A. V. BROWN.

ADJUSTABLE SUPPORTING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1909.

971,878. Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

Fig. 1.

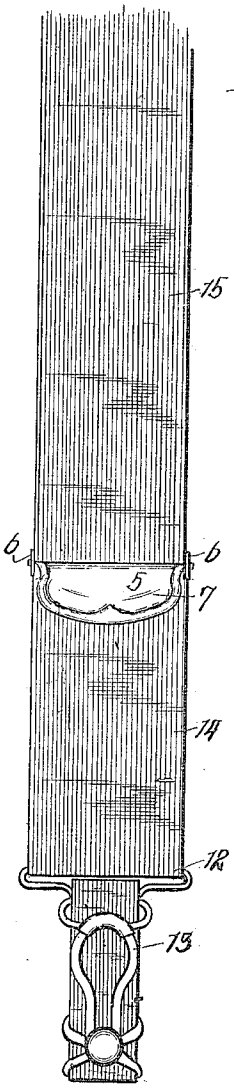


Fig. 2.

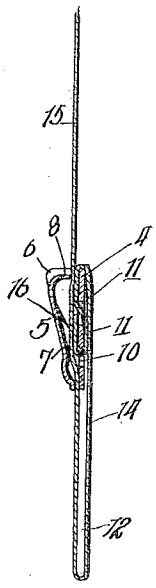
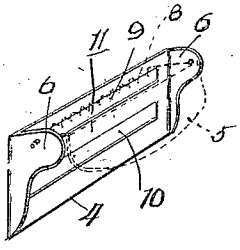


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADJUSTABLE SUPPORTING DEVICE.

971,878. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARNOLD V. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Supporting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a buckle and webbing primarily intended for use in connection with hose supporters; and the object of the invention is to provide means for securing the webbing to the buckle in such a manner as to underlie the buckle and prevent the metal thereof from contacting the flesh of the wearer, and, at the same time, to provide a smooth, neat connection, which can be made without stitching, which is objectionable in that it tends to cut the rubber fibers of the webbing and destroy its elasticity.

A further object of the invention is to simplify the construction so that the webbing can be easily secured to the button.

The invention consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a hose supporter having a buckle embodying the features of the present invention; Fig. 2, a longitudinal sectional view through the buckle and webbing; and Fig. 3, a perspective view of the base portion of the buckle, showing the clamping member removed.

The buckle is of that general style ordinarily employed in connection with suspended hose supporters, comprising a base member 4 and a clamping member 5, the base member being in the form of a flat plate provided at each end with a forwardly projecting ear 6, between which ears the clamping member is pivoted. The clamping member comprises a body portion 7, which terminates at its inner edge in an angularly disposed, toothed jaw 8, so arranged that when the body portion of the clamping member is pressed down into a substantially parallel relation with the base member, the teeth of the jaw will impinge against the webbing which is interposed between the base member and the jaw.

The above features are old in the art and a further description is deemed unnecessary. The essential feature of the present invention lies in the formation of the base member, which is provided with transversely extending slots 9 and 10 respectively, which are separated by an intermediate cross bar 11. In securing the webbing to the base member of the buckle, it is desirable to provide a loop 12, which suspends a supporter clasp 13 or other device intended to be secured to the webbing. The loop is formed to provide a short section 14 and a long section 15, which latter is attached to the corset or other garment for which the device is intended. An end 16 of the short section is carried over the upper edge of the base member and is then threaded back through the slot 9 and forwardly through the slot 10 in position to underlie the long section of the loop, which is entered under the teeth of the clamping jaw. It will be noted that the arrangement is one which completely covers or houses the back of the buckle, so that the wearer will be protected against contact of the metal against the flesh.

In use, the loop can be lengthened or shortened in the usual manner, by lifting the body portion of the clamping jaw and thereafter adjusting the webbing to provide a loop of the desired length. In threading the webbing through the buckle, the end 16 of the short section of the loop will be bent or turned back to overlie the intermediate cross bar 11, and the arrangement is such that the webbing will engage and impinge against the edges of the slots in such a manner as to prevent its withdrawal under tension, thereby holding the webbing clamped onto the buckle, without the necessity of stitching or other means of attachment.

The above disclosed method of threading the webbing through the buckle produces a double thickness of material and forms a cushion at the point where the toothed jaw clamps the webbing, thus eliminating the objectionable feature of having but a single thickness of material at this point, which will in time become cut by the action of the toothed jaw pressing against the solid metallic surface of the buckle.

By referring to Fig. 2 of the drawings, it will be seen that the clamping member has three points of impingement with the fabric: first, where the toothed jaw 8 contacts the double thickness of material; second, where the body portion of the clamping

member contacts the material at the lower end of the double thickness; and third, where the lower end of the clamping member contacts the material at its point of single thickness below the slot 10 in the base member. By these means a rigid clamping of the material is effected; and moreover, the single thickness of material is forced underneath the shoulder produced by the double thickness of material and a crimp thus placed in the fabric, the crimp thus produced rendering the fabric more difficult of withdrawal through the clamping member.

I claim:

In an adjustable supporting device, the combination of a base member, a clamping member pivoted thereto, the base member having transversely extending slots therein and webbing woven through said slots whereby the base member is surrounded by fabric on either side thereof and whereby a double thickness of fabric is produced along the outer face of the base member extending from the lower transverse slot to the upper edge of the base member and a single thickness in front of the base member below the slots, the clamping member when thrown to clamping position having upper, lower and intermediate points of contact with the fabric and adapted to clamp with its upper and intermediate points against the double thickness of fabric, the lower point adapted to clamp against the single thickness of fabric below the lower transverse slot and forcing said single thickness against the base member whereby a crimp is produced in the fabric lying adjacent the clamping member, substantially as described.

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