

N<sup>o</sup> 1432



A.D. 1911

*Date of Application, 19th Jan., 1911—Accepted, 18th Jan., 1912*

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

**Improvements in or relating to Waist Belts, Bandoleers or the like.**

(A communication from the MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., U.S.A., Manufacturers).

We, THE MILLS EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Manufacturers, of 72, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

5 This invention relates to waist belts, bandoleers or the like, more particularly those forming parts of military equipments, and has for its object to provide a belt which can be adjusted in length.

10 Hitherto the adjustment of waist belts has been effected by means of a buckle having a tongue which passed through holes in the belt provided for that purpose, or slides which gripped the fabric of the belt have been employed. Alternatively each end of the belt is passed through a slot formed in one part of the clasp and folded back upon itself, the end of the belt carrying a hook which engages eyeletted holes in the belt or loops attached to the inner face thereof or woven integral therewith.

15 In some cases a double hook engaging pairs of eyelets or loops on the inner surface of the belt is used and in this case to adjust the length of the belt it is necessary to contract the space between the two eyelets or the ends of the loops to engage or disengage the double hook.

20 When the belt forms part of a military equipment and carries pockets containing cartridges, it is impossible to cause the double hook to engage or disengage the eyelets or loops if, as is often the case, these happen to be placed between or at the back of pockets filled with cartridges. In the same way where a single hook engages the loops or eyelets, adjustment of the belt cannot be effected unless the pockets are emptied, thus necessitating the disarrangement of the whole equipment.

25 According to this invention the belt, bandoleer, or the like has slits, loops or pockets formed in or mounted on the inner face thereof in a direction parallel to its length, and a substantially T-shaped member, the arms of which lie at right angles to the length of the belt, is mounted on one or both ends of the belt and adapted to engage the slits, loops or pockets by being turned through a quarter of a revolution.

The invention is hereafter described with reference to a waist belt only, but it will be understood that the adjustment may be used in connection with any like article for varying the length thereof.

35 Preferably the belt is formed of woven material and comprises two or more plies which are woven so as to form a solid fabric for the chief portion of the belt. At intervals however the weaving is changed so that instead of interweaving the ply which forms the inner surface of the belt integral with that which forms the outer face thereof, the harness containing a certain number of threads is dropped out, weaving these threads as a separate but integral fabric, and producing two small pockets having their mouths opposite to one another and on a line with the longitudinal centre of the belt, the sides and bottoms of the pockets being interwoven with the main fabric of the belt.

40 Alternatively, instead of weaving an actual pocket closed at the bottom, pairs of loops, to receive the arms of the T-shaped member, may be woven on the inner surface of the belt in a similar manner.

[Price 8d.]



*Improvements in or relating to Waist Belts, Bandoleers or the like.*

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a waist belt provided with the improved adjustment.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section through a portion of the belt.

Figure 3 is a section on the line III—III of Figure 1.

Figure 4 shows the attachment member and a modified form of belt.

Figure 5 is a section on the line V—V of Figure 4 and

Figure 6 shows the attachment member and another form of belt.

In the construction shown in Figures 1 to 3 the belt A is of woven fabric and has formed on its inner face a series of pockets or receptacles B formed in pairs and so disposed on the belt that their open ends are opposite to and a short distance away from each other. The pockets B in the belt shown in Figure 1 are woven in one with the main fabric of the belt.

One or both ends of the belt carry an end-piece C provided with a substantially T-shaped member D, the arms D<sup>1</sup> of which extend at right angles to the length of the belt and are adapted to be inserted into opposite pockets in each pair. To engage or disengage the T-shaped member the end of the belt which carries it is given a quarter turn, so that the arms of the T-shaped member lie parallel with the length of the belt and in the space between the open mouths of the two pockets. The end of the belt is then returned to its normal position, whereupon the arms D<sup>1</sup> enter the pockets B from which they cannot be displaced unless the end of the belt is again turned through 45°.

In the form shown in Figures 1—3 the pockets do not extend entirely to the selvage of the belt as in the arrangement shown in Figures 4 and 5, but in other respects these two constructions are identical.

In Figure 6 instead of pockets, pairs of loops B<sup>1</sup> are formed on the inner face of the belt. In this case the arms D<sup>1</sup> of the T-shaped member can be disengaged without turning the end of the belt to the extent necessary in the previous arrangement.

Where the pockets extend entirely to the selvage of the belt, as in Figures 4 and 5, the arms D<sup>1</sup> of the T-shaped member may be longer than in the case of the shallow pockets shown in Figures 1—3.

It will be appreciated that the clasp by which the ends of the waist belt are connected may be of any known type and that if desired the pockets or loops may be separately attached to the inner face of the belt instead of being woven integral therewith. For instance, a belt which can have its length adjusted according to this invention may be comprised of two parallel strips of single ply woven fabric or other material united by sewing or riveting along either edge and if desired at suitable intervals in its width, the inner fabric having slits formed at suitable intervals in its longitudinal centre, thus forming pockets similar to those shown and described with reference to Figures 4 and 5.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention as communicated to us by our foreign correspondents and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

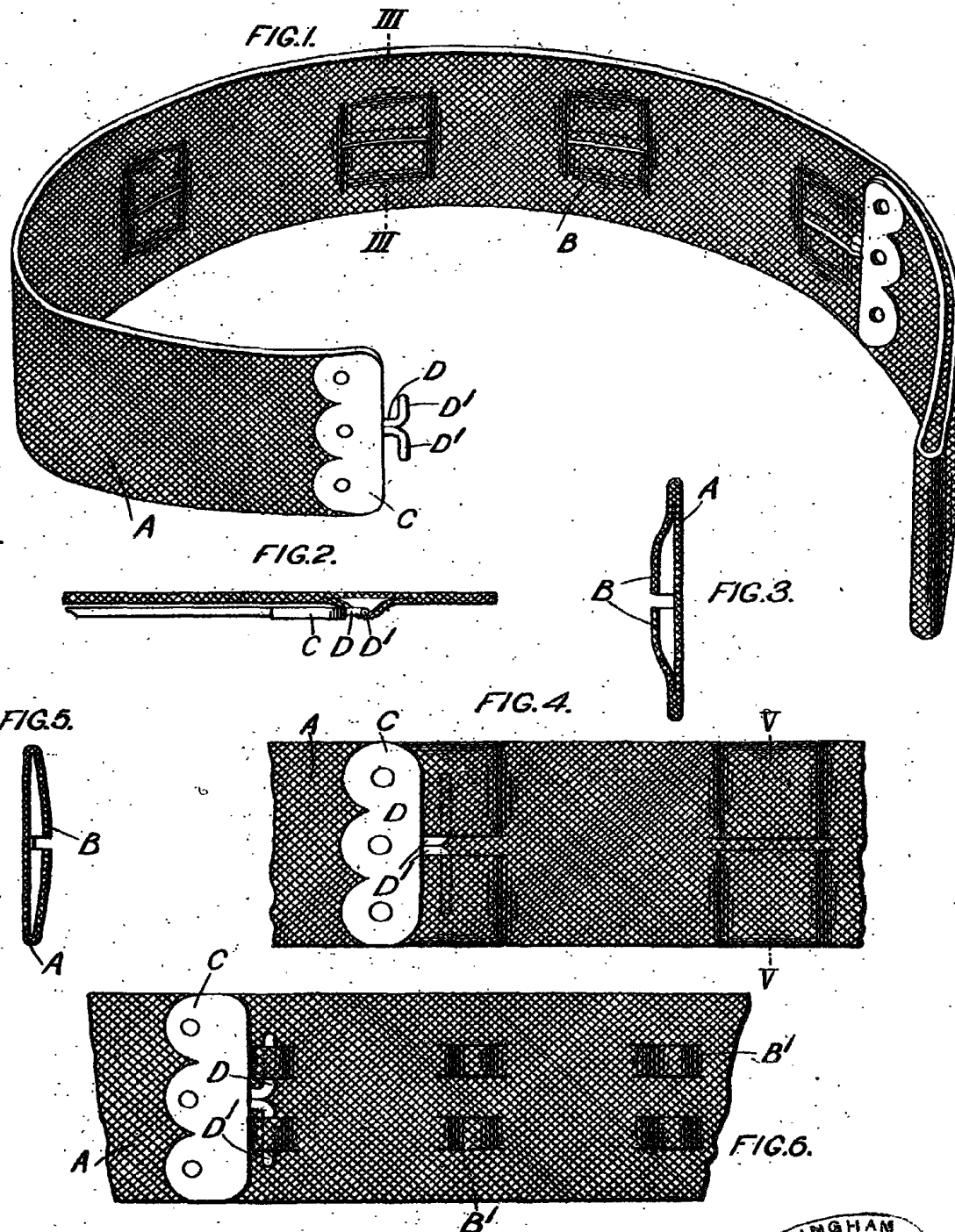
1. The combination with a waist belt, bandoleer or the like of slits, pockets or loops formed in or mounted on the inner face thereof and in a direction parallel to its length, and a substantially T-shaped member, the arms of which normally lie at right angles to the length of the belt, mounted on one end of the belt and adapted to engage the pockets or loops in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. A belt, bandoleer or the like adapted to be adjusted as to its length as described or as illustrated in Figures 1—3, or in Figures 4 and 5 or in Figure 6 of the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1911.

B. E. DUNBAR KILBURN,  
Agent for the Applicants.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



BIRMINGHAM  
FREE  
LIBRARIES.