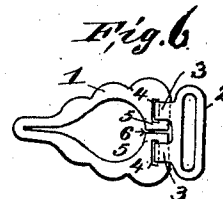
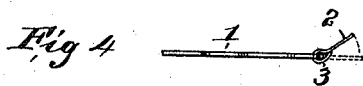
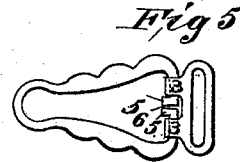
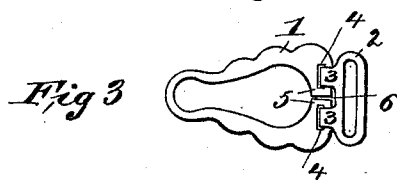
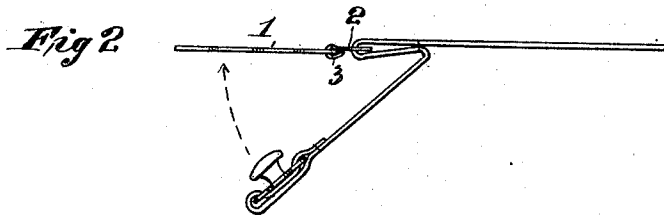
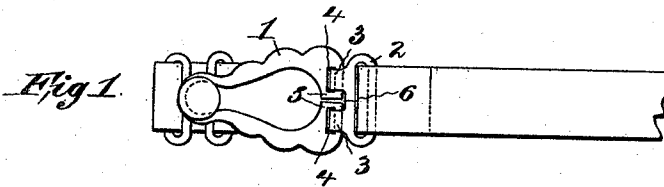


(No Model.)

C. W. STIMSON.
LOOP FOR GARMENT SUPPORTERS.

No. 586,108.

Patented July 13, 1897.



WITNESSES:

C. W. Benjamin
H. A. Lane

INVENTOR

Charles W. Stimson
BY *E. M. Marshall*

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. STIMSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOOP FOR GARMENT-SUPPORTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,108, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed June 6, 1895. Serial No. 551,867. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. STIMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loops for Garment-Supporters; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to garment-supporters and to expansible loops therefor, and particularly to lock-loops of what are known as the "Lindsay" type, which coat with a headed stud or button and are arranged to lock the button within the smaller end of the loop and so to prevent it from rising and releasing the garment unintentionally.

My invention consists in the novel means employed for limiting the distention of the sides of the loop and in the novel combination, construction, and arrangement of the parts of the loop.

This invention is a modification of another loop of my invention, illustrated and described in an application for Letters Patent filed November 20, 1894, Serial No. 529,400.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a lock-loop for garment-supporters having expansible sides and having positive, efficient, and durable means for the limiting the separation of those sides; second, to provide a loop for garment-supporters which shall be compact and neat in appearance and shall be composed of few parts and these parts of such size that there may be no danger of breakage or distortion when the loop is in use and that the parts of the loop may be put together by unskilled labor without difficulty, and, third, to make the loop strong, durable, simple, and inexpensive. These objects are attained in the loop for garment-supporters herein described and illustrated in the drawings which accompany and form a part of this application, in which the same reference-numerals indicate the same or corresponding parts, and in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the loop with the fabric attached thereto and to the button with which the loop coats, the button being within the loop. Fig. 2 is a side view of the loop

and of the button, which hangs loosely from the loop. Fig. 3 is a detail top view of the loop detached. Fig. 4 is a side view of the loop, illustrating likewise a modification, wherein the loop and slot-plate are hinged together instead of being secured rigidly. Fig. 5 is a top view of a modified form of loop, and Fig. 6 illustrates the application of the invention to a form of loop adapted to hold the garment without the use of a headed button.

The complete loop consists of a loop proper having an opening enlarged at one end and contracted at the other end—that is, the opening in the loop being larger at one end than at the other—with the narrowest portion intermediate between the ends, the larger or upper part of the loop having disconnected ends, so that when the button passes through the narrowest portion of the loop the sides of the loop may spread apart or expand, and of a slot-plate having a slot through which may be passed the fabric of the garment-supporter, loop and slot-plate being connected by joining-tongues, which may be either on the loop or slot-plate, but preferably are on the slot-plate and are clasped about the disconnected ends of the loop and inclose between them limiting-shoulders of the loop, so that when the loop expands these shoulders come in contact with the joining-tongues, thereby limiting to such an extent as may be desirable the degree of separation of the sides of the loop. Overstraining of the loop is thereby avoided.

In the drawings, 1 is the loop proper, 2 the slot-plate, and 3 3 joining-tongues on the slot-plate. In the form of loop shown in Figs. 1 and 3 there are in the larger portion of the loop proper apertures 4 4, through which the tongues 3 3 pass, the bridges of metal 5 5, which intervene between the openings 4 4 and the slot 6 which separates the ends of the loop, forming the limiting-shoulders above mentioned.

In the loop shown in Fig. 5 there are no openings 4 4, but the ends of the loop adjacent to this slot are bent inward so as to form limiting-shoulders, as before.

The slot-plate 2 may be secured rigidly to the loop 1, so as to be practically a part thereof, or the tongues 3 3 may clasp the loop so loosely as to form a hinge connection, as indicated in Fig. 4.

The operation of the loop is as follows: The parts being in the position shown in Fig. 2 the upper edge of the garment is placed over the head of the button, which is then
 5 pressed through the opening in the loop at the larger end thereof and is moved down into the narrow portion of the loop. As the button passes the narrowest portion of the opening the sides of the loop are pressed
 10 apart, this being possible because of the slot 6 in the upper portion of the loop, which practically converts the loop into a U-shaped spring, and when the button has reached the extreme lower portion of the opening in the
 15 loop, which is somewhat wider than the narrowest portion, the sides of the loop spring together again, thus claspings the button and preventing it from rising unless it be pulled upward intentionally.

20 The tongues 3 3 coming in contact with the shoulders 5 5 make it impossible to spread apart the sides of the loop sufficiently to cause permanent distortion of the loop, which might otherwise occur if the button were
 25 placed too far beneath the edge of the loop, so as to bring too much cloth within the loop.

My invention is not limited in its application to loops of the class shown in Figs. 1 to 5, which act in connection with a headed button to hold the garment, but may also be applied to the class of loops shown in Fig. 6, in which the opening is contracted at the lower end so as to hold the fabric without the use
 30 of a button.

35 Having thus completely described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A loop for garment-supporters, comprising a loop proper having an opening enlarged
 40 at one end and contracted at the other end,

and having disconnected ends in its upper portion, a plate having means of attachment to the fabric of the garment-supporter, and joining-tongues connecting said plate and the disconnected ends of the loop, and inclosing between them limiting-shoulders, whereby the degree of expansion of the sides of the loop is limited, substantially as described. 45

2. A loop for garment-supporters, comprising a loop proper having an opening enlarged at one end and contracted at the other end, and having disconnected ends in its upper portion, and a plate 2 having means of attachment to the fabric of the garment-supporter and having likewise joining-tongues connecting said plate with the disconnected ends of the loop and inclosing between them limiting-shoulders 5, 5, on the disconnected ends of the loop, whereby the degree of expansion of the sides of the loop is limited, substantially 50 as described. 55

3. A loop for garment-supporters, comprising a loop proper having an opening enlarged at one end and contracted at the other end, and having disconnected ends in its upper part provided with openings 4, 4, and a plate having means of attachment to the fabric of the garment-supporter and having joining-tongues passing through said openings 4, 4, connecting said plate and the disconnected ends of the loop, and limiting the expansion of the sides of the loop, substantially as described. 60 70

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

CHARLES W. STIMSON.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. MARBLE,
 RICHARD HERZFELD.