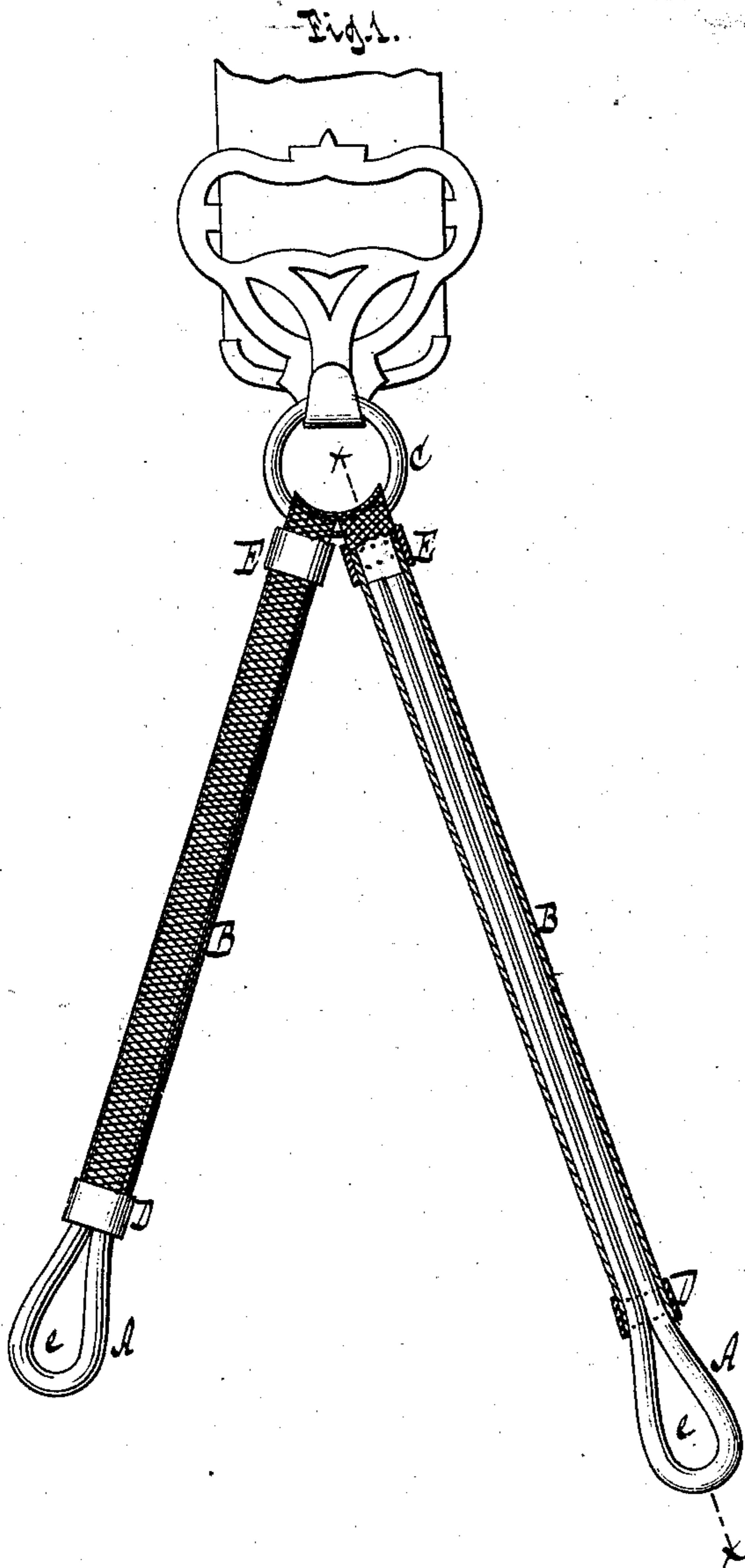


(No Model.)

M. SILBERSTEIN.
Suspender End.

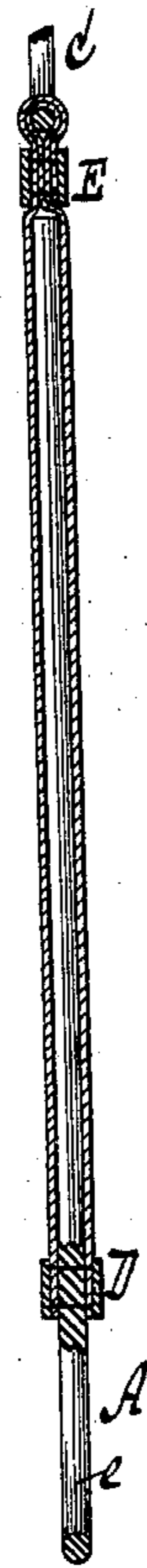
No. 231,856.

Patented Aug. 31, 1880.



Witnesses
Otto Hufeland
William Miller

Fig. 2.



Inventor
Morris Silberstein
by
Vansantwood & Hauff
his attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS SILBERSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUSPENDER-END.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 231,856, dated August 31, 1880.

Application filed July 22, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS SILBERSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Suspenders-Ends, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what are known as "cord ends" for suspenders; and it consists in an article embodying a cord bent to form a loop or button-hole, a tubular braid inclosing that portion of the cord extending from the loop, a buckle-connection, and means both for uniting the cord and tubular braid and uniting the tubular braid and buckle-connection. The means for uniting the parts, as stated, consist of clasps, which serve also to hide the extremities of the tubular braid.

In some instances suspender-ends have been made with a coiled spring connected at its ends with the shoulder-strap and the stirrup, and this coiled spring inclosed by an elastic casing of woven or knitted fabric, and in other cases a suspender-end has been formed from a cord bent to form a loop or stirrup, but unprovided with a casing of tubular braid. The differences between such devices and mine will be apparent from the following description and claim.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a part side view and part section; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts. The letter A designates the cord; B, the tubular braid; C, the buckle-connection, and D E the clasps.

In carrying out my invention I cut the cord A to about twice the length of the end to be produced, and bend the same at or near the middle of its length, in which condition I draw the cord through the tubular braid B, using for this purpose a wire having an eye at one end to receive the bend or loop of the cord. I allow sufficient of the bent part of the cord to project from the tubular braid to form a loop, *e*, which constitutes the button-hole of the article, when I unite the cord and braid, so as to firmly retain them in the desired relative positions. For this purpose I use the clasp D,

which is a strip of sheet metal or other suitable material bent around and clinched on the parts at the end of the braid next to the loop *e*, (which is the lower end of the article,) and I also usually make a few stitches at such end of the braid through it and the cord previous to applying the clasp, to reduce the strain on the latter; but these stitches may be omitted.

The tubular braid B is usually cut to such a length that it projects beyond the extremities of the cord inclosed therein, or, in other words, so that a portion of the braid is vacant at the upper end of the article, and at this point I unite the braid and the buckle-connection C, when the article is ready for use. In this example the buckle-connection C consists of a ring, and the projecting vacant portion of the tubular braid is bent through and around the same, when the clasp E is applied to the double braid at the extremity thereof, so as to firmly retain the same in its position.

The clasp E is similar to the clasp D, and I prefer to combine therewith, as with D, a few stitches.

Instead of drawing the bent cord A through the tubular braid B to inclose the same therein, as stated, the tubular braid may be formed upon or around the cord by conducting the latter in an appropriate manner through the braiding-machine, and I have successfully produced ends by this method. I have also attained a good result by first forming a piece of cord solid, bending the same at or near one end to form a loop, and then forming a tube around the single cord extending from the loop by a continuation of the threads at the bent end of the cord, so that the cord and the tube are integral with each other.

The cord A and tubular braid B may be made of one and the same or of different materials, which may be varied according to taste or fancy; but I would remark that a cheap and handsome end is obtained by combining a silk braid with cotton cord.

The clasps D E possess the dual function of uniting the parts and hiding the raw edges or extremities of the tubular braid; but any other suitable fastening may be substituted therefor, while any of the buckle-connections now in use may be substituted for the ring C without departure from my invention.

It will be readily seen that the end herein described can be manufactured at a very low cost, while it is extremely durable and possesses a handsome appearance.

5 What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the buckle-connection between a suspender-end and the shoulder-strap, of a tubular braid, B, bent to form a
10 loop at its upper end, a cord, A, occupying the space within the tubular braid and bent to form a loop below the lower extremity of said

braid, and the two clasps D E, one of said clasps clamping together the tubular braid and the end of its loop, substantially as here- 15 in described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MORRIS SILBERSTEIN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

J. HERMANN WAHLERS,
CHAS. WAHLERS.