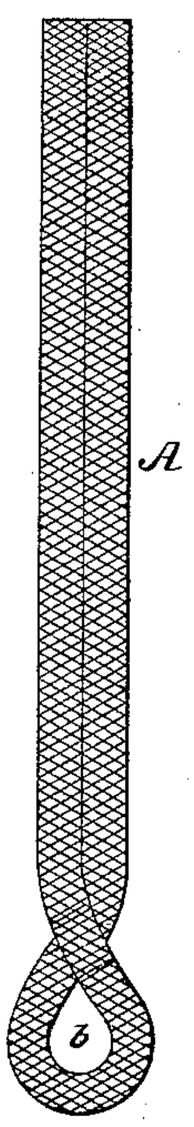
(No Model.)

J. A. ADAMSON.

SUSPENDER END.

No. 318,339. Patented May 19, 1885.

FIG. 5.



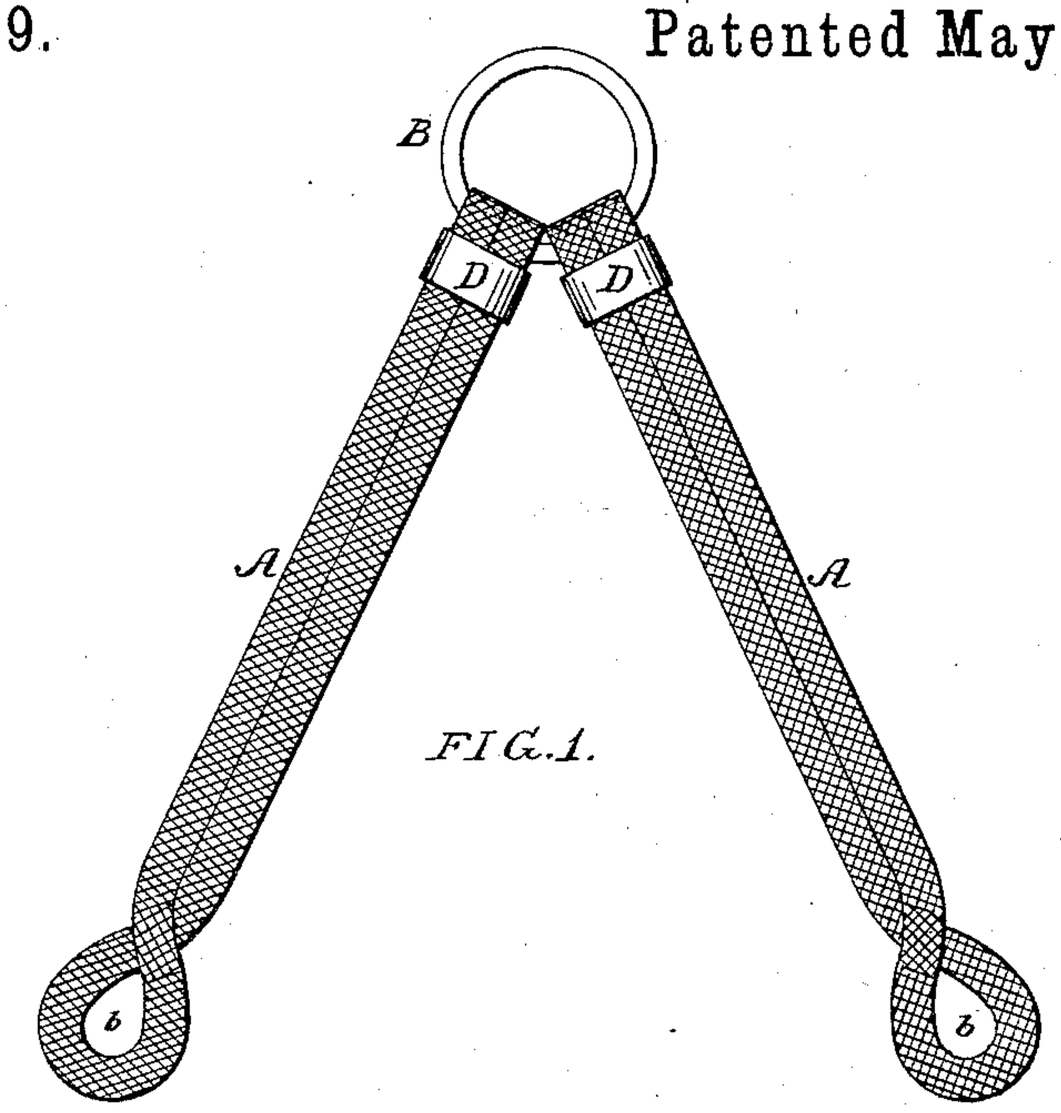


FIG. 1.

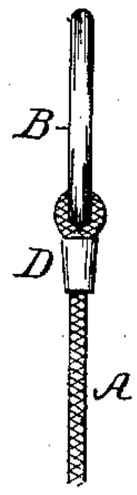


FIG. 2.

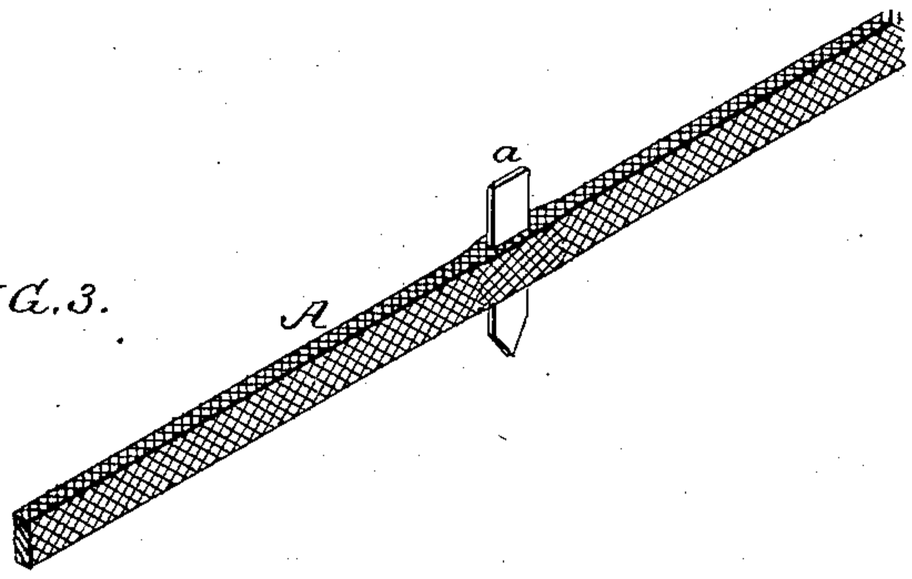


FIG. 3.

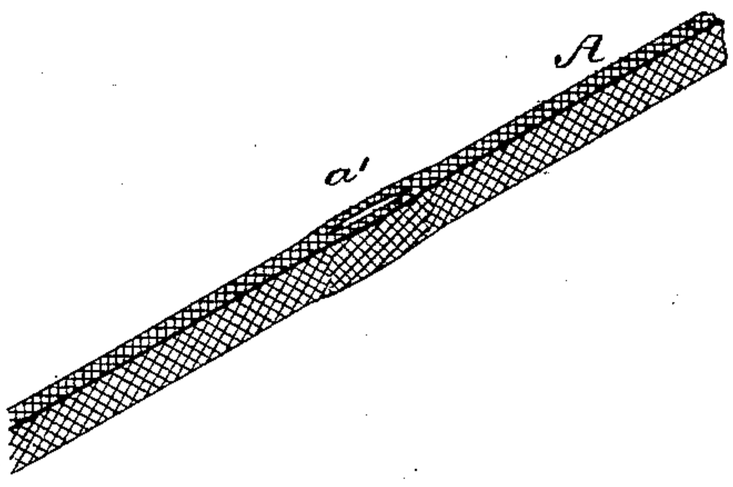
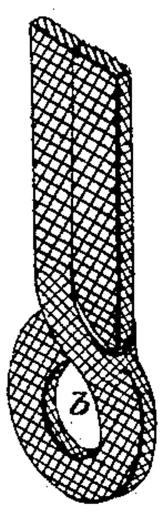


FIG. 4



Witnesses:
John M. Clayton.
Harry Drury

Inventor:
J. Arthur Adamson
by his Attorneys
Howson and Howson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. ARTHUR ADAMSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SUSPENDER-END.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,339, dated May 19, 1885.

Application filed September 11, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. ARTHUR ADAMSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Suspender-Ends, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a suspender-end constructed, substantially in the manner described and claimed hereinafter, with a view of obviating the discomfort due to thick, heavy, and protuberant suspender-ends.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the suspender-end; Fig. 2, a side view of the upper portion of the same; Fig. 3, a perspective view of a strip of braid, showing the mode of preparing the same for conversion into the suspender-end; Fig. 4, a perspective view of one of the loops of the suspender-end, and Fig. 5 a view showing one of the legs of the suspender-end.

Flat and comparatively thin braid A, preferably of silk or partly of silk, is used in making the suspender-end, and in manufacturing this braid pegs *a* are interwoven with the threads at given distances apart, these pegs being afterward withdrawn so as to leave holes *a'* extending edgewise through the braid.

The mode of interweaving the removable pegs with the threads will be readily understood by those familiar with braid-making. Two strips of this braid, each of appropriate length and having a hole at an appropriate distance from each end, are selected and converted into a suspender-end in the following manner: First, one end portion of each strip is drawn through the hole to the extent shown in Fig. 5, so as to form the button-loop *b*. The two flat webs are then preferably stitched edge to edge, after which the upper ends of both strips are folded over the ring B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the folded end of each strip secured by a clamp, D.

It will be seen that each leg of the suspender-end is composed of two thin braids arranged edge to edge, the leg thus presenting a thin web which cannot interfere with the comfort of the wearer, as is the case when the suspender-end is composed of cords.

Where one part of the braid passes through a hole in another part, there is an extra thickness; but the suspender-ends may be pressed so that the thickness at the crossing-points is but little more than at other parts, and much thinner than ordinary suspender-ends where the loops are made by lapping one braid across the other.

Instead of using pegs *a* in making the webs A, the latter may be braided loosely at the desired points and holes afterward formed in these loosely-braided portions of the web by a suitable instrument.

I claim as my invention—

A suspender-end composed of a doubled piece of flat braid provided with a transverse aperture, one branch of said end passing through the aperture and extending adjacent to the other branch, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. ARTHUR ADAMSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. CLAYTON,

HARRY SMITH.