M. B. HAMMOND.

METHOD OF MAKING HOSE SUPPORTING GARTERS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1916.

1,214,543. Patented Feb. 6, 1917.

Fig. 1.

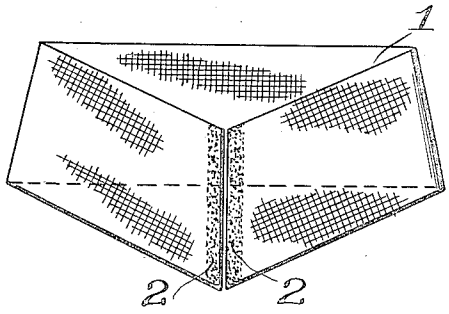


Fig. 2.

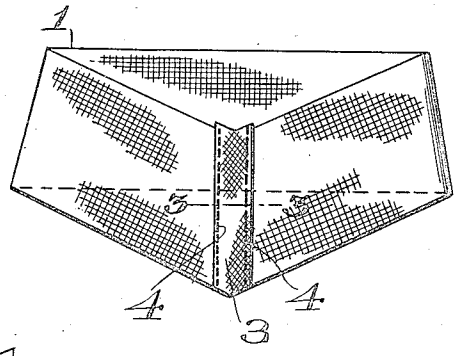


Fig. 4.

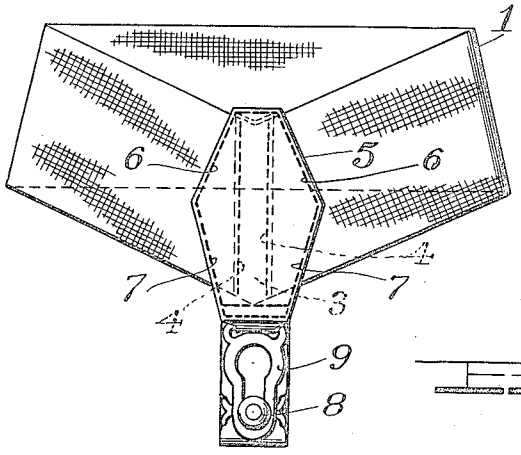


Fig. 3.

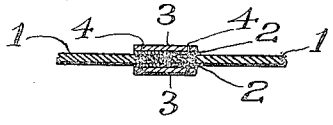
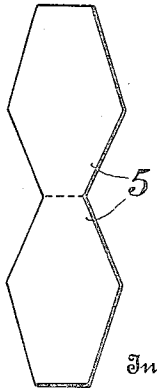


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MYRON B. HAMMOND, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE THOMAS P. TAYLOR CO., OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

METHOD OF MAKING HOSE-SUPPORTING GARTERS.

1,214,543. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 6, 1917.

Original application filed March 17, 1916, Serial No. 84,753. Divided and this application filed October 21, 1916. Serial No. 127,000.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MYRON B. HAMMOND, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Hose-Supporting Garters; and I do 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.

This invention relates to the method of making hose supporting garters which comprise a closed circlet for embracing the leg of the wearer and depending stocking engaging members. These devices have heretofore been made from an elastic webbing, and a rigid member has been secured to the webbing by stitching and from this member stocking engaging devices depend.

In my pending application Serial No. 84,753, filed March 17, 1916, I have shown and described a garter similar to that shown and described in the present application but my former application is limited to my improved garter as an article of manufacture while in my present application I have limited my claim to an approved method of making such garter, and I therefore do not wish to be understood, in the present application, as making any claim for the garter as an article of manufacture.

The elastic strands in the webbing are loose, being contained within pockets in the webbing fabric, and it has been ascertained that while the stitching will unite the rigid member to the fabric itself, nevertheless it will not fasten the elastic strands, and the consequence has been that these strands would pull out so that they would be free from the pockets in the webbing fabric at that point where it was attached to the rigid member, whereby the fabric would become crinkled and would readily distort, because there would no longer be an elastic pull from the rigid member.

It is the aim of the present invention to obviate this disadvantage by so securing the rubber strands that they will be firmly anchored in position within the webbing fabric at that point where the latter is embraced by and attached to the rigid member.

Referring to the accompanying drawing Figure 1 is an elevation showing the elastic webbing in circlet form with the ends substantially abutting and covered and impregnated with an adhesive substance. Fig. 2 shows the structure illustrated at Fig. 2 with a cloth strip surrounding and stitched to the abutting ends. Fig. 3 is a section at the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 a view of the completed garter, and Fig. 5 a detail of the rigid member in unfolded condition.

Similar numerals of reference denote like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

1 is the elastic webbing the ends of which are primarily brought into substantial abutment and then impregnated and covered with a suitable paste or adhesive substance 2, as shown at Fig. 1.

When the adhesive substance has been on the webbing long enough to become "tacky" the abutting ends of the webbing are enveloped by cloth strips 3, and rows of stitches 4 are made through these strips and the webbing, so that the abutting ends of the webbing, the strips, and the stitches themselves, are all united by the adhesive substance; therefore, when the parts are dried, the elastic strands will be firmly cemented within the fabric, the joining of the ends of the webbing being thus effected in a very strong and durable manner.

A non-elastic and rigid member 5, preferably made of leather, and cut out in one piece, as shown at Fig. 5, is then folded at its middle around the webbing and strips 3, the lateral edges of this rigid member being inclined outward from the top and bottom so as to meet at obtuse angles, and this rigid member is then secured in position by means of stitches 6, 7, passed through the member and the webbing, which stitches are parallel with the lateral edges of said member.

It will thus be noted that the stitches 6, 7, are angularly disposed with respect to the stitches 4, and this likewise contributes greatly to the strength of the device, since the stitches 6, 7, relieve the strain on the stitches 4 while at the same time the elastic strands have free resilient play from the

lines of stitching 4 throughout the entire webbing. The length of this rigid member 5 when doubled and folded in the manner above set forth is slightly greater than the width of the webbing 1 and depends below the latter and has secured thereto the usual stocking engaging members such as the stud 8 and loop 9, which members, of course, form no part of my present invention.

When the garter is in position on the leg of the wearer, the downward strain or pull from the stocking engaging devices cannot wrinkle or distort the webbing because the elastic strands and the strips 3 are firmly cemented together so as to practically form an integral portion of the abutting ends of the webbing.

The leg encircling member may be made of any desired width, and the dimension of the rigid member 5 changed accordingly, and no matter how wide the fabric may be or how great may be the strain from the stocking engaging devices, the elastic fibers will not pull free nor will the fabric distort or wrinkle.

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

The method of making hose supporting garters, which consists in first forming a circlet from elastic webbing by coating the abutting ends with an adhesive substance and applying and stitching to these ends cloth strips on both sides of the webbing while moist and tacky, stitching to the webbing a non-elastic unyielding member which envelops said strips and has its lateral edges inclined outwardly and meeting at obtuse angles the stitches through said member and webbing being parallel to said edges while the lower portion of said member depends below the webbing, and securing hose engaging devices to the said depending portion.

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

MYRON B. HAMMOND.

Witnesses:
F. W. Smith, Jr.,
M. T. Longden.