C. W. STIMSON.

LOOP FOR GARMENT SUPPORTER CLASPS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1910.

**1,005,353.**

Patented Oct. 10, 1911.

Fig. 1.

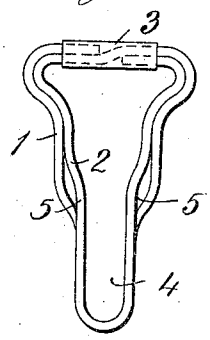



Fig. 2.

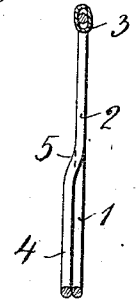



Fig. 3.

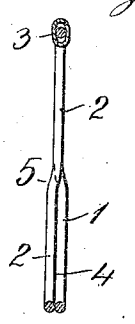



Fig. 4.

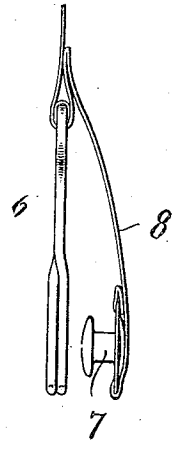
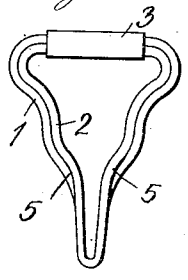



Fig. 5.




Witnesses:
Max B. A. Donig
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

## LOOP FOR GARMENT-SUPPORTER CLASPS.

1,005,353. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 10, 1911.

Application filed July 20, 1910. Serial No. 572,914.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. STIMSON, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loops for Garment-Supporter Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in loops for garment supporter clasps of the button and loop type, and comprises an improved double wire loop presenting to the fabric to be held a double thickness of wire, the two layers being close together, whereby increased bearing surface is provided and liability to cutting of the fabric is obviated.

Wire loops have come into extensive use in garment supporter clasps of the button and loop type, within recent years, not merely because such wire loops are relatively inexpensive, but also because, the wire being round, the user feels assured that the loop cannot present a sharp edge to the fabric such as is likely to cause cutting of the fabric. The users do not feel the same assurance concerning loops stamped from sheet metal, no matter how carefully the edges of such sheet metal loops may be finished. However, it has been found that, with the very thin and delicate stocking now used, the ordinary single wire loop does not offer sufficient bearing surface to the fabric, either to avoid injury to the fabric or to hold the fabric tightly.

The object of my invention is to provide a loop which, while formed of round wire and having the advantages of a round wire loop, shall offer greater bearing surface and so shall hold the fabric more firmly and shall avoid injury to the fabric.

I will now proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, and will then point out the novel features in the claim.

In said drawings: Figure 1 shows a front view of my improved loop; Fig. 2 shows a transverse longitudinal section of one form of this loop; Fig. 3 is a similar view of an alternative form of loop; Fig. 4 shows a side view of a complete button and loop clasp; Fig. 5 shows a front view of an alternative form of loop.

Referring first to the form of loop shown in Figs. 1–4 inclusive, the said loop comprises a single piece of round wire bent into the form of a double loop comprising an outer and lower loop 1 and an inner and upper loop 2, the two ends of the wire coming nearly together at the upper end of the loop and being covered, preferably, by suitable covering means, such as a ferrule 3. In the upper part of the loop, the outer member 1 and the inner member 2 are preferably in substantially the same plane, as indicated particularly in Figs. 2 and 3, member 2 being within member 1 in this part of the loop; while at about where the member 2 contracts to form the usual neck portion 4, the wire of said member 2 passes over and directly above and close to the wire of member 1. To this end, member 1 may be straight, as indicated in Fig. 2, member 2 being offset at point 5 so as to pass over the material of member 1, or both members 1 and 2 may be offset equally, as indicated at 5, Fig. 3. In either case, the resulting loop presents to the fabric along the neck portion 4, a double wire surface, both surfaces being rounded and smooth, and for that reason incapable of cutting the fabric, the double thickness of bearing surface thus presented to the fabric causing the fabric to be held more firmly and also, by distribution of pressure, avoiding marked creasing of the fabric, such as might in itself cause injury. Furthermore, the fabric enters to a considerable extent, into the groove between the rounded surface of the two members, so extending the contact surfaces and giving increased holding effect. The greatly increased grip thus afforded by the two layers of wire further helps to insure against the fabric being drawn so tightly over the head of the button, by slipping, as to create danger of the head of the button being forced through the fabric.

In Fig. 4 I illustrate a complete button and loop clasp comprising a loop such as that described, 6 designating the complete loop, 7 the button and 8 the webbing connecting the button and loop. My invention is not restricted, however, to use in loops adapted to coact with buttons. It may also be used in loops of the type which have so narrow a neck portion that the fabric may be wedged therein. Fig. 5 illustrates a loop so formed, and otherwise similar in construction to the loop shown in Figs. 1 and 2 or Figs. 1 and 3.

What I claim is:—

A fabric holding loop formed of a single piece of round wire bent into the form of two substantially concentric loops com-

pletely inclosing an opening which at one end has a contracted or neck portion, the opening being larger at the other end, said loops being in substantially the same plane near their upper ends and being in different planes but close together at their narrower or neck portions; the ends of the wire so forming said loops being brought close together at the upper end of the loop structure; and means holding both loops in substantially the same plane at their upper ends.

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

CHARLES W. STIMSON.

Witnesses:
E. S. Ross,
H. M. Marble.