

(No Model.)

E. S. SMITH.
FASTENING FOR GARMENT SUPPORTERS.

No. 500,353.

Patented June 27, 1893.

Fig. 1.

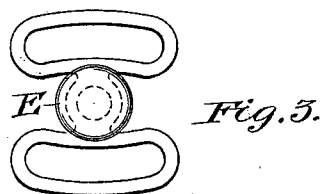
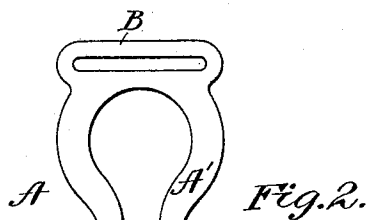
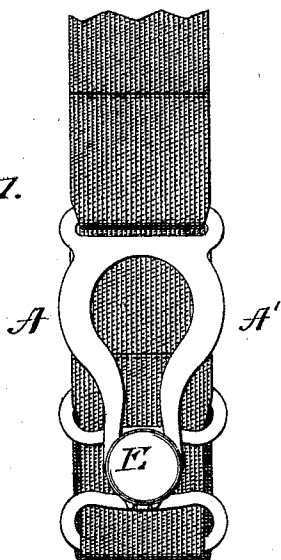


Fig. 4.

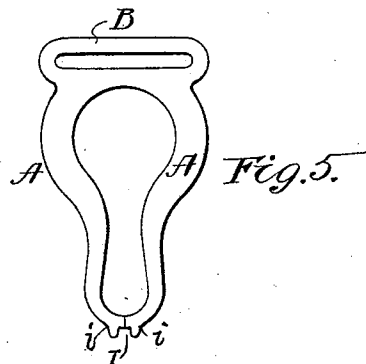
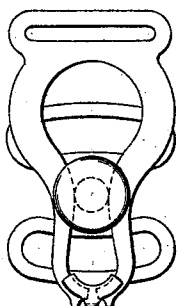


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

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FASTENING FOR GARMENT-SUPPORTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,353, dated June 27, 1893.

Application filed February 1, 1893. Serial No. 460,601. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD S. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Fastener for Garment-Supporters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in fasteners wherein a loop and button are used.

My improved fastener is especially adapted for use in garment supporters, but can be used in other relations where a secure fastener of this class is needed.

It has for its object to produce a loop which will securely hold a portion of the garment about the button and prevent it from slipping off, but will at the same time permit the button to be easily and quickly removed, also to produce a loop on which the part most liable to cut or wear the garment is covered with a smooth lining protecting the roughened edges.

Figure 1 is an enlarged view of a portion of a hose supporter having fasteners embodying my invention. Fig. 2 shows the loop of the fastener separated. Fig. 3 shows the button separated from the fastener. Fig. 4 shows the loop with the button holding the sides of the loop apart. Fig. 5 shows the loop without the bridge or lining piece. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the bridge or lining piece, and Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the said lining piece.

In garment supporters of the class in which my improved fasteners are used, so long as there is a tension on the support, there is little or no danger of the loop coming off the button. If, however, the tension is removed, either by the change of position of the person wearing the supporter, or by the support becoming detached from above, or for any other cause, the old style of loop is very likely to become disengaged and permit the support either to drop off entirely and be lost, or release the garment and allow it to become disordered. This latter is what often happens with the old style of fasteners when used to support the stockings of romping children.

In my fastener the loop consists of the two arms A A' which are shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5. The supporting fabric or tape B is secured at B' to the upper end of the loop, so as to bring the lower part of the loop on a line with the shank of the button, which is also attached

to the tape as shown. The lower end of the arms A A' nearly, if not quite, meet. The entire loop is made of springy material, so that if the arms are sprung apart, they will resume their original position. The ends of the arms are brought near together and are covered by the lining piece C. This lining piece C is bent up into the shape shown in Fig. 6, and is held in place preferably by bending over the tang D, so that it lies in the recess I between the projections *i. i.* The tang is preferably broader than the space between the ends of the arms ever is. The lining is bent about both ends of the arms A A' in such a manner as not to interfere with their movement; it also forms a smooth surface for the inner end of the loop, so that the rough or sharp edges left in the process of manufacture do not cut or tear the garment. This piece C also bridges over the space between the ends of the arms A A'. The inner sides of the arms A A' are so curved that the space between said arms is narrowest at the point about midway in the length of the loop forming an eye having button receiving and button holding portions. The object of this is as follows:—The shank of the button is made of such a size that in passing this narrowest place between the arms A A' to engage the garment, it has to force the said arms apart, which, after the shank has reached the end of the loop, resume their former position, thus securely holding said button shank in this position. This shank should be made of such a size that it will force the arms apart very little, if at all, except when a piece of cloth is being put within the fastener.

The lining piece C may be fastened securely to the end of one of the arms, the purpose being to provide means for bridging over the space, or producing a smooth surface, or both. The use of the lining piece it will be seen to form a smooth surface need not be confined to a loop in which the ends of the arms are separated.

In operating my invention, a thickness of the garment to be supported is placed over the button head E, and the said button head inserted in the widest space between the arms A A'; it is then pulled or pushed down, as above described, past the narrow space between the arms until it is securely held in the lower end of the loop as described.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A fastener for a garment supporter consisting of a spring loop having arms whose
5 engaging ends are disunited and bridged by a curved lining and bridging piece and whose inner sides are curved and at an intermediate point approach one another, substantially as described.
- 10 2. In a fastener for a garment supporter a spring loop having arms whose engaging ends are disunited and bridged by a curved lining and bridging piece, provided with an integral retaining tang, substantially centrally ar-
15 ranged the inner sides of said arms being

curved and approaching each other at an intermediate point, substantially as described.

3. In a fastener for a garment supporter, a spring loop having arms whose engaging ends are disunited and bridged by a curved lining
20 and bridging piece, provided with an integral retaining tang lying within a recess I at the end of the loop, the inner sides of said arms being curved and approaching each other at an intermediate point, substantially as de-
25 scribed.

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Witnesses:

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