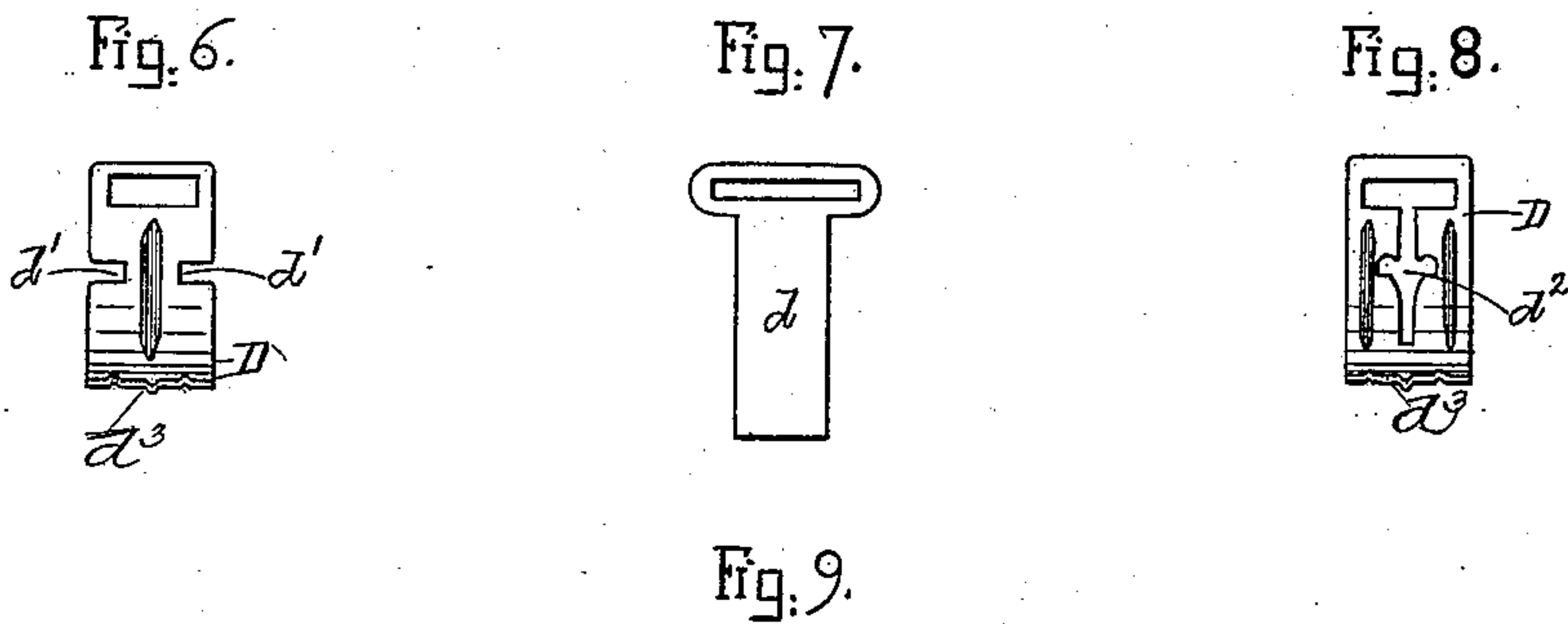
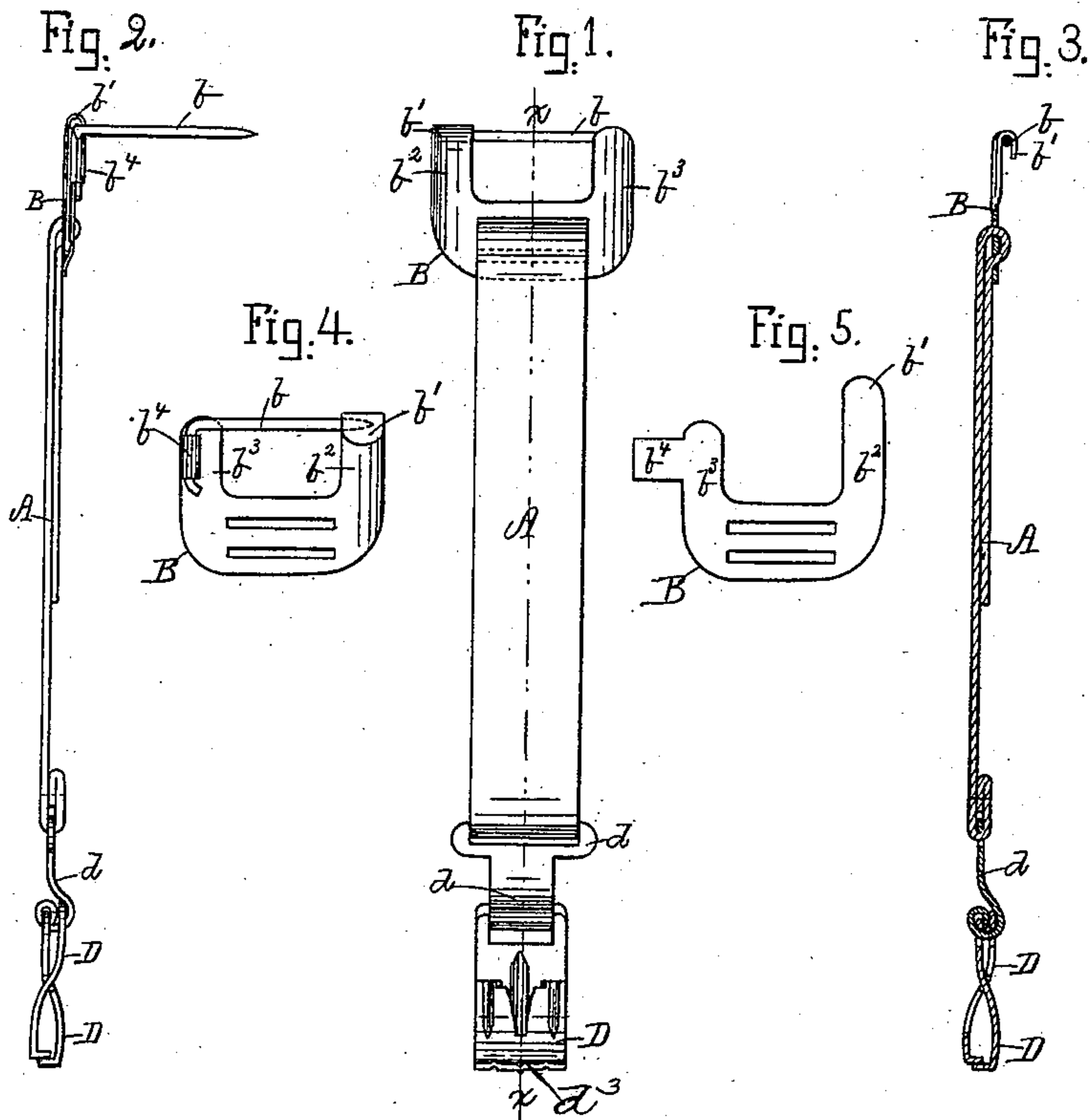


(No Model.)

J. D. BANFIELD.
GARMENT SUPPORTER.

No. 355,369.

Patented Jan. 4, 1887.



Witnesses.

Lauritz W. Möller.
John R. Snow.

Inventor.

Julia D. Banfield.
by her attorney.

J. E. Magruder

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIA D. BANFIELD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

GARMENT-SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,369, dated January 4, 1887.

Application filed December 14, 1885. Serial No. 185,574. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIA D. BANFIELD, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Garment-Supporters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation. Fig. 2 is an edge view. Fig. 3 is a section on line *xx* of Fig. 1.
10 Fig. 4 shows my safety-pin detached. Fig. 5 is the blank for the plate of my safety-pin. Figs. 7 and 8 show the parts of my clamp. Fig. 9 shows jaws open to receive a garment.

My invention consists in a garment-supporter
15 composed of webbing or the like, a safety-pin, and a clamp, arranged together and adapted for use as a garment-supporter.

In the drawings, A is a webbing, to one end of which is attached the pin-plate B. The pin
20 *b* is secured to the arm *b*³ of the U-shaped pin-plate B by the ear *b*⁴, bent as shown, and its point is protected by the shield *b*¹, formed by bending the top of arm *b*².

The safety-pin thus constructed is peculiarly
25 adapted to form part of a garment-supporter, because pin *b* is swung in a socket on its plate B, and is therefore not depressible, except near its point, so that the garment-supporter is not nearly so likely to become accidentally un-
30 fastened from the supporting garment as where the pin proper has a spring at or near its butt-end; and one of the advantages of my garment-supporter lies in the fact that pin *b*, when ready to be inserted in a garment, is
35 swung out from its plate B, whereby the pin is easily thrust into a garment. This feature of my invention is novel and peculiarly desirable when the garment-supporter is to be attached to and detached from garments on the
40 person. To the other end of the webbing A is attached a clamping device consisting of the jaws D and jaw-holder *d*. One of the jaws D is notched at *d*¹, and the other jaw is slotted longitudinally at *d*². The jaws are put together
45 by inserting the end of the notched jaw through the slot *d*², and then turning it so that the jaws cross. The jaws are held in place by the jaw-holder *d*, which is hinged at one end to one of the jaws D and passed through a slot in the
50 other jaw D. The holder *d* is bent to act as a lock for holding the jaws together, and then lies substantially in line with the jaws. The

holder *d* acts as a lever to force the jaws apart when it stands crosswise of the jaws, as in Fig. 9. To the outer end of holder *d* webbing A is
55 attached, and the consequence is that it is almost impossible for the jaws to become unlocked by accident when the garment-supporter is in use, because the tension of the webbing tends to keep the holder *d* in its lock-
60 ing position, and the fact that the holder *d* is then substantially in line with the jaws and lies against the person of the wearer (especially when my invention is used as a stock-
65 ing-supporter) frees the clamp from danger of being accidentally caught and unfastened, and also makes its use unnoticeable. These advantages make my clamp peculiarly useful
in garment-supporters, for which it is intended; but my clamp may of course be used inde-
70 pendently of its webbing.

I prefer that the pin-plate should be slotted, and that the webbing should be reeved through the slots, as shown; but, obviously, the pin-plate may be made adjustable on the webbing
75 in many well-known ways, or it may be non-adjustably secured to the webbing, and the clamp may be adjustable on the webbing; or both pin and clamp may be made adjustable on the webbing, in which case they can be
80 brought together, so that the webbing unites the pin to the clamp, whereby a very compact garment-supporter is obtained.

A minor feature of my invention consists in corrugating the clamping extremities of the
85 jaws D, as indicated by *d*³, one of which extremities in that form of my clamp shown overlaps the other. (See Figs. 1, 6, and 8.) In this way fine fabrics are securely clamped without likelihood of being torn, as is often
90 the case when the jaws are provided with teeth.

I am aware of Patents No. 186,992, to Demorest and Cook; No. 287,349, to Wales; No. 183,489, to Cogswell; No. 233,964, to Bear, and No. 193,811, to Eckerman, and disclaim all
95 that is contained in them.

What I claim is—

1. The garment-supporter above described, consisting of the webbing A, connected to holder *d* of clamping-jaws D, and to pin-plate
100 B, provided with pin *b*, swung in socket *b*⁴, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The clamp above described, consisting of cross-jaws D, locked by jaw-holder *d*, hinged

to one of the jaws and passing through a slot in the other jaw, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The safety-pin above described, consisting of plate B, having arms $b^2 b^3$, arm b^2 being bent over at b' to form a shield, and arm b^3 having the projection b^4 to form a socket for pin b .

4. The clamping-jaws D, provided with the corrugated holding portions d^3 , one portion overlapping the other portion, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JULIA D. BANFIELD.

Witnesses:

W. A. COPELAND,
EDWARD S. BEACH.