Oct. 9, 1928. 1,687,370

J. R. LA VIGNE

SUSPENDER END LOOP

Filed June 29, 1927

Fig. 1.
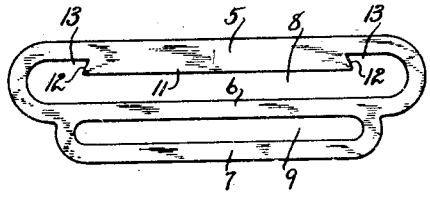


Fig. 2.

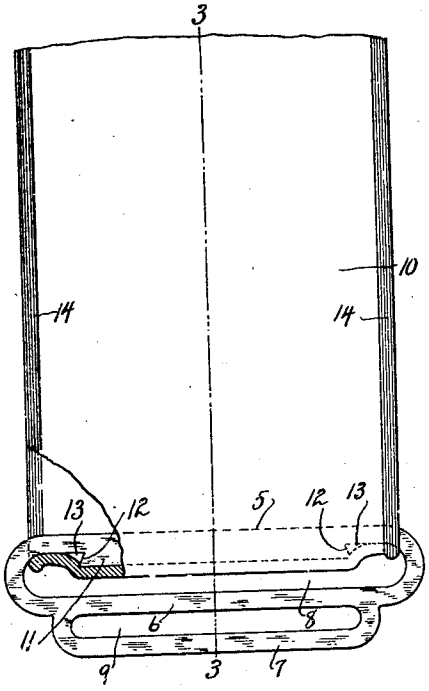


Fig. 3.

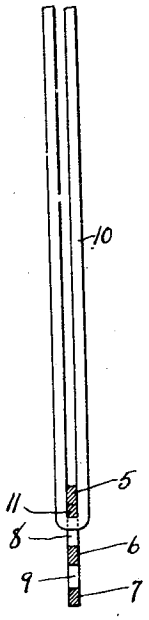
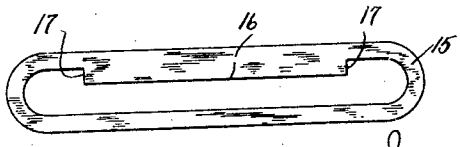


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME R. LA VIGNE, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO WATERBURY BUCKLE CO., OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION.

SUSPENDER-END LOOP.

Application filed June 29, 1927. Serial No. 202,180.

My invention relates to an improvement in suspender-end loops, which is the name commonly applied to that feature of a pair of suspenders which connects the webbing proper with the diverging non-elastic ends buttoned onto the trousers, the object being to provide a simple and attractive loop constructed with particular reference to overcoming the objection of the sliding of the webbing in the loop under sidewise and slanting strains, without resorting to the teeth sometimes employed for the purpose but objectionable on account of their liability to chafe the webbing.

With these ends in view, my invention consists in a suspender-end loop having its top bar provided, upon its lower edge, with a restraining-offset extending nearly throughout the length of the said bar, parallel therewith, and formed at its ends with restraining-shoulders which are engaged with the webbing near the edges thereof, whereby the sidewise displacement of the webbing is restrained.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view in elevation of one form which a suspender-end loop embodying my invention may assume;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the loop as applied to a piece of webbing partly shown in section;

Fig. 3 is a view thereof in vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 4 is a detached view in elevation of another form of my improved suspender-end loop.

In carrying out my invention, as shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, I have shown a suspender-end loop struck from a single piece of sheet-metal and having an upper bar 5, an intermediate bar 6, and a lower bar 7, these bars being parallel with each other and separated by parallel slots 8 and 9, the webbing 10 being threaded through the former and the latter receiving the familiar suspender-ends (not shown). Upon the lower edge of the upper bar is produced a gripping-offset 11 extending nearly throughout the length of the bar, having its edge parallel therewith and producing at its ends restraining-shoulders 12 which are undercut as shown, though this is not imperative. In such case, a pocket 13 is formed between the ends of the offset and the adjacent portions of the lower edge of the upper bar for the reception of portions of the webbing which are drawn into one or the other of such pockets, according to the direction of the sidewise or slanting strain.

By the provision of suspender-end loops with such a gripping offset as described, the objectionable tendency of the webbing to slide in one direction or the other and pucker and produce anything but a neat appearance is largely avoided, without recourse to the abrasive teeth which have heretofore been resorted to for the same purpose.

My improved suspender-end loop is particularly effective when used in conjunction with webbing having selvage edges 14, as shown in the accompanying drawings, since these bulkier edges will readily sink into the pockets referred to.

The single-slot suspender-end loop 15 shown in Fig. 4 has its upper bar provided with a corresponding gripping-edge 16, shaped like the gripping-edge 11, with the single difference that it has square shoulders 17, instead of the undercut shoulders 12, their operation being substantially the same.

I claim:

A sheet-metal suspender-end loop having parallel upper and lower bars located in the same plane, a long narrow parallel slot between the said bars for the passage of the webbing, and a restraining-offset formed upon the lower edge of the upper bar, integral therewith, located in the plane of the said bars, having a straight lower edge projecting into the said slot and shorter than the same, the said offset being shaped at its ends to form angular retaining-shoulders projecting into the said slot, whereby the edges of the piece of webbing, passed through the said slot and looped over the said upper bar and the said restraining-offset, are engaged by the angular shoulders at the respective ends of the said offset and prevented from sidewise displacement in the said slot, thus keeping the webbing centered with respect to the loop.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification.

JEROME R. LA VIGNE.