

No. 634,014.

Patented Oct. 3, 1899.

J. F. MOLLOY.
SHEET METAL SLIDE.

(Application filed Apr. 10, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

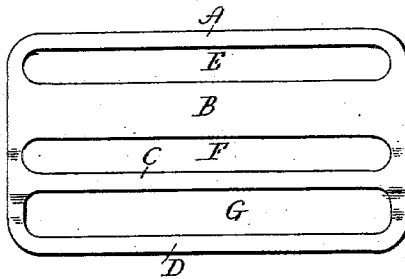


Fig. 2.

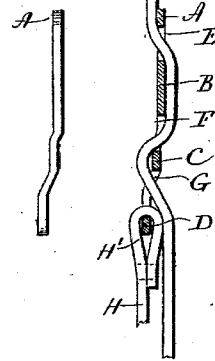


Fig. 3.

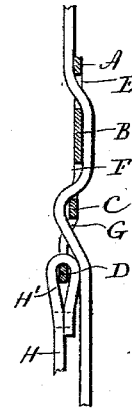


Fig. 4.

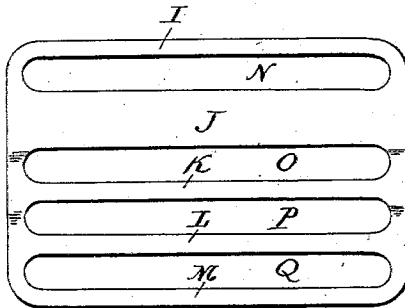
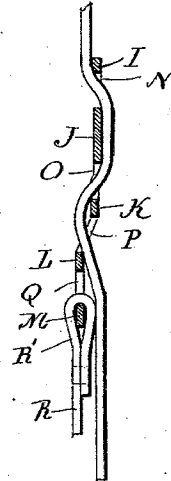


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. MOLLOY, OF WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SHEET-METAL SLIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 634,014, dated October 3, 1899.

Application filed April 10, 1899. Serial No. 712,389. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. MOLLOY, of West Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Sheet-Metal Slides; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a detached plan view of one form which a slide constructed in accordance with my invention may assume; Fig. 2, an edge view thereof; Fig. 3, a view of the slide in vertical section as it appears when threaded, and Figs. 4, 5, and 6, corresponding views of one of the modified forms which the invention may assume.

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of sheet-metal slides adapted to be used in men's suspenders or braces, in women's stocking-supporters, &c., the object being to produce a cheap, convenient, and effective slide adapted to be easily manipulated, presenting an attractive appearance, and constructed with particular reference to securing a plurality of bites upon the webbing and to permitting the loop formed upon the permanently-attached end of the webbing to be completed by stitching the loop in a machine after the said end of the webbing has been threaded through the slide.

With these ends in view my invention consists in a slide having certain details of construction, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, my improved slide is stamped out of a single piece of sheet metal and comprises an upper bar A, a main bar B, located below it, and a pair of lower bars C and D, the bars A and B being separated by a threading-opening E, the bars B and C by a threading-opening F, and the bars C and D by a threading-opening G. By reference to Fig. 3 it will be seen that the bar C is set somewhat back from the front face of the bar B and that the bar D is set somewhat back from the front face of the bar C. The permanently-attached end of the webbing H is passed forwardly through the threading-opening G and turned downward and then

stitched in a machine, so as to complete the loop H', whereby the said end of the webbing is secured to the lower bar D of the slide and therefore to the extreme lower end of the slide.

By providing for securing the permanently-attached end of the webbing to the lower bar of the slide I am enabled, as set forth, to do the stitching required for the completion of the loop in a machine after the threading of the end of the webbing through the slide and sew with neatness, strength, and economy. The other end of the webbing is then passed rearwardly through the threading-opening G at a point above the loop H' and brought forward through the threading-opening F and then passed up over the front face of the main bar B and passed rearwardly through the threading-opening E. In this way a plurality of bites is secured on the webbing—namely, over the outer face of the loop H', upon the upper and lower inner corners of the bar C, upon the upper and lower outer corners of the bar B, and the lower inner corner of the bar A—whereby the webbing is very firmly held by the slide when draft is imposed upon the webbing; but at the same time the slide may be moved with respect to the webbing very readily by manual engagement with it.

In the modified construction shown by Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the slide is formed with an upper bar I, a main bar J, and three lower bars K, L, and M. A long threading-opening N is formed between the bars I and J, while threading-openings O, P, and Q are formed between the bars J and K, K and L, and L and M, respectively. The bar K is set somewhat back of the front face of the bar J, and the bars L and M are set somewhat back of the bar K, as clearly shown in Fig. 6. In threading this modified slide the end of the webbing R is passed forwardly through the threading-opening Q and secured to the bar M, so as to form a loop R'. The other end of the webbing is then carried rearward through the threading-opening P, then forward through the threading-opening O, and then up over the front face of the main bar J and rearward through the threading-opening N. In this construction also a plurality of bites upon the webbing is secured—namely, over the outer face of the loop R, upon the upper forward corner of the bar L, upon the lower and up-

per inner corners of the bar K, upon the lower and upper outer corners of the bar J, and upon the lower inner corner of the bar I—whereby an exceptionally firm grip upon the webbing is secured when the same is placed under draft; but at other times the slide is free to be moved on the webbing by manual engagement with the slide. The difference between the two slides shown is that the modified form of slide is provided with an extra opening below the main bar, so that instead of threading the free end of the webbing through the lower opening, as required by the construction illustrated by Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the said end of the webbing is first passed rearward through a threading-opening of its own—namely, the opening P—which is separate from the opening Q, through which the other end of the webbing is passed for forming the loop R.

By my improved construction I secure a slide of extreme simplicity, perfect efficiency, and superior convenience at a very low cost and avoid the necessity of providing means of any sort upon the back of the slide for the attachment of the end of the webbing, which in slides of this character has heretofore been attached to the back of the slide between its upper and lower ends—as, for instance, in the slide commonly used with the well-known “Guyot” suspenders.

By webbing the slide as described by me the loop formed by fastening one end of the webbing to the lower bar of the slide is entirely concealed when the slide is in use.

I am aware that a sheet-metal slide having a plurality of threading-openings separated from each other by bars is old and that it is old to attach one end of a length of webbing to the lower bar of such a slide. I do not therefore claim such a construction broadly.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal slide for use in suspenders, stocking-suspenders and in kindred devices, having an upper bar, a main bar below it, and a pair of bars below the main bar, the said bars being separated from each other by threading-openings, and the lower bar being set back of the plane of the upper portion of the slide, whereby the slide is adapted to have one end of a piece of webbing fastened directly to its lower bar, after which, in “threading” the slide, the other end of the webbing is passed up in front of the said lower bar so as to conceal the end of the webbing attached thereto, and then passed from front to rear through an opening in the lower portion of the slide and finally passed from front to rear through the uppermost opening in the slide.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAS. F. MOLLOY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. MENGE,

HATTIE B. MACDONALD.