

No. 756,192.

PATENTED MAR. 29, 1904.

J. D. WOODS.
GARTER CLIP.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

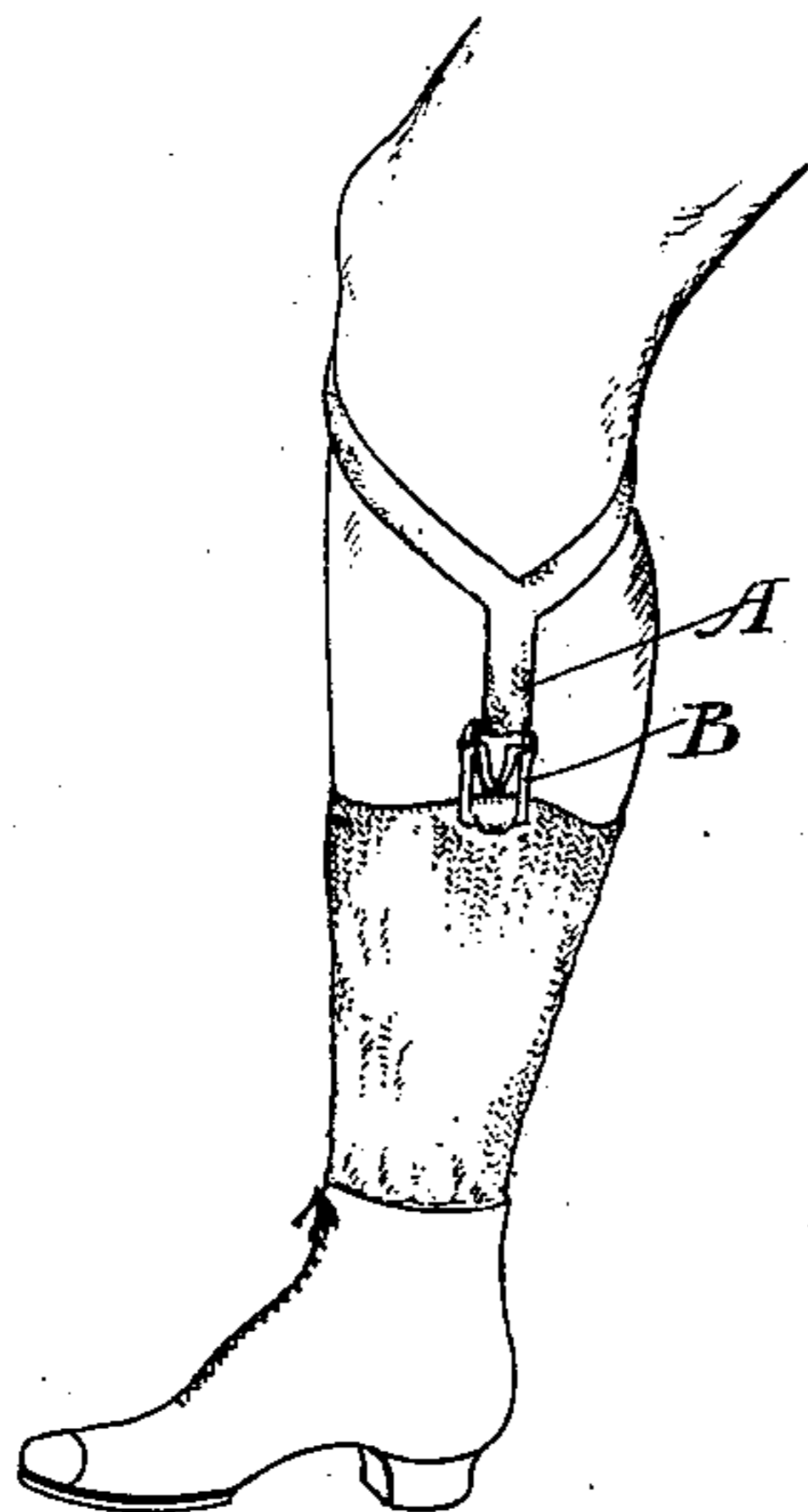


Fig. 1.

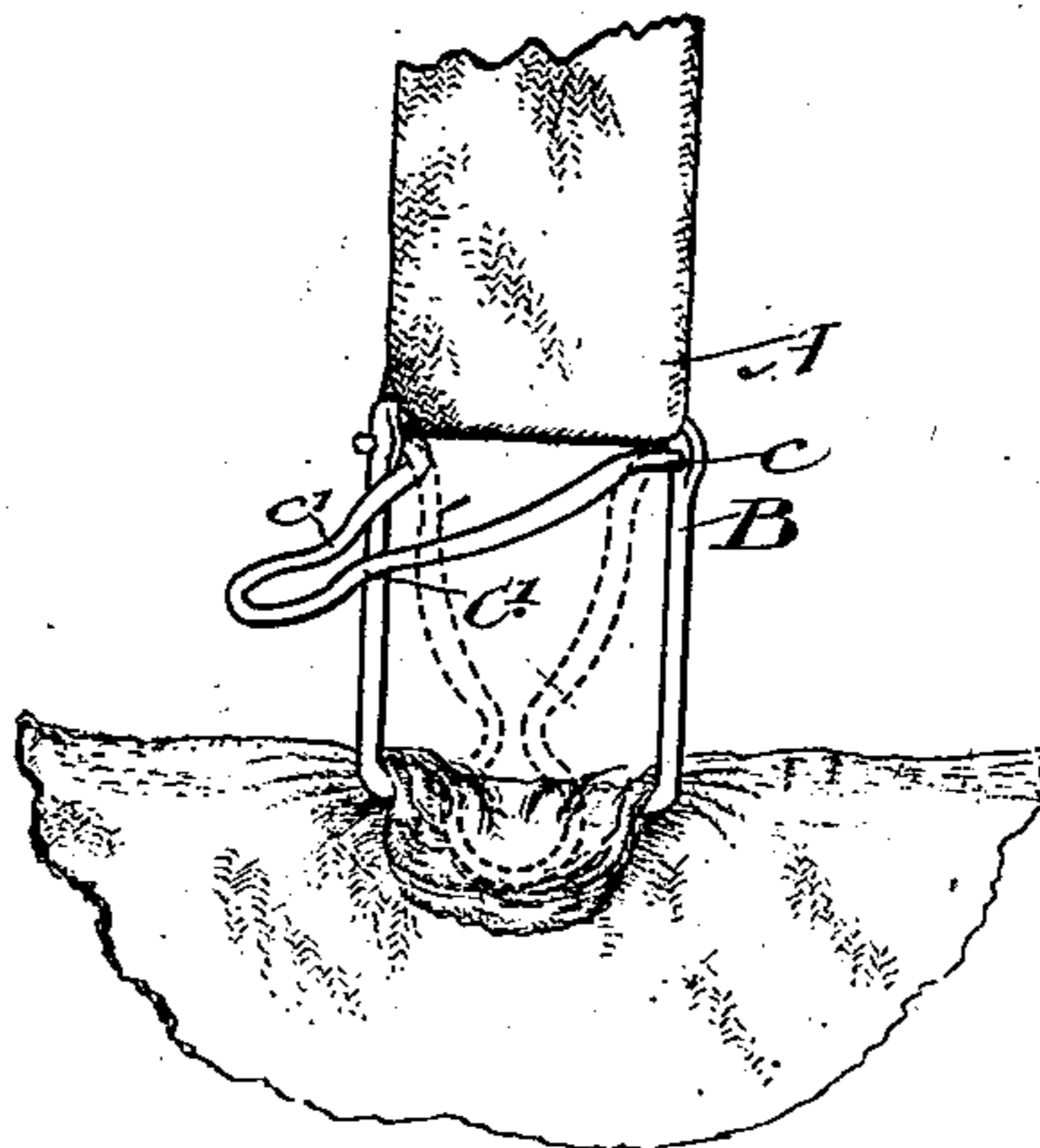


Fig. 5.

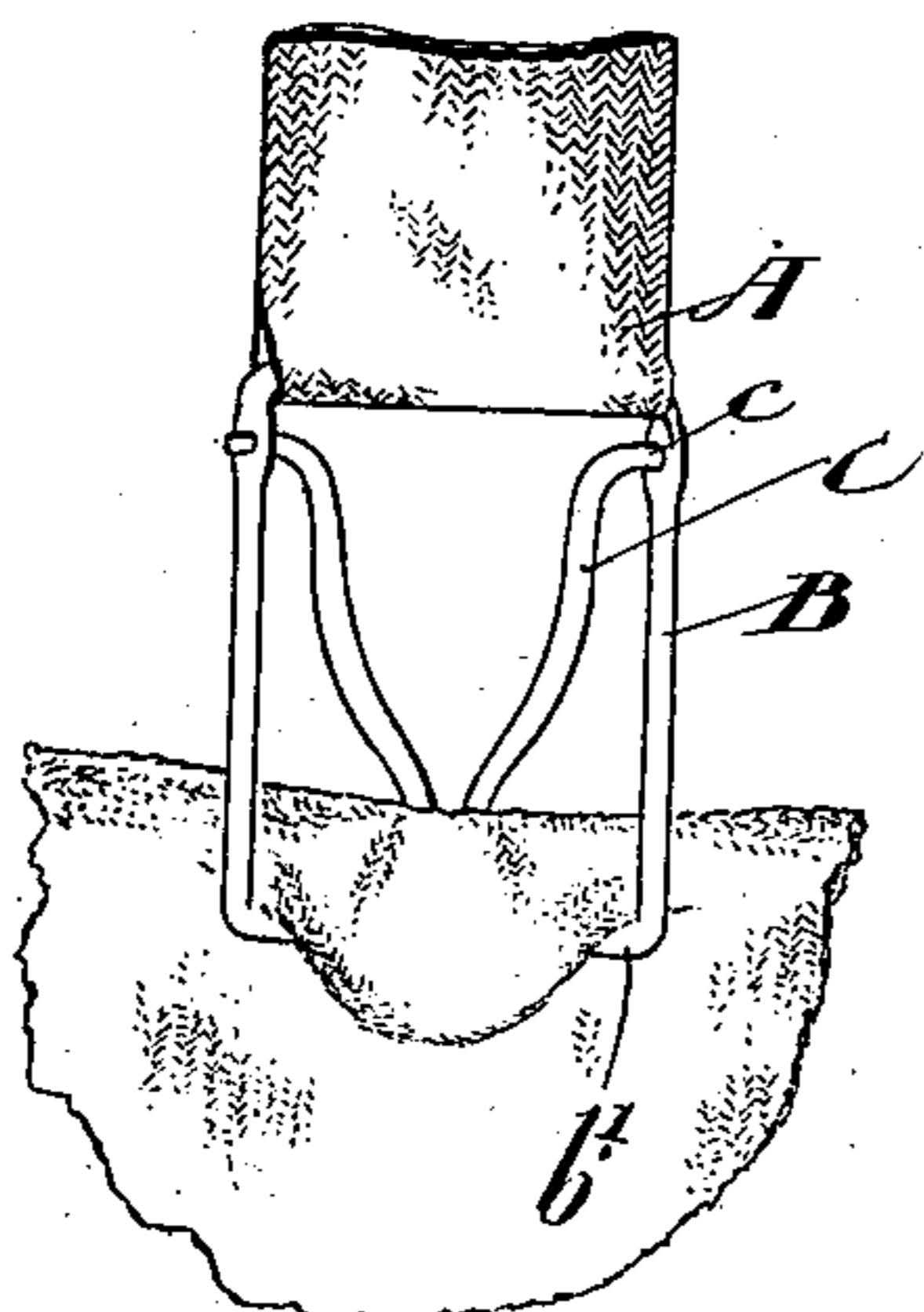


Fig. 2.

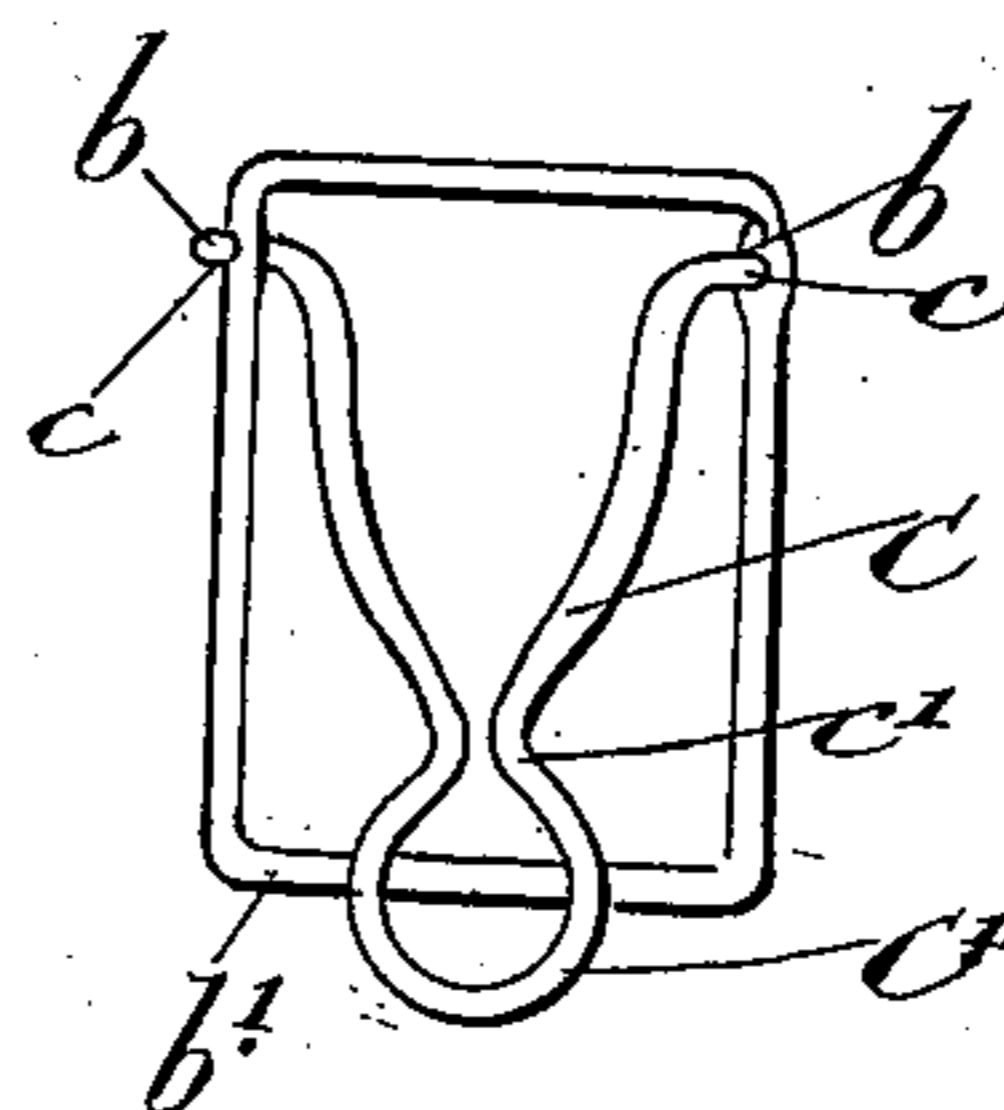


Fig. 3.

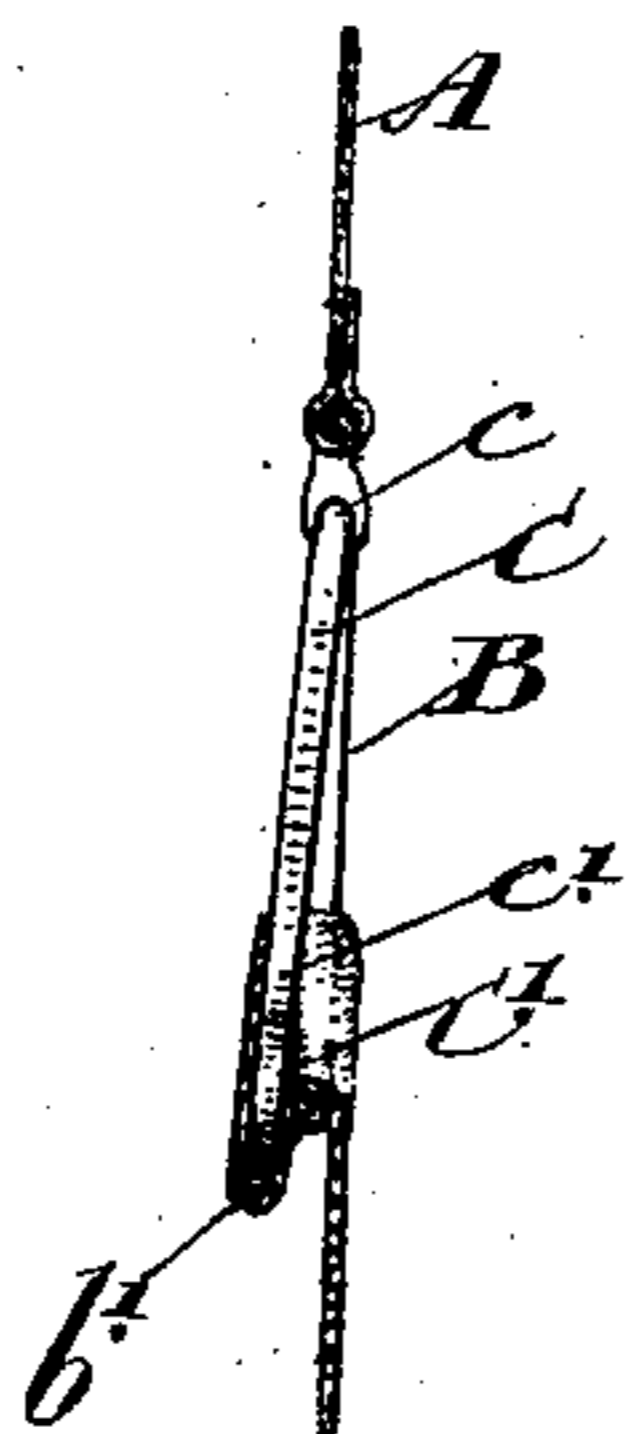


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES DELANEY WOODS, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

GARTER-CLIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,192, dated March 29, 1904.

Application filed January 19, 1903. Serial No. 139,670. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES DELANEY WOODS, tax-collector, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garter-Clips, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in garter or like clips; and the object of the invention is to devise a simple, convenient, and readily-attached device of this character for the end of a garter or brace which may be applied to the top edge of the stocking or underdrawers or in a like position, so as to form a secure connection between the garter and the stocking, which will not be liable to tear or otherwise injure the fabric; and it consists, essentially, of a loop secured in the end of the web forming the end of the garter and having a supplemental loop pivoted therein and provided with a rounded end designed to extend over the bottom bar of the main loop, such device being constructed and arranged to grip the fabric, as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the applicability of my device to a man's garter so as to hold the sock up. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view showing portion of the garter and the fabric to which it is attached. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail of the device. Fig. 4 is a vertical section showing the manner in which the fabric is gripped. Fig. 5 is a view of the device and of portion of the fabric, showing the manner of applying the device.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the elastic fabric or web of the garter or suspension device, and B is the loop of my device, which is fastened in the usual manner by forming a loop on the end of the web or fabric, such loop extending around the inner bar of the loop B, as indicated. The loop B is preferably a rectangular loop.

C is a loop which has the inner bent ends *c*, which extend through holes *b* in the flattened sides of the loop B. The lower end of

the loop C is narrow and is provided with a substantially circular end *C'*, which projects beyond the bottom bar *b'* of the loop B.

Although the form shown in the drawings is the form I prefer, there are other forms which may be devised without departing from the spirit of my invention. For instance, the pivoted ends of the loop C might be differently pivoted than shown, and the free end of the loop C might be also formed differently. The loop B might be also made of a different form.

In applying my device I first swing the loop C upwardly sufficiently far so as to leave a clear opening through the loop B. I then draw the fabric through and sufficiently far over and down past the loop so that it is beyond the loop C. I then throw the loop C down against the fabric and then pull down upon the fabric, when the loop assumes the position as shown in full lines in Figs. 1, 2, and 4 and in dotted lines in Fig. 5. In this position it will be seen that the strain on the fabric is for the most part sustained by the cross-bar of the loop B, the strain on the end of the loop C being very much less, for the reason that such loop presses against the lower cross-bar of the loop B and has a tendency to hold the fabric onto the cross-bar. It will thus be seen that the tendency of the fabric to be worn or torn or holes being formed in the same is minimized, and yet a strong connection is made between the fabric and the device, which it is difficult to unloosen during the time it is being worn. To unloosen the device from the edge of the fabric, it is merely necessary to draw a portion of the fabric downwardly through the loop, so as to allow it to clear the rounded end of the loop *C'*, when it readily becomes unfastened.

It will be noticed on reference to the drawings that there is a neck *c'* formed in the loop B slightly above the circular end *C'*, and this serves, as indicated in Fig. 2, to contract the fabric near the edge, and thereby still further tend to make the grip still more secure.

What I claim as my invention is—

In combination a main rectangular frame or loop, a supplemental loop having diverging arms, said arms being pivotally connected to
5 the main loop near the top thereof, said supplemental loop having a contracted neck and a rounded end, the bottom cross-bar of the

main loop passing across the center of said rounded end, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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