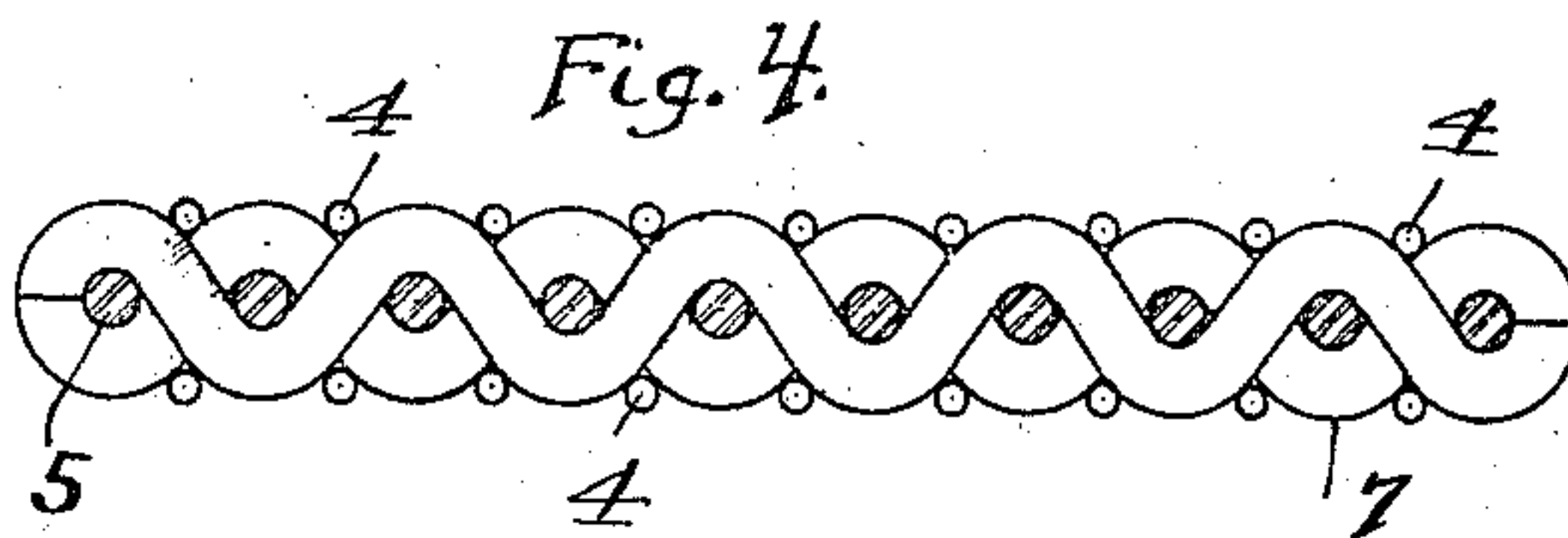
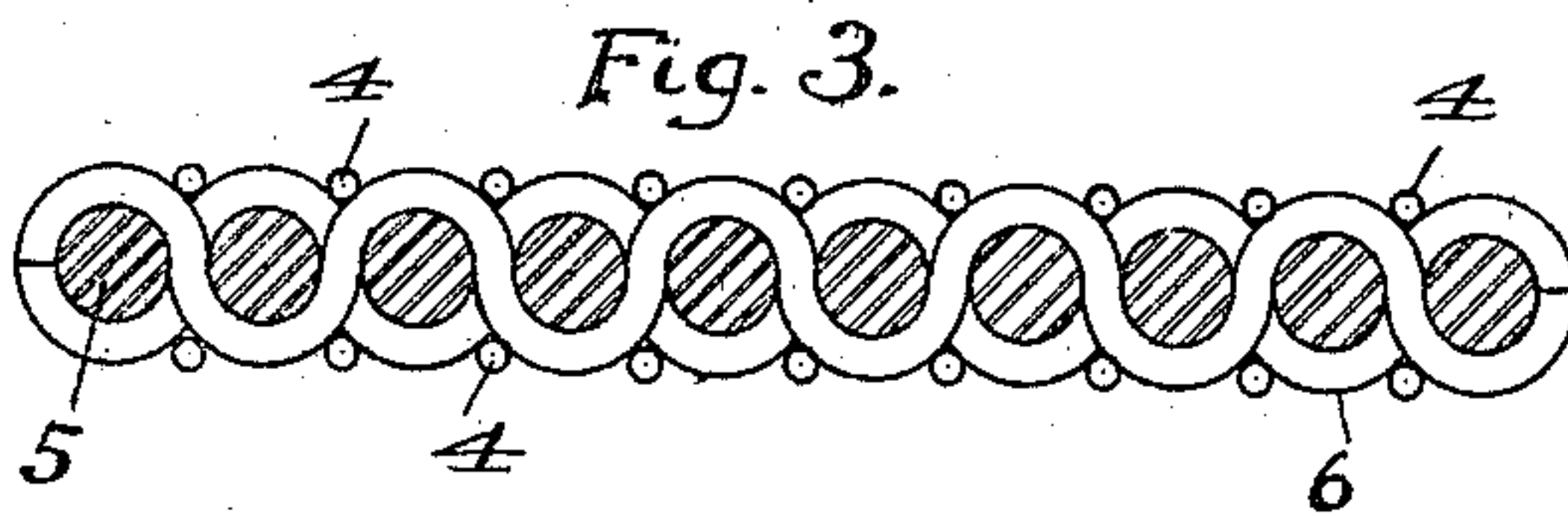
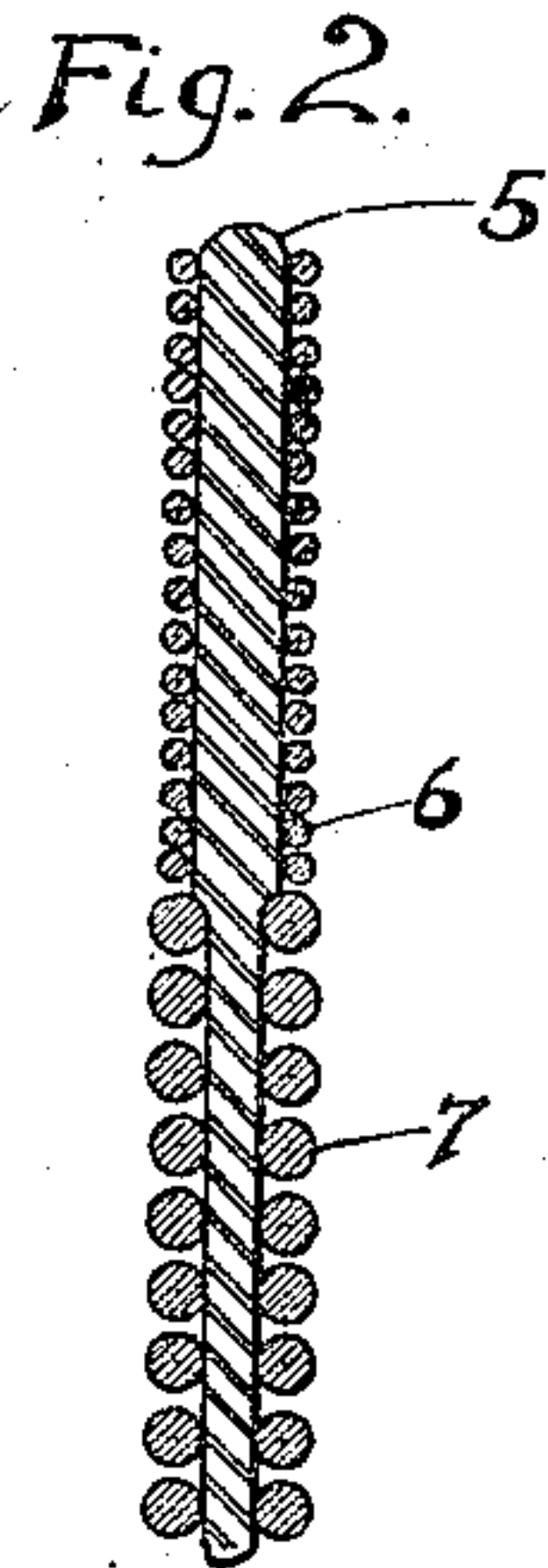
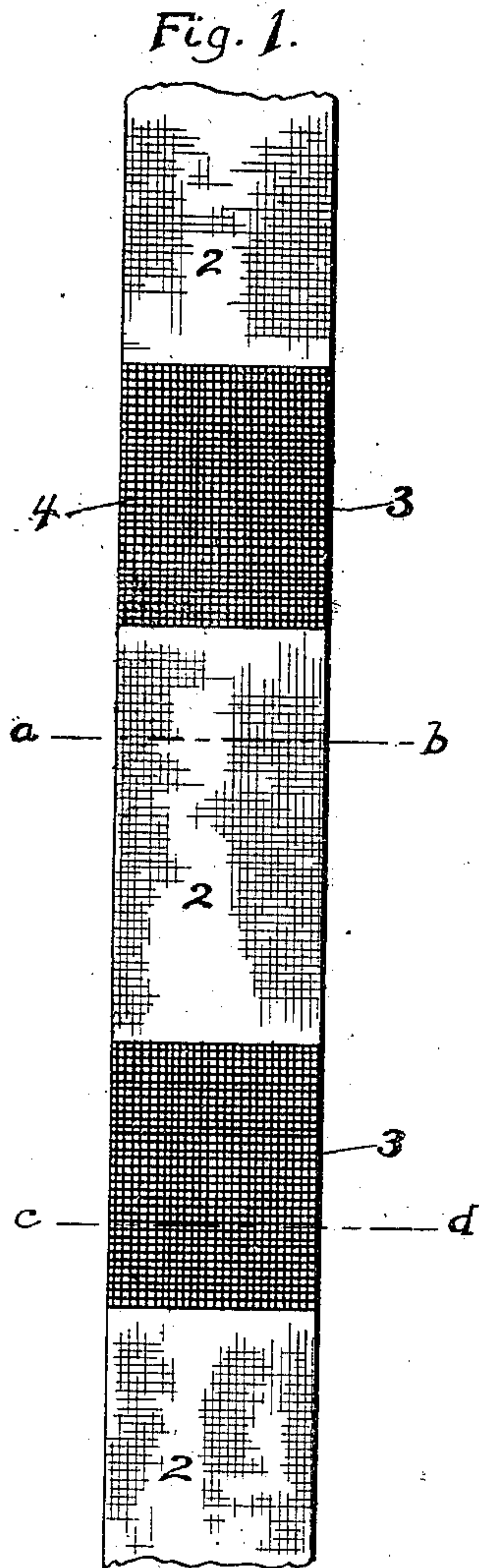


S. BROWN.
ELASTIC WEBBING.
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997,747.

Patented July 11, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELASTIC WEBBING.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed December 13, 1910. Serial No. 597,144.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Easthampton, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Elastic Webbing; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the characters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a broken view in elevation of a length of elastic webbing constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 a diagrammatic view thereof in longitudinal section. Fig. 3 a diagrammatic view thereof in transverse section on the line *a—b* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 a diagrammatic transverse view on the line *c—d* of Fig. 1.

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of elastic webbing constructed with particular reference to its provision at regular intervals with stitching sections woven so as to bind the rubber strands and prevent them from "creeping" in the webbing in case they are cut or broken in stitching the webbing in place, the object being to produce such webbing at a low cost and of superior character in its non-liability to injury in being stitched in place.

With these ends in view my invention consists in a length of elastic webbing formed at one end with a stitching section produced by cutting out or shunting the ordinary filling thread and introducing in its place a filling thread of greater bulk, whereby the rubber strands are compressed and bound in place in those portions of the webbing having the heavier filling thread.

My invention further consists in a length of elastic webbing adapted to be cut up into short lengths and consisting of alternate elastic and stitching sections, the stitching sections being produced by cutting out or shunting the regular filling thread and substituting for it a filling thread of greater bulk, whereby the rubber strands are compressed and reduced in diameter and bound in place by the heavier filling thread.

In carrying out my invention, as herein shown, the webbing consists of elastic or normal sections 2 alternating with stitching

sections 3, the latter being shorter than the former.

In weaving my improved elastic webbing, the tension maintained upon the warp threads 4 and rubber strands 5 is the same in weaving the elastic sections 2 and the stitching sections 3, there being no change in the tension imposed upon the said warp threads and said rubber strands during the weaving operation.

In setting up the loom, I provide a small filling thread 6 for the stitching sections 2 and a relatively bulky filling thread 7 for the stitching sections 3, the loom being arranged so that as soon as any given elastic section 2 has been finished the shuttle carrying the filling thread 6 is cut out of play or shunted, and the shuttle carrying the large filling thread 7 brought into play. Now as the speed of the machine has not changed and as the shuttle carrying the large thread 7 makes just as many "picks" as the shuttle carrying the small thread 6, it follows that the stitching sections 3 of the webbing will have more thread in bulk thrown into them than the elastic sections 2 of the webbing so that the stitching sections 3 will be harder or firmer or closer than the elastic sections 2. From this it follows that the rubber strands 5 will be compressed in the stitching sections 3 of the webbing as shown by a comparison of Figs. 3 and 4, the rubber strands 5 being so constricted and bound in the stitching sections of the webbing that they will not "creep" or crawl in case they should be cut or broken in the operation of stitching the webbing in place. The relative length of the elastic and stitching sections will be determined by the use to which the fabric is to be put, and my invention is not limited in that respect.

In practice the filling thread 7 may be a heavy thread or a double thread or cable of small threads, it being only essential that the amount of thread in bulk thrown into the fabric during the weaving of the stitching sections shall be greater than the amount thrown into the fabric in weaving the elastic sections, without changing the speed of the loom.

I claim:—

1. A length of elastic webbing formed at one end with a stitching section produced by cutting out or shunting the ordinary filling

thread and introducing in its place a filling thread of greater bulk, whereby the rubber strands are compressed and bound in place in those portions of the webbing having the heavier filling thread.

2. A length of elastic webbing adapted to be cut up into short lengths and consisting of alternate elastic and stitching sections, the stitching sections being produced by cutting out or shunting the regular filling thread and substituting for it a filling

thread of greater bulk, whereby the rubber strands are compressed and reduced in diameter and bound in place by the heavier filling thread. 15

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Witnesses:

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