Jan. 14, 1941. R. MAYER ET AL 2,228,578

GARMENT HOLDFAST

Filed Dec. 29, 1938

Fig. 1.

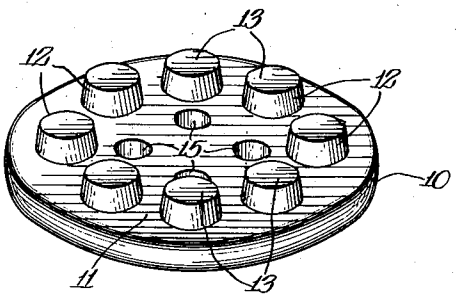


Fig. 2.

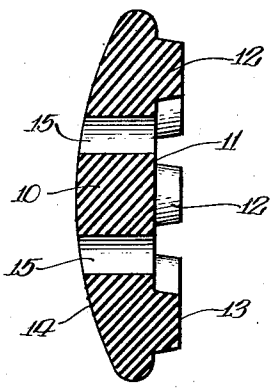
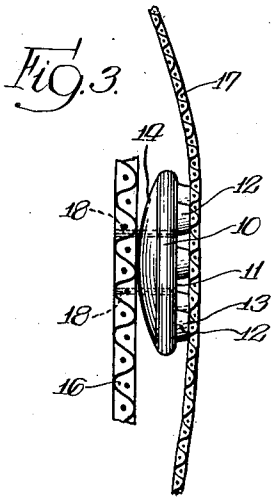


Fig. 3.



Inventors:
Robert Mayer,
Sidney Hess,
By Cromwell Greist & Warden Attys.

Patented Jan. 14, 1941 2,228,578

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,228,578

GARMENT HOLDFAST

Robert Mayer and Sidney Hess, Chicago, Ill.

Application December 29, 1938, Serial No. 248,203

3 Claims. (Cl. 241—7)

The present invention relates to holdfasts for garments and is particularly concerned with devices of this sort for use with men's apparel.

Where belts are employed for sustaining men's trousers in position on the person of the wearer great difficulty is experienced in maintaining the shirt properly positioned within the trousers. Changing posture of the body in moving to different positions, occasioned by bending, stooping and stretching, causes the skirt portions of the shirt to move upwardly, with a resultant bunching and massing of the skirt portions around the waist, thus creating a high degree of discomfort to the wearer. In some instances the tension on the shirt is sufficient to remove the skirt wholly from the trousers so as to require complete rearrangement and readjustment of the garments.

The conditions referred to also obtain, but to a less degree, where the trousers are supported by the use of suspenders.

It is the main and primary object of the present invention to provide simple and efficient means designed to overcome the conditions referred to, and by the use of which, when associated with a pair of trousers, a shirt will be held in its proper position on the body of the wearer with freedom of movement of the body, but without subjecting the wearer to the annoying and discomforting conditions mentioned.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a holdfast of the character referred to which possesses the characteristics of a button and thus is capable of serving the dual purpose of application of suspenders to the trousers as well as holding down the shirt within the trousers.

Further objects and advantages will appear as the nature of the improvements is better understood, the invention consisting substantially in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and finally pointed out in the appended claims.

While the form of the invention herein shown and described is a practical embodiment thereof, the same is susceptible to change, modification and variation to which resort may be had without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention. The present disclosure, therefore, is to be considered from the illustrative standpoint and as not imposing limitation or restriction on the invention.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view on an enlarged scale, of a garment holdfast constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the same, also on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the holdfast illustrated in applied position.

Referring in detail to the accompanying drawing, the numeral 10 designates the body of the hereindescribed holdfast. This is in the form of a circular disk of substantial thickness in cross-section so as to impart the required resistance of the holdfast to the stress and pull of the contacting garment thereon. While resistant to such stress and pull the holdfast is capable of yielding in order to conform to body movements, and, at the same time, to offer the tenacious frictional engagement with the shirt that is needed to hold down the latter against upward displacement. To this end the holdfast is formed preferably of rubber of a degree of softness that will render the same pliable and readily yielding.

The inner face of the body 10, or that face which lies next to the shirt when the holdfast is in use, is flat, as at 11. It is provided with a series of outwardly-projecting tapering bosses 12 which are circular in contour and formed with flat faces 13 adapted to contact the fabric of the shirt. These bosses are spaced apart and arranged in annular relation so as to extend around and adjacent to the peripheral edge of the body 10. Thus, each of the bosses 12 is free to exert its frictional engagement with the shirt independently of the others, and to flex with the body 10 of the holdfast as the body yields and flexes.

The outer face of the body 10, or that face which lies next to the trousers, is convex, as at 14, and imparts a dome-shape contour to the outer face.

For the purpose of attaching the holdfast in position on the trousers the body 10 is pierced by a series of openings 15, which openings are arranged substantially centrally of the body, and designed to receive threads, in a manner similar to the fastening of ordinary buttons to a fabric.

The use of the hereindescribed holdfast is illustrated in Fig. 3 wherein the numeral 16 designates a layer of trousers fabric, 17 designating a layer of shirt fabric, and the dotted lines 18 designating fastening threads which enter the openings 15 of the body 10 and pass through the trousers fabric 16 in order to attach the holdfast to the trousers fabric. The holdfast is applied to the inner face of the trousers, with the convex

outer face 14 of the body 10 next adjacent to the trousers fabric. This positions the holdfast so that the bosses 12 are next adjacent to the shirt fabric 17. Manifestly, as many of the holdfasts may be used as will be necessary to distribute them about the waist of the wearer, the holdfast preferably being applied to the waistband of the trousers. A single holdfast may be positioned at the point occupied usually by a suspender button, where suspenders are employed for sustaining the trousers in position. If the holdfasts are used with belt-supported trousers, the number may be increased in excess of the ordinary number of suspender buttons, and also positioned at various separated points as the dictates of the wearer of the trousers may suggest.

It will be observed that the flat faces 13 of the bosses 12 impinge against the shirt fabric 17, thereby offering frictional engagement with the shirt fabric. Thus a relatively high degree of tenacity is established between the bosses 12 and the shirt fabric 17. The greater the tightness of the belt of the trousers the greater will be the degree of frictional engagement of the bosses 12 with the shirt fabric, and this engagement is enhanced by the fact that the bosses 12 are formed of the rubber of which the body 10 of the holdfast is made.

Due to the yielding, pliable characteristics of the holdfast the body 10 will flex under the movements of the person of the wearer of the garments, and as each of the bosses exerts its holding engagement on the shirt fabric 17, each of the bosses will operate independently of the others. In this manner the shirt fabric is engaged frictionally at a multiplicity of points in spaced relation and more effectually held than if the broad surface of contact of the inner face of the body 10 were employed. Furthermore, each of the bosses 12 is susceptible of flexing with the body 10 independently of the other bosses, and thereby insures a high degree of contact and frictional engagement between the holdfast and the shirt fabric.

In the event that suspenders are employed for suspending the trousers in position on the wearer the holdfast serves effectually as a button and may be received by the buttonhole of one of the suspender tabs. The convex dome-shape contour of the outer face of the body 10 readily lends itself to the button characteristics of the device.

We claim:

1. A garment holdfast, comprising a body adapted for attachment to a garment and formed of elastic material to permit free flexing of the body, one face of said body being flat and provided with a plurality of outwardly-projecting bosses for frictional engagement with the garment to be held, said bosses being arranged in annular formation, said face of said body being free of projections other than said bosses, whereby the latter project beyond said face in raised relation thereto, said body having a series of openings arranged within said bosses and surrounded by the latter and adapted to receive fastening means for attaching the holdfast to its supporting garment.

2. A garment holdfast, comprising a body adapted for attachment to a garment and formed of elastic material to permit free flexing of the body, one face of said body being flat and provided with a plurality of outwardly-projecting bosses for frictional engagement with the garment to be held, said bosses projecting beyond the plane of the face of said body on which the bosses are formed and being disposed in raised relation thereto, the face of the body opposite to said flat face being convex to impart dome-shape contour to said face.

3. A garment holdfast, comprising a body adapted for attachment to a garment and formed of elastic material to permit free flexing of the body, the latter having a flat face at one of its sides, and a plurality of outwardly-projecting bosses arranged on said flat face wholly inside of and spaced from the periphery thereof and extending beyond the plane of the latter for frictional engagement with the garment to be held, said bosses being spaced apart and each free to exert its frictional engagement with the garment independently of the others.

ROBERT MAYER.
SIDNEY HESS.