

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. W. STIMSON.
LOOP FOR GARMENT SUPPORTERS.

No. 586,109.

Patented July 13, 1897.

Fig. 1.

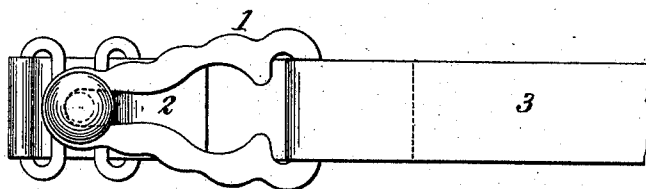


Fig. 2.

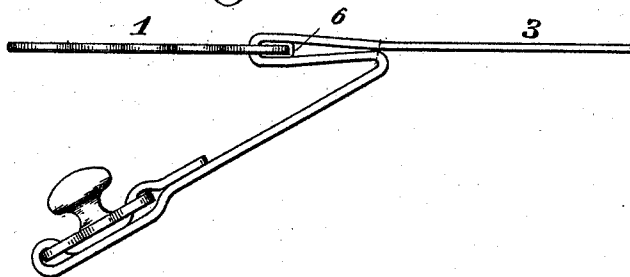


Fig. 3.

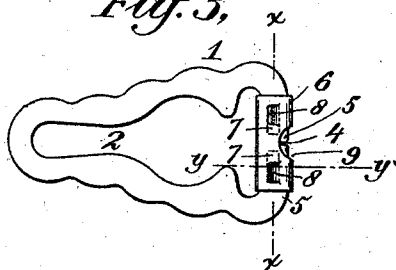


Fig. 4.

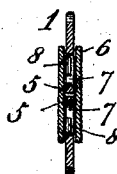


Fig. 5.

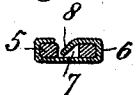


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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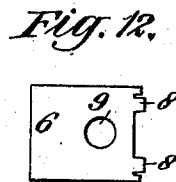
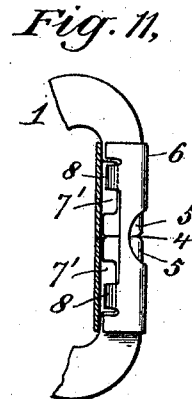
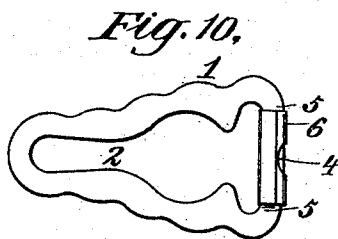
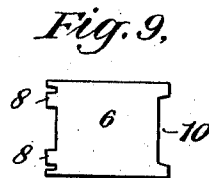
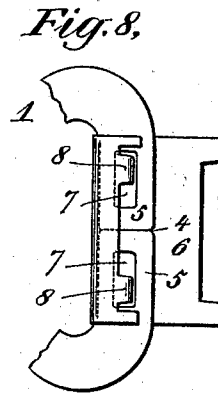
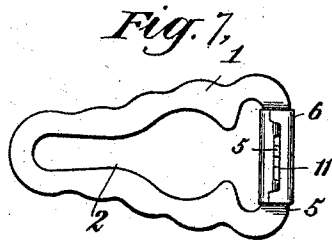
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. W. STIMSON.
LOOP FOR GARMENT SUPPORTERS.

No. 586,109.

Patented July 13, 1897.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WOODBURY STIMSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOOP FOR GARMENT-SUPPORTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,109, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed January 25, 1896. Serial No. 576,773. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WOODBURY STIMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loops for Garment-Supporters; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to loops for garment-supporters, and particularly to spring-loops; and my invention is a modification of and improvement upon the spring-loops shown and described in Letters Patent No. 542,211, issued to me on July 2, 1895. The loop shown and described in said patent has disconnected ends at the top, which are connected, for the purpose of limiting the distention of the sides of the loop, by a band or link. In the loop forming the subject-matter of this application instead of the forms of bands shown in my above-mentioned patent there is used a sleeve wrapped about the disconnected ends of the loop. This sleeve is in effect a band, but possesses advantages over the forms of bands shown in said patent in that it forms a better bearing for the webbing of the garment-supporter than the plain loop, cannot be detached readily from the loop, and makes a stronger, neater, and more serviceable loop. It is arranged to engage shoulders of the disconnected ends of the loop, so as to limit the distention of the sides thereof.

My invention consists in the novel means provided for limiting the distention of the sides of the loop and in the novel combination, construction, and arrangement of the parts thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide means for limiting the distention of the sides of a spring-loop which shall be stronger and less readily detached from the loop than devices before used for the purpose, shall afford a better bearing for the webbing of the garment-supporter than the ordinary or plain loop, shall be neater in appearance, and shall be as inexpensive as possible. This object is attained in the invention herein described

and illustrated in the drawings which accompany and form a part of this application, in which the same reference-numerals indicate the same or corresponding parts, and in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of a spring garment-supporter loop embodying my invention and designed to coact with a headed button which is shown within the loop, loop and button being attached to the webbing of the garment-supporter. Fig. 2 is a side view of the loop and button shown in Fig. 1, the button hanging downward from the loop. Fig. 3 is a top view of the loop detached. Fig. 4 is a section of the loop on the line *xx* of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a section of the loop on the line *yy* of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a top view of the blank from which the sleeve surrounding the disconnected ends of the loop is formed. Fig. 7 is a top view of a loop, showing a modified form of sleeve. Fig. 8 is a top view of the upper portion of the loop, greatly enlarged, with the sleeve partly wrapped about the same. Fig. 9 is a top view of the blank from which the sleeve shown in Fig. 7 is formed. Fig. 10 shows a third form of loop in which both the upper portion of the loop and the sleeve are formed somewhat differently from the loops shown in the previous views. Fig. 11 is an enlarged top view of the upper portion of this loop, a portion of the sleeve being sectioned; and Fig. 12 is a top view of the blank from which the sleeve is formed.

In the drawings, 1 is the loop. It is a thin piece of metal having an opening for the reception of the edge of the garment. The loops shown in the drawings have the contour usual for loops intended to coact with a headed button for holding the edge of the garment, the opening in the loop being enlarged in the upper portion and contracted in the lower portion, so as to embrace the shank of the button, the narrowest portion of the opening being at an intermediate point, as 2, where the opening is barely wide enough to permit the passage of the shank of the button without or with a very slight distention of the sides of the loop. In its upper portion the loop is shaped so as to form a bearing for the bight of the webbing 3 of the garment-

supporter. In the top of the loop is a slit 4, the loop having disconnected ends 5 5 and being in fact a U-shaped spring.

About the top of the loop and covering the disconnected ends thereof is wrapped a sleeve 6, fitting closely to the loop and yet permitting some motion of the ends 5 5. It stiffens the top of the loop, covering and concealing the slit 4, except as it is cut away to show the slit, prevents the webbing from being caught in the slit and so preventing the loop from closing completely, forms a better bearing for the webbing than would be formed by the plain loop, and, what is most important, forms a means for limiting the distention of the sides of the loop. As was pointed out in my above-mentioned patent of July 2, 1895, some means is required to limit the distention of the sides of the loop in order that the sides may not be sprung apart so far carelessly as to produce a permanent set, thus permanently widening the loop at the narrowest portion 2 and preventing the loop from holding the button properly. For the purpose of limiting the distention of the sides of the loop the forms of loops shown in Figs. 3 and 7 have in their disconnected ends slots 7 7, and the sleeve has projecting points or tongues which enter these slots, and by engaging with the inner shoulders thereof when the sides of the loop have been separated as far as is desirable prevent further separation thereof. In the form of loop shown in Fig. 10 the ends of the loop are provided with recesses 7' 7', and projecting tongues or points of the sleeve enter these recesses and by engaging with the inner shoulders thereof prevent undue distention of the sides of the loop.

The sleeve 6 may be of various different constructions. In the drawings I have illustrated three forms of sleeve, but do not limit myself thereto. The sleeve shown in Fig. 3 is wrapped about the disconnected ends 5 5 and has intermediate of its length ears 8 8, cut out or depressed from the sheet-metal blank from which the sleeve is formed, which enter the openings 7 7, but are sufficiently narrower than these openings to permit some separation of the sides of the loop.

Since it is desirable that at some one point the disconnected ends of the loop shall be exposed to view, so that their separation may be observed when the loop is operated, the sleeve is provided with an opening 9, which comes at the top of the loop when the sleeve is wrapped about the ends thereof, exposing the ends 5 5 to view. In the form of loop shown in Fig. 7 the ears or tongues 8 8 are formed upon the end of the blank from which the sleeve is formed, and when the sleeve is wrapped about the ends of the loop these tongues are over the openings 7 7 therein and may be pressed inward, so as to enter the openings 7 7. The other side of the blank

from which the sleeve is formed is also cut away at 10, so that when the sleeve is wrapped about the ends of the loop there is formed a slot 11, which exposes to view the ends 5 5 of the loop and the openings 7 7 therein, and thus permits the separation of the ends of the loop to be observed. In the form of loop shown in Fig. 10 the tongues 8 8 are formed upon one end of the sleeve and when bent downward enter the recesses 7' 7', and the other end of the sleeve-blank, when the same is wrapped about the ends of the loop, practically conceals these recesses 7' 7', preventing the fabric from entering them in any way.

The construction shown in Fig. 10 permits the upper portion of the loop to be somewhat narrower than the construction shown in Figs. 3 and 7.

The operation of the three forms of loop is the same in each case. When the button, covered with the edge of the garment to which the clasp is to be attached, is pushed downward to the narrower portion of the loop, as it reaches the portion 2 of the loop it pushes the sides of the loop apart. The tongues 8 8 of the sleeve 6 prevent the sides of the loop from being distended too far, as might otherwise be the case if too much cloth were placed over the head of the button. After the button has passed the narrowest portion of the loop the sides spring together slightly, so as to hold the button in the lower portion of the loop. When the button is pushed upward to open the clasp, the sides of the loop spring apart again.

My invention is not limited to use on loops intended to coact with a headed button, but may also be used with loops of the well-known type which hold the garment without the use of a button, the opening in the loop being very narrow at the bottom of the loop.

Having thus completely described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a loop for garment-supporters, the combination, with a loop having an opening enlarged at one end and contracted at the other end, and having disconnected ends in its upper part, of a sleeve formed of thin sheet metal, wrapped around and inclosing within itself said disconnected ends, and engaging limiting-shoulders thereof, and adapted to limit the distention of the sides of the loop, substantially as described.

2. In a loop for garment-supporters, the combination, with a loop having an opening enlarged at one end and contracted at the other end, and having disconnected ends in its upper part, of a sleeve formed of thin sheet metal, wrapped around and inclosing within itself said disconnected ends, and having projections engaging limiting-shoulders thereof, and adapted to limit the distention of the sides of the loop, substantially as described.

3. In a loop for garment-supporters, the

combination, with a loop having an opening
enlarged at one end and contracted at the
other end, and having disconnected ends in
its upper part, of a sleeve surrounding said
5 disconnected ends, and having projections
working in slots 7, 7 in the said disconnected
ends, whereby the distention of the sides of
the loop is limited, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES WOODBURY STIMSON.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. MARBLE,
JULIUS BLUMBERG.