

No. 859,436.

PATENTED JULY 9, 1907.

W. E. CRAWFORD.
TROUSERS SUPPORTER.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1906.

Fig. 1.

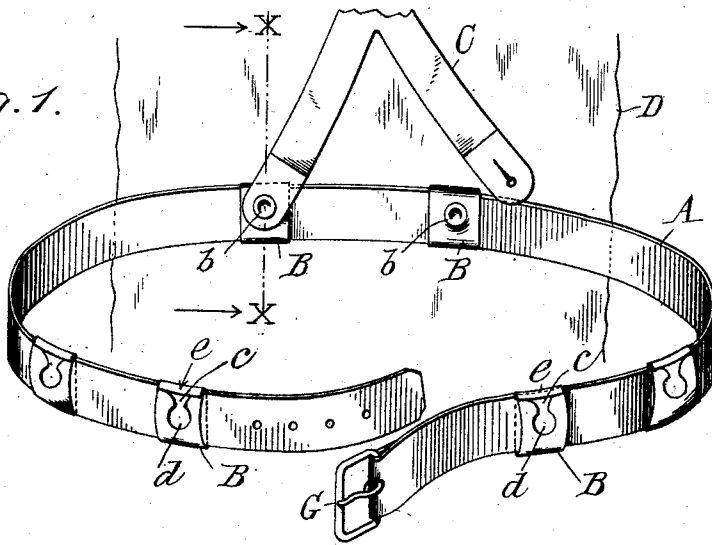


Fig. 2.

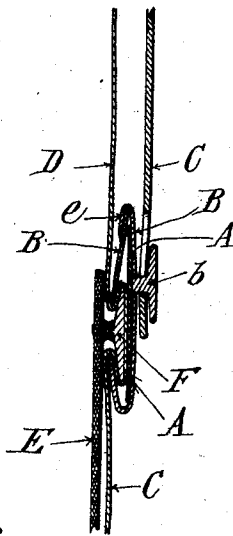
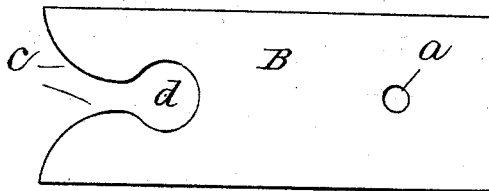


Fig. 3.



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TROUSERS-SUPPORTER.

No. 859,436.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. CRAWFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trousers-Supporters, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to certain improvements in trousers-supporters, and has for its object the construction of a device of this kind which shall be of an inexpensive and simple nature, easily applied, and be under the outer shirt, so that although it shall be connected with the ordinary suspenders of every-day use, the suspenders or supporters will be concealed by the shirt when the coat and vest are removed.

The invention consists in novel features of construction and arrangement of parts of the improved trousers-supporter, whereby certain important advantages are obtained, and the device made in a simple, cheap and economical manner, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, which serve to illustrate this invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view with my improved trousers-supporter. Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line, X, X, looking in direction of the arrows, showing one of the supporting devices in contact with the trousers, suspenders and shirt. Fig. 3 is a plan of the supporting device as a blank, before being formed into shape as a supporter, and without any holding button.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several parts in which

A, is a belt of webbing or other suitable material, even metal may be used; B, shows the supporting device proper; C, shows the suspenders; D, is the shirt; while E, shows the trousers in part; F, shows the ordinary button on the inside of trousers; G, is a buckle to fasten the belt together when worn; *a*, shows a hole in Fig. 3, for the shank of a button, *b*; while an enlarged opening in the support is shown as *c*, with *d*, for the key-hole part, in which the button, F, engages; *e*, is the over-lapping portion of B.

From the above description of the drawings, it will be seen that a blank, as shown in Fig. 3, having the recessed part, *d*, with an enlarged opening, *c*, and a hole, *a*, for a button, *b*, is made of metal or celluloid, or some other equally desirable material, and this blank is formed into the supporter, B, by bending it, or otherwise forming it into the shape of the supporter, as shown in Fig. 1, and marked there, B.

The two ends may be soldered together, or one of the ends closed over the other, as shown at *e*, Fig. 2, or in case it is made of celluloid, or material of a similar nature, they may be joined by celluloid cement, with or without the aid of heat, or they may be fastened together in any other well-known way. On one side of the closed blank, B, should be placed a button, *b*,

which may have a shank for passing through the hole, *a*, or it may be fastened to the blank, B, by any other means. In place of a button, a hook may be used, but for most purposes a button will be found to be more convenient. When the button is firmly attached to the blank, this part of the invention will be complete, and six of these completed blanks are then to be placed upon the belt, A, which is of a width to allow the blanks to slide on, but not to be loose enough to fall together, should the belt containing them be held at a perpendicular position.

While it seems more desirable to have the blanks, B, movable on the belt, it is still desirable in some cases to have them fast thereto.

A buckle, G, or any other simple means of fastening the two ends together, is attached thereto.

It will be found that the belt is now complete, and ready to wear. To illustrate this, it will be only necessary to place the belt around the body, over the under-shirt, the six blanks being in position; the suspenders are passed over the shoulders, and attached to the blanks by means of the buttons, *b*, the belt is buckled, and the over-shirt put on. The blanks are secured to the trousers by sliding the enlarged eyelet or recessed portion, as shown by *c* and *d*, under the trousers buttons, F, carrying a portion of the shirt, D, with it, and covering the buttons, F, with the shirt portion. It will now be securely held in position, and when the coat and vest are removed, it causes the appearance of having a shirt or shirt-waist on, without suspenders being worn.

In the above has been shown a supporting belt, having six blanks or supports, but, of course if only four were worn this invention provides for it, for the reason that the number six is given as that number usually forms the number of buttons used on trousers for suspenders.

One of the great advantages of this invention is, that this supporter can be used with the usual commercial suspenders, although a special suspender, permanently attached to the supporter, would not be considered a departure from this invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

The combination of a belt adapted to be worn under the shirt, of supporters, B, constructed to slide thereon, said supporters formed with open slots adapted to receive the inner buttons on the waist-band of the trousers, and the interposed shirt, and furnished on their inner faces with buttons for the attachment of the suspender-tabs, as specified.

Signed at Newark, New Jersey, this fifth day of September, 1906.

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