E. N. HUMPHREY.

ARMBAND THREADING AND LEVER BUCKLE SLIDE.

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965,301.

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Fig. 1.

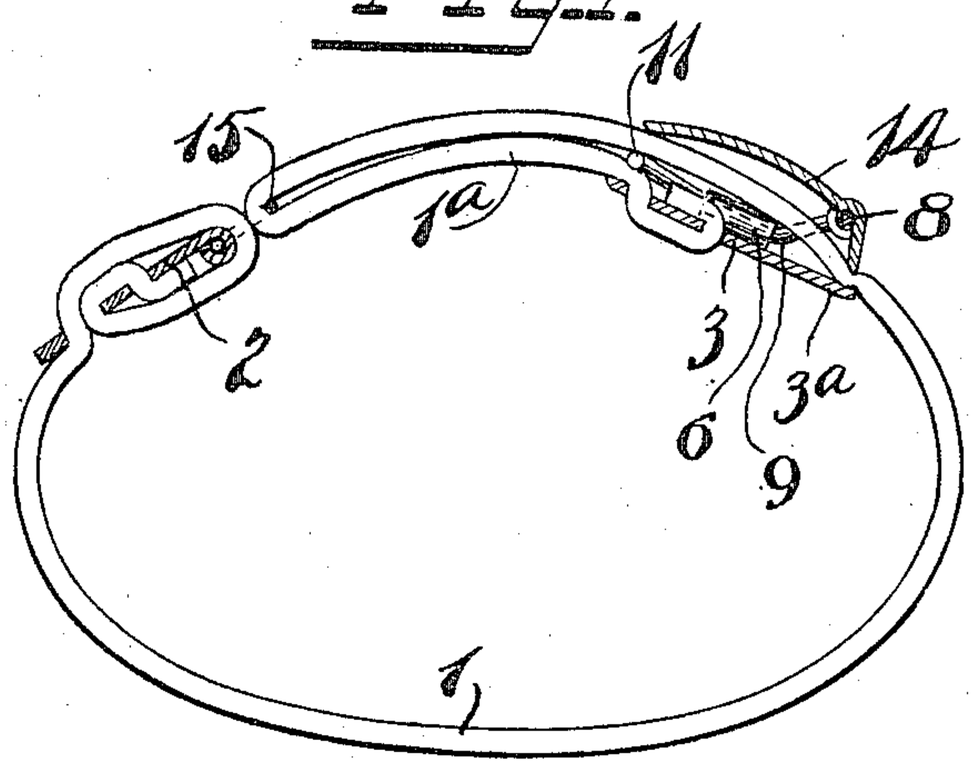


Fig. 2.

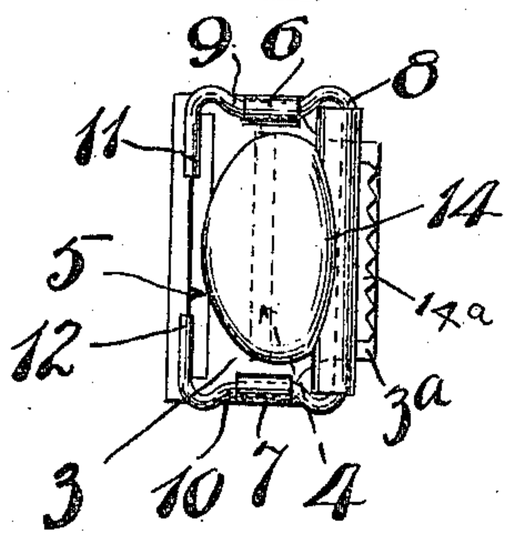


Fig. 5.

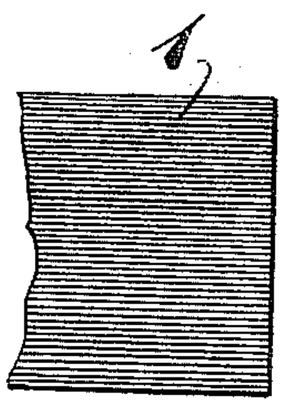


Fig. 3.

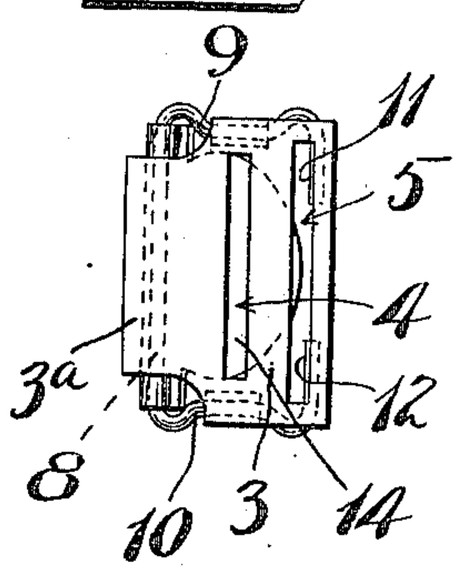
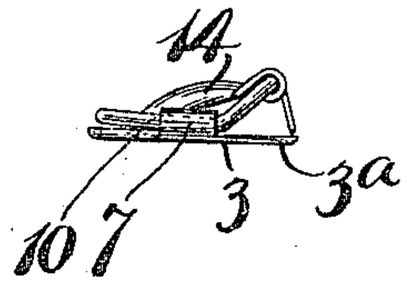


Fig. 4.



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ERNEST N. HUMPHREY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO TRAUT & HINE MFG. COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

ARMBAND-THREADING AND LEVER-BUCKLE SLIDE.

965,301. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 26, 1910.

Application filed December 6, 1909. Serial No. 531,532.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST N. HUMPHREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Armband-Threading and Lever-Buckle Slides, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to garment supporters and particularly to an improved adjustable arm band, so-called, the object being to simplify the construction and to eliminate all sewing or clamping of the elastic webbing to the metal parts, which metal parts are likewise of improved construction as will be hereinafter seen.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an edge elevation of an arm band, certain parts being shown in section, the proportions of the parts being also somewhat enlarged for the purposes of clear illustration; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lever buckle slide; Fig. 3 is a view of the under side thereof; Fig. 4 is an edge view thereof; Fig. 5 is a plan view of a web end on the same scale as Figs. 2 and 3.

In the drawings, 1 represents a band of elastic webbing.

2 is a metal loop plate secured to one end of the webbing in any suitable manner but preferably by a means which eliminates the necessity of sewing or clamping the webbing itself, since it has been clearly shown that webbing, which is sewed or clamped, very soon gives way, by reason of injury to the inclosed rubber.

1ª is a loop in the webbing passing through the loop plate 2.

3 is a main frame or back plate of the lever buckle slide.

3ª is a forward yielding platform. In this frame plate 3 are two slots 4—5. The width of the slot 4 is preferably the same or slightly less than the thickness of the webbing 1, while its length is substantially less than the width of the webbing, hence when the webbing is placed therein, it will be contracted or puckered and frictionally held. The size of the slot 5 should be somewhat larger than the slot 4, so that where said webbing leaves said slot 5 it will lie flat. At opposite ends of the frame plate 3 are ears 6—7. These ears 6—7 are designed to hold a wire frame. This frame includes a forward pivot bar 8 upon which a lever later described is hinged. The frame also includes side bars 9—10 which are respectively engaged by the ears 6—7, said side bars being preferably bent inwardly, as shown, so as to prevent endwise dislodgment of the wire frame on the plate 3. The rear ends of the wire frame are indicated at 11—12 and are seen to turn inwardly and face each other, being located close to the rear edge of the plate 3. These ends 11—12 are separated somewhat for the purpose hereafter described.

14 is a lever having a web gripping part 14ª which when in its operative position stands above the yielding platform 3ª as shown in Fig. 4. The other end (the operating end) of said lever may be of any suitable ornamental design.

The method of threading the lever buckle slide is as follows: One end of the webbing is passed through the smallest slot 4. The rest of the webbing is then passed up through the larger slot 5 and pulled taut. The edges of the webbing are then passed between and tucked under the ends 11—12 of the wire frame which ends serve to hold said webbing down flat upon the rear of the plate 3, as best seen in Fig. 1, causing said webbing to lead straight out from the rear of the lever buckle slide. The outgoing end of the web is then passed through the loop 2 and thence forwardly through the space between the lever 14 and the platform 3ª, thus forming the web loop 1ª. This end of the web is then continued on and connected with the metal loop 2. The loop plate 2 has two slots therein near its rear end and is provided with a bearing bar 15 at its forward end, which bar is preferably made of wire as shown. The slots in the loop plate 2 correspond generally to the slots in the plate 3 so that said webbing, when standing in said slots, will be frictionally held by the side walls thereof. The web end, which is secured to the loop 2, is threaded through the slots therein, as follows: It is first passed up through the rearmost slot; it is then passed forwardly and downwardly through the space to the rear of the bar 15, thence rearwardly and upwardly again through the rearmost slot; thence forwardly and downwardly through the other slot, as

shown, a short end portion being permitted to project therethrough. When the webbing has thus been threaded all the folds are drawn taut and it will be found that although all sewing and clamping is dispensed with, the web will nevertheless be very securely held to the plate 15. By this method of threading the arm band, a substantially "rustless" effect is produced, since only the forward and rear ends of the single plate 3 are permitted to engage the clothing of the wearer.

What I claim is:

1. In a garment supporter of the character described, a lever buckle slide comprising a base plate slotted to receive a web end, a pivoted lever arranged to coöperate with said plate, a frame carried by said plate and in turn pivotally supporting said lever, a webbing having one end threaded through the slots of said plate, said lever supporting frame adapted to coöperate with said plate in securing said web end thereto, another part of said webbing being passed through the space between the plate and said lever.

2. In a garment supporter of the character described, a lever buckle slide comprising a base plate slotted at the rear to receive a web end, a pivoted lever arranged to coöperate with said plate, a frame carried by said plate and in turn pivotally supporting said lever, a webbing having one end threaded through the slots of said plate, another part of said webbing being passed through the space between the plate and said lever, means at the rear end of said frame coöperating with that end of said plate to hold the webbing in the slots flat against said plate at said end.

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