Jan. 9, 1923.

1,441,476

H. G. BAKER.
LOOP ATTACHMENT FOR SUSPENDERS.
FILED FEB. 13, 1922.

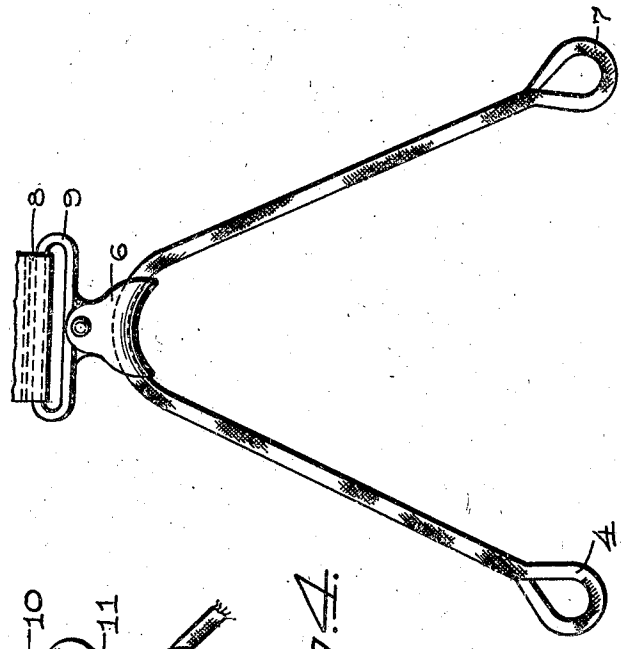


Fig. 3.

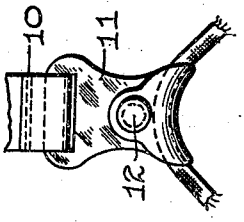


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY G. BAKER, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

LOOP ATTACHMENT FOR SUSPENDERS.

Application filed February 13, 1922. Serial No. 536,229.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY G. BAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Loop Attachment for Suspenders, of which the following, together with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to suspenders and other similar devices that are adapted to support articles of wearing apparel by the attachment thereof to buttons carried by the article of clothing which is to be supported.

Suspenders, as heretofore constructed, have usually been provided with flexible members removably secured to the elastic supporting members and provided at their ends with button receiving portions, either in the form of button holes cut in the flexible material, or loops. It has been found that the loop construction is superior to button holes, particularly where the suspenders are liable to be subjected to any great strain, due to the fact that material having great tensile strength, such as closely woven tubular braid, can be employed to form the button receiving loops. Difficulties have been encountered however, in securing the ends of the braid to the body portion thereof beyond the loops, and various metallic clamping devices have been employed for this purpose which considerably increases the cost of manufacture of loop attachments.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved loop attachment which is formed entirely from a single length of braided material without necessitating the use of any clips or other metallic clamping devices to hold the loops.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a view of a length of braided material from which a loop attachment is to be formed.

Fig. 2 is a view illustrating the length of material shown in Fig. 1 with one loop formed therein and with the other loop about to be formed.

Fig. 3 is a view showing one of my improved loop attachments applied to a portion of a pair of suspenders.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view showing a modification of the device for securing the loop attachment to the suspenders.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures.

In making up one of my improved loop attachments, the first step consists in providing a length 1 of tubular braided material. One end portion 2 is then inserted into the body portion of the length 1 by means of a bodkin or tape needle 3, the end being brought out of the body portion an appreciable distance beyond the point where it was inserted. There is thus formed a loop 4, the length of which may be regulated by pulling through the end portion 2 the necessary amount.

The other end portion 5 is then passed through a suitable clip 6 which is adapted to be attached to the suspenders, as will be hereinafter described. The end portion 5 is then inserted into the body portion of the length 1 to form a loop 7 in the same manner as the loop 4 was formed. The projecting end portions 2 and 5 are then cut off flush with the body portion of the braid and the loop attachment then appears as in Fig. 3.

The completed loop attachment is then ready to be applied to the elastic member 8 of a pair of suspenders or other similar article, by securing the clip 6 to a holding device 9. The clip 6 and the holding device 9 form no part of the present invention and may be of any desired form. A modification in the manner in which the loop attachment may be secured to a flexible member 10 is shown in Fig. 4, wherein the clip is omitted and the attachment itself is removably secured to the member 10 by means of a tongue 11 passed around the middle portion of the loop attachment and secured by means of a snap fastener 12.

The loops 4 and 7 are adapted to receive buttons secured to the article of wearing apparel which it is desired to support, and when once formed, the loops will have no tendency to pull out when subjected to strain, for the reason that any strain to which the attachment is subjected will cause the inserted end portions 2 and 5 to be firmly held by the gripping force of that part of the body of the braid which surrounds the end portions. This gripping force is due to the fact that tubular braid tends to elongate when subjected to a tensile strain and consequently the inserted end portions are gripped on all sides by the walls of the body portion and prevented from pulling out. Obviously, the greater the strain, the greater will be the gripping of the end por-

tions, so that the loops will hold firmly at all times.

From the foregoing then, it is apparent that I have provided an improved loop attachment that comprises a single length of braided material in which the loops are formed by merely passing the end portions of a length of material through the body portion thereof and cutting off the projecting ends. Obviously, such an attachment can be manufactured much more cheaply than were the loops to be formed by the attachment of metallic clamping devices to the end portions of the loops. My improved loop attachment can be manufactured very cheaply in large quantities and can be made up in any desired lengths. The loops can be formed by unskilled persons, without the use of any machinery or tools other than an ordinary bodkin or tape needle. Furthermore, my loop attachment can be sold directly to users of suspenders to replace worn out loops of the old type, in which case, the users can adjust the distance between the loops to suit their own taste.

I claim,

1. A loop attachment for suspenders, consisting of a length of tubular braided material, the end portions of which are retained in the body portion of the material to provide closed loops at the ends of the length.

2. A loop attachment for suspenders, consisting of a length of tubular braided material, the end portions of which material are turned back and extend into the body portion of the material to provide closed end loops.

3. The method of making a loop attachment for suspenders, which consists in inserting the ends of a length of tubular braided material into the body portion thereof to provide closed end loops.

4. The method of making a loop attachment for suspenders, which consists in inserting the ends of a length of tubular braided material into the body portion thereof and then drawing the inserted ends through the body portion to provide closed loops beyond the points of insertion.

HARRY G. BAKER.