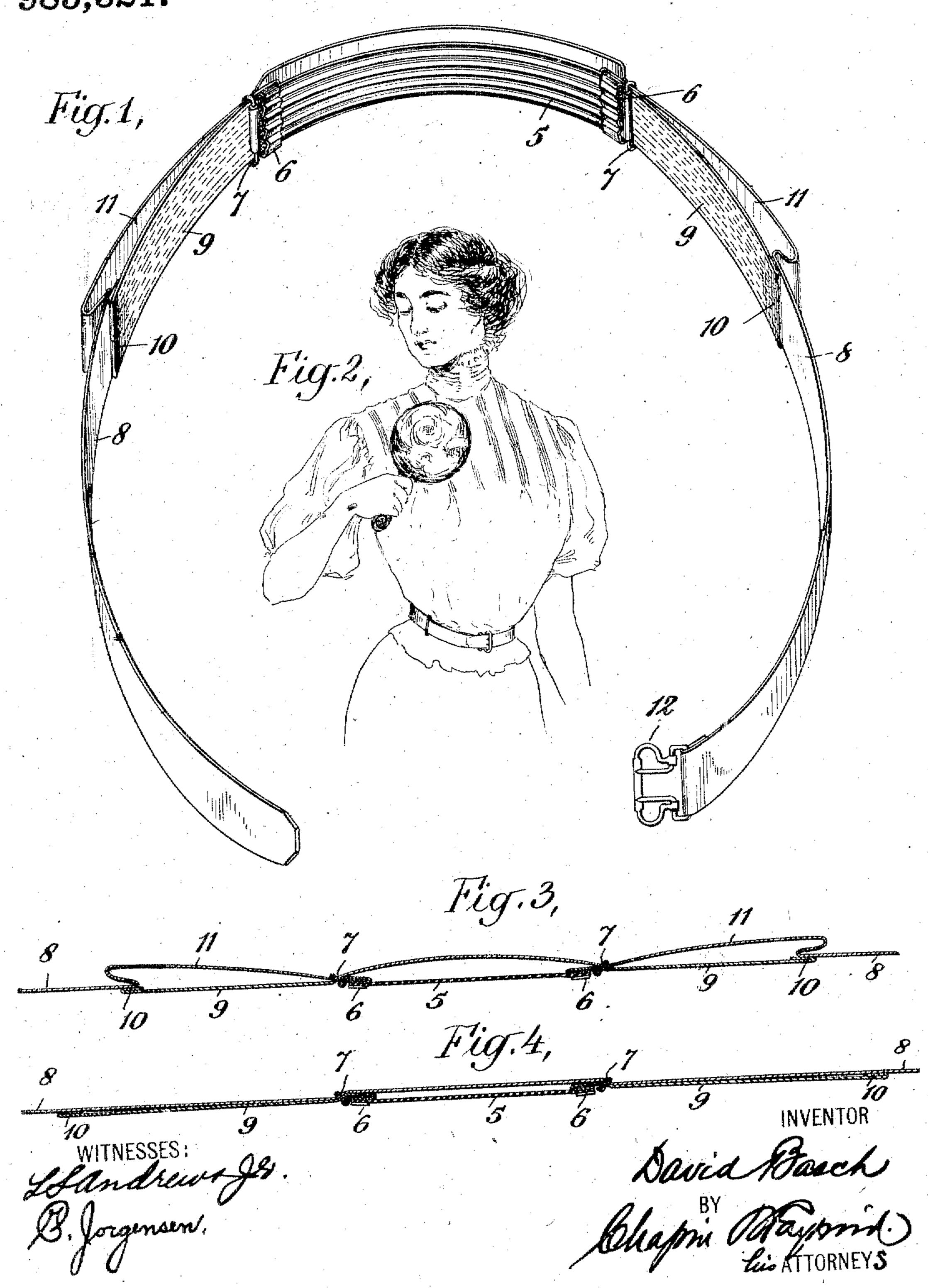
D. BASCH.

GARMENT RETAINING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 22, 1909.

985,321.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID BASCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GARMENT-RETAINING DEVICE.

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Patented Feb. 28, 1911. Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, David Basch, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, county and State of 5 New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Retaining Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

10 My invention relates to improvements in garment retaining devices, and particularly to that class of garment retaining devices known as "shirtwaist belts", and which are employed for holding a shirtwaist in proper

15 position upon the wearer.

My invention comprises a friction member adapted to be disposed at the back of the person wearing the retaining device, a belt for encircling the waist of the wearer 20 and for holding the friction member in position in close engagement with the garment beneath it, and elastic straps forming continuations of the friction member and secured to the straps at such points thereon as to 25 normally act to contract a portion of the belt. When the belt is placed under tension upon the waist these elastic straps are expanded to the limit permitted by their engagement with the non-elastic belt, and these 30 elastic extensions tend to aid the friction member in securing the garment to be retained against displacement.

In order that my invention may be thoroughly understood. I will now proceed to 35 describe an embodiment thereof, having reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating the same, and will then point out the

novel features in claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a view in 40 perspective of a retaining device constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view showing the same in use upon the wearer. Figs. 3 and 4 are views in central longitudinal section of the same, showing 45 the belt respectively as in a contracted position and as it appears when under tension.

The friction member 5 is preferably provided with a plurality of inwardly-facing projections of suitable form, and is prefer-50 ably composed of a material having a high coefficient of friction such as flexible rubber, rubber composition, or a compound of rubber and cloth, but it may, if desired, be of hard rubber, metal, celluloid, or, indeed, 5 of any desired material. When the material employed is seft rubber or the like, metallic i thereon sufficient to overcome the tendency

end pieces 6-6 are preferably provided which are secured fast to the ends of the member, the said metallic end pieces being slotted as is shown at 7--7.

The belt 8 which is conveniently composed of a single strip or tape of non-elastic material, is threaded through the slots 7, the central portion thereof passing to the rear of the central friction member, as is shown. 65 Elastic straps 9 are secured at their inner ends to the ends of the central member 5, whereby they form continuations thereof, and at their outer ends are secured at 10 to the non-elastic belt.

The points of connection 10 are such as to normally contract the portion of the nonelastic belt between them so that the said portion forms loops as is shown at 11 in the drawings. When, however, the belt is placed 75 under tension the elastic straps 9 will be stretched until the loop portions 11 are taken up, as is shown in Fig. 4. The belt is shown in position upon the wearer in Fig. 2, and when so applied such tension is placed upon 80 the belt 8 as to cause the belt to continuously encircle the waist, thereby stretching the straps 9 to the limit permitted. This stretching of the straps 9 will cause the straps to closely engage the dress waist of the wearer 85 and will act in conjunction with the friction member 5 to prevent the same from "riding up". The extent to which they may be stretched will, however, be limited by their engagement with the non-elastic belt so that 90 it will be impossible to stretch them unduly. The belt 8 may conveniently be provided with a buckle 12, or any other suitable fastening device whereby it may be quickly and securely fastened upon the wearer. If 95 preferred, the ends may be left free so that the belt may be tied in front, whereby the belt ends may be tied together instead of being connected by a mechanical fastening device.

It will be readily understood that the foregoing garment retaining device constitutes an efficient means for preventing a waist from "riding up". The friction member engaging the back of the garment operates 105 to hold firmly to this portion of the garment which is the portion which is most apt to "ride up"; the elastic extensions then cooperate with this friction member and in their engagement with the contiguous por- 110 'tions of the garment retain a frictional hold

 1.00°

of such portions to movement, while the belt portion, being non-elastic, constitutes an effective means for holding the friction member and elastic portions firmly in position and preventing their displacement.

What I claim is:

1. A device of the character described comprixing a non-elastic band, a friction member having a number of inwardly facing pro-10 jections, disposed with its rear face in proximity to the front face of the band at the central portion thereof, and elastic strap sections connected to the central friction member at opposite ends thereof, and at 15 their opposite ends to the inner face of the said non-elastic band at points therein at a greater distance apart than the combined length of the friction member and the elastic straps when the latter are in their normal 20 contracted condition, the said friction member being free to be moved longitudinally with respect to the band subject only to the resistance offered by the stretching of the elastic strap sections.

2. A device of the character described com- 25 prising a friction member having a number of inwardly facing projections, and provided with end slots constituting guiding elements, elastic straps connected to the opposite ends of the said friction member and 30 projecting longitudinally in opposite directions therefrom, and a non-elastic band connected intermediate its ends to the outer ends of the said elastic straps, the central portion of the said band between such points of con- 35 nection being arranged to the rear of the said elastic straps and the said friction member and passing freely through the said. guiding slots, the length of the said central portion of the band being greater than the 40 combined length of the elastic straps and friction member when the said elastic straps are in their normal contracted condition.

DAVID BASCH.

Witnesses:

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