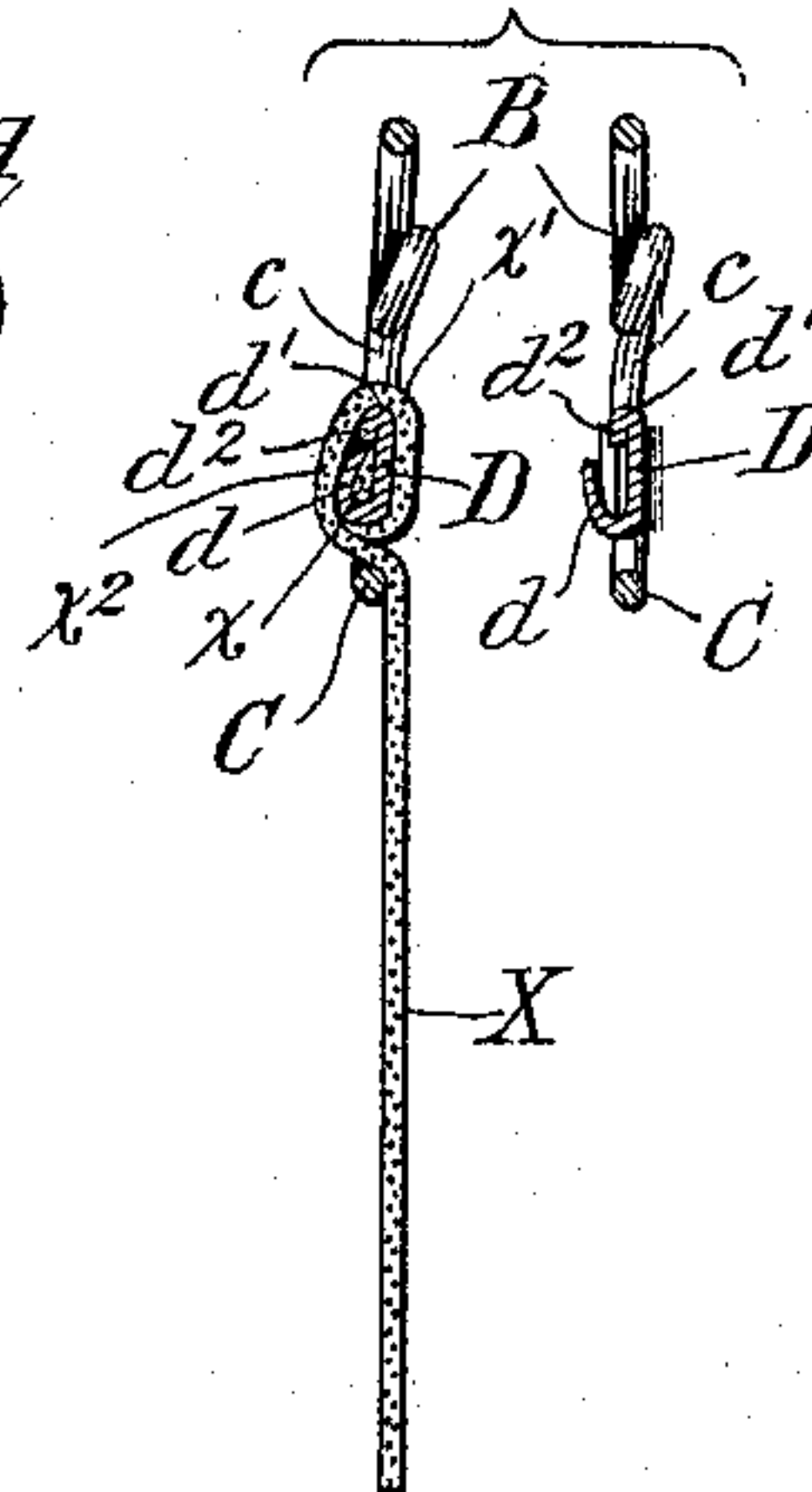
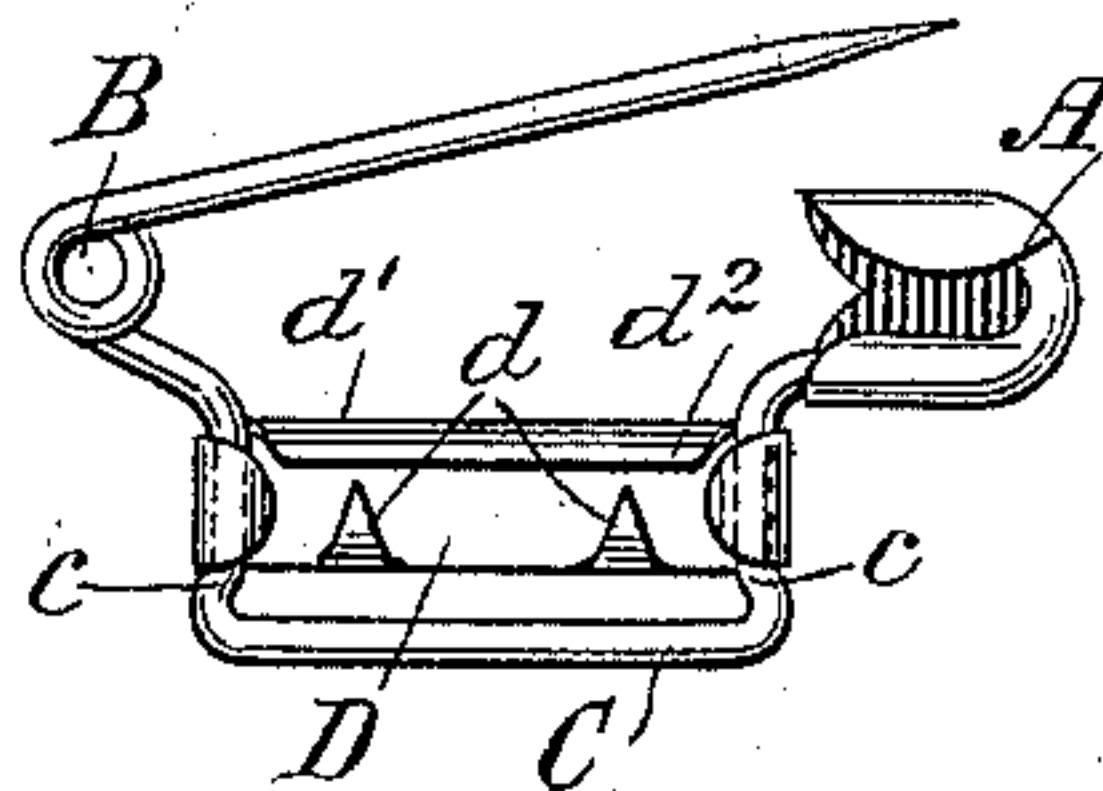


R. GORTON.  
GARMENT SUPPORTER.

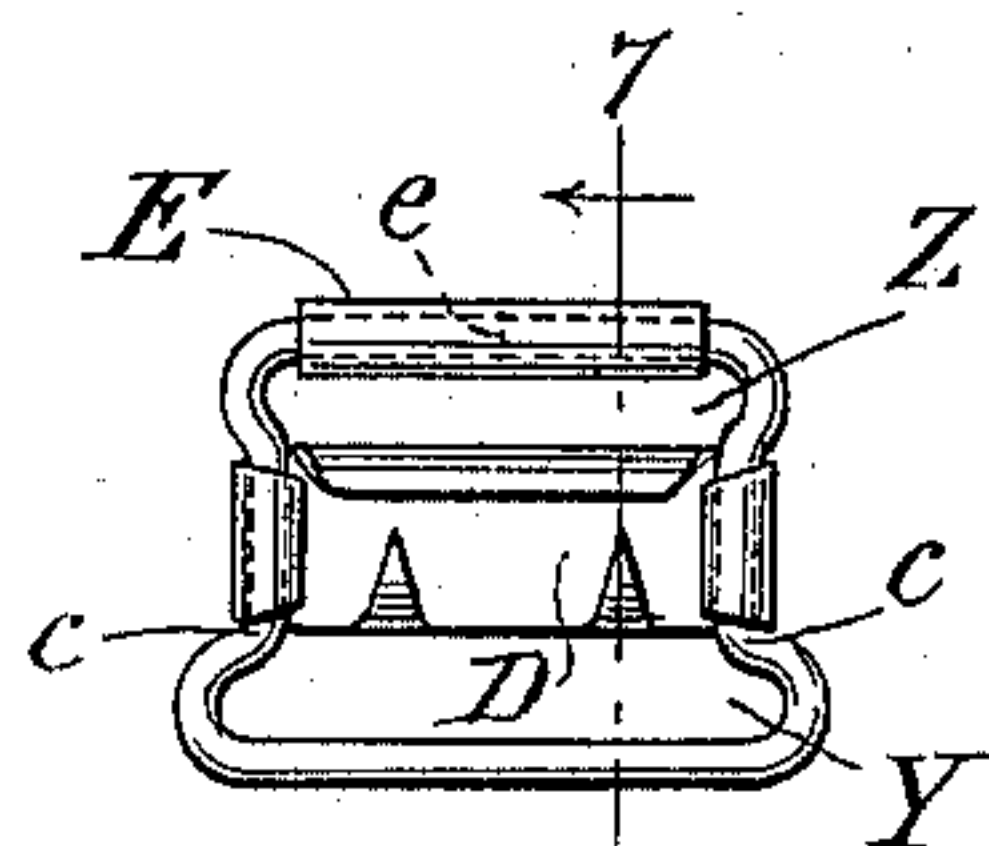
Patented May 10, 1898.

*Fig. 3,*

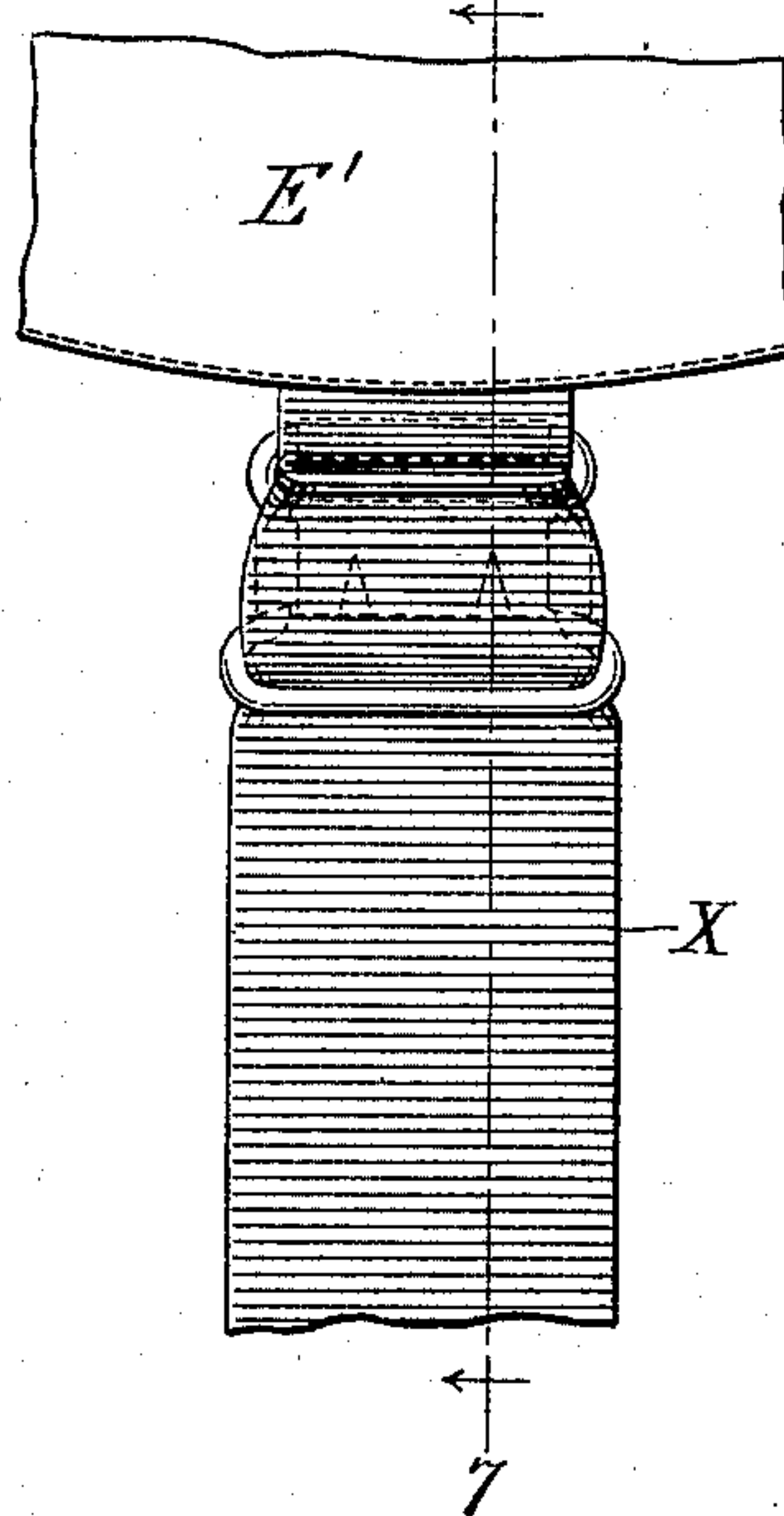
*Fig. 4.*



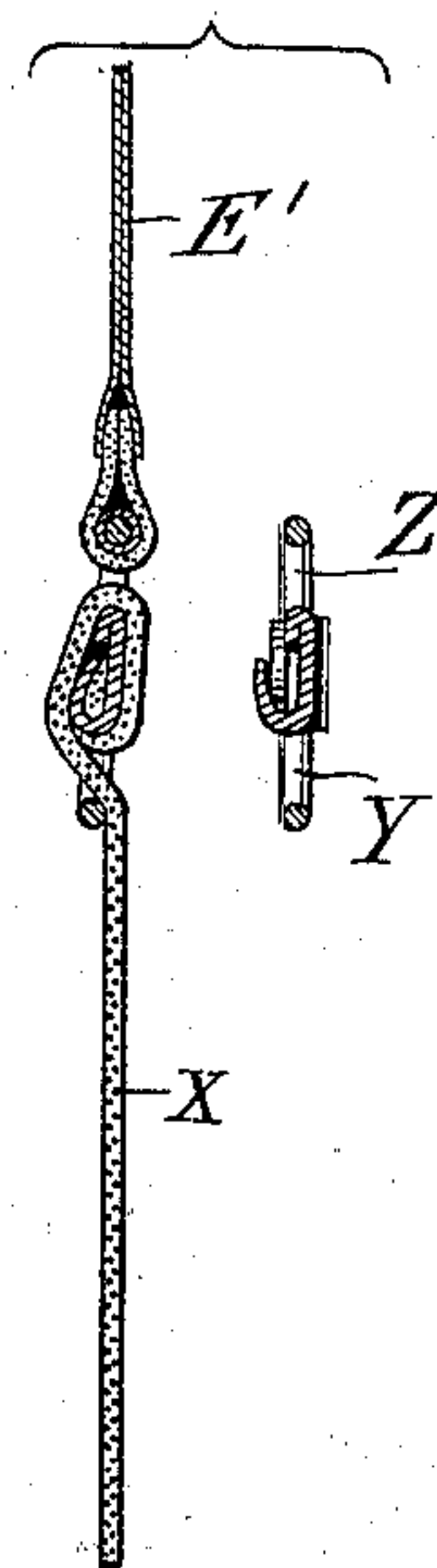
*Fig. 6,*



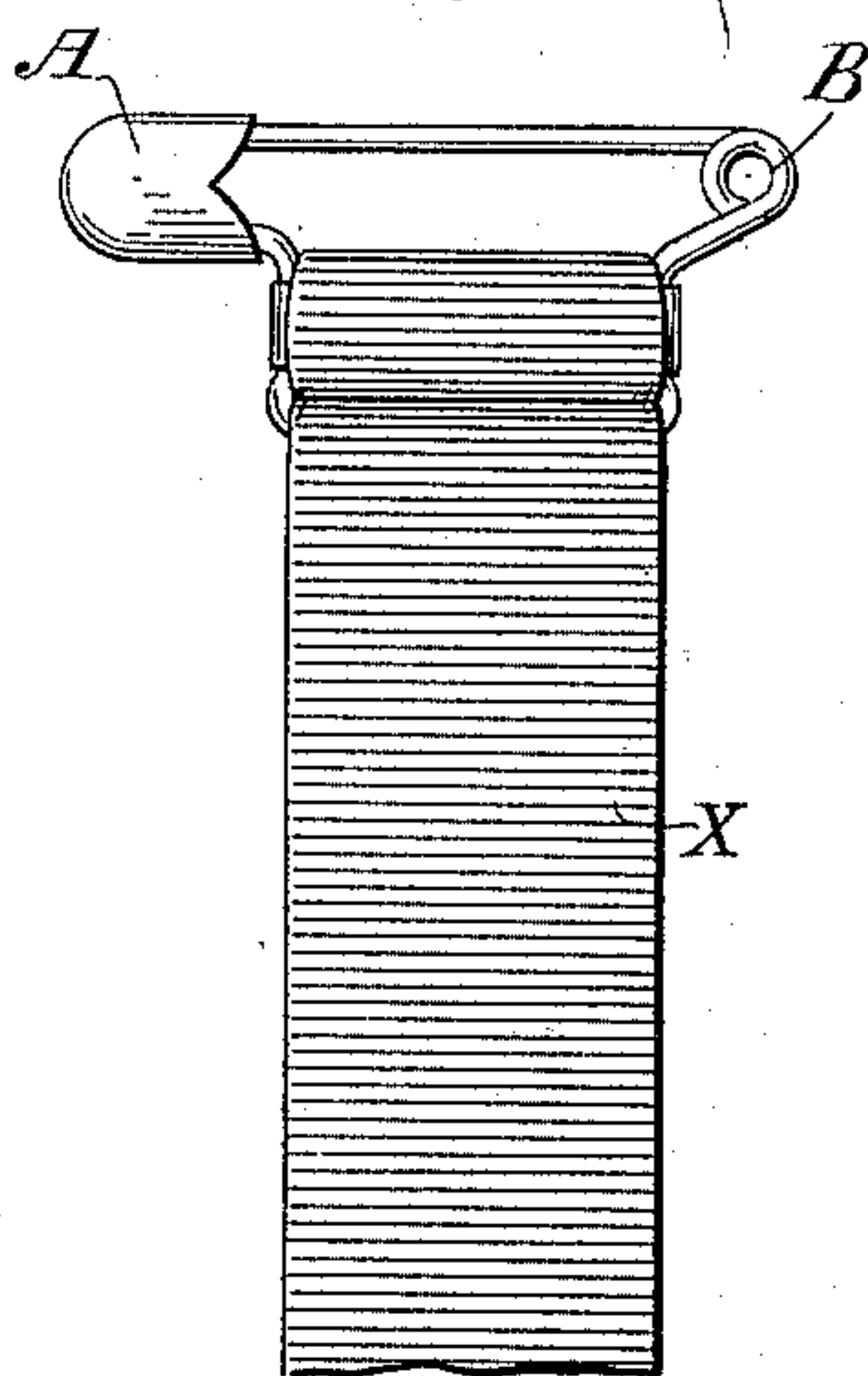
*Fig. 5,*



*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 2,*



C. E. Ashley  
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INVENTOR:  
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By his Attorneys  
Baldwin, Davidson & Wright



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT GORTON, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## GARMENT-SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,899, dated May 10, 1898.

Application filed May 15, 1897. Serial No. 636,805. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT GORTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Supporters, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to improve those parts of garment-supporters to which the webbing is attached; and it consists in so constructing these parts that the webbing may be secured to them in an improved way without stitching.

The devices embodying my improvements are so constructed that they are strong and of an improved appearance, wear on the webbing is reduced to a minimum, the devices may be easily attached and secured in place, and a minimum amount of metal is exposed to contact with the garments of the wearer.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown how my improvements may be applied.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a safety-pin attaching device for a hose-supporter constructed in accordance with my invention and having a piece of webbing applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the safety-pin device shown in Fig. 1 with the webbing removed. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an elevation of another form of the device used to attach the supporting-webbing to the belt or waistband of a hose-supporter. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the device, omitting the waistband and the webbing. Fig. 7 is a cross-section therethrough on the line 7 7 of Fig. 6.

In each instance my improved garment-supporter device comprises a metal frame which is provided with a cross-bar bridging the space between the upper and lower ends of the frame and which is formed with flexible or bendable teeth pointing in the same general direction and adapted to be turned inwardly upon the webbing. One end of the webbing is attached to the cross-bar by the teeth, which are turned down upon it. The preferred way of attaching the webbing to the device is by passing the end of the web through the frame above and below the cross-

bar and then turning the webbing around the cross-bar, so as to cause it to cover the front and rear faces and both longitudinal edges thereof.

I preferably make the frame of wire and the cross-bar of sheet metal and provide one edge of the cross-bar opposite the teeth with a bent-over lip which affords a rounded instead of a sharp edge to the cross-bar.

When I employ a sheet-metal cross-bar and a wire frame, I preferably bend inwardly the opposite sides of the frame and attach the ends of the sheet-metal cross-bar to these bent-in portions of the frame. The several features referred to are, however, independently novel and are claimed separately as independent inventions, as hereinafter specified.

My improvements may be carried out in various ways. One convenient way is by applying them in connection with a safety-pin, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. As there shown, the wire between the pin-point hood A and the hinge or spring B is bent downwardly so as to form a substantially rectangular frame or yoke C. The cross-bar D is formed of sheet metal, and at its ends it is turned around the sides c of the frame C and pinched tight thereon to form a strong and stable connection. The sides c of the wire frame in this instance are bent or set in, as shown, so that the slot or space below the cross-bar is of greater width than the distance between the sides c c, embraced by the cross-bar. The teeth or sharp spurs d, attached to the cross-bar, are arranged opposite its face or inside the longitudinal edges of the cross-bar and may be conveniently constructed as follows:

In stamping out the sheet-metal cross-bar the teeth d may be left as projections from the lower edge thereof, and then turned up to assume the position shown in Fig. 3. The teeth are more or less flexible or bendable, so that when the webbing is attached to them they may be bent or turned down upon it. It should be observed that the teeth are substantially parallel to each other and point in the same general direction. They extend crosswise of the bar D, and, as shown in the



drawings, they are preferably arranged on the lower longitudinal edge of the cross-bar and extend upwardly therefrom in front of the bar.

5 The upper edge  $d'$  of the cross-bar is preferably formed, as shown, with a lip, which is left in cutting out the blank and is turned over upon the face of the bar.

The webbing is applied as shown in Figs. 10 1, 3, and 4—that is to say, the end  $x$  of the webbing is passed up through the slot or space below the cross-bar and is engaged with the teeth or spurs  $d$ . It is then carried back and over the cross-bar, as at  $x'$ , then down in front 15 of the teeth  $d$ , and is finally threaded through the slot or space below the cross-bar. In this way the front and rear faces and both longitudinal edges of the cross-bar are covered by the webbing, and this part of the device is 20 not exposed to rub against the garments of the wearer.

The lip  $d^2$  presents a smooth edge over which the webbing is drawn, and it also holds the webbing out away from the points of the 25 teeth when it is wrapped around the cross-bar. The teeth  $d$ , being arranged and located as described, afford a quick, certain, and economical means of attaching the webbing without stitches, and such cutting of 30 the rubber strands as is incident to stitching is avoided.

In attaching the device to the webbing the operator holds the metallic device between the thumb and the first two fingers of the left 35 hand, with the points of the teeth upward. The web is then passed through the slot below the cross-bar far enough to overlap the teeth on the bar. The end of the web is then held against the bar by the thumb-nail of the 40 left hand and a quick jerk is given to the other end of the webbing by the right hand, causing the teeth to engage the webbing. This operation is repeated until a gross or more of the devices are attached to the webbing, and then the points of the teeth are bent 45 down by a foot-press, after which the webbing is wound around the cross-bar in the manner before described. These operations may be very quickly performed. Skilled operators practically accomplish the attachment by 50 only two movements—namely, a movement of the web in one direction past the teeth and then a movement of the web backwardly, which causes the web to engage the teeth. 55 The process of turning the teeth down upon the webbing by a foot-press is of course a quick one, and skilled operators very quickly wrap the web around the bar in the manner before described.

60 While I have shown my improvements applied to a safety-pin device, it should be understood that my invention is not limited to this particular kind of a device.

65 In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 I have shown a webbing-attaching device of a somewhat different char-

acter. The frame is bent up from a single piece of wire, the ends of the wire being butt-jointed, as indicated on the line  $e$ , Fig. 6, and a sleeve or tube of sheet metal  $E$  is turned 70 around the joint.

The sides  $c c$  of the frame are set in, and the cross-bar  $D$  is of the same construction as that shown in Fig. 3 and is applied to the sides  $c$  75 in the same manner. The frame above and below the cross-bar may be of the same or unequal widths, this being a matter of taste and determined somewhat by the particular location in which the device is to be used.

In the particular instance shown the frame below the cross-bar is considerably wider than 80 that above it, making the slot or opening  $Y$  wider than the slot or opening  $Z$  in order to facilitate the use of wider elastic webbing.

The manner of using this device is illustrated particularly in Fig. 5. The loop of 85 webbing (preferably non-elastic) is passed around the upper end of the frame, and its ends are stitched to the belt or waistband  $E'$ . The webbing  $X$  is applied in precisely the way before described in connection with Figs. 1, 2, 90 3, and 4, and the greater width of the slot  $Y$  permits the lateral expansion of the webbing, so that it practically covers the cross-bar.

Other ways of embodying my invention might be shown and described, but those 95 above referred to are deemed to be sufficient.

I claim as my invention—

1. A garment-supporter device, comprising a metal frame having at one end means for attaching it to a garment, and provided with 100 a cross-bar bridging the space between the upper and lower ends of the frame, and formed with flexible or bendable teeth pointing in the same general direction, and which are adapted to extend into and be turned inwardly upon 105 the webbing, in combination with webbing, one end of which is attached to the cross-bar by the teeth which are turned down upon it.

2. A garment-supporter device, comprising a frame bridged by a cross-bar having teeth 110 pointing in the same general direction cross-wise of the bar, in combination with webbing one end of which is attached to the teeth and which is passed through the frame above and below the cross-bar and covers the front 115 and rear faces and both longitudinal edges thereof.

3. A garment-supporter device, adapted to be attached to webbing, comprising a frame, a sheet-metal cross-bar whose ends are bent 120 tightly around the sides of the frame, and which has teeth located opposite the face or inside the longitudinal edges of the cross-bar, and a bent-over lip at the edge of the bar adjacent to the end of the teeth, all substan- 125 tially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A garment-supporter device adapted to be attached to webbing, consisting of a frame made of wire and having its opposite sides, 130  $c, c$ , set in, a sheet-metal cross-bar having its

ends bent around and secured to the set-in  
sides of the frame, and also having teeth lo-  
cated opposite the face or inside the longitu-  
dinal edges of the cross-bar, and a bent-over  
5 lip at the upper edge adjacent to the ends of  
the teeth, all substantially as and for the pur-  
pose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-  
scribed my name.

ROBERT GORTON.

Witnesses:

A. M. RAYCROFT,  
EDWIN P. FOSS.