

No. 786,876.

PATENTED APR. 11, 1905.

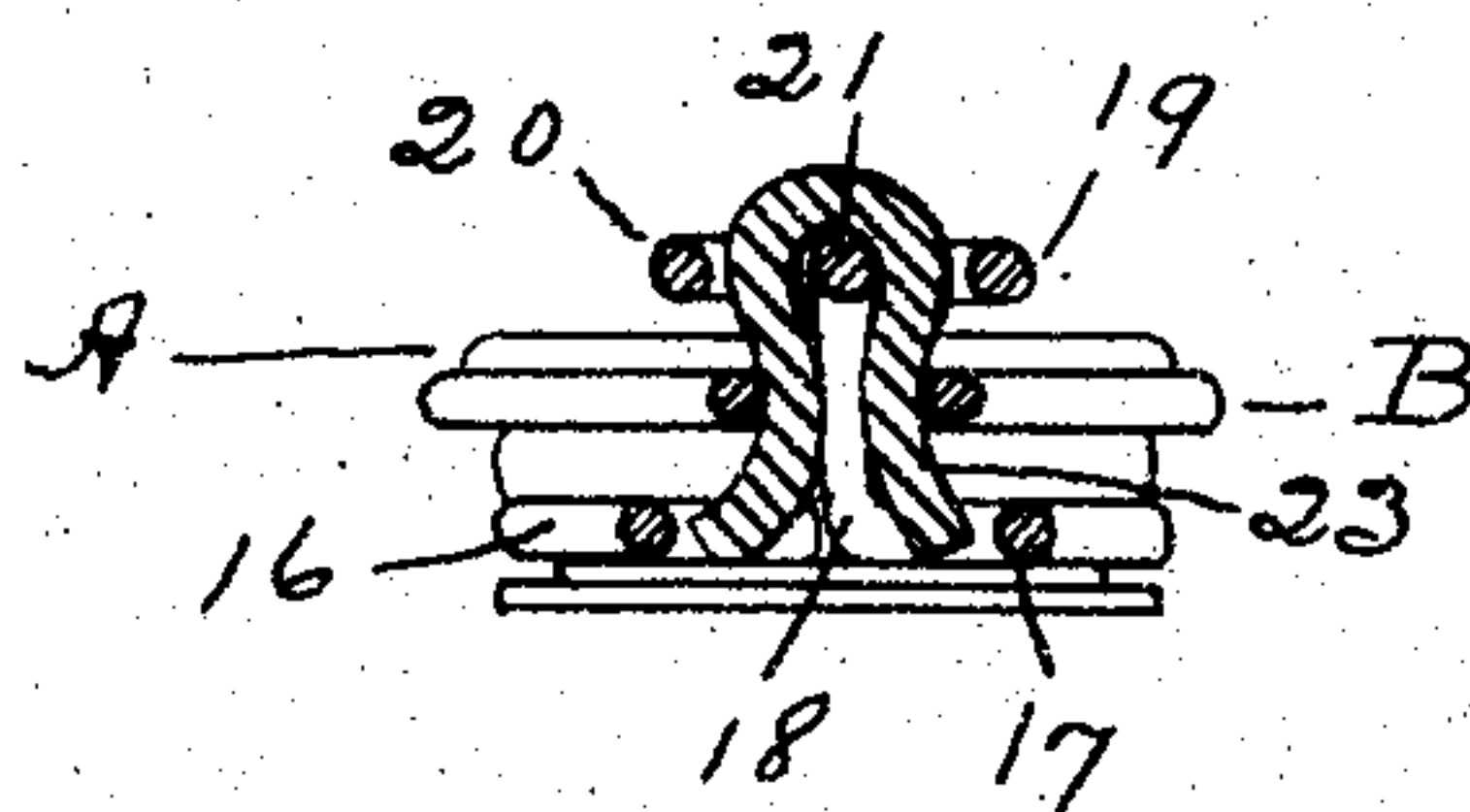
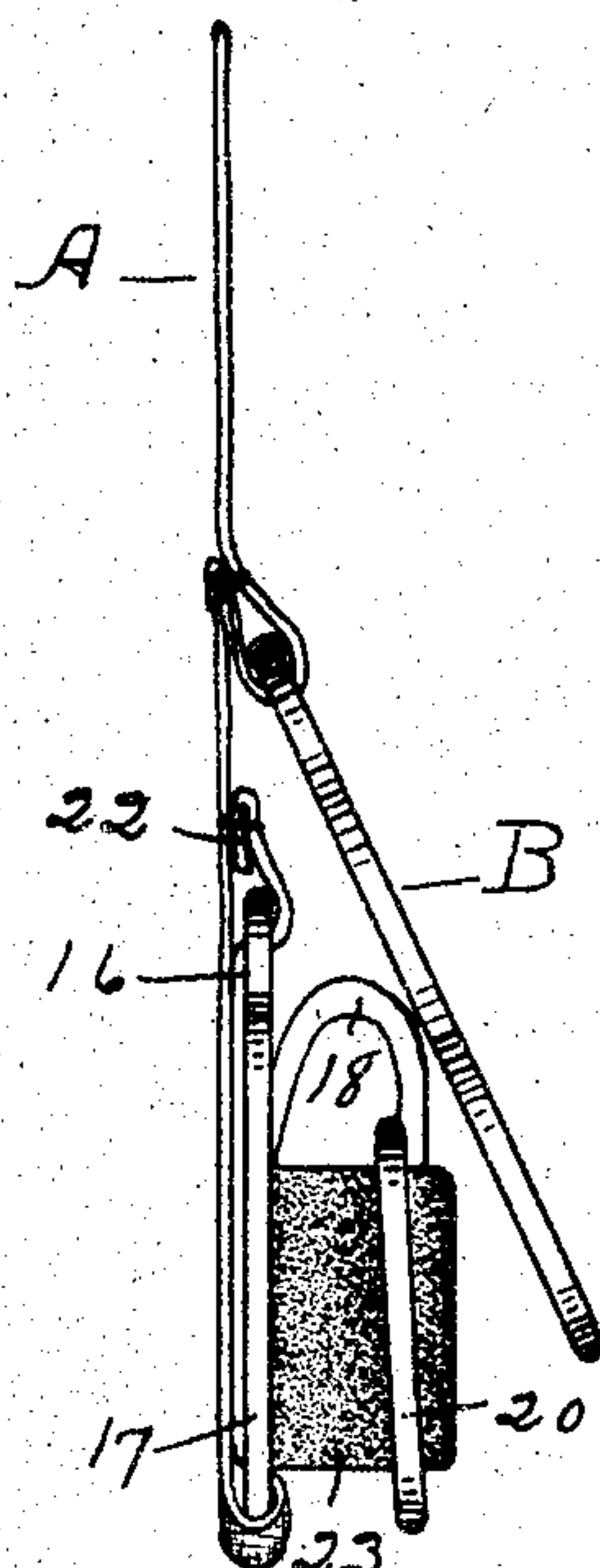
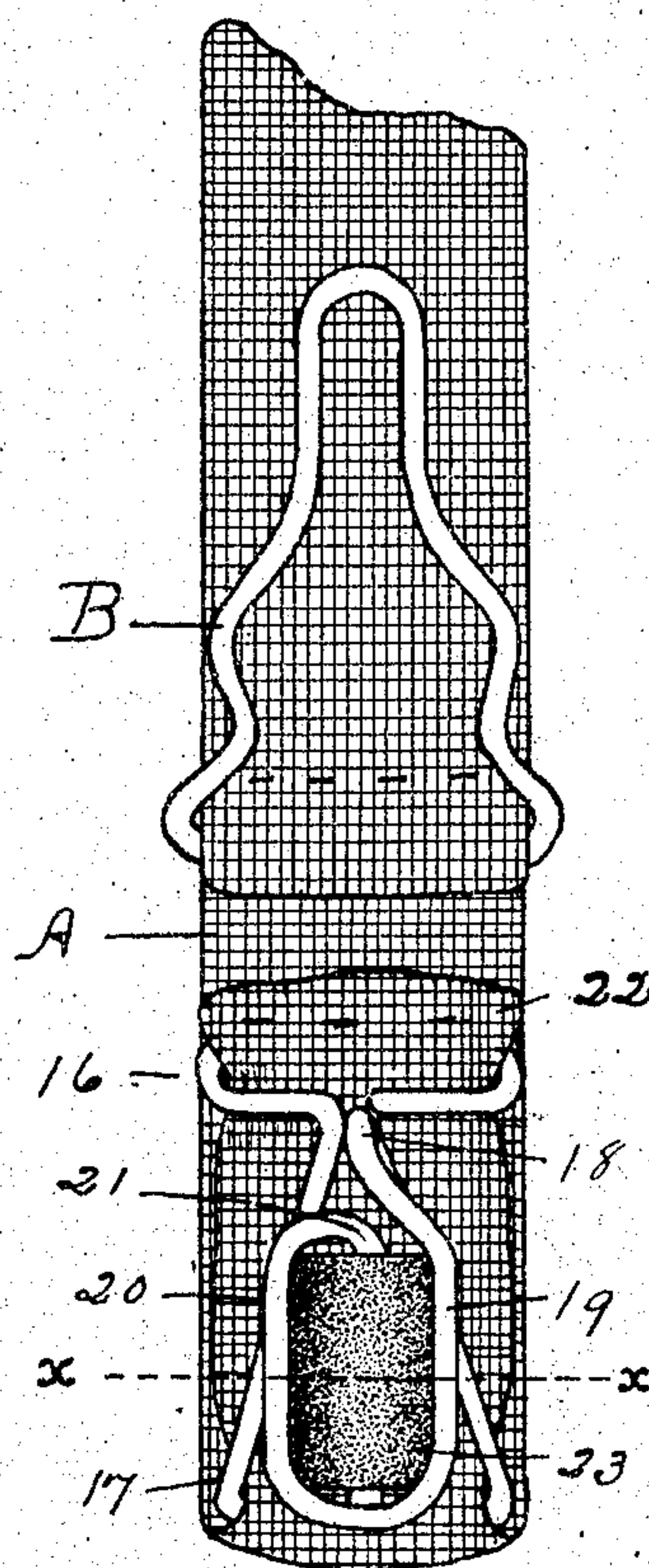
H. E. CRANDALL.  
GARMENT SUPPORTER.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

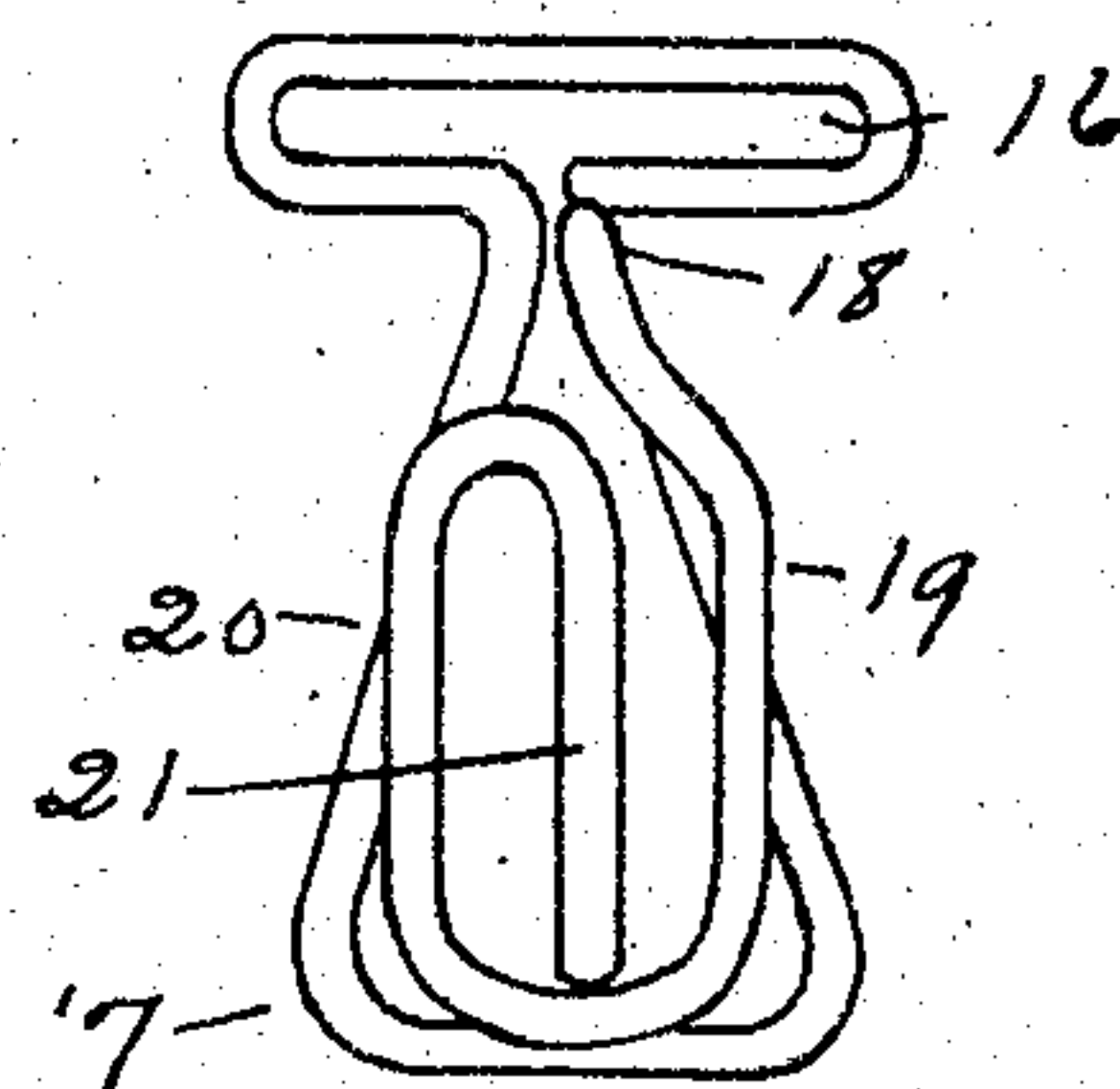
*Fig. 1.*

*Fig. 2.*

*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*

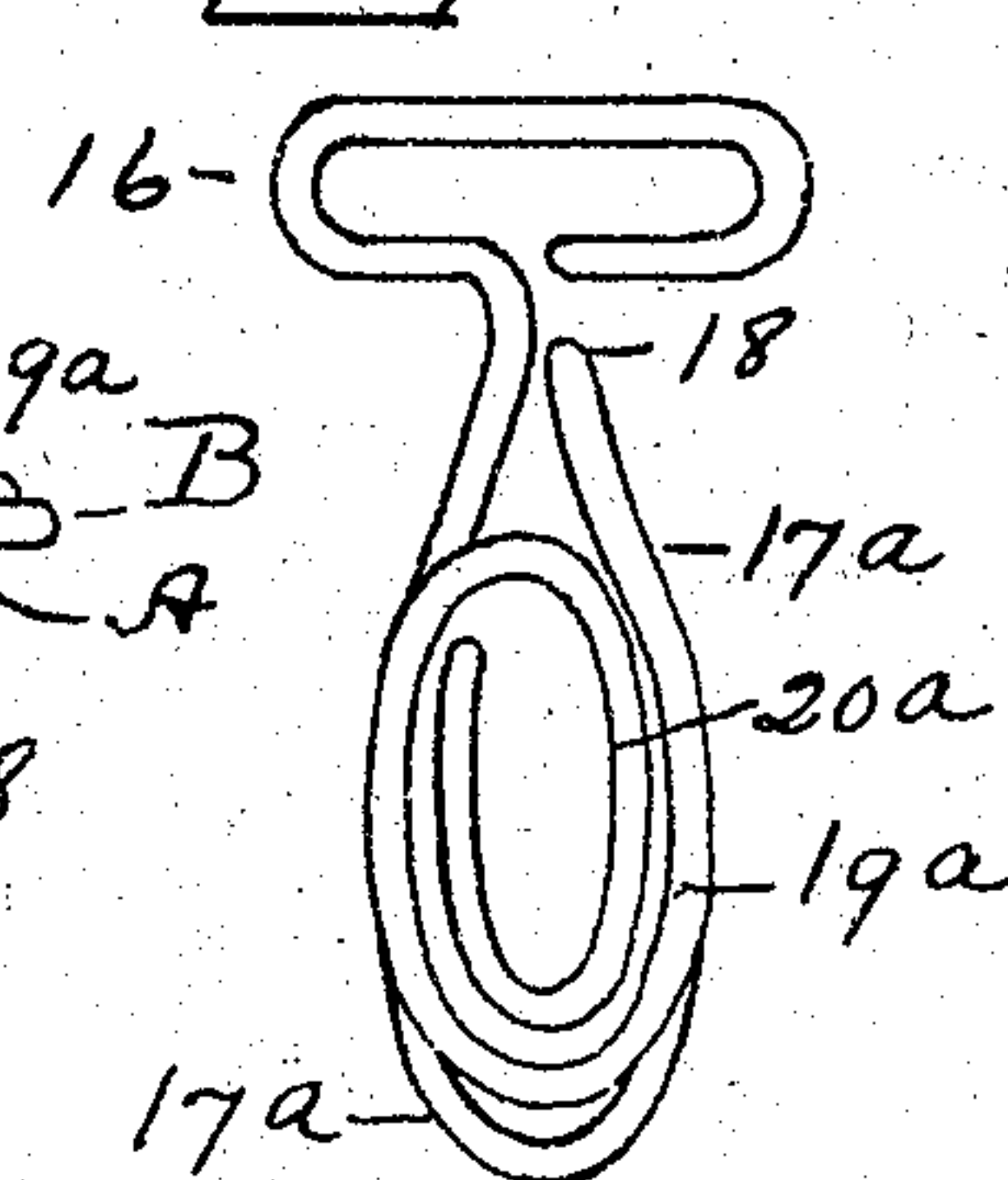
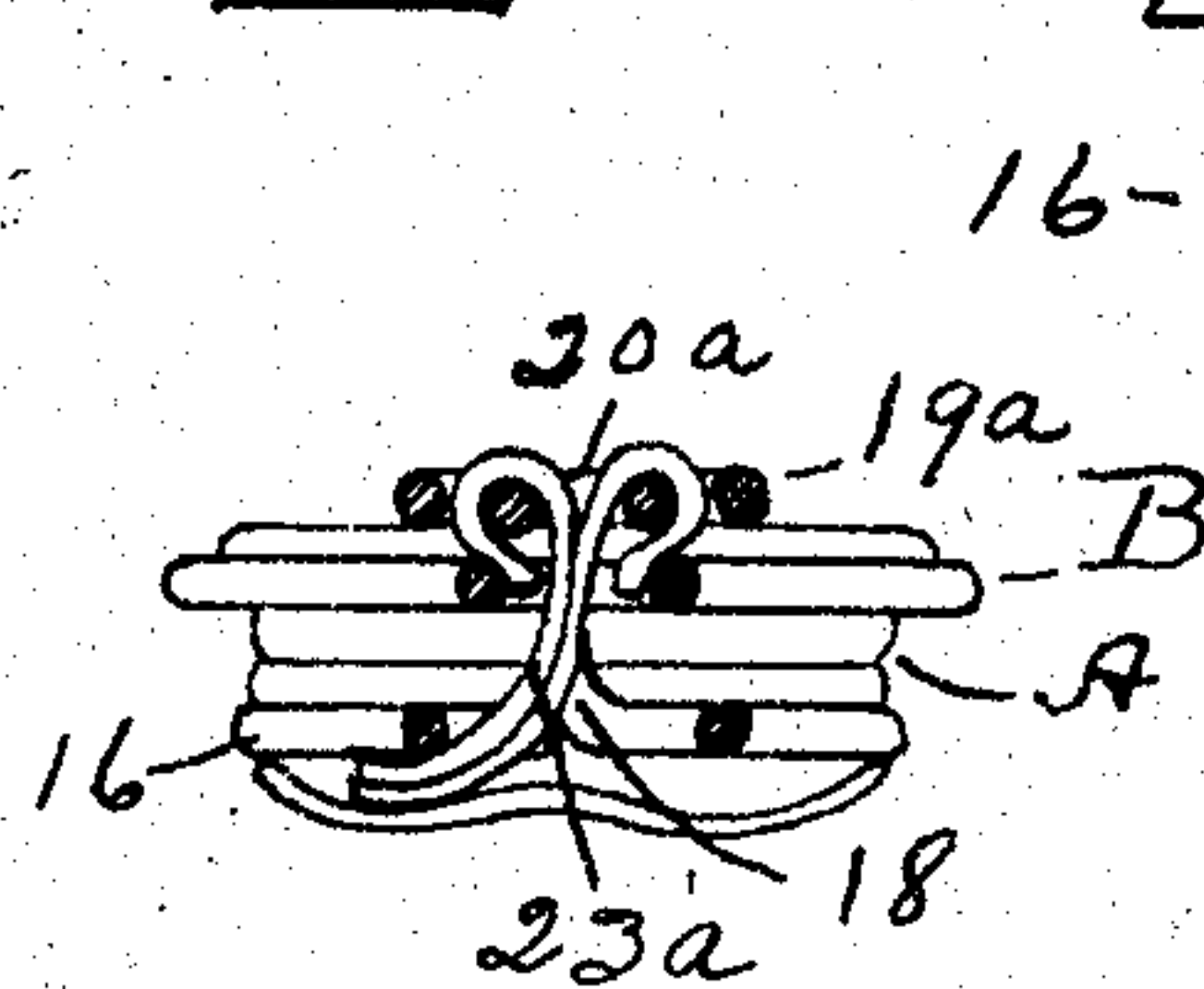
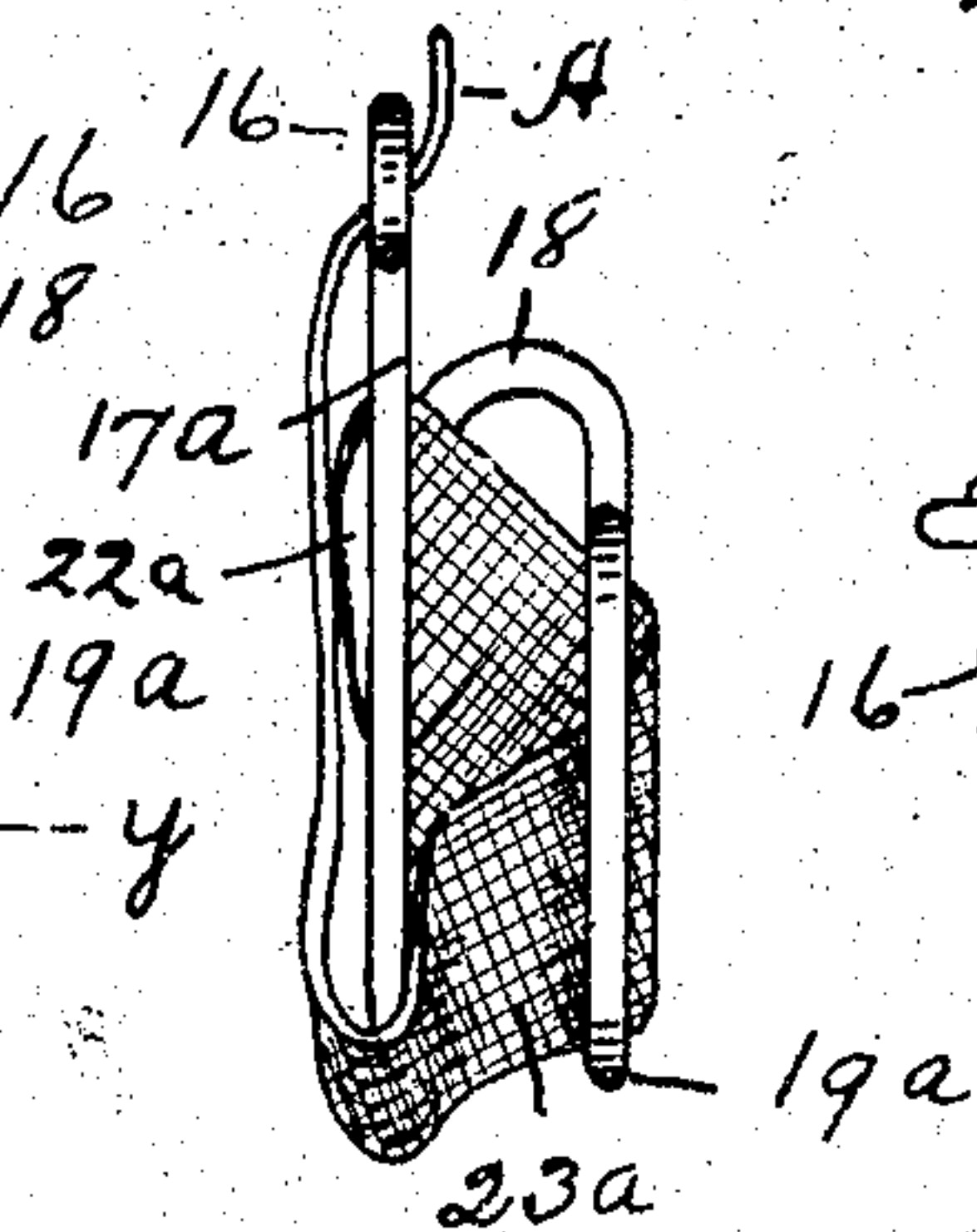
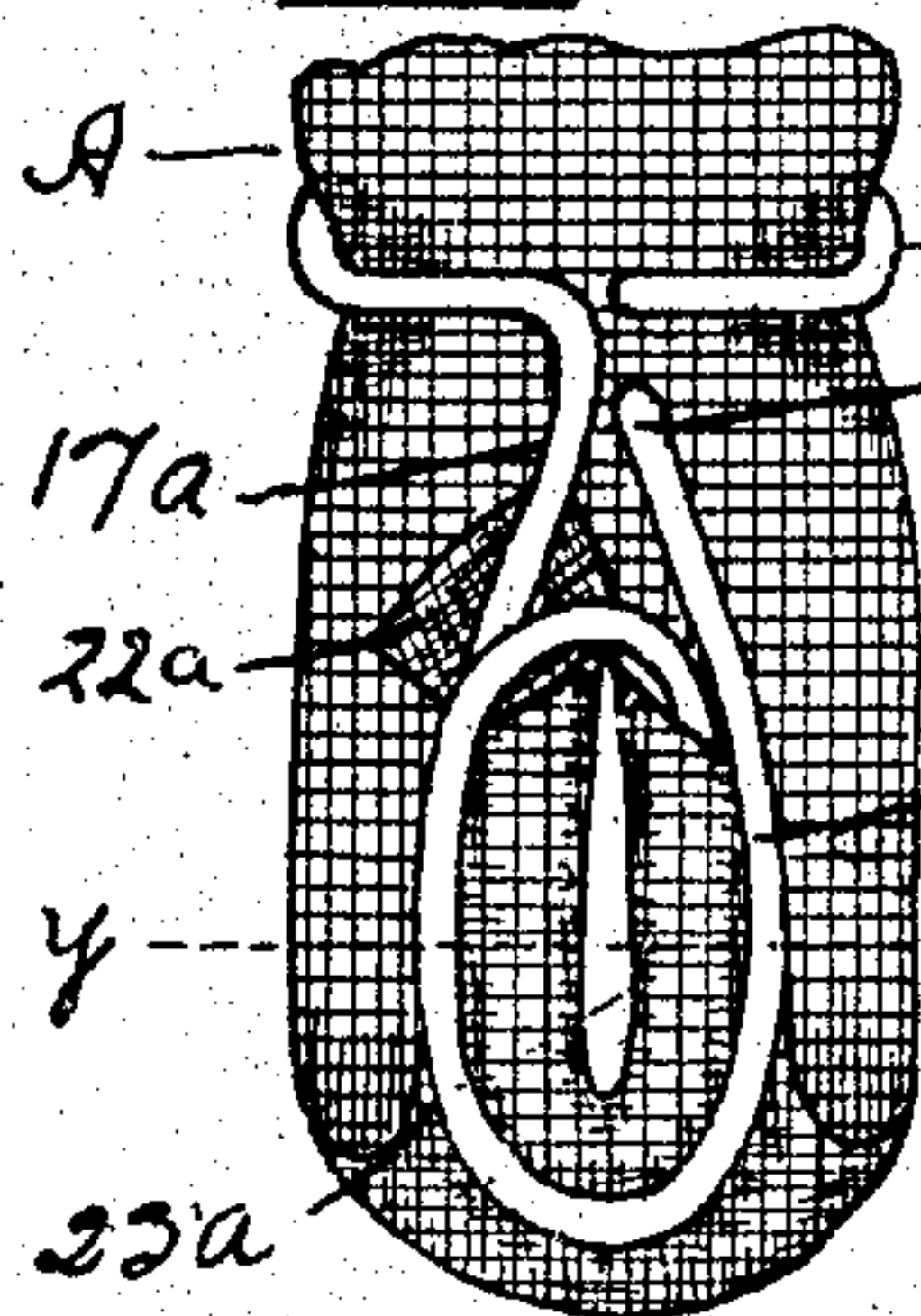


*Fig. 5.*

*Fig. 6.*

*Fig. 7.*

*Fig. 8.*



WITNESSES.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

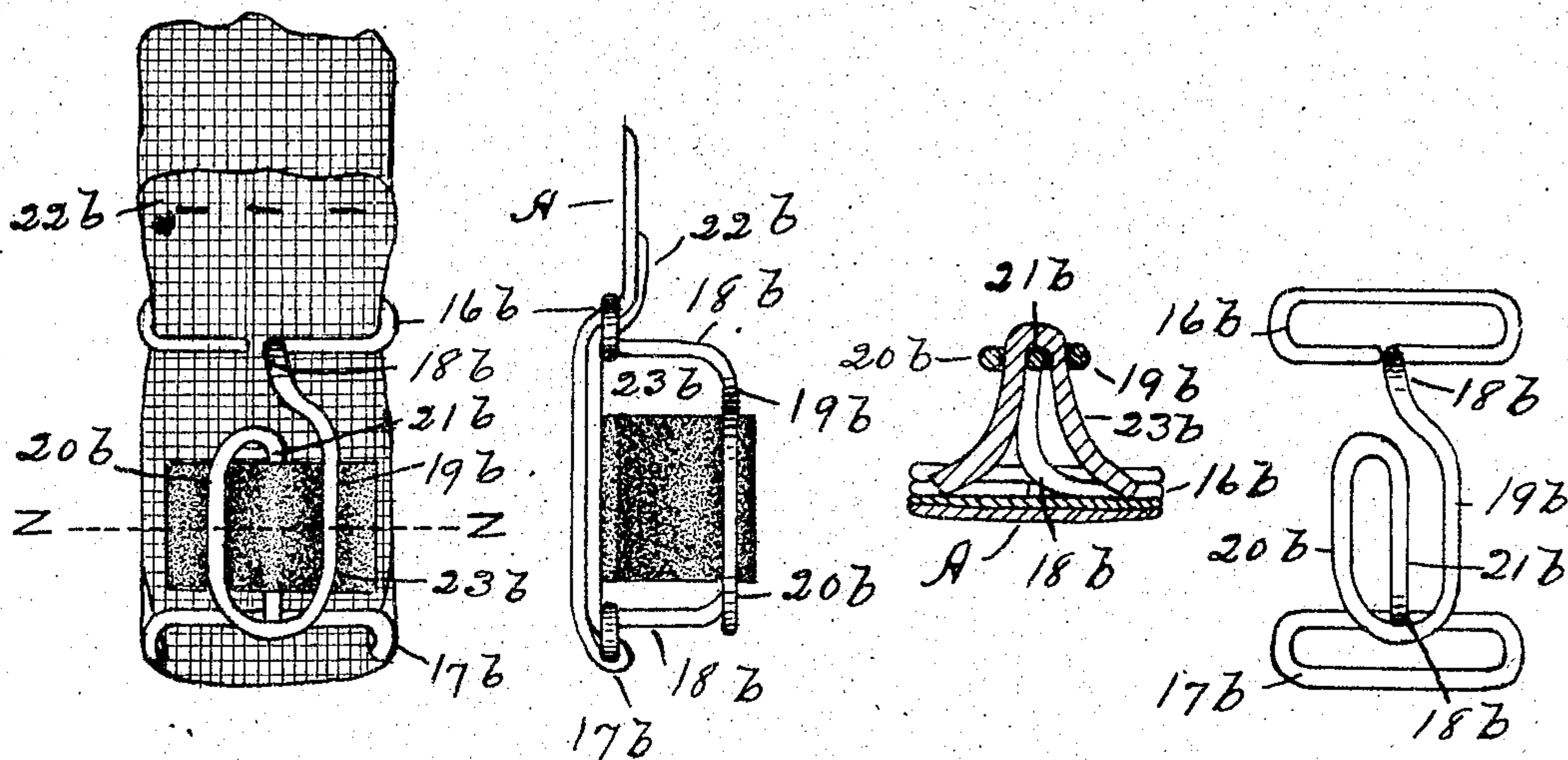
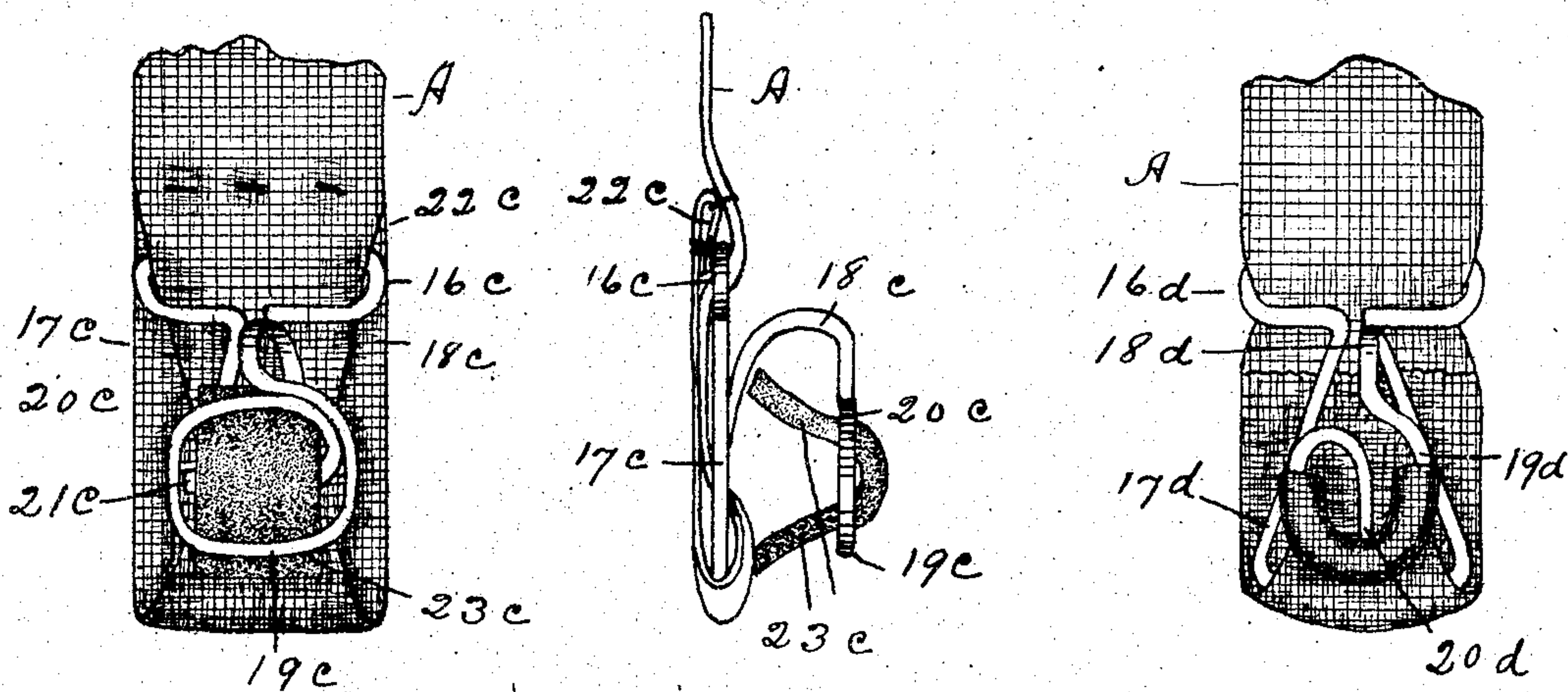


Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN E. CRANDALL, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

## GARMENT-SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,876, dated April 11, 1905.

Application filed March 19, 1904. Serial No. 198,975.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HERMAN E. CRANDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Supporters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in garment-supporters, and the objects of my improvements are simplicity and economy in construction and convenience and efficiency in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my garment-supporter, together with a portion of the supporting-webbing, the loop member being turned up away from the button member. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, with the loop member brought nearer to the button member, but not in engagement therewith. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the same on the line *xx* of Fig. 1 with the loop member in engagement with the button member. Fig. 4 is a detached front elevation of the frame of the button member as stripped of all other parts. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the button member in a modified form. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the same on the line *yy*, Fig. 5, together with the loop member in engagement therewith. Fig. 8 is a front elevation of the wire frame of the button member, Figs. 5, 6, and 7, stripped of its webbing. Fig. 9 is a front elevation of the button member, showing another modification. Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 11 is a sectional view on the line *zz* of Fig. 9. Fig. 12 is a front elevation of the frame of the button member of Figs. 9, 10, and 11 stripped of all other parts. Fig. 13 is a front elevation of the button member in another modified form. Fig. 14 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 15 is a front elevation of the button member, showing another modification.

My garment-supporter is of the loop-and-button class, in which the button member is secured to the lower end of a webbing A in connection with the loop member B, supported by the said webbing in an adjacent position for being engaged with and disengaged from

the said button member. In all of the forms herein shown and described the button member is provided with a wire frame having a base and head, and in connection therewith is a graspable neck of soft yielding material supported by the button-head and extended toward the base for being engaged with the loop member at a point under the button-head and in front of the button-base. The loop member B is of an ordinary construction, and other ordinary loop members of similar form are considered the equivalent therefor.

In Figs. 1 to 4 the wire frame is formed with an eye 16 at its upper end, from the middle of which the wire extends obliquely downward and outward for the length of the intended button-base, then in a lateral direction, then upwardly to near the middle of the eye 16, forming, in connection with the said eye, the button-base 17, the lower part of which in this particular case is substantially a triangular form of loop. From the upper end of this loop, at its junction with the eye 16, the wire is substantially doubled upon itself to form the button-standard 18, and from thence it is turned downward and outward for a short distance, then straight down to near the lower end of the base, where it is doubled upon itself with a wide bend, then upwardly parallel to the straight portion and again doubled upon itself and its end extended downwardly between the two outer straight portions before formed, whereby an open button-head is formed, consisting, mainly, of three parallel bars 19 20 21. The supporting-webbing A is attached or the frame is attached to the webbing by passing one end of the webbing through the lower part of the button-base 17 from the front, then along on the back of the said base to the eye 16, through the said eye from the rear, and then upwardly a little above the said eye. The webbing is brought up from the lower end of the button-base back of the eye 16, when the end 22 of the webbing may be secured in any proper manner to the said webbing, which webbing may extend upwardly in the usual form. The graspable neck 23 in this construction is formed of a strip of leather doubled upon itself over the middle bar 21 of the open button-head and



with the portions on each side thereof extending toward the button-base by passing between the spaces in the button-head on each side of the central bar, the two outer bars 19 and 20 being forced toward each other to pinch the said leather and hold it in place. The portion of the leather below the button-head and between the said head and base constitutes a soft flexible graspable neck, between which and the narrow part of the loop member the fabric of the garment is grasped. The standard 18 is above the button-head, and therefore comes within the wide part of the loop member, so that it is never pinched thereby, and there is no metal or other support inside of that portion of the leather or graspable neck that comes within the narrow part or grasping part of the loop member. Inasmuch as there is but one standard for the button-head and that standard is located above the button-head, the head may yield away from the button-base to accommodate different thicknesses or folds of fabric, the wire of which the frame is formed being resilient.

Figs. 5 to 8 show a similar construction, except that the graspable neck 23<sup>a</sup> is formed of a portion of the supporting-webbing instead of a separate piece of soft material. In this construction the wire frame has the same eye 16 at its upper end, a similar button-base 17<sup>a</sup>, the same standard 18 at about the same location relatively to the other parts, while the button-head is formed in a scroll-like coil, making substantially two oval coils 19<sup>a</sup> and 20<sup>a</sup>, one within the other and both substantially in one plane. In connecting this frame with the webbing the end 22<sup>a</sup> is first passed through the eye 16 from the front, then down on the back of the button-base 17<sup>a</sup>, then over the lower end of the said base and up from the inside through the space between the outer and inner coils 19<sup>a</sup> and 20<sup>a</sup>, the webbing being doubled upon itself at the lower part of the button-head, then from the front in through the inner coil 20<sup>a</sup> of the button-head, and then tucked through the opening in the button-base and between one member of the said base and the webbing at the back thereof.

In the construction shown in Figs. 9 to 12 the wire frame is provided with substantially the same eye 16<sup>b</sup> at its upper end, a button-head with three substantially parallel bars 19<sup>b</sup>, 20<sup>b</sup>, and 21<sup>b</sup>, two standards 18<sup>b</sup>, and an eye at the lower end that forms the button-base 17<sup>b</sup>, the same acting in conjunction with the eye 16<sup>b</sup>. The standards 18<sup>b</sup> extend from the eye 16<sup>a</sup> and base 17<sup>b</sup>, respectively, to the upper and lower portions of the button-head. The graspable neck 23<sup>b</sup> is formed and secured as in the construction first described and illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, excepting that the strap or strip of leather is a little longer and the lower ends are spread outwardly and rest on the front of the webbing, as shown. The frame and webbing are connected by passing

the end 22<sup>b</sup> through the eye 16<sup>b</sup> from the front downwardly to the button-base 17<sup>b</sup>, around the lower end of the said base, through it from the front, then upwardly at its back to the eye 16<sup>b</sup>, through that eye from the rear, and upwardly on the front of the webbing A, to which the said end 22<sup>b</sup> is secured.

The construction shown in Figs. 13 and 14 is substantially the same as that shown in Figs. 1 to 4, excepting that the webbing is threaded through the frame a little differently and the three bars 19<sup>c</sup>, 20<sup>c</sup>, and 21<sup>c</sup> extend transversely instead of longitudinally, and consequently the loop member engages the leather graspable neck 23<sup>c</sup> by the edges of the leather instead of by the broad sides thereof. The same reference-numerals are employed as in Figs. 1 to 4 with the letter "c" added to the respective numerals.

The construction shown in Fig. 15 differs mainly from the construction shown in Figs. 5 to 8 in that the button-head is formed of only one coil 19<sup>d</sup>, with the end of the wire 20<sup>d</sup> terminating at the middle portion of the said coil. The frame and webbing are connected by passing the end 22<sup>d</sup> through the eye 16<sup>d</sup> from the front, then down on the back of the button-base 17<sup>d</sup>, up over the end of the said base and the lower part of the button-head, deflecting the webbing to make it fit the lower and side edges of the said head, then passing the webbing from the front rearwardly through the coil 19<sup>d</sup> of the button-head, again passing it around the lower end of the button-base inside of the portion of the webbing first passed around said end, and then carrying the end upwardly between the back of the base and front of the webbing behind the said base to any desired point—as, for example, to a point a little below the eye 16<sup>d</sup>.

The different modifications herein shown and described show that the webbing may be applied to the frame of the button member in various ways and also that various forms of the graspable neck under the button-head may be employed. There is no metal or other core in the interior of this neck at the graspable portion, and the standard or standards of the button-head are either so related to the loop member or of such a small size that they can never be pinched by the said loop member. I also prefer to make the standard above the button-head serve as a stop for the loop member to prevent the latter from accidentally working down relatively to the button member far enough to disengage therefrom. This is done by making the distance from the standards to the lower edge of the button-head greater than the distance from the upper end of the loop member to its narrow or grasping portion at its lower end. This necessitates tilting the loop member a little, so as to bring its upper end slightly in front of the standard in order to engage and disengage the said loop member.



I claim as my invention—

1. In a garment-supporter, the combination of a loop member having an opening therein wide at one end and narrow at the other with  
5 a button member having a button-base, button-head, and a standard connecting the said base and head and located at the upper portion of the said base above the said button-head, the said standard coming within the  
10 wider opening of the said loop member when the narrower opening is drawn up under the button-head.

2. In a garment-supporter, the combination of a loop member with a button member having a frame of resilient material and comprising a button-base, button-head and a standard connecting the said base and head at the upper portion of the said button-base above the said button-head, and a graspable neck of  
15 soft flexible material between the said button base and head.

3. In a garment-supporter, the combination of a loop member with a button member having a button-base, button-head, a standard connecting the said base and head and a graspable  
25 neck of soft flexible material extending inwardly from the said button-head toward the said button-base remotely from the said standard without any core or interior support.

4. In a garment-supporter, the combination of a loop member with a button member having a button-base, button-head, and a standard connecting the said base and head, the said standard being located above the said button-head, the length of the loop member from its  
30 upper end to its narrow grasping portion being less than the distance from the said standard to the lower edge of the said button-head.

5. In a garment-supporter, the combination of a loop member with a button member having a button-base, button-head, and a connecting-standard for said base and head, and a graspable neck of soft flexible material connected with the said button-head and extending inwardly through and from the said head.  
40 45

6. In a garment-supporter, the combination of a loop member with a button member comprising a wire frame having a button-base, button-head and a standard connecting the said base and head, all formed of a single piece of  
50 wire and a connected webbing with a portion thereof extended from the said button-base to the said button-head and forming a graspable neck substantially as described.

7. In a garment-supporter, the combination of a loop member with a button member comprising a button-base, button-head and a connecting-standard, the head being of an open form, and a graspable neck consisting of a  
55 60 strip of soft flexible material doubled upon itself in front of the said button-head and extending inwardly therefrom substantially as described.

8. In a garment-supporter, the combination of the loop member with a button member  
65 comprising a button-base, button-head and a connecting-standard all formed of wire, the said button-head having a plurality of wire bars and forming an open head, and a graspable neck formed of soft flexible material  
70 mounted on the said button-head and extending therefrom toward the said button-base.

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