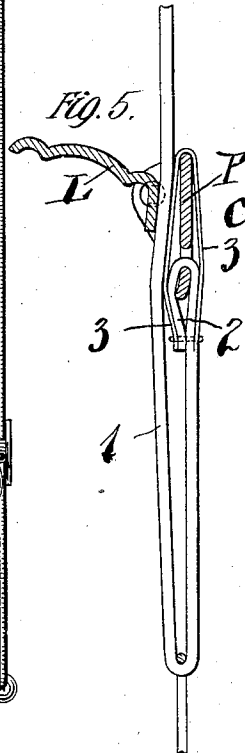
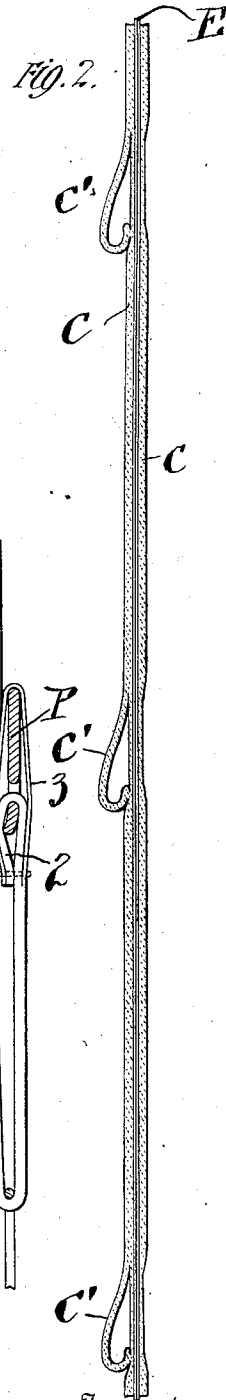
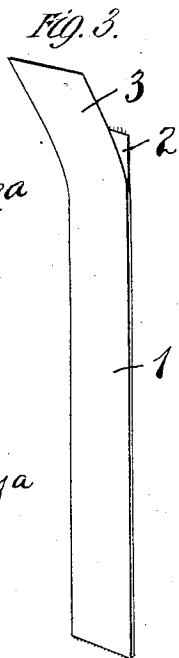
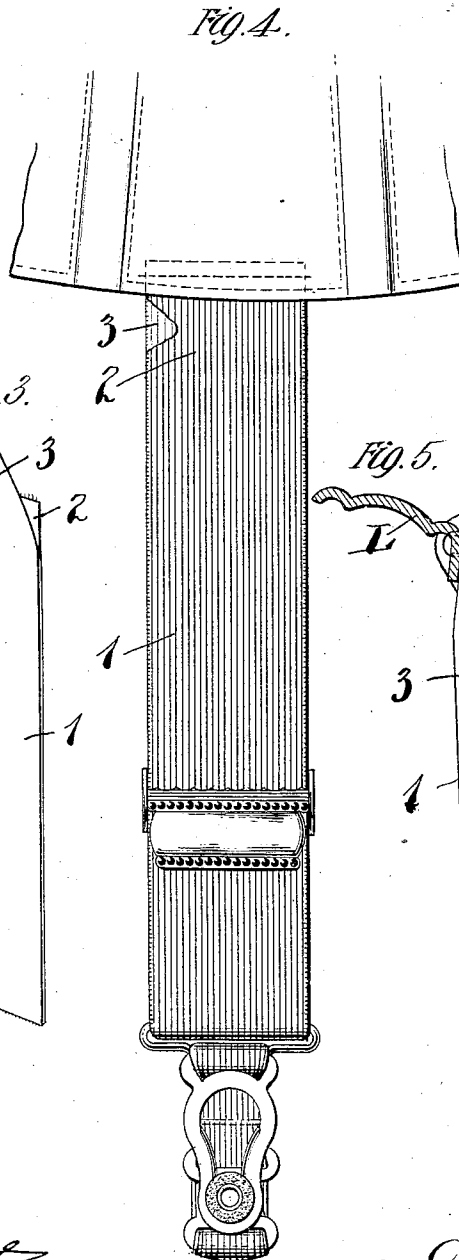
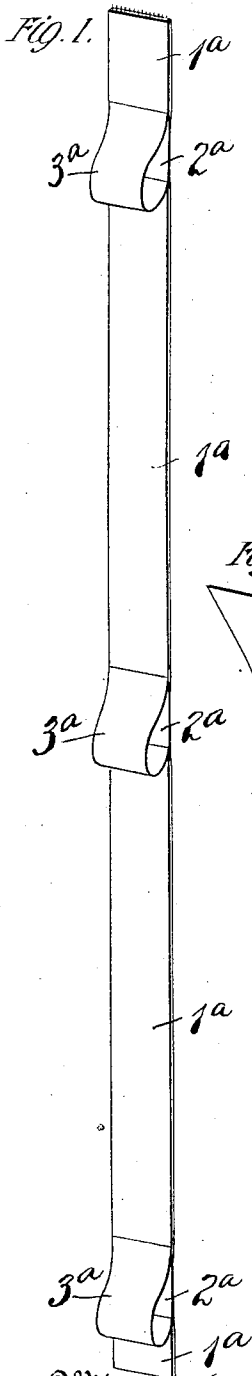


C. J. WHITE.
GARMENT SUPPORTER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 13, 1910.

968,299.

Patented Aug. 23, 1910.



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GARMENT-SUPPORTER.

968,299.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed January 13, 1910. Serial No. 537,831.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Supporters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to garment supporters and particularly to a new and improved construction for webbing which is of especial utility in connection therewith, said improvement providing the many advantages hereinafter made apparent. As applied to a garment supporter it is essentially an improvement upon the construction set forth in my co-pending application Serial No. 490,946, filed April 19, 1909.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a strip of my improved webbing. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation illustrating diagrammatically the construction of the webbing (abnormally thickened for illustration). Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a single length of webbing such as would be employed in a garment supporter. Fig. 4 illustrates a length of webbing such as indicated in Fig. 3, as attached to a support and as fitted with a suitable fastening device to enable it to be used as a hose supporter, such view being partly broken away and relatively enlarged. Fig. 5 illustrates a modified use of my improved webbing, said view being still further enlarged.

Referring first to Fig. 3, which shows a single length of webbing constructed to embody my invention, it should be understood that the part indicated at 1 is the working part of the elastic. At one end this length of webbing is divided into two branches 2 and 3. The branch 2 is elastic, while the branch 3 is relatively non-elastic. This single length of webbing, as indicated in Fig. 3 may be severed from a long strip of webbing, such as shown in Fig. 1, which latter would probably be the form of the webbing as it comes off the loom. In this figure the parts indicated by 1^a correspond with the part 1 of Fig. 3. So likewise, the parts 2^a correspond with the branch 2 of Fig. 3, while the loops 3^a correspond with the non-elastic branch 3 shown in Fig. 3. These loops 3^a of non-elastic may be produced in any desired manner, so long as they are integrally connected with the main body of the strip,

but one successful method of producing the same can be secured in the separating out and weaving together a part of the threads in the yarn covering.

In Fig. 2, I have diagrammatically illustrated the core, covering and loops. In this figure, E conventionally represents the core formed, say, of rubber threads. C conventionally represents the covering of woven yarn or thread which covers the core. C'—C' conventionally represent loops of non-elastic woven from threads separated from the main body covering of the elastic strip. It should be understood, of course, that it is not necessary in all cases that the parts C'—C' should be actually looped off from the main body, but in the preferred form said non-elastic portions do so loop off, as shown, whereby a greater and increased length of non-elastic is provided than the adjacent unstretched elastic portion between the ends of each loop. This increased length of non-elastic is exceedingly useful for certain purposes hereinafter described.

As set out in my companion application, in the attaching of elastic webbing to supporting devices, for example, corsets, it is customary to sew the elastic webbing to said corset. This operation results in such injury to the rubber threads, by reason of puncturing the same with a needle, that in a very short time the webbing gives way along this line and renders the article useless. By the improvement set forth in my companion case referred to, garment supporter webbing may still be sewed to the corset as formerly, but the aforesaid danger is entirely eliminated by relieving that part of the webbing which is connected to the corset (or other support) from such strain as is liable to break the weakened rubber.

In my former application, I employed a separately formed strip of non-elastic secured in any desired manner to the webbing at a slight distance from the support. In the present instance, my invention results in a substantial improvement in that all separate mechanical fastenings are eliminated as means to secure the non-elastic strips to the elastic part of the webbing, since in the present case said non-elastic branch is not separately formed and later mechanically attached to the main body, but is connected integrally with the fabric covering of the

core, thereby producing a most durable piece of goods and eliminating the necessity of employing metal fastening pieces, which latter not only tend to abrade the fabric, but also to discolor the webbing and adjacent garments.

A conspicuous advantage of forming the non-elastic branches of the webbing of greater length than the adjacent elastic branch, is found in the application of the webbing to a buckle, wherein it is desired to secure not only an effective connection between the webbing and the buckle, but also to provide at once a covering for the rear of the buckle to secure the much desired "rustless" effect.

In Fig. 5, I have shown a sectional view of the usual lever buckle, which includes the plate P, having a slot toward its lower edge and a clamping lever L pivoted in the usual manner to the front of said plate, whereby the running part of the webbing may be held at various positions of adjustment between said lever and the frame of the buckle. In this figure it will be seen that the elastic branch 2 of the webbing may be passed through the slot in the plate P from the rear to the front, and thence turned downward, while the non-elastic branch 3 may be extended up along the back of the plate over the upper edge of the same,

thence downwardly between the lever and said back plate to a point below the frame where it may be secured by stitches. In this case the non-elastic 3 not only protects the back of the plate and gives to the buckle the "rustless" effect, but also materially strengthens the connection between the webbing and the buckle, relieving the strain on the elastic branch 2 where it passes through the slot, since the stitches may pass through the front and rear layer of non-elastic, as shown.

What I claim is:

In a garment supporter, a length of elastic webbing arranged to be secured at one end to a holding device, a relatively short length of non-elastic webbing at one side of and integrally connected to said elastic webbing near one end and arranged to be attached to the same holding device to limit the stretch of that part of the elastic webbing between such holding device and the point of connection of said non-elastic to said elastic, the balance of said elastic webbing being unaffected by said relatively non-elastic cooperating part.

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