

A. V. BROWN.
ATTACHMENT FOR GARMENT SUPPORTERS.
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Patented June 17, 1913.

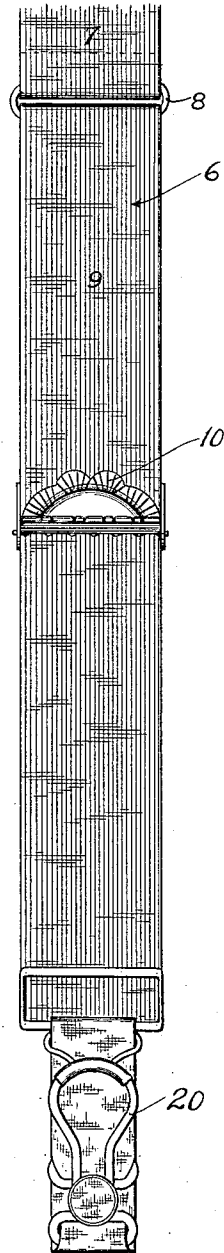


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

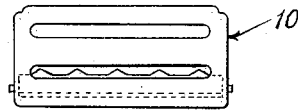


Fig. 3.

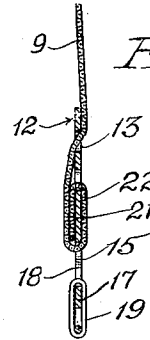
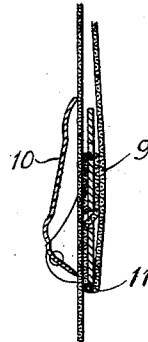
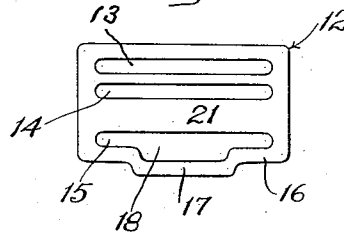


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ATTACHMENT FOR GARMENT-SUPPORTERS.

1,065,292.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARNOLD V. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Garment-Supporters, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates more particularly to a plate adapted to attach a clasp to the end of the section of elastic material composing a part of a suspending strap of a garment supporter, and this member further enables a link connection to be secured whereby a garment clasp is maintained in correct relative position to the elastic section.

The invention also relates to means for providing the necessary looped ends in the elastic material without a stitching of the material, or without a puncturing of the material by pointed tines or analogous appliances.

A further object is to employ a plate for the purpose above mentioned, which is attached to the strap without the use of stitching and which will be cheap and simple of construction and manufacture.

A further object of the invention is to provide an offset in such a plate which will permit of the joining to said plate of a link member carried by the garment clasp.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation showing a section of elastic material with a series of attachments of the present invention placed thereon, showing the manner of using the set of attachments to form the various loops in the elastic section without the use of stitching or other analogous methods; Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the buckle employed as one of the members of the set of attachments; Fig. 3 a sectional view showing the manner in which the fabric is woven through and clamped by the buckle; Fig. 4 an elevation showing the plate for attaching a clasp to the lower end of the elastic material; and Fig. 5 a sectional view showing the method of weaving the elastic material through the slots in the plate.

In the art to which the present invention relates, it has been found necessary in practice to form a loop at the upper and lower ends of the elastic section of material of a

garment supporting strap in order to properly join it to the non-elastic section of strap and to the garment clasp. In the formation of these loops it has been a common practice to sew the free ends of the elastic material in order to obtain the result desired. This has proven to be objectionable, because of the fact that in the employment of any process which pierces the elastic section, the rubber strands employed in the elastic section will become broken and the fabric will tear along the line of stitching or other piercing after a relatively short period of usage.

It is a primary object, therefore, of the present invention to utilize a series of attachments in conjunction with the elastic section of material so as to join this section to the non-elastic section of a suspending strap and to the garment clasp in the manner desired.

As shown in Fig. 1 the devices are employed in conjunction with a suspending strap 6 which comprises a section 7 of non-elastic material which is in practice attached to the end of a corset or other garment and a section of elastic material 9, and the end of the section 7 is looped and is joined to the section of elastic material by means of a link member 8. In order to connect the section 9 to the link member 8, it is necessary to form a loop in the upper end of the section 9. In the present invention this loop is formed through the medium of a buckle 10 which, as shown, is in the form disclosed in my Patent No. 971,878, dated October 4, 1910. As the construction and operation of this clasp is fully shown and described in the above named letters patent, a detailed description of the construction and operation thereof will not be entered into at this time.

It is, of course, understood that any other form of buckle may be utilized which will perform the work desired in the present instance in a satisfactory manner. The only point in connection with the buckle shown in the present invention which I desire to call attention to, is the fact that a looped end 11 is provided as is necessary in order to join the material of the elastic section 9 to the link member 8 and that this loop is formed and maintained without the use of stitching or other analogous methods. This

buckle further serves the purpose of enabling the strap to be adjusted to different lengths.

In addition to the employment of the devices for forming and maintaining the looped end of the elastic material without stitching or piercing the same, the invention resides in the construction and arrangement of a member for forming and maintaining a loop in the lower end of the elastic section. This member more clearly illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, consists of a plate 12 having an upper transversely elongated slot 13, an intermediate transversely elongated slot 14, and a lower transversely elongated slot 15. As shown more clearly in Fig. 4, the lower edge of the plate 12 is offset at 17 to provide an enlargement 18 of the slot 15 at this point. This is to permit a link member 19 to be joined to the plate 12, and this link member is connected to a garment clasp 20 of any suitable and well known construction and serves to keep the plate 12 and garment clasp 20 in proper relation to one another.

It will be noted by a study of Fig. 4 that the upper slot 13 and intermediate slot 14 of the plate 12 are lying in relatively close proximity to one another and that the lower slot 15 is spaced away from the intermediate slot 14 a greater distance than the slot 13. This arrangement is for the purpose of providing a substantial surface 21 for the end of the lower part of the section 9 to rest and be clamped against when the material of the lower end of the section 9 is woven through the slots in the plate 12. The manner of weaving the material through the plate is as follows: The free end is first inserted through the slot 13, is then brought down and inserted through the slot 15, and looped around the surface 21, as shown in Fig. 5. It is obvious that the material positioned in this manner will be woven in such a manner through the body of the plate 12 as to prevent the moving of the free end of the material with respect to the plate, thus maintaining a looped end 22 in the lower end of the fabric. The method of securing the fabric to the plate 12 is not one which

permits of adjustment of the fabric with respect to the plate 12 without a movement of the free end of the fabric out of clamped position upon the plate, all of the adjustment of the elastic section being produced by the manipulation and movement of the buckle 10. The fabric when properly positioned with respect to the plate 12 remains in the fixed position and this plate does not serve in any way as a movable buckle or clasp for the fabric, but is a device intended to be used solely for the purpose of producing and maintaining a desired looping of the end of a section of a fabric, and to permit of the maintenance of a member as a garment clasp in proper relation thereto.

I claim:

A suspending strap for hose supporters, comprising an upper section and a lower section of non-elastic material, and an intermediate section of elastic material, said sections being arranged in vertical alinement, a link secured to the lower end of the upper non-elastic section, a slotted retainer for the upper free end of the elastic section, an adjusting buckle attached to said retaining member, said upper end of the elastic section being woven through slots in said retainer and held in non-adjustable fixed relation thereto solely by friction, the body of the elastic section extending upwardly from said retainer and through said link and thence back upon itself and between the retainer and buckle, whereby a loop is formed in said elastic section, adjustable in length solely by manipulation of the buckle, a second slotted retainer having its lower slot of increased depth, the lower free end of the elastic section being woven through the slots of said retainer and held in non-adjustable fixed relation thereto solely by friction, the lower non-elastic section passing through the lower slot of the last named slotted retainer, whereby it is held suspended by said retainer, substantially as described.

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