No. 758,686. PATENTED MAY 3, 1904.

J. H. PILKINGTON.

GARMENT SUPPORTER LOOP.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 15, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

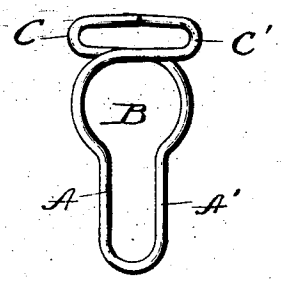


Fig. 2.

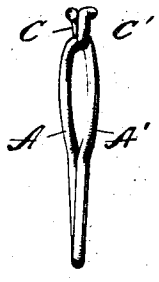


Fig. 3.

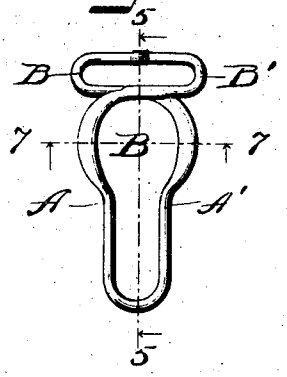


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

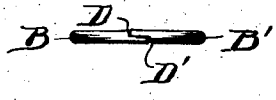
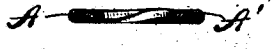


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

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No. 758,686. Patented May 3, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. PILKINGTON, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE SMITH & GRIGGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

GARMENT-SUPPORTER LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 758,686, dated May 3, 1904.

Application filed February 15, 1904. Serial No. 193,562. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. PILKINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Supporter Loops, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in loops for garment-supporters.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a partially-formed garment-supporter loop. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the finished garment-supporter loop. Fig. 4 is an edge elevation thereof. Fig. 5 is a section of the loop on the line 5 5, Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a plan view of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7 7, Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrows.

My improved loop is formed from wire and comprises two closed loop-sections, one section being constructed to permanently receive the tape or webbing which supports the loop, while the other section is arranged to receive and detachably hold a portion of the garment which is to be supported.

In the drawings, A A′ are side bars of the loop. These side bars are first so shaped as to provide a lower section, having a central opening B to receive that portion of the garment to be supported. The side bars A A′ are then bent at their upper ends so as to cross one another in substantially the same plane. These crossed ends are upturned to form bends C C′, while the extreme ends are bent inwardly, so as to overlap one another and form the upper cross-bar. The loop thus partially formed is indicated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. The final operation of forming the loop comprises a swaging process. This swaging process flattens down the wire at the ends and at the crossing-point and forms shoulders D D′ near the ends of the wire, so that the extreme ends of the wire will abut against said shoulders and prevent the collapse of the loop by compressive force applied to the opposite side bars A A′. This swaging at the crossing-point of the wires produces a compound curve on the surface of one wire where it crosses the other, which serves to prevent the side bars A A′ from being sprung apart unduly. In the preferred form of my invention, as will be observed upon reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the wire of the side bar A crosses over said bar A′ in front, while the extreme end of the side bar A lies to the rear of the extreme end of the side bar A′. This crossing over and under of the wire provides an interlocking effect, which prevents the twisting apart of the side bars.

From the foregoing it is apparent that not only is the loop as a whole so constructed from a single piece of wire as to resist successfully the ordinary strains which might tend to unduly spread the side bars A A′ or such as might cause the collapse of the loop, but the twisting open of the loop is also guarded against.

By my construction I am enabled to dispense entirely with the usual sleeve or tubular covering, such as customarily applied to wire loops at the extreme upper portion to form a sheath for the ends and to afford a bearing for the bight in the webbing in which the loop is secured.

I am aware that wire loops are old; but in no instance do I know of a loop constructed after the manner of my present invention in which the loop is formed entirely of a piece of wire having overlapping ends which are so formed as to provide abutting shoulders adjacent to said overlapping ends to prevent the collapse of the loop and limit the movement of the yielding sides. The construction is such that the side bars may yield outwardly slightly, facilitating the introduction and retention of a portion of the garment. The swaging down of the crossing-points of the loop and the overlapping ends is not only advantageous for the reasons aforesaid, but it reduces said overlapping and crossing points of the loop to a size or thickness corresponding, substantially, to the normal thickness of the wire, thus imparting a graceful and attractive appearance thereto.

What I claim is—

1. A garment-supporter loop formed from wire and comprising two closed loop-sections, one for receiving a portion of the garment, the other for receiving a supporting-tape or webbing, the extreme ends of the wire meeting to form an upper cross-bar and overlapping each other, and a shoulder near the extreme end of the wire arranged to receive the thrust of the opposite end of the wire.

2. A garment-supporter loop formed of wire and comprising two closed loop-sections, one for receiving a portion of the garment, the other for receiving a supporting-tape or webbing, the extreme ends of the wire meeting to form an upper cross-bar and overlapping each other, and a shoulder near each end of the wire and arranged to receive the thrust of the opposite end.

3. A garment-supporter loop formed from wire and comprising side bars bent to cross each other at a point intermediate their length, the ends of said wire being again bent to form an upper cross-bar, said ends overlapping, said wire at the crossing-point and at the overlapped ends portions being swaged down to substantially the normal thickness of the wire.

4. A garment-supporter loop formed from wire and comprising two closed loop-sections, one for receiving a portion of the garment, the other for receiving a supporting-tape or webbing, the extreme ends of the wire meeting to form an upper cross-bar and overlapping each other, and a shoulder near the extreme end of the wire arranged to receive the thrust of the opposite end of the wire, the wire of one side bar crossing over and under the wire of the opposite side bar.

Signed at Waterbury, Connecticut, this 11th day of February, 1904.

JOSEPH H. PILKINGTON.

Witnesses:
CLARA L. DODGE,
LAURENA L. LEWIS.