

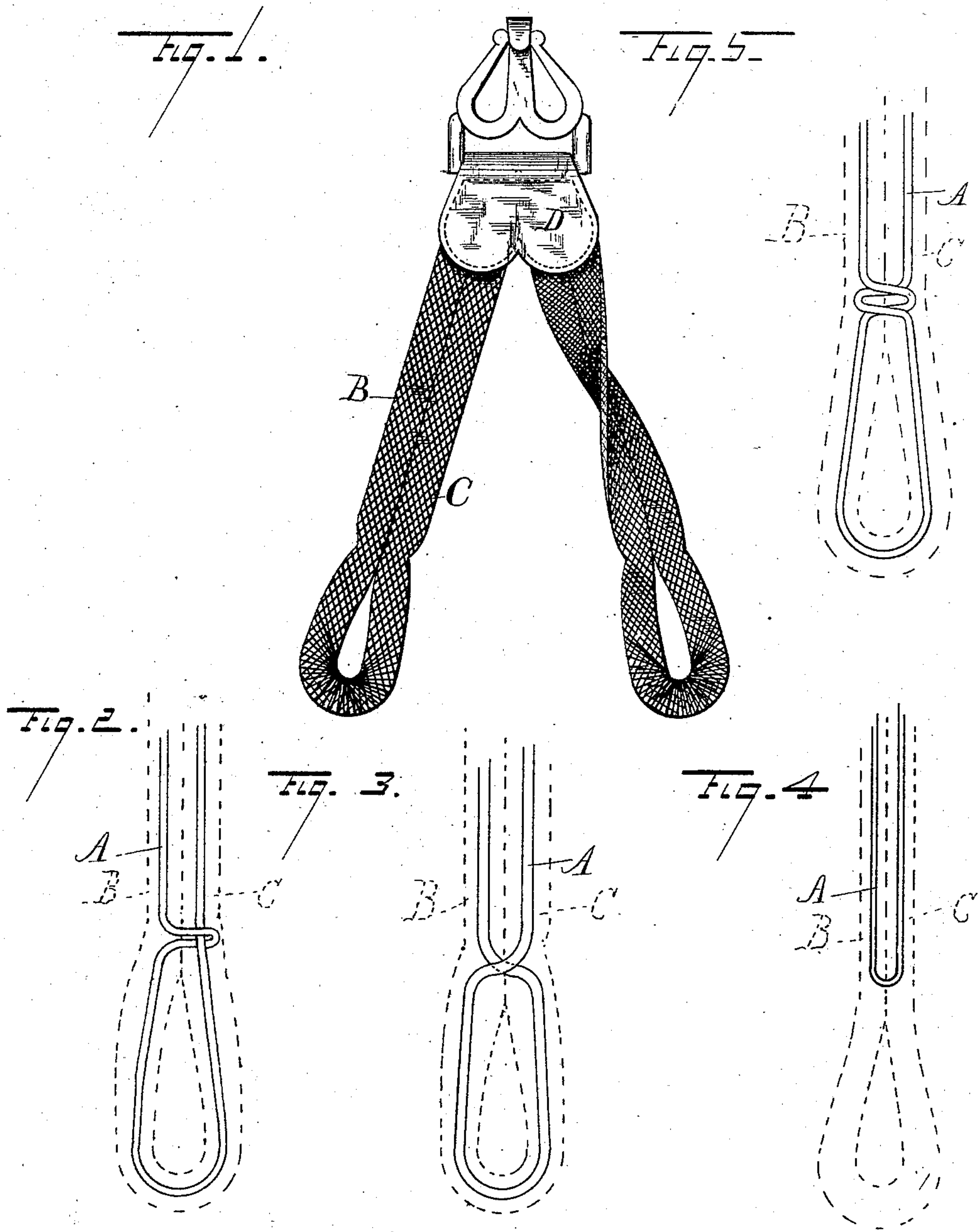
(No Model.)

S. PRICE & H. ANISZ.

SUSPENDERS.

No. 294,074.

Patented Feb. 26, 1884.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON PRICE AND HERMAN ANISZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SUSPENDERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,074, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed December 31, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SOLOMON PRICE and HERMAN ANISZ, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspenders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to devices for fastening the two strands of braid forming a suspender-end together to form the button-hole; and the invention consists in making the fastening of a continuous wire or cord inserted in the braid lengthwise, and passing from one strand to the other, at or near the upper extremity of the button-hole, as hereinafter described.

As ordinarily formed, suspender-ends consist of a strand of braid doubled edgewise upon itself to form the reach, and various fastening devices are in use for connecting the two strands to form the button-hole. Many of these fastening devices are objectionable, because they are made of tin or other cheap metal, and hence give to the whole article a cheap appearance. Others are objectionable, because they do not afford a durable and efficient fastening, and still others, particularly those formed of a short piece of wire running transversely through the braid and having its ends returned, are objectionable because of the liability of said ends to withdraw from the braid and engage with and tear the clothing; and none of these devices, or others now known to the trade, can be applied so that they will be entirely concealed by the braid, and hence they are all objectionable, as rendering the suspender unsightly. Our invention affords a fastening which is invisible after it is applied, is durable—in fact, almost indestructible, except by wear of the surrounding material—has no projecting points liable to tear the clothing, and is cheaply constructed and readily applied.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a suspender-end to which our improved fastening has been applied, one of the reaches being twisted to show its inner side. Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, illustrate different methods in which the wires may be employed to form the fastening, the wires being shown in entire and the braid in dotted lines.

In construction, one or more wires, A, may be employed, or silk or other fine cord may be used to form the fastening in place of the wire. As shown in Fig. 5, the wire or cord

is inserted at the free end of the strand of braid B, and passes longitudinally down through the latter to the point where it is desired to form the upper extremity of the button-hole. It is thence carried out through the edge of said strand and into the opposite edge of the strand C. Thence it is returned, forming a loop, and, entering braid B, is passed down through said braid and around the button-hole and up through the braid C to the upper extremity of the button-hole. Thence it passes into the strand B and is returned, forming a second loop. It is then carried upward through strand C, and both ends are secured by stitching, wrapping, or otherwise under the cap-piece D. In this particular construction the wire passes from one strand to the other four times, and is carried around the button-hole. This forms a very secure fastening.

In Fig. 4 the wire or cord A is passed from the top of the reach down through strand B to the top of the button-hole, thence out through the edge of the latter into strand C, and thence returned through strand C to the cap-piece. Other variations of our method of securing the two strands together are shown in the drawings, and still others will readily suggest themselves; but we do not limit our invention to any particular number of wires or cords, or to passing them from one strand to the other any particular number of times, or in any particular ways. All that we regard as material is that the two strands shall be fastened together at the upper extremity of the button-hole by means of a continuous wire or cord passed down through one strand, thence out through its edge into the other strand, and thence returned either immediately or presently through the latter strand, the ends of the wire or cord being properly secured under the cap-piece or otherwise.

We claim—

In a suspender-end, made of suitable material, doubled edgewise upon itself to form a reach, a securing device consisting of a continuous wire or cord passed lengthwise through the interior of each of the strands of braid, and from one strand to the other, so as to fasten the two together to form a button-hole, substantially as described.

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