

(No Model.)

M. MARCUS & H. ANISZ.

SUSPENDER END.

No. 298,009.

Patented May 6, 1884.

Fig. 1.

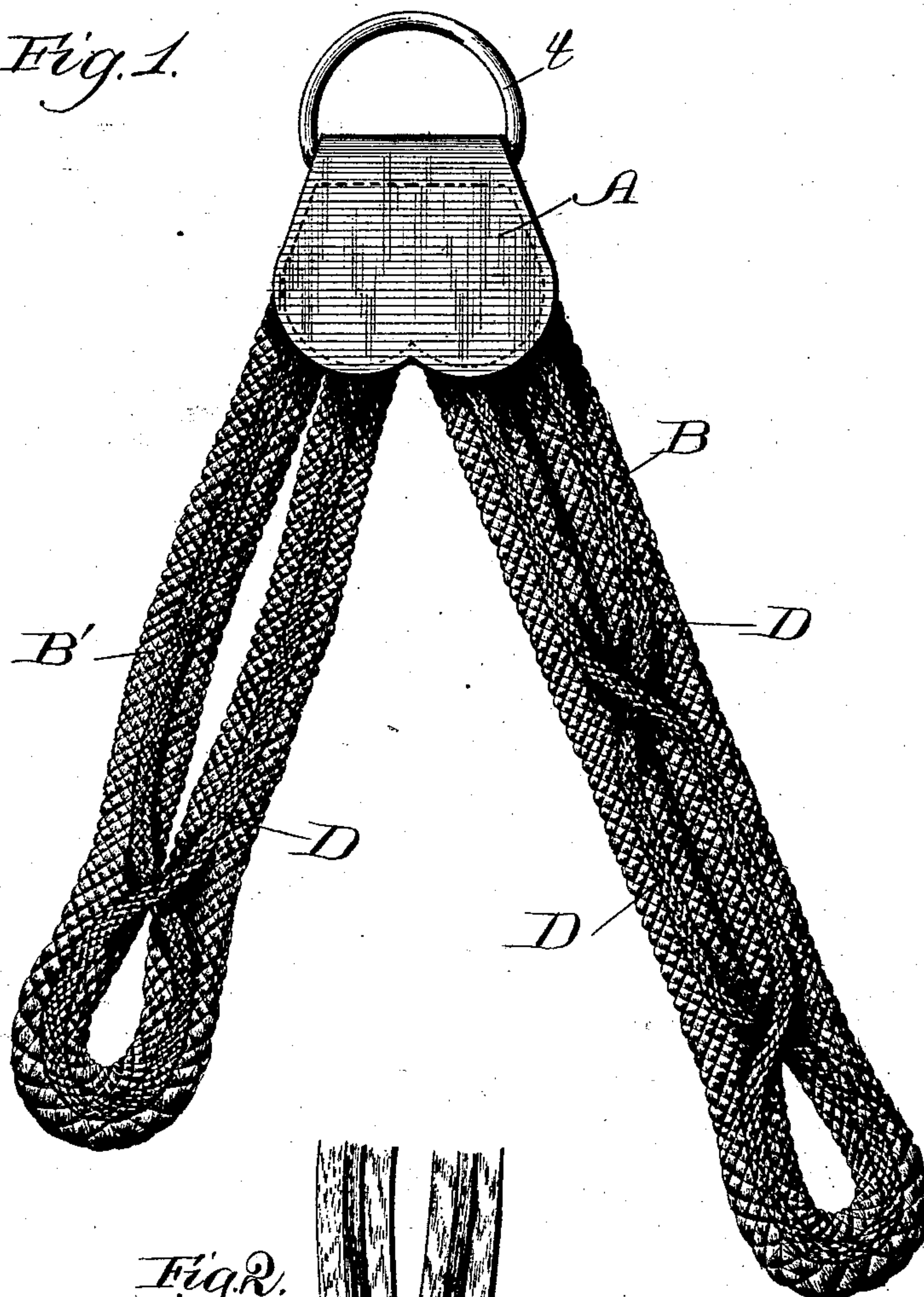
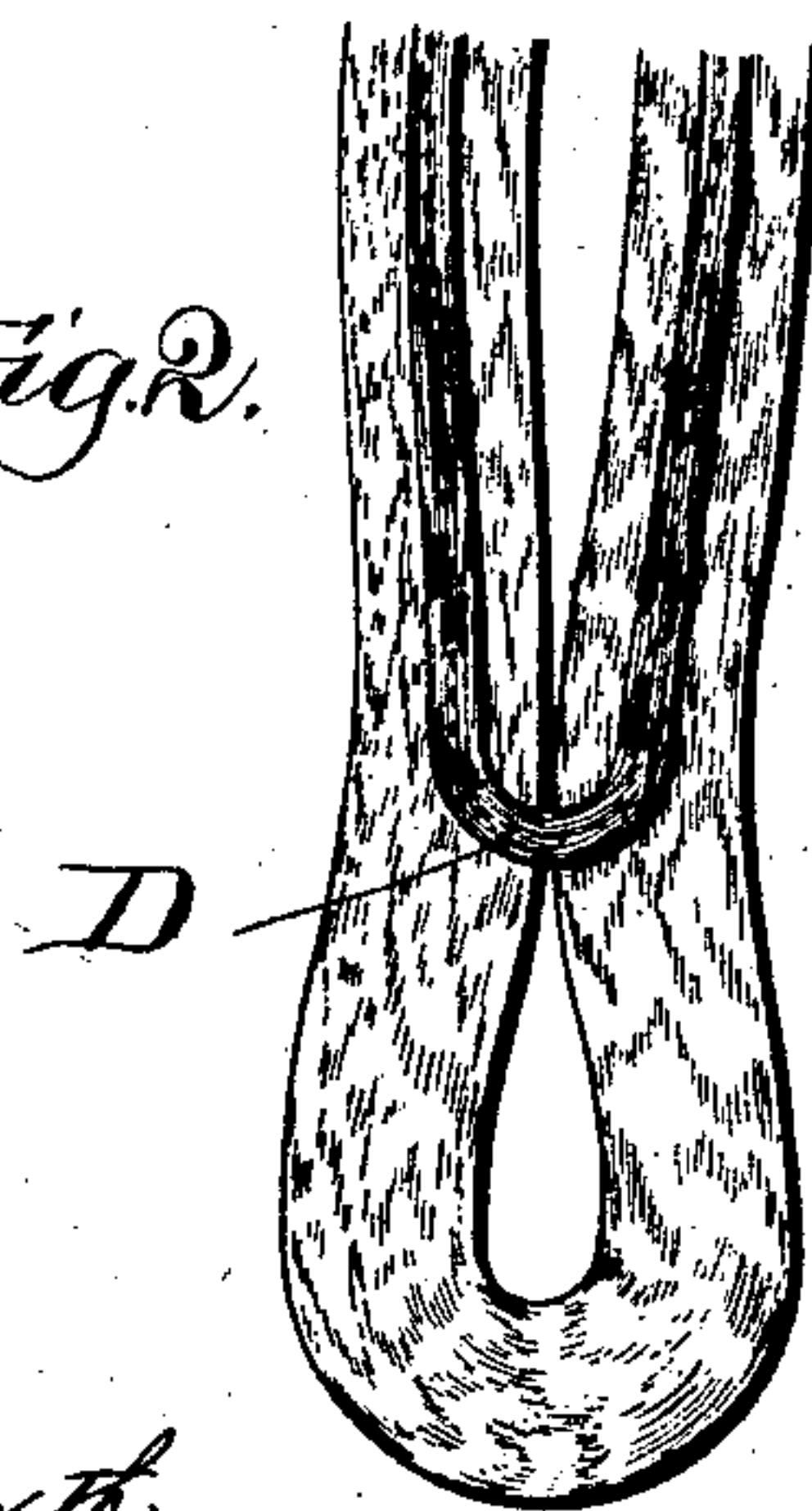


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS MARCUS AND HERMAN ANISZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SUSPENDER-END.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,009, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed February 2, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MORRIS MARCUS and HERMAN ANISZ, both of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspenders; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our improvement relates to suspender-ends; and it relates, particularly, to that class of suspender-ends in which the reaches are composed of material doubled edgewise upon itself, and in each of the reaches of which the button-hole is formed by uniting the inner edges of the double parts at the desired point.

Our invention has for its objects the formation of the button-hole by means that will afford durability of the same and of the entire article, and will at the same time embrace the attractiveness of the appearance of the article, and also tend to preserve its general appearance from impairment by the frequent handling incident to the trade in the same.

The demands of the trade in articles of this and similar natures call for frequent changes in the appearance of the articles, that will produce in them the grateful effect of pleasing novelty, and the degree of usefulness for trade purposes depends largely upon the degree of attractiveness provided by the improvement. In addition to producing, incidentally, in connection with the present device, the desirable effects just cited, we produce at the same time and by the same means the other very important feature of durability of the parts.

Our invention consists of a suspender-end having each or both of the reaches formed of two strips of material of unequal width, each doubled edgewise upon itself, and laid upon and secured on its flat side to the other, the narrower strip being crossed, to form the button-hole, from one of the double parts of the wider strip to the other.

Our invention consists, further, in causing the narrower strip to cross itself at one or more points upon the wider strip, and securing it flatwise upon the same in a manner to hold the inner edges of the said wider strip in contact with each other and form the button-hole.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a view

in elevation of our improved suspender-end, and Fig. 2 a sectional view showing a modification.

A is the cap-piece, carrying the ring *t* and the reaches B and B', the reaches being formed either of two continuous strips of material of unequal width, secured to the cap-piece at a point to produce two hanging strands of the desired relative length when each strand is doubled inward and edgewise upon itself and the ends secured to the cap piece, the narrower strip being crossed from one double part of the wider strip to the other, to form the button-hole, or each reach may be formed of two separate pieces of material of unequal width, each doubled edgewise upon itself, and having the narrower strip of each reach cross from one of the double parts of the wider strip to the other, and the ends secured to the cap-piece.

D is a strip of material narrower than the strip E, the former being secured longitudinally upon the face of the latter, as shown, to a desired point by stitches, when it is crossed to the adjacent double part of the strip E and stitched around the loop or button-hole thus formed, and made to intersect itself at the point of crossing and be continued upon the part adjacent to the one upon which it was started, all as shown on the part B' in Fig. 1 of the drawings. To unite the inner edges of the strip E of the reach, the strip D may be crossed from one double part of the said strip E to the other at any desired number of points, and be made to intersect itself at each of these points, as is shown of the part B in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The material forming the strip D may be as strong as or stronger than that of the strip E, though it is not necessarily so strong, since the principal wear occurs around the edges of the button-hole, of which the material forming the strip E affords the wearing-surface, and there would be no object in providing for extra durability of the upper extremity of the button-hole, where comparatively little strain and wear are produced.

The material forming the strip D may be of any shade that will produce a desirable effect in the appearance of the article, and the thread

used in stitching the parts one to the other may be of any shade or color still further to enhance its attractiveness.

As hereinbefore suggested, the forming of a reach by securing two strips of material of unequal width flatwise one upon the other, in addition to producing the results already described, tends to preserve the originally tidy appearance of the article from impairment by handling, since, with the aid of the stitches securing both strips together, the effect of stiffening the article is produced, and preventing curling or rumpling of the reaches—a very great advantage when the frequency of such handling by dealers in removing them from and replacing them into boxes, &c., is considered.

It is obvious that the button-hole may be formed by continuing the part D, after crossing it from one of the double parts of the part E to the other, upon the latter in the opposite direction without causing it to surround the button-hole and intersect itself at the point of crossing, and this construction, although it is not deemed so desirable, is intended to be included in the present invention.

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

1. In a suspender-end, the reaches formed each or both of two strips of material of unequal width, the wider strip of each reach being doubled to bring two of the edges adjacent to each other, and the narrower strip being superposed upon the wider and crossed, to form the button-hole, from one of the double parts of the wider strip to the other, substantially as described.

2. In a suspender-end, the reaches formed each or both of two strips of material of unequal width, the wider strip of each reach being doubled to bring two of the edges adjacent to each other, and the narrower strip being superposed upon the wider and crossed upon itself at one or more points upon the wider strip, and being secured longitudinally flatwise upon the same to maintain the inner edges of the doubled part of the said wider strip in contact with each other and to form the button-hole, substantially as described.

MORRIS MARCUS.
HERMAN ANISZ.

In presence of—

ADELBERT HAMILTON,
DOUGLAS DYRENFORTH.