

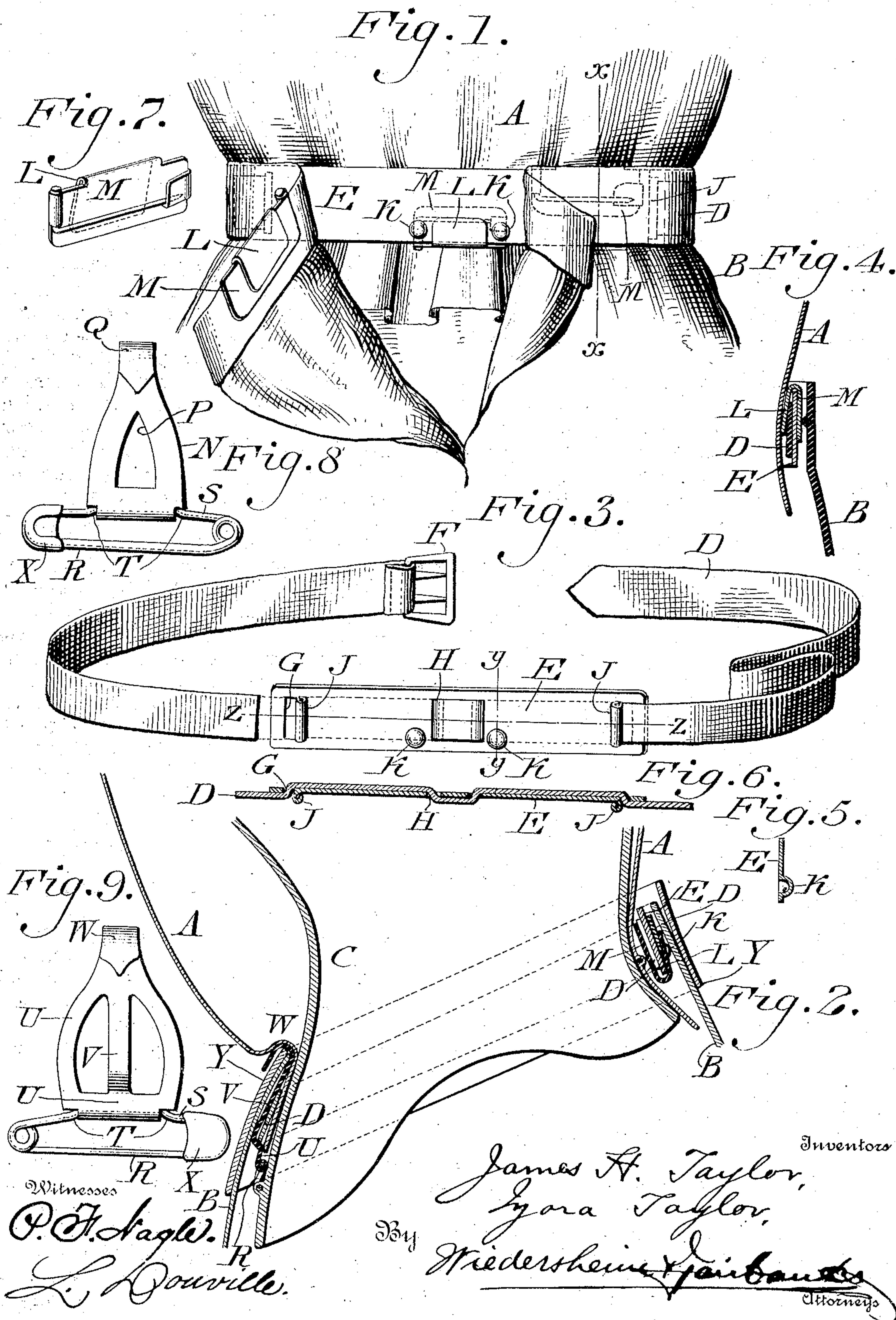
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PATENTED AUG. 23, 1904.

J. H. & I. TAYLOR.  
GARMENT SUPPORTER AND FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1903.

NO MODEL.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GARMENT SUPPORTER AND FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,092, dated August 23, 1904.

Application filed June 1, 1903. Serial No. 159,550. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JAMES H. TAYLOR and IZORA TAYLOR, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garment Supporters and Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of an improvement in garment supporters and fasteners, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Figure 1 represents an elevation of a garment supporter and fastener embodying our invention and showing a portion of a back of a waist and skirt. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section from front to rear, showing a portion of a corset and the front and rear fastener and supporting devices. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of a belt to which is attached a part of our supporting and fastening devices. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 represents a vertical section taken on the line *yy* of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 represents a horizontal section taken on the line *zz* of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 represents a perspective view of a hook used in connection with our invention for fastening the garments to the belt shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 8 represents a front view of a fastening device employed at the front. Fig. 9 represents another form of fastening device used at the front.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a shirt-waist, B a skirt, and C a corset or similar garment. We have selected these three garments for the purpose of illustrating our invention, although it is understood that other garments, such as corset-covers and underskirts, can be worn in connection with our invention. Our invention is intended to hold the shirt-waist in place, as well as to support the skirt in the desired manner and to produce the long waist-line, if desired.

The belt D is provided with a plate E, which when the belt is in place is at the center of the back, the belt being fastened by a buckle F, which stands a little to one side of the front

center. The plate is secured to the belt by passing the latter through the slots G and H, the former being near the ends of the plate and the latter near the center, and since the belt is threaded through these slots it prevents the plate from being drawn away from the belt. At the outer ends of the plate and just inside of the outer slots G are the shoulders J, forming stops, said shoulders being conveniently formed by bending up the metal punched out to form said slots. Near the center of the belt are two stops K, near the lower edge thereof, said stops being formed by punching out the metal, as shown in Fig. 5, and the space between said stops K being a little wider than the hook proper, L, of the supporting-hook M. (Shown in Figs. 1 and 7.) The supporting-hook M has a fastening-pin on the back and said hook proper on the front.

In Fig. 8 is shown a garment-fastening device consisting of a plate N, having a slot P and a hook Q at its upper end. The lower end of said plate is provided with a safety-pin R, the bar S of which is engaged by the turned-over portion of the lower end of the plate N, and said bar is offset, as shown at T, producing shoulders on either side of the turned-over portion of the plate N to prevent the latter from moving longitudinally upon said bar.

In Fig. 9 we have shown another garment-fastening device consisting of a plate U, having two slots therein, forming a central upright bar V. As best shown in Fig. 2, this bar V is bent forwardly, so that it extends in a different plane from the plate proper, U. The upper end of this fastening device is provided with a hook W, and the lower end is provided with a safety-pin X, similar to the device shown in Fig. 8.

The following is the manner in which the above-described devices are worn. As before stated, although we have shown only a corset, shirt-waist, and a skirt with our invention applied thereto, yet it is understood that other garments can be worn without interfering with the employment of these devices, as will be readily understood. When these three garments are worn, after the corset and



shirt-waist have been donned the garment-fastening device U is pinned to the fabric of the corset—for instance, the covering of the corset-steels carrying the corset-fastening devices, as shown in Fig. 2—its position being regulated according to the desires of the wearer. If the lower edge of the front of the shirt-waist extends below the point at which the fastening device is pinned to the corset, it would be pinned therethrough; but in Fig. 2 the lower edge of the shirt-waist does not reach to the point at which the fastening device U is pinned to the corset. The shirt-waist is, however, placed in the rear of the plate portion of the fastening device U and the belt D is then fastened around the waist with the plate E at the back, while at the front the belt passes between the bar V of the fastener U and the body portion thereof. This holds the belt down in front to give the desired waist-line. One of the fastening-hooks M is pinned to the back of the shirt-waist with the hook L on the outside, as shown in Fig. 1, and this hook is fastened under the lower edge of the plate E, between the stops K, the latter preventing undue movement between the plate L and the shirt-waist. In this manner the shirt-waist is held in the desired position in front and back and is prevented from rising, the remaining portions of the shirt-waist being held by the belt. The skirt B is then donned, the waistband of which is hooked under the hook W of the fastening device U in front, and thus prevented from rising, while on the inside of the waistband at the back and adjacent the placket-opening are secured the fastening-hooks W with their hooks on the inside, as shown in Fig. 1, and these hooks are fastened over the upper edge of the belt, the stops J serving to limit their upward movement. Thus the skirt

is supported at the rear and by means of the hook W at the front conforms to the same waist-line formed by the belt D. Then the outside belt Y is put on and is held down at the front to perfectly cover the waistband of the skirt by being passed under the hook W of the fastening device. When the fastening device shown in Fig. 8 is employed, the belt is simply passed through the slot P, as will be obvious.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a garment-supporting device, a plate having transverse slots adjacent each end thereof and adapted to pass a belt, outwardly-facing stops adjacent said slots and of less width than said plate so that both edges of said plate are continuous and unbroken and a plurality of additional stops between said first-named stops.

2. In a garment-supporting device, a plate having transverse slots adjacent each end thereof and adapted to pass a belt, outwardly-facing stops adjacent said slots and of less width than said plate so that both edges of said plate are continuous and unbroken and a second pair of stops adjacent the center of said plate.

3. In a garment-supporting device, a plate having a plurality of transverse slots adapted to pass a belt and outwardly-facing stops of less width than said plate, such stops being formed by rolling outward the metal displaced in the making of said slots.

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