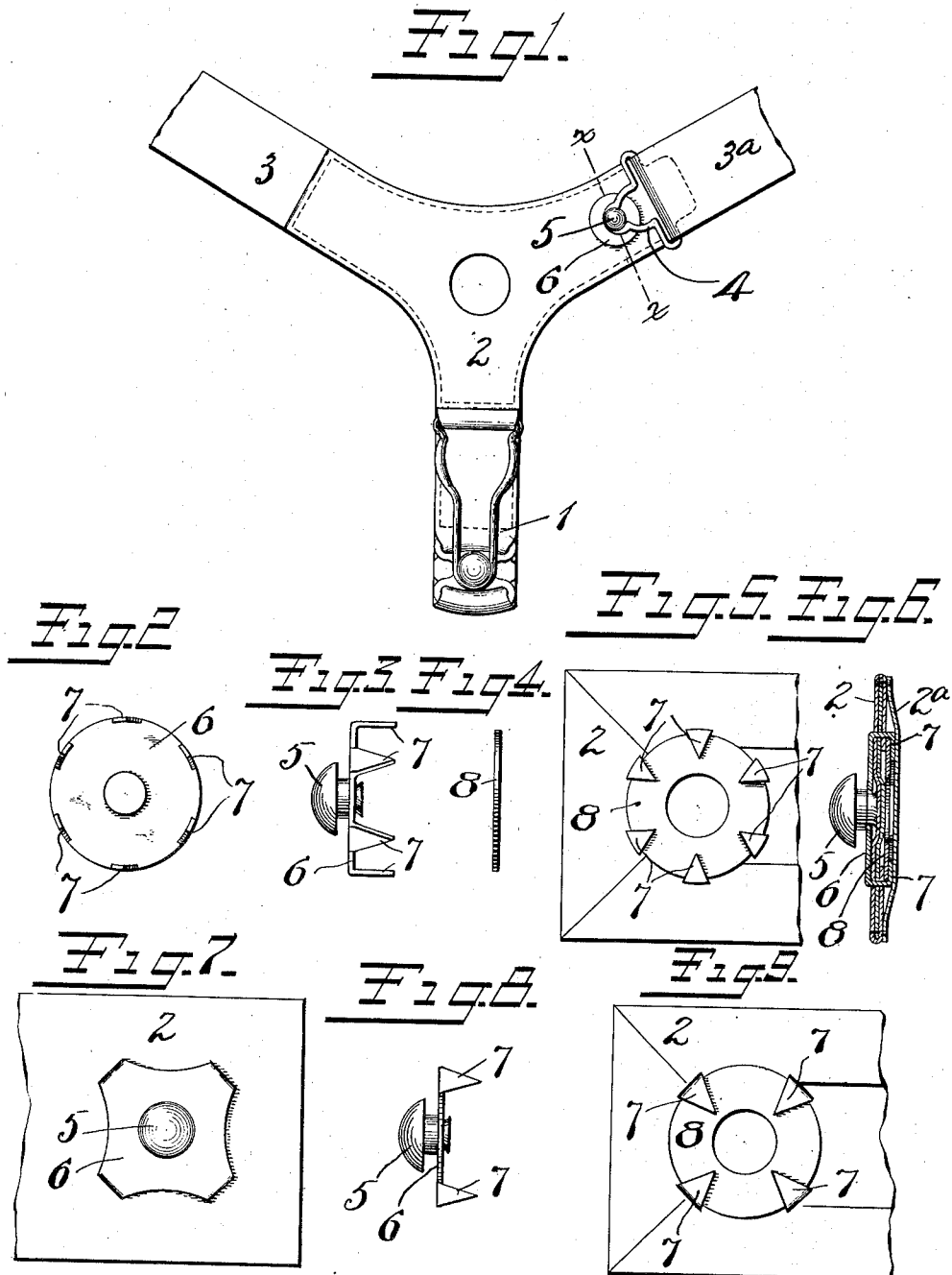


998,518.

Patented July 18, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST N. HUMPHREY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO TRAUT & HINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

GARTER-FASTENING.

998,518.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST N. HUMPHREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garter-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in garter construction, and consists particularly in improving the fastening element thereof whereby the leg band may be detachably connected to the pad or part that holds the stocking gripping element.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a hose supporter, the middle section of the leg band being broken away. Fig. 2 is a relatively enlarged view of the inner end of one part of the particular fastening which embodies primarily my invention. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation thereof. Fig. 4 is an edge elevation of another part of the said fastening. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation of the parts shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the same being assembled or connected. Fig. 6 is a relatively enlarged sectional view on the line $x-x$, Fig. 1. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 illustrate modifications.

1 represents one form of a clamping device arranged to be secured to a stocking, said clamping device being held by, or suspended from, a pad-like member 2. The leg band comprises a strap arranged to encircle the leg, one end 3 being permanently secured to the pad 2, the other end 3^a being provided with a cast-off device. This cast-off device, in the particular form shown, comprises a loop 4 arranged to slip over a stud 5. The main novelty in the present case resides in the particular method of attaching the stud 5 to the pad 2.

Referring to Figs. 2 to 6, which are relatively enlarged views, it will be seen that the stud 5 is secured as by riveting, to a plate support 6, the fastening being such as to afford a permanent, uniform spacing underneath the head of the stud to afford room for the loop 4. The outer edge of the plate 6 is provided with clenching spurs 7—7. 8 is a cooperating washer, or keeper-plate which is of such size as to fit in the space between the spurs 7—7, the hole through the keeper-plate being sufficiently large to afford easy clearance for the upset or riveted inner end of the stud 5 and that

part of the fabric which may be bulged thereby. In assembling the parts, the prongs 7—7 are forced through the fabric of the pad 2, with the exception of the backing layer later referred to. The keeper-plate 8 is then placed between the spurs 7—7. The spurs are then turned down so as to embrace said plate, as shown in Fig. 5, and, finally, the backing 2^a is applied to cover the washer and spurs shown in Fig. 5.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the construction thus described is exceedingly compact and that there is no small local projection caused by the bulging of the material due to the riveting or upsetting of the inner end of the stud 5. So far as there may be any swelling on the pad 2 at the inner side, it is so slight and of such substantial area as to be practically unnoticeable either to the eye, or to the sense of touch. Beyond this, the fastening is exceedingly strong in that the strain on the stud is spread over a substantial area instead of being localized at one spot, as in the case of a rivet, which would tend to twist the article to such a degree as to make the same uncomfortable. Furthermore, by providing a plurality of clamping points, all of the parts may be made relatively light without sacrifice to great strength. While I have shown in Figs. 1 to 6 a construction involving six prongs, obviously a lesser number, for example, as shown in Figs. 7 to 9, would be sufficient in some cases. As will be seen, the tendency of the clamping prongs 7, since the same engage the washer 8, or keeper-plate, at the periphery, is to draw the same into tight contact throughout its entire area with the material of the pad 2, thereby preventing said edge from bulging, as would be the tendency were the parts fastened together by a central rivet. Furthermore, where the central rivet is employed, it tends to produce the aforesaid local bulging at one point, which is objectionable to the wearer. Again, were a single rivet employed for fastening all of the parts together, a permanent and secure connection would be more difficult of attainment than where said connection is effected through the medium of a plurality of prongs so arranged as to center the keeper-plate 8 relatively to the stud bearing plate 6.

What I claim is:

In a stud support and connection for hose

supporters and the like, a stud supporting plate, a plurality of clenching spurs at the edge thereof and projecting rearwardly, a stud riveted to the center of said plate, the
5 upset or rivet headed part of said stud lying in a plane to the rear of the rear surface of said plate, a keeper plate having a central opening of sufficient size to afford clearance

for said upset or riveted end of said stud, said keeper plate lying between the aforesaid spurs.

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Witnesses:

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