No. 630,729. Patented Aug. 8, 1899.

L. NEUBERGER & E. CLEARY.

CAST-OFF FOR SUSPENDERS.

(Application filed June 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

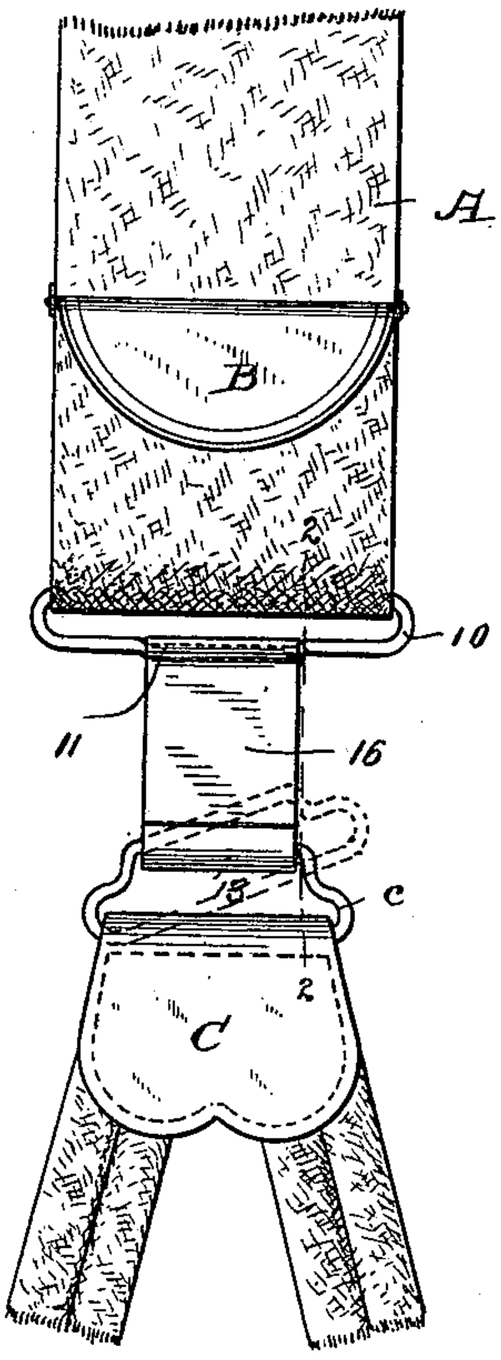
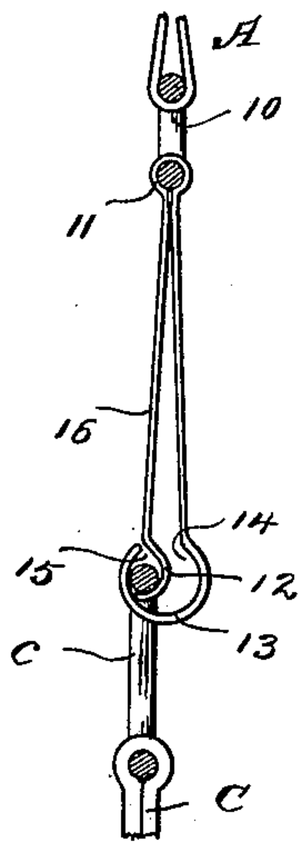


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

H. A. Lamb.
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By A. W. Wooster, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS NEUBERGER AND EDWARD CLEARY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO THE CONNECTICUT WEB COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CAST-OFF FOR SUSPENDERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,729, dated August 8, 1899.

Application filed June 14, 1899. Serial No. 720,547. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS NEUBERGER and EDWARD CLEARY, citizens of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Cast-Off for Suspenders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to suspender attachments, and has for its object to provide a cast-off—*i. e.*, a detachable member adapted to be placed between the suspender-ends and the web of suspenders—which shall be simple and inexpensive to produce, as it is formed complete from a single strip of metal, which may be conveniently attached to or detached from the suspender-end, so that detachment of the suspender-end from the trousers or any interference with the adjustment of the buckle is rendered unnecessary, and which when attached will remain so except when the cast-off is moved downward or the loop of the suspender-end is moved upward with or without a twisting movement of one or both of the parts, and which shall be exceedingly strong to resist downward pull, for the reason that in use the loop of the suspender-end lies within a double socket—that is, a socket within a socket—thus presenting the full strength of two plies of the metal from which the cast-off is made to resist the strain of use.

With these ends in view we have devised the simple and novel cast-off which we will now describe, referring by reference characters to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing our novel cast-off in use; and Fig. 2 is a section, on an enlarged scale, on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1.

A denotes the suspender-web; B, the buckle; C, the suspender-end; *c*, the loop of the suspender-end, and D our novel cast-off.

10 denotes a loop which is made from wire and is shown as adapted to be engaged by the suspender-web. If preferred, however, this loop may be connected with or made part of the buckle. We have not illustrated the various ways in which this loop may be connected to the suspender-web or to the buckle, for the reason that the connection of the loop to the web or buckle is not of the essence of our invention.

In forming our novel cast-off a strip of metal is bent upon itself at approximately its mid-length, and a socket 11 is formed, which receives loop 10. The two sides of the strip below this socket may or may not be riveted or soldered together, as preferred, it being of course required that the loop be retained in the socket. At one end of the strip we form a half-socket 12, which lies within a larger socket 13, formed by curving the other end of the strip, said socket 13 having at its upper end an opening 14, through which the end of the strip having half-socket 12 passes and which is amply large to permit the necessary movement of this end of the strip in inserting or removing the loop of the suspender-end.

In use the loop of the suspender-end lies in a socket 15, which is formed by half-socket 12 and one side of socket 13, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2, the side of the strip at whose end half-socket 12 is formed acting as a spring and holding the upper and lower ends of the half-socket against the wall of socket 13, thereby keeping both the upper and lower ends of socket 15 closed or practically closed. This spring we have indicated by 16. It will be readily understood from Fig. 2 that upward movement of the said loop of the suspender-end either horizontally or otherwise will cause the spring to yield, so that said loop may pass out from socket 15. The said loop, however, is held securely against other release, for the reason that if it passes partially out of socket 15 at the bottom it is still held by socket 13.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

The cast-off D comprising a socket 13 having an opening 14, a spring passing through said opening and having at its end a half-socket 12 said half-socket and the wall of socket 13 forming a socket 15 adapted to receive and retain a loop and to be opened by upward movement of the loop to permit the loop to pass out.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS NEUBERGER.
EDWARD CLEARY.

Witnesses:
ISABEL C. FOLEY,
LUCELLA KELLOGG.