No. 819,794. PATENTED MAY 8, 1906.

W. PIGOTT.

SUSPENDERS.

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Fig. 1.

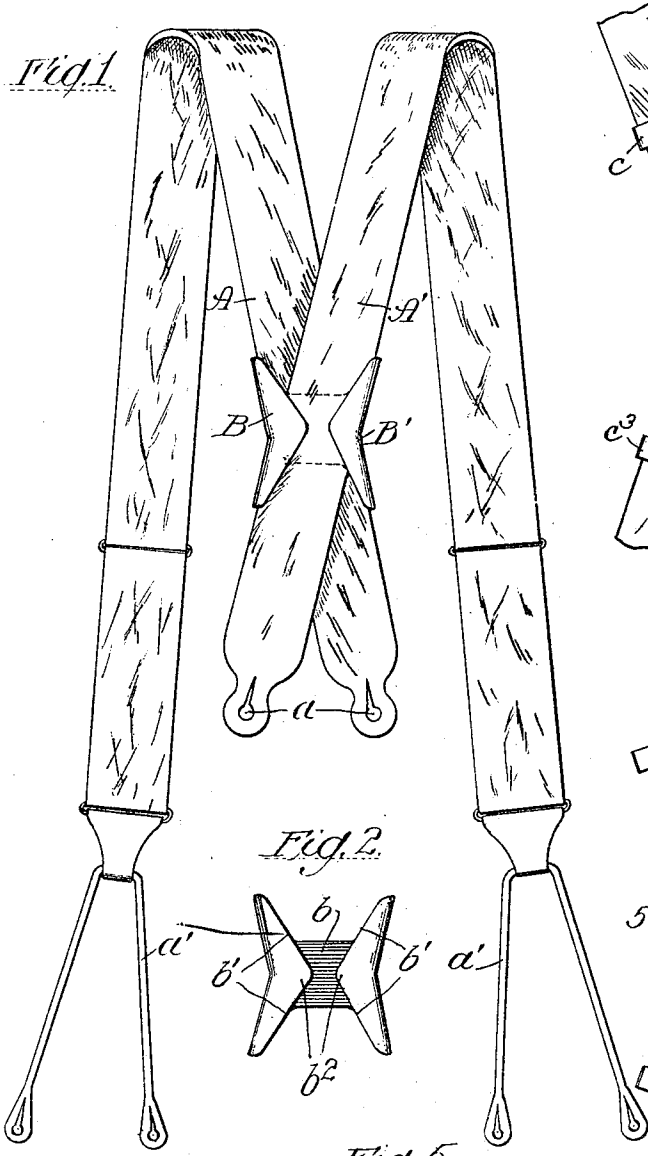


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

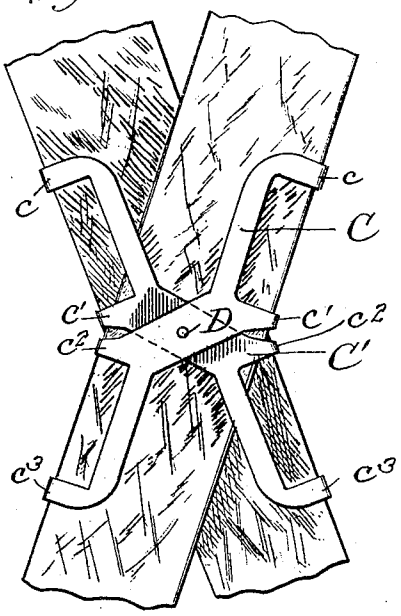


Fig. 4.

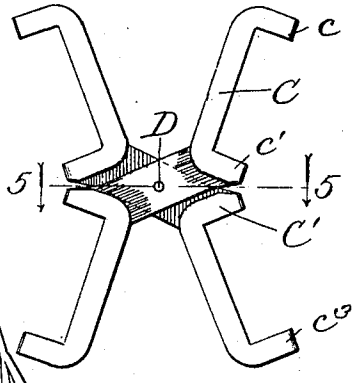
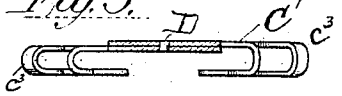


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Lutz S. Alter

Katharine Gulach

Inventor:

Wm Pigott

by Penn & Fisher

Attorneys.

ANDREW. B. GRAHAM CO., PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PIGOTT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SUSPENDERS.

No. 819,794. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 8, 1906.

Application filed October 7, 1905. Serial No. 281,725.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PIGOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspenders, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof.

The present invention has for its object to provide an improved construction of clasp for uniting the suspenders at their point of intersection, the purpose of the clasp being to allow the suspenders to adjust themselves with ease and freedom to the various movements of the wearer's body.

The invention consists in the features of novelty hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a pair of suspenders embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of my improved clasp with the suspenders removed therefrom. Fig. 3 is a face view, and Fig. 4 is a back view showing a modified form of the invention. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5 5 of Fig. 4.

A and A′ designate the suspenders, the back ends of which are provided with suitable buttonholes *a* or similar means for attachment to the back buttons of the trousers and the front ends of which are formed with the usual buttonhole-loops *a′* or other similar means for engagement with the front buttons of the trousers. At their point of intersection the suspenders A and A′ pass through the clasp which characterizes my present invention.

In the form of my invention illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings the back clasp is shown as formed of a single plate of metal having guide-loops B and B′ and connecting portion *b*. Each of the guide-loops B and B′ has its free edges *b′* folded over to form the guide-loops which receive the suspenders A and A′, as shown in Fig. 1. The outer portion of each of the guide-loops B and B′ is flared at an angle from the center—that is to say, each guide-loop B and B′ is formed as a channel that is reversely inclined from its center—the walls of the guide-loop being separated at a sufficient distance to receive the suspenders A and A′ when placed one upon the other within the guide-loop, as shown in Fig. 1. The inner edges of each of the guide-loops B and B′ may be brought nearer together at the center, as shown at b^2 in Fig. 2, these opposing portions being separated, however, a sufficient distance apart to permit the suspenders A and A′ to be readily inserted in position within the clasp. By leaving an open space between the edges of the guide-loops opposite the connecting-plate *b* the clasp can be readily placed upon any pair of suspenders and will serve to hold them in position for use, while allowing the suspenders to move freely one upon the other under strains to which they will be subjected. It will thus be seen that when in position for use my improved back clasp will remain with certainty at the crossing-point of the suspenders regardless of variations in height of the crossing-point incident to the figure of the wearer, because the clasp is free to slide up or down to the point of intersection. Moreover, while the clasp adjusts itself to different positions it also serves to hold the suspenders together, and thus prevent their slipping down over the shoulders. It promptly responds also to the wearer, returning always to normal position.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention, which is that illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings, the back clasp is formed of two sections that are pivoted together, each of these sections having an upper loop at one side of its pivot-point and a lower loop at the opposite side of said pivot-point, the upper and lower loops of one section being arranged opposite the corresponding loops of the other section of the clasp. When the sections are pivoted together, the upper guide-loop of one section and the lower guide-loop of the other section form reversely-inclined guides corresponding to the guide-loops B and B′ in the construction hereinbefore described. As shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, each of the pivoted sections may have its upper and lower guide-loops cut away, if desired, to lighten the clasp; but this is not essential. Each of the sections C and C′ is formed at its upper end with a guide-loop by turning over the metal of the section and is formed at its lower end with a similar guide-loop made in like manner. The upper and lower sections are shown as cut away to lighten the clasp, so that the upper section has its guide-loops formed of the bars *c* and *c′*, while the lower guide-loop of this section is formed of U-shaped bars c^2 and c^3, and simi-

larly the section C′ has its upper loop formed of the U-shaped bars c and c' and has its lower guide-loop formed of the bars c^2 and c^3. The upper and lower guide-loops of each of the sections C and C′ is connected by an integral part of the section, and these sections are pivoted together, as at D, by a pin or rivet, so that the sections can move freely to correspond to the movement of the suspenders. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the guide-loops of the sections C and C′ have their front edges arranged sufficiently far apart to permit the suspenders to be readily inserted into the loops, and when thus inserted the suspenders will be held in flat and compact relation, and yet will be free to slip one upon the other in order to respond to the movements of the wearer. In practice I have found that no matter what point upon the suspenders the clasp may be placed the strain upon the suspenders causes the clasp to be located at the proper point of intersection of the suspenders, and the loops allow an easy movement of the suspenders not only conducive to the comfort of the wearer, but also avoiding excess wear upon the edges of the suspenders.

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

1. The combination with a pair of suspenders, of a back clasp having guide-loops at each side thereof, the upper and lower portion of each side forming reversely-inclined portions receiving the suspenders, the edges of the guide-loops being arranged at a distance apart to permit the suspenders to be inserted in the clasp.

2. The combination with a pair of suspenders, of a back clasp formed of two sections pivoted together, each section having an upper loop at one side of its pivotal point and a lower loop at the opposite side of its pivotal point, the upper and lower loops of one section being arranged opposite the corresponding loops of the other section whereby the suspenders are adapted to lie in said loops on the same side of the pivotal point.

3. The combination with a pair of suspenders, of a back clasp formed of two sections pivoted together, each section having an upper loop at one side of its pivotal point and a lower loop at the opposite side of its pivotal point, the upper and lower loops of one section being arranged opposite the corresponding loops of the other section, the opposing edges of the loops being separated to permit the insertion of the suspenders whereby the suspenders are adapted to lie in said loops on the same side of the pivotal point.

4. The combination with a pair of suspenders, of a back clasp formed of two sections, each of said sections being made from plate metal with integral upper and lower loops connected together, said two sections being pivoted, and each section having an upper loop at one side of its pivotal point and a lower loop at the opposite side of said pivotal point, the upper and lower loops of one section being arranged opposite the corresponding loops of the other section whereby the suspenders are adapted to lie in said loops on the same side of the pivotal point.

WILLIAM PIGOTT.

Witnesses:
KATHARINE GERLACH,
LILLIAN PRENTICE.