(No Model.)

T. D. DAY.

SUSPENDERS.

No. 436,095. Patented Sept. 9, 1890.

Fig. 1.

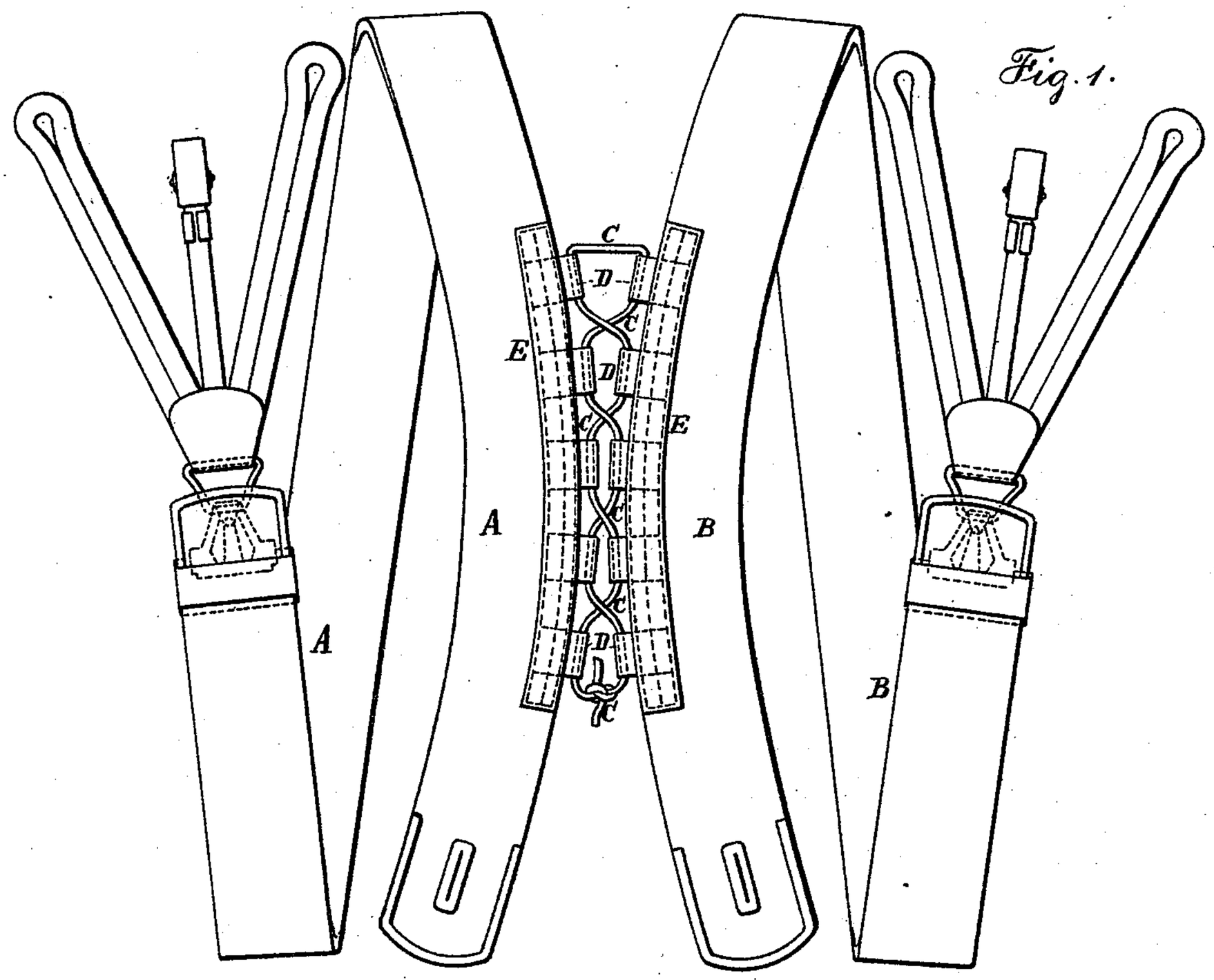
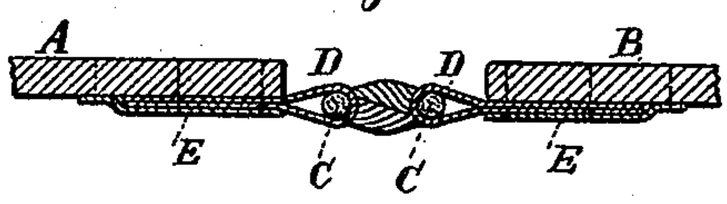


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE D. DAY, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

SUSPENDERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,095, dated September 9, 1890.

Application filed December 7, 1889. Serial No. 332,908. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE D. DAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Suspenders, of which the following is a specification.

Suspenders have been made to pass in a curved direction down the back of the wearer, and the two edges have been interlaced, in some instances the lacing passing around pulleys and in other instances through eyelets; but in practice the laces that pass through eyelets do not slide or move easily, as the two webs of the suspender change position in relation to each other by the motion of the body, and where pulleys have been made use of they are often uncomfortable against the back of the wearer, especially when leaning against the back of a chair.

My present improvement is for simplifying and cheapening the construction of the suspender and for allowing a free movement of one web of the suspender in relation to the other web and the corresponding movement of the lacing, and all the parts are flexible and not liable to injure the person or the clothing.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the suspender at the side next the person; and Fig. 2 is a plan in magnified size, representing the loops and lacing and the suspender sectionally.

The two parts A and B of the suspender are of any suitable material—such as elastic webbing—and at the ends there are buttonholes, buckles, and suspender-ends of any ordinary or desired character. The two webs or straps do not cross each other, but converge, and where they are adjacent to each other the lacing C is applied through the ranges of loops D, that are sewed to the surface of the webbing. The attached ends of the loops are covered by tapes or strips E, the sewing passing through the tapes or strips and through the end portions of the loops and through the straps or webbing, and the elastic suspender-webbing A B should be stretched to a greater or less extent while the loops D and tapes E are sewed to the same in order that the sewing may not be injured by the tension to which the webbing is subsequently exposed, and by the contraction of the elastic webbing the suspender-straps will assume a curved form where the tapes are applied in consequence of such tapes and the loops forming a resistance to the contraction of the elastics. The loops D are made of tape or braid, and as they project inwardly from the edges of the suspender-webs the lace C passes nearly vertically through such loops; but it is led from the loop on one side through the loop on the opposite side alternately, as represented, to form zigzag or undulating lines, the ends of the lace being tied together, and it will be observed that if the movement of the body causes one strap or webbing to move longitudinally in its relation to the other strap or webbing the lace slides through the loops or the loops slide upon the lace with great facility, thus allowing a freedom of movement to the body much greater than with the ordinary suspenders, and there is very little wear either upon the loops or upon the lace, as the parts slide easily the one on the other, and there is nothing to press upon the clothing to injure the same or to inconvenience the wearer, as the parts of the loops and lacing lie flat between the respective webs or straps of the suspenders.

The curved form which the elastic webbing is caused to assume by the loops and tapes being sewed on while the webbing is elongated by tension, as aforesaid, is of importance, because the suspenders are adapted to lie flat upon the back, while the lower ends diverge sufficiently to reach the buttons on the pants. This would not be the case were it not for the elastic webbing being elongated during the sewing on of the loops.

I claim as my invention—

The suspenders composed of elastic webbing curved near their back ends and with separate loops and strips of material sewed upon the adjacent curved edges of the webbing to retain them in form and a lacing through the loops, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 3d day of December, 1889.

THEO. D. DAY.

Witnesses:
GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
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