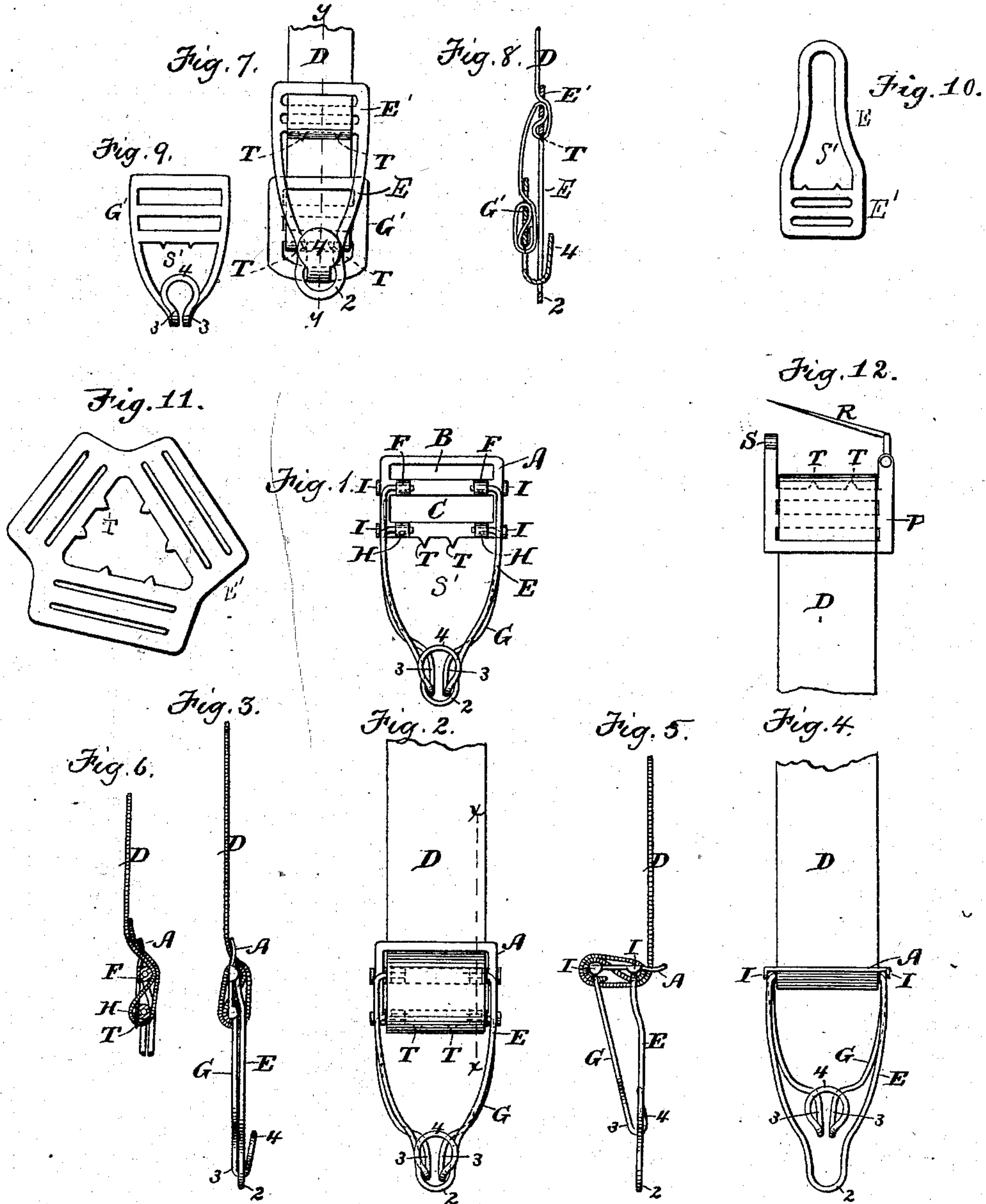


(No Model.)

W. L. BRADDOCK.  
GARMENT SUPPORTER.

No. 278,493.

Patented May 29, 1883.



Witnesses:

Joseph Lenth  
W. J. Storke

Inventor:

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Attys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN L. BRADDOCK, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## GARMENT-SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,493, dated May 29, 1883.

Application filed February 10, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WARREN L. BRADDOCK, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Garment-Supporters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in garment-supporters, fully described hereinafter, whereby a more positive and effective clamping action is secured.

My invention further consists in improved means for securing straps in garment-supporters.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side view of the metallic portion of the supporter without the strap, the ends of the bent arms being interlocked. Fig. 2 represents a similar view with the strap. Fig. 3 represents an edge view. Figs. 4 and 5 represent, respectively, side and edge views of the supporter, showing the arms separated. Fig. 6 represents a section on line *x x*, Fig. 2, showing the strap differently applied. Fig. 7 represents a different form of supporter having a part of my improvement. Fig. 8 represents a section on line *y y*, Fig. 7. Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 represent modifications.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In Figs. 1 and 6 of the drawings, A represents a metallic plate, having two slots, B C, for the passage of the usual strap, D.

E represents a bent arm having inwardly-turned ends, which are pivoted in ears F F on the plate A. The outer or swinging end of the arm E is contracted into a loop, 2, as shown in Fig. 4.

G represents another bent arm having inwardly-turned ends, which are pivoted in ears H H, as shown in Fig. 1. The arm G is contracted near its outer end at 3 3, and formed into a loop or hook, 4, at the extreme outer end, said hook being turned outwardly and upwardly.

The arms E G are preferably made of elastic wire. The parts 3 3 of the arm G constitute a narrow neck connecting the hook 4 with the side portions of the said arm, and are separated by a narrow space, so that they can yield or spring inwardly. Said neck is formed

narrower than the loop 2, so that it can enter said loop, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the hook 4 being wider, so that when the arms are in the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the hook can only be withdrawn by moving the arm G backwardly.

It will be seen that, the arms E G being pivoted to different parts of the plate A, said plate, when turned to a position substantially at right angles with the arm E, will withdraw the neck and hook of the arm G from the loop of the arm E, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and when turned to a position substantially parallel with the arm E will force the neck and hook of the arm C into said loop, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. It is obvious, therefore, that the arms are interlocked with and disengaged from each other by a single movement of the plate A, their engagement being positive and effective, so that by covering the hook of the arm G with a portion or fold of the garment to be supported, and then inserting the hook and its neck in the loop 2, as described, the fabric will be firmly grasped and held.

The yielding character of the neck enables the device to grasp and hold a fabric of any desired thickness without difficulty.

One of the cross-bars of the plate A is provided with teeth or barbs T T, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 6, which are arranged so that they will engage with the bight or loop of the strap D, which is passed through the two slots B C, and prevent the strap from slipping through said slots. The cross-bars above the toothed cross-bar hold the strap in the form of a bight or loop, and therefore hold the strap in engagement with the teeth T T. If only a single slot and cross-bar were provided above the toothed curved bar, the strap could not be held in the form of a loop without the employment of some additional device to hold the outer or upwardly-extending end of the strap against the downwardly-extending part thereof, so as to form a loop. Such additional device is not needed with my improved plate. Adjacent the teeth T T is an unobstructed space, S', which enables the strap to be conveniently manipulated and passed freely around the toothed cross-bar in forming the bight or loop. The arrangement of the strap in the slots may be variously modified. One arrangement is shown



in Figs. 3 and 5, in which the end of the strap is concealed, and another in Fig. 6, in which the end is exposed.

I I I I represent ears formed on the plate A. Said ears are bent at right angles with the plate after the bent ends of the arms E G are inserted in the lugs F H and prevent said bent ends from being withdrawn from the lugs.

I do not limit myself to the employment of the teeth T T and the unobstructed space S' adjacent to the same in a supporter of the precise construction above described, for they may be applied to the forms shown in Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. In the form shown in Figs. 7 and 8 the arm E is formed in one piece with a slotted plate, E', and the head 4 and its connecting-neck are formed on a separate plate, G', the plates E' and G' being connected by the strap D, to which each is secured by its teeth T T. Fig. 10 shows a single plate similar to that shown in Fig. 7, and adapted to be secured to a strap by means of the slots and toothed cross-bar, and to be hooked onto a stud on another garment. Fig. 11 shows a plate having three sets of toothed cross-bars and slots, with a central unobstructed space, S'. A belt or strap passing around the waist may be secured to two sets of cross-bars and slots and a depending strap to the third.

The strap D may be secured to the garment on which it is supported by any suitable means. In Fig. 12, I have shown a plate, P, having strap-receiving slots, teeth T T on one of the cross-bars, an unobstructed space adjacent to said teeth, and a spring-pin, R, adapted to en-

gage with a catch, S. The pin R is inserted in the garment—say the leg of a pair of drawers—and then sprung into the catch S and secures the strap to the garment.

I claim—

1. A garment-supporter composed of a plate, A, having strap-receiving slots, and the bent arms E G, adapted to interlock at their outer ends and pivoted at different points on said plate, whereby, when the plate is turned in one direction or the other, said interlocking ends will be caused to approach or recede from each other, as set forth.

2. The slotted plate A, having perforated lugs F H and ears I I, combined with the bent arms E G, pivoted in said lugs and prevented from withdrawal therefrom by the ears I, as set forth.

3. In a garment-supporter, a plate having strap-holding teeth T T on one edge of a cross-bar, an unobstructed space adjacent to the teeth, and two independent cross-bars parallel with and above the toothed cross-bar, separated therefrom by strap-receiving slots, and adapted to hold the strap in the form of a bight or loop in engagement with the teeth, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 6th day of February, 1883.

WARREN L. BRADDOCK.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,  
A. L. WHITE.