

Dec. 6, 1938.

S. APOSTOLUK ET AL

2,139,481

SUSPENDER HOLDER

Filed May 13, 1938

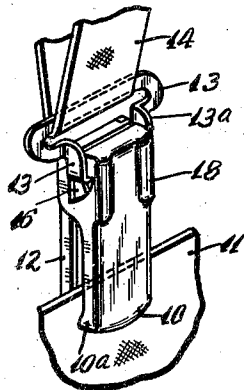


Fig. 1.

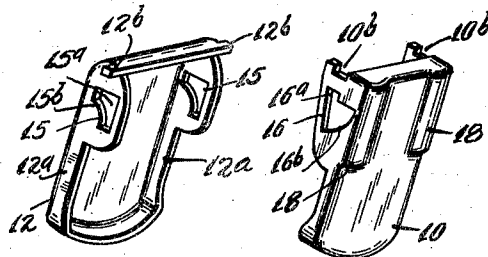


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

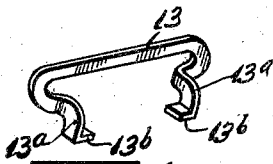


Fig. 4.

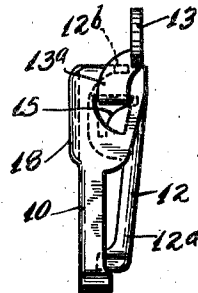


Fig. 5.

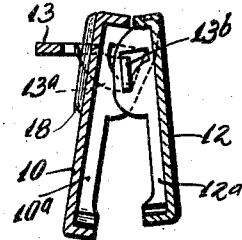


Fig. 6.

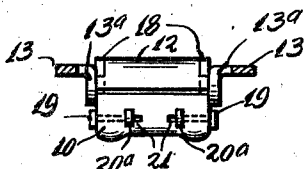


Fig. 7.

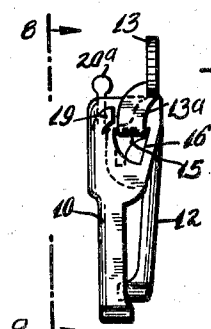


Fig. 8.

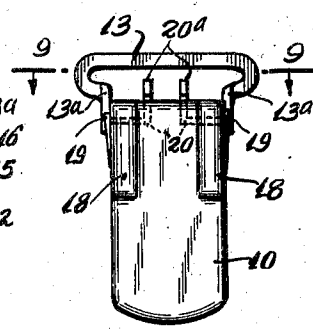


Fig. 9.

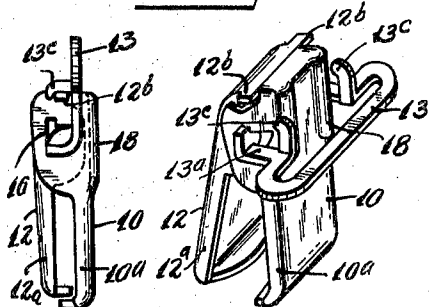


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

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SUSPENDER HOLDER

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Application May 13, 1938, Serial No. 207,661

1 Claim. (Cl. 24—250)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a suspender holder.

The invention has for an object the construction of a suspender holder which is characterized by an outer jaw and an inner jaw operatively held in a particular manner by a loop member.

The invention contemplates an arrangement so that when the loop member is extended substantially in the same direction as the planes of the jaws, the jaws will be locked in closed positions.

Furthermore, the invention proposes an arrangement which will cause the jaws to automatically open when the loop member is pivoted around out of said directional location.

Still further the invention proposes a novel arrangement for holding the loop member in its extended position.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, and to the appended claim in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a suspender holder constructed according to this invention and shown schematically applied as when in use.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the inner jaw of the holder.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the outer jaw of the holder.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the loop member.

Fig. 5 is an edge elevational view of the suspender holder in a closed position.

Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the suspender holder in an open position.

Fig. 7 is an end elevational view of a suspender holder constructed according to a modification of the invention.

Fig. 8 is an elevational view looking in the direction of the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a view similar to Fig. 5 but illustrating another form of the invention.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the suspender holder shown in Fig. 10.

The suspender holder includes an outer jaw 10 for engaging one side of a piece of material 11 and having side walls 10a. An inner jaw 12 is provided for engaging the other side of the piece of material 11 and has side walls 12a. These side walls are disposed immediately adjacent the side walls 10a of the outer jaw. A loop member 13 for

a suspender strap 14 is associated with the jaws in a particular manner. The loop member 13 has side portions 13a extending along the outer faces of the outer of the side walls of the jaws, namely, the side walls 10a. These side portions 13a continue into end portions 13b directed towards each other and which engage into openings 15 and 16 formed respectively in the side walls 12a and 10a.

A means is provided for pivotally supporting the jaws 10 and 12 at their top ends. This means consists, essentially, of outwardly projecting portions 12b formed on the top end of the inner jaw and engageable with recesses 10b formed in the top ends of the side walls 10a. The openings 15 and 16 are of certain specific shapes and have a certain specific relation to the end portions 13b so that the jaws will be interengaged in their locked positions when the loop member 13 is vertically of the tops of the jaws. The arrangement is such that the loop member 13 may be moved transversely of the jaws, as shown in Fig. 6, to cause the jaws to open.

Specifically, each end portion 13b is substantially of rectangular shape in transverse cross section. Each opening 15 includes a right angle 15a, the sides of which are relatively horizontally and vertically of the top of the jaw. Opposed to the right angle 15a there is an inwardly directed convex surface 15b. Each opening 16 also has a right angle corner 16a which differs from a true right angle in the fact that it has a slight right angular offset portion into which an edge of the end portion 13b may engage. Opposed to the right angle 16a there is an outwardly directed concave surface 16b. The arms of the right angle 16a are arranged substantially horizontally and vertically of the top of the jaw.

Each of the jaws is formed of sheet material bent or stamped into shape. At areas this sheet material has embossed ribs 18 for the purpose of reinforcing and adding to the rigidity of the jaws. When the loop 13 is substantially in the vertical position as shown in Fig. 5, the end portions 13b engage against the horizontal sides of the right angles and so force the jaws together, or into their closed positions. When the loop member 13 is pivoted through substantially 90°, as shown in Fig. 6, the end portions 13b press against the convexly curved portions 15b and ride along the concavely curved portions 16b to force the jaw members into an open position.

In Figs. 7-9 inclusive a modification of the invention has been disclosed which distinguishes from the prior form in the provision of a novel

means for latching the loop member in its vertical position. This means comprises resilient prongs 19 stamped from the side walls 10a and arranged in the path of motion of the side portions 13a of the loop member. These prongs are directed in a direction so as to engage against the edges of the side walls 13a of the loop member to hold the loop member in its vertical position.

Handle elements 20 extend from the inner faces of the prongs 19 towards each other and then extend vertically upwards through slots 21 formed in the top of the body member 10. The extremities of the handle elements 20 are formed with heads 20a by which they may be easily gripped and squeezed together. When so squeezed the resilient prongs 19 will be flexed inwards and then the side walls 13a of the loop member may pass. The loop member is then free to be moved to the position in which the suspended holder is opened.

In Figs. 10 and 11 the loop member 13 is illustrated with hook lock extensions 13c, adapted to engage and snap over the projecting portions 12b of the jaw member 12, to prevent the loop member 13 from accidentally opening.

The suspender holder is secured on the suspender so that the jaw member 10 is located adjacent the body of the wearer, and when one's body presses against loop member 13, the device is forced into locking position.

While we have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of our invention, it is to

be understood that we do not limit ourselves to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

A suspender holder comprising an outer jaw engaging one side of a piece of material and having side walls at its top end formed with openings, an inner jaw for engaging the other side of said piece of material and having side walls at its top and disposed adjacent said side walls, said side walls on said inner jaw having openings in aligned positions with said openings, a loop member for a suspender strap having side portions extending along the outer faces of the outer of said side walls and end portions engaging into said openings in said side walls, means for pivotally supporting said jaws at their top ends, and said openings being shaped to lock the jaws together when the loop member is vertical and to cause the jaws to open when the loop member is pivoted from the vertical plan, and means for locking the loop member in vertical position, said means comprising projecting portions from the top of the inner jaw member and complementary hook lock extensions projecting from the loop members to engage the said projecting portions.

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