

*John E. Smith's* *Imptd in Slide for Suspenders.*

Sheet 1.

2 Sheets

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PATENTED AUG 1 1871

fig. 1.

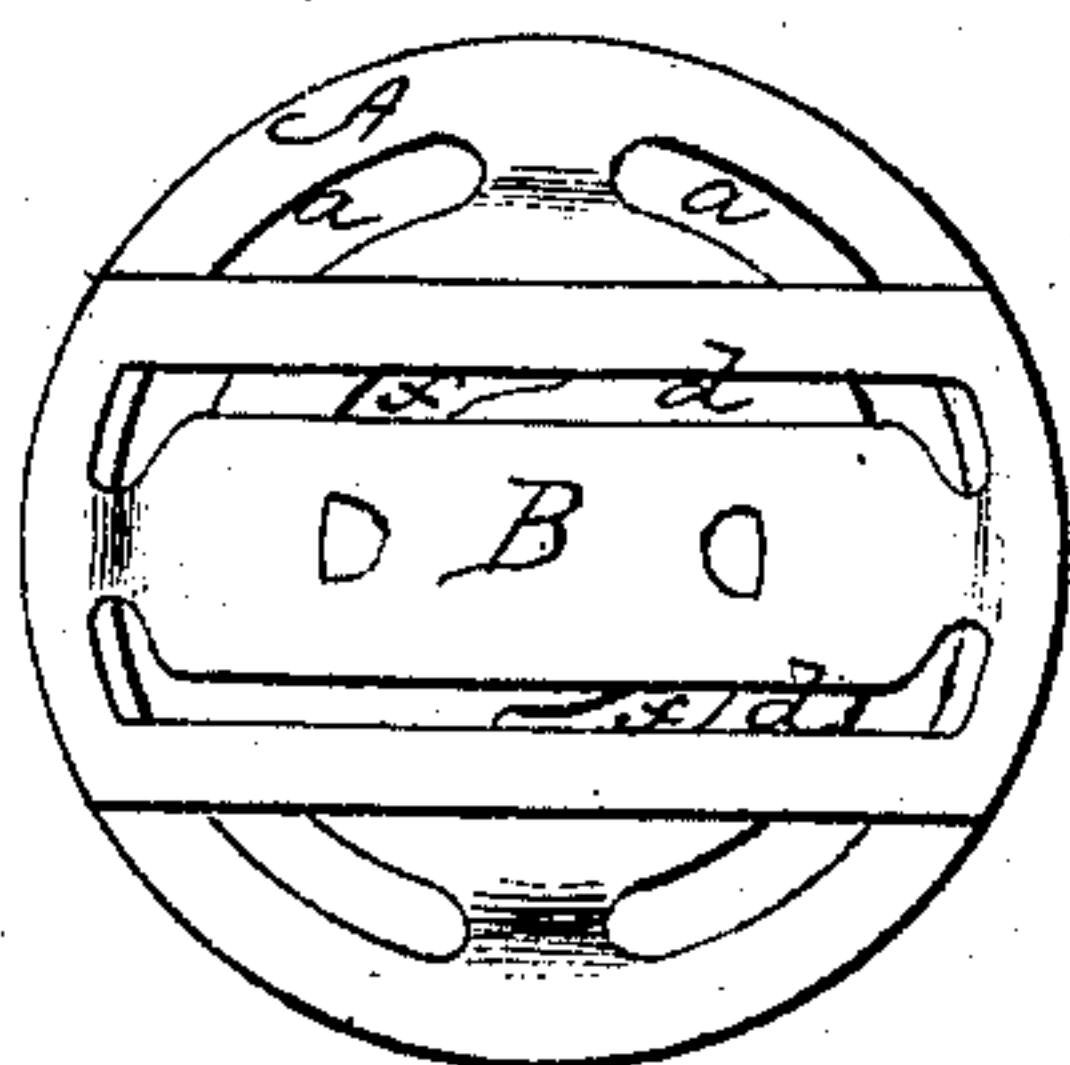


fig. 2.

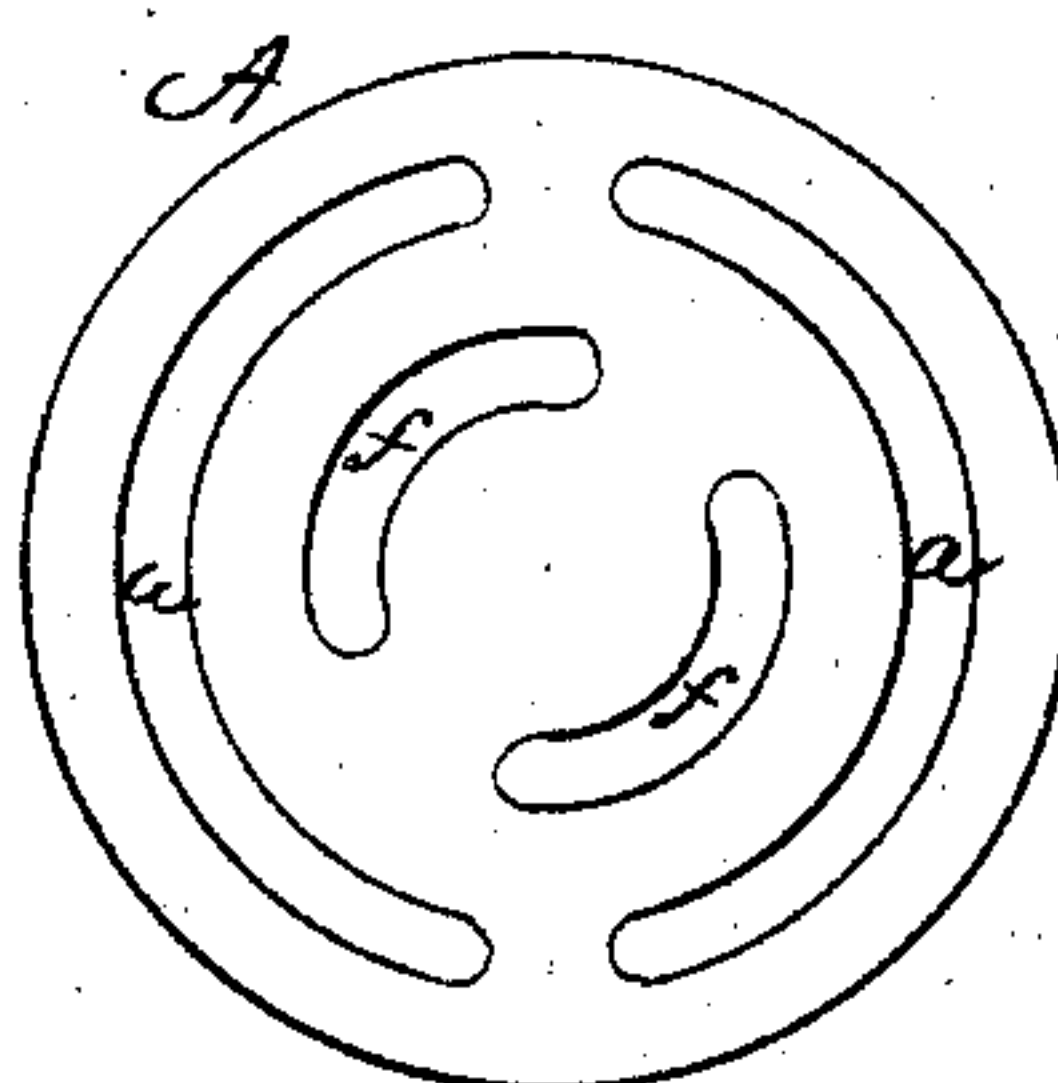


fig. 3.

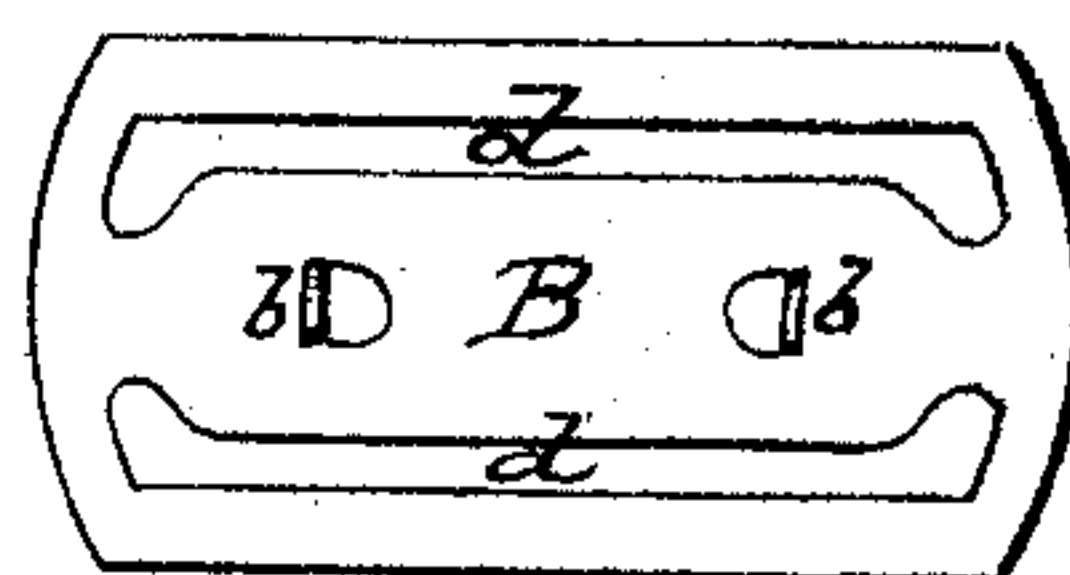
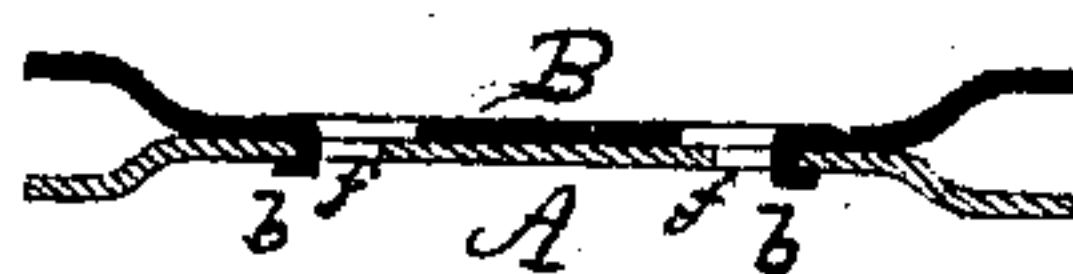


fig. 4.



Witnesses.

*John W. Humway*  
*A. J. Roberts*

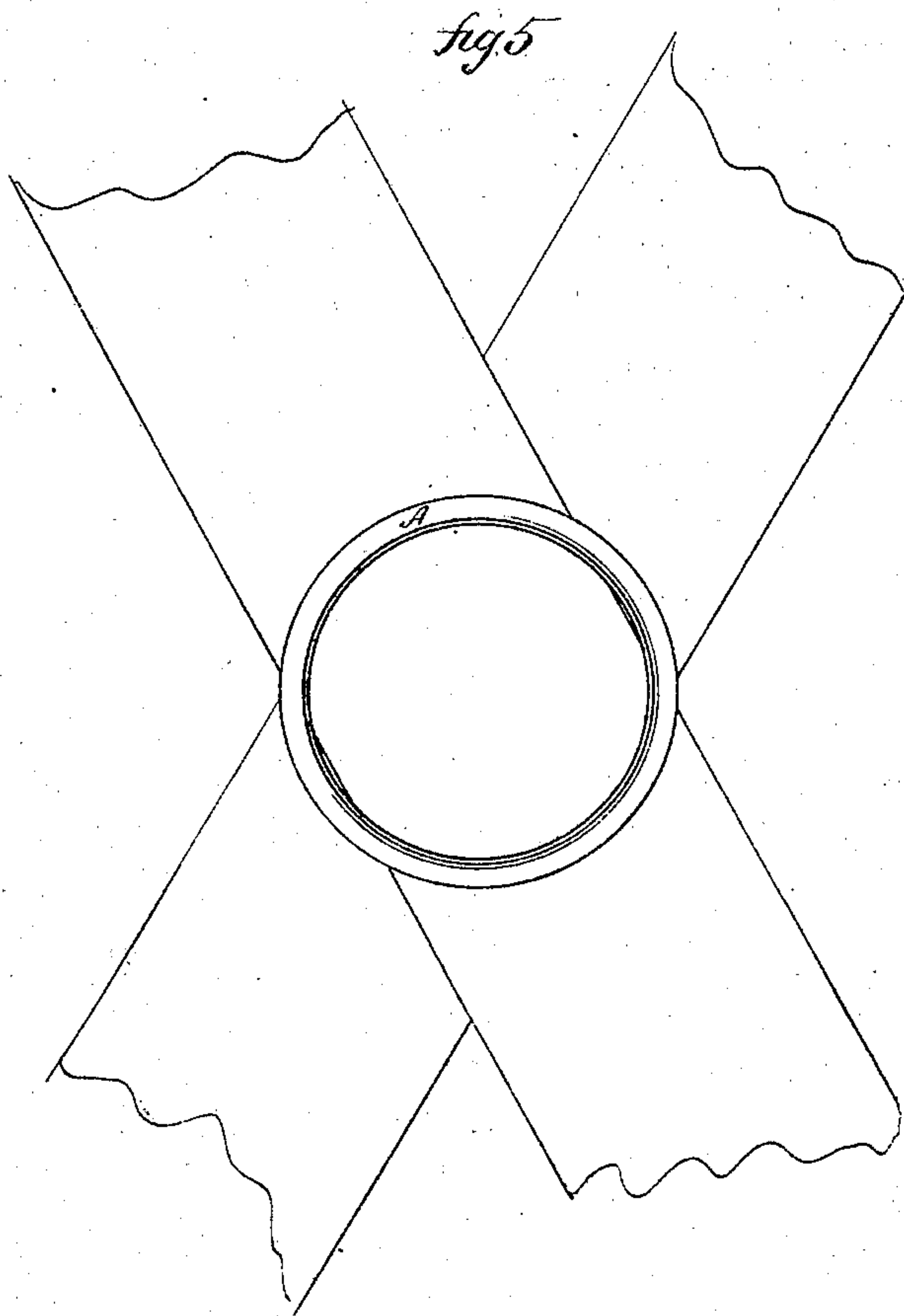
*John E. Smith*  
*Inventor*  
*By his Attorney,*  
*John F. Earle*

*John E. Smith's* *Impt in Slide for Suspenders*

Sheet 2.

2 Sheets

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Witness  
*John H. Shumway*  
*A. J. Libbets*

*John E. Smith*  
Inventor  
By his Atty.  
*John E. Earle*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. SMITH, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SLIDES FOR SUSPENDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 117,694, dated August 1, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN E. SMITH, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Slide for Suspenders; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Figs. 2 and 3, the two parts detached; and in Fig. 4, a central section, illustrating the manner of uniting the parts. Fig. 5 illustrates the operation of the slide when applied to suspenders.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of the slide patented to Thomas W. Bartholomew, March 29, 1870; the object being to simplify the construction and to arrange a stop to prevent the parts from assuming a wrong relative position to each other; and consists in uniting the two parts of the slot in one of the plates and the lugs upon the other, which, passing through the said slots, are turned down upon the opposite side of the plate, thus forming a bearing upon which the two parts turn, and at the same time a stop to limit the amount of movement of the parts. The use of this double slide is for the crossing of suspenders in the back, one of the suspenders passing through one of the slides and the other suspender through the other slide, the slide forming a bearing or pivot at the crossing of the suspenders, and prevents the suspenders from rubbing together, as seen in Fig. 5.

A is one part, by preference made of circular form, as seen in Fig. 2, constructed with two slots,

a a, through which one of the suspenders passes. The other part B is, by preference, formed with two parallel slots, d, through which the other suspender is passed. The two parts at the slots are bent outward, as seen in Fig. 4, for convenience of inserting the suspenders, as also to prevent the suspenders from rubbing against each other.

In the patent before referred to the two parts are pivoted together at the center, and nothing prevents a full revolution of the parts. This manner of uniting requires a rivet or its equivalent at the center, necessitating additional metal or a different operation to form the pivot.

To limit the parts and simplify the union of the two I form two slots, f, in the one plate A upon a circle, the center of which is the center of motion of one part upon the other. Upon the other part I form two lugs, b b, corresponding in position to the two slots f, and then place the two parts together. The lugs passing through the slots of the other part and turned down upon the outside secure the two parts together, and the lugs moving freely in the slots permit the turning of one part upon the other, the length of the slots limiting the turning of the parts.

I claim as my invention—

In a slide composed of the two parts A B, each provided, respectively, with slots a d, the slots f f, and the lugs b b extending through the said slots f f to secure the two parts together and limit their motion, substantially as described.

JOHN E. SMITH.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. PERRY,  
ANSON F. ABBOTT.