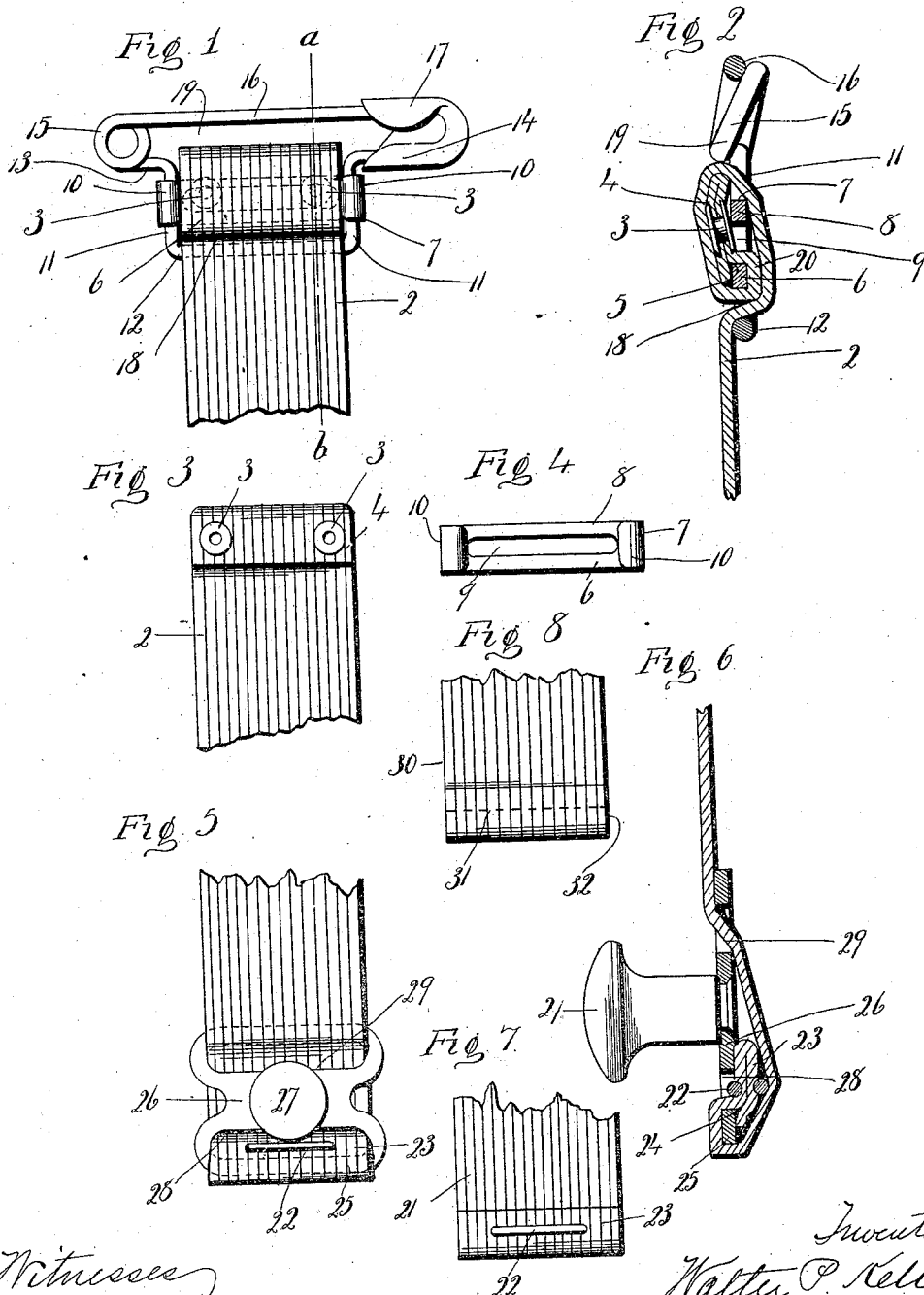


W. P. KELLOGG.
GARMENT SUPPORTER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1909.

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953,957.



Witnesses
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GARMENT-SUPPORTER.

953,957.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER P. KELLOGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garment-Supporters; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the characters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a view in front elevation of a garment-supporter constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 a view thereof in vertical section on the line *a—b* of Fig. 1, through one of the eyelets. Fig. 3 a detached view of the webbing showing one form which its retaining-end or stop may assume. Fig. 4 a detached view of the slide. Fig. 5 a view in front elevation showing another embodiment of my invention. Fig. 6 a view thereof in vertical central section. Fig. 7 a broken view in front elevation showing the formation in another way of a retaining-end or stop upon the fixed end of the webbing. Fig. 8 a similar view showing another mode of forming the retaining-end or stop upon the fixed end of the webbing.

My invention relates to an improvement in garment-supporters, the object being to simplify and cheapen the mode of fastening the so called fixed end of the webbing to the "metal trim" of a garment-supporter, whatever form the supporter may assume.

With these ends in view my invention consists in a garment-supporter having certain details of construction and combinations of parts as will be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

In carrying out my invention as shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the narrow length of webbing 2 which may be elastic or non-elastic, is folded upon itself, and fastened to itself, so to speak, by two eyelets 3 located in line with each other, but in a line at a right angle to the length of the webbing. In this way I form at the end to become the fixed end of the webbing, a retaining-end or stop 4 relatively stiff in its character and of double the normal thickness of the webbing. The said retaining-end or stop 4 when made as described, spreads open along its inner edge, as it were, to form a pocket

5 running at a right angle to the length of the webbing and receiving, as shown, the lower bar 6 of the slide 7 which also has an upper bar 8, a threading-opening 9, and at its ends two sleeves 10, 10, by means of which it is slidably mounted upon the parallel side bars 11 of a loop also comprising a cross-bar 12 and forming a depending integral bend in the lower bar 13 of a safety-pin 14 having a coil 15, a pin proper 16 and a sheet-metal guard 17. Under this construction a webbing-opening 18 is produced between the lower edge of the slide 7 and the upper face of the cross-bar 12 and a webbing-opening 19 between the upper edge of the said slide and the pin 16 of the safety-pin. The metal parts described form what is known as the "metal trim" for garment-supporters of the safety-pin type. In applying the webbing 2 to this kind of "metal trim", the free end of the webbing is passed from rear to front through the threading slot 9 in the slide 7 and drawn forward until the retaining-end or stop 4 at the other end of the length of webbing is brought to a bearing upon the back of the slide 7. Now just as soon as any downward pull is exerted upon the webbing the inner edge of its retaining-end 4 spreads open to form the pocket 5 which, as it opens, receives the inner upper corner of the lower bar 6 of the slide as shown in Fig. 2, whereby the said end of the webbing is caught to the slide in such a way that it cannot get free except by permitting the retaining-end to be lifted away from the bar 6. That is prevented by taking the turns in the webbing required to prevent that from happening. As shown in Fig. 2, after the inner edge of the retaining-end has been spread and caught on the lower bar of the slide, the free end of the webbing is passed from front to rear through the webbing-opening 19, then upward back of the retaining-end 4, and forward over the upper edge thereof and hence from rear to front through the webbing-opening 18 and then downward over the front face of the slide 7, and from front to rear through the webbing-opening 19 at a point directly under the loop 20 formed by passing the webbing around the lower bar 6 of the slide 7. Now when downward draft is exerted upon the free end 2 of the webbing, those portions of the webbing threaded as above described through the "metal trim" will be drawn taut and the retaining-end 4 will be drawn

forward and pressed firmly against the back of the slide 7, as well as still further caught over the lower bar 6 thereof. It will thus be seen that by my improvement I secure with
 5 a minimum length of webbing and without making the garment-supporter unduly thick, a very firm hitch of the webbing upon the "metal trim".

In the modified construction shown in
 10 Figs. 5, 6 and 7 of the drawings, the end of the webbing 21 designed to become the fixed end thereof, is folded upon itself and fastened to itself by means of a long wire staple 22 arranged transversely to the length
 15 of the webbing whereby I form a retaining-end or stop 23 double the normal thickness of the webbing and relatively stiff as compared with the same. The staple 22 is placed sufficiently within the inner edge of the retaining-end so that when the same is
 20 in use it will spread open as shown in Fig. 6 and form a pocket 24 extending transversely to the length of the webbing as shown in Fig. 6, and receiving the upper
 25 inner corner of the lower bar 25 of a stud-carrying plate 26 which is provided with a forwardly projecting stud 27 as usual in garment-supporters of the loop and stud type. The said plate 26 is formed with a
 30 webbing-opening 28 and a corresponding webbing opening 29, the said opening 28 taking the place in the construction of Figs. 5, 6 and 7, of the threading-opening 9 and webbing opening 19 of the construction of
 35 Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive. In webbing up the plate 26 the free end of the webbing is passed from rear to front through the webbing-opening 28 and then downward over the front face of the bar 25 and rearward
 40 and upward over the retaining-end or stop 23, and thence from rear to front through

the webbing-opening 29 and upward. When now upward draft or strain is placed upon the free end 21 of the webbing, the retaining-end 23 will be not only pressed forward
 45 against the back of the plate 26, but also drawn downward and its inner edge spread open over the upper inner corner of the bar 25 as shown in Fig. 6, whereby with a minimum expenditure of webbing, the fixed end
 50 thereof is firmly hitched, so to speak, to the metal trim.

In Fig. 8 of the drawings the webbing 30 is folded upon itself and fastened to itself by a line of transverse stitching 31 so as to
 55 form a retaining-end or stop 32 the inner edge of which will spread open and hitch itself, so to speak, to a portion of the "metal trim" in the manner described by the other figures of the drawings.
 60

I claim:—

In a garment supporter, the combination with the metal trim thereof, the same having two parallel webbing-openings, of a piece of webbing formed at one end with a retain-
 65 ing-end or stop double the thickness of the webbing proper and produced by folding the web upon itself and fastening it to itself, and the inner edge of the said retaining-end or stop being free to be spread open so as to
 70 receive a portion of the metal trim under the draft of the webbing which is thus hitched to the metal trim after the free end of the webbing has passed through the webbing openings of the trim.
 75

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER P. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

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