A. V. BROWN.

WEBBING ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 24, 1911.

**1,067,302.** Patented July 15, 1913.

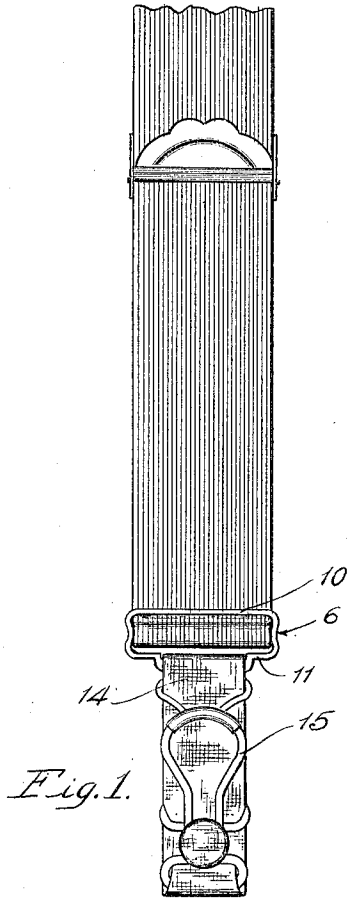



Fig. 1.

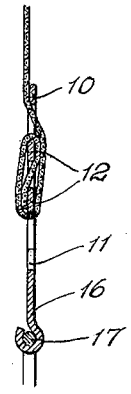



Fig. 2.

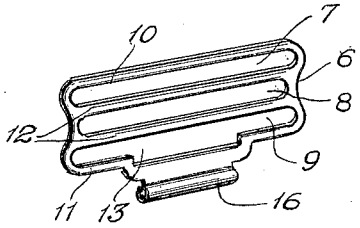



Fig. 3.

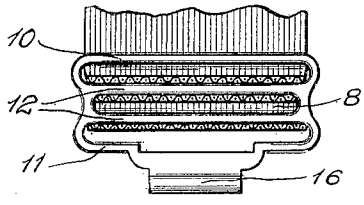



Fig. 4.

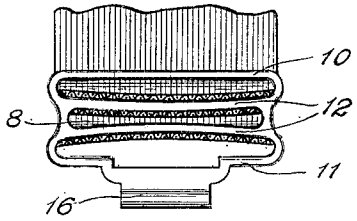



Fig. 5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WEBBING ATTACHMENT.

1,067,302. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed October 24, 1911. Serial No. 656,359.

*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 Webbing Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a slotted plate which is adapted to be used with webbing or similar fabric for the purpose of holding one end of the webbing in proper place solely by frictional engagement.

The objects of the invention are, to provide a plate to which the webbing can be secured in a manner to prevent movement of the webbing with respect to the plate, and to enable the securance of the webbing to the plate without the use of stitching, penetrating prongs, etc.; and to arrange the plate with a depending ear or tongue, which will enable the securance of a garment supporter or other desired attachment thereto, thus eliminating the usual supplemental link member ordinarily employed for this purpose.

A further object of the invention is to use a plate made of pliable metal, whereby when strain is exerted upon the fabric the plate will bend and configure itself so as to tighten the hold of the plate upon the fabric and thus increase the frictional engagement between the fabric and the plate, to prevent the pulling out of the end of the fabric, and the consequent disengagement of the fabric from the plate.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a device of the nature described, which is cheap and simple of construction, and which when in use will have a neat and symmetrical appearance.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a suspending strap, having the plate of the present invention attached thereto; Fig. 2, a vertical section on an enlarged scale, showing the method of weaving the fabric through the slotted plate, and showing the tongue used for attaching the hose supporter or other device; Fig. 3, a perspective of the plate of the present invention; Fig. 4, a front view of the plate with a portion of the fabric cut away to show the relative arrangement of the fabric and the slots; and Fig. 5, a view similar to Fig. 4, showing the position assumed by the plate when it is bent by reason of strain being placed upon the fabric. It is understood that Figs. 2 to 5 inclusive are drawn upon an enlarged scale and that the proportions are greatly exaggerated.

The present invention, as heretofore stated, is for a slotted plate which is used in conjunction with a strip of webbing or similar fabric to hold one end of the same in secured position, and to provide for the attachment of some other device to the webbing. In its use with suspending straps, the plate is intended to hold in position one end of an elastic webbing and to provide for the attachment of the hose supporter parts to said webbing without a stitching operation, or without penetration of the elastic fabric by prongs, or otherwise, it being known in the art that the puncturing of the elastic section causes a severance of the elastic strands and thus shortens the life of the webbing.

The device comprises a plate 6, having an upper slot 7, an intermediate slot 8, and a lower slot 9 formed therein. It will be noted that the intermediate slot 8 is of shorter length than the slots 7 and 9. This is for the purpose of creating friction between the plate and fabric. Obviously, by reducing the length of the slot, when the fabric is woven through this slot, it will be crimped or bent so that the frictional engagement will be amplified. By referring to Fig. 2, the method of weaving the fabric through the slots will be clearly understood. The fabric is first inserted in the slot 7 and is then drawn downward and entered into the slot 9. Thence it passes upwardly through the slot 7 and is looped to pass through the intermediate slot 8, and the end is finally placed against the fabric extending from the lower to the upper slots.

The formation of the slots in the plate produces an upper bar 10, a lower bar 11, and intermediate bars 12. The fabric, as will be seen from Fig. 2, is looped around the upper of the intermediate bars 12, and the end of the fabric rests between the lower of the intermediate bars 12 and the webbing. By this arrangement, the fabric is bent so that a strain tending to pull it from the plate will be resisted by friction of the woven parts of the fabric.

As heretofore stated, the metal of which the plate is composed is pliable. This is a very important point in the present invention, since it has been found that it is a

matter of difficulty to obtain sufficient friction upon the fabric only by the weaving of the fabric to prevent the fabric from pulling out from the plate when placed under strain, and frequently prongs or other auxiliary devices have been used to insure the firm holding of the fabric upon the plate. By the use of a plate composed of pliable metal, when strain is placed upon the fabric, certain of the bars of the plate are forced into a position so that the slots between said bars are contracted, the contraction of the slots, of course, binding the fabric more closely to the plate, and hence increasing the frictional holding of the fabric by the plate. This will be clearly understood from a study of Fig. 5 of the drawings. From this figure, it will be seen that the two intermediate bars 12 have been bent toward one another by the strain of the fabric, contracting the intermediate slot 8.

By referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that when strain is placed upon the fabric, the tendency of the strain will be upwardly on the lower intermediate bar 12 and downwardly on the upper intermediate bar 12, forcing these two bars toward one another. The greater the strain placed on the fabric, the greater will be the movement of these bars toward one another, and the greater the contraction of the intermediate slot 8, and thus a greater friction will be exerted, tending to hold the fabric in engagement with the plate. Hence, simply by reason of the character of the metal of which the plate is formed, a device is produced which is amply capable of insuring against the fabric pulling out from the plate under the influence of strain. It is understood that the metal used must be of a nature so that it will not break, but will simply bend.

The lower slot 9 is of an excess depth for a portion thereof, as indicated at 13. This is to permit, when the device is used with a suspending strap, of the connection to the plate of a webbing 14, to which a hose supporter 15 is attached. The plate is further provided with a depending ear 16, which may be bent to provide a loop 17, by which is secured a portion of the garment supporter. By providing the ear upon the plate, and configuring it in a loop in the manner described, the separate link member which has heretofore been utilized for connecting the hose supporter to the plate is eliminated. The elimination of this part, together with the operation which must necessarily be gone through with to place it in position, results in a reduction in the cost of producing the completed article, and, furthermore, provides a more rigid and reliable means for attaching the parts together.

Applicant, in employing the term "pliable," desires it to be understood that said term means a bendable, non-resilient metal in the nature of certain kinds of wire made from soft metal, and means to define a material which will bend under strain and remain bent after the strain is relieved.

I claim:

1. A device of the class described, comprising a plate formed with upper, lower, and intermediate slots, strips of metal between the intermediate and upper, and intermediate and lower slots, made of a soft, pliable, non-resilient metal, and forming the sole fabric gripping means of said device the fabric when woven through said slots extending around said pliable strips, the strain on said fabric configuring said strips to bring them into tighter engagement with the fabric, such engagement remaining in effect when said strain is relieved, substantially as described.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a plate formed with upper, lower, and intermediate slots, strips of metal between the intermediate and upper, and intermediate and lower slots, made of a soft, pliable, non-resilient metal, and forming the sole fabric gripping means of said device the fabric when woven through said slots extending around said pliable strips, the strain on said fabric configuring said strips to bring them into tighter engagement with the fabric, such engagement remaining in effect when said strain is relieved, said intermediate slot being shorter than the outer and inner slots, substantially as described.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."