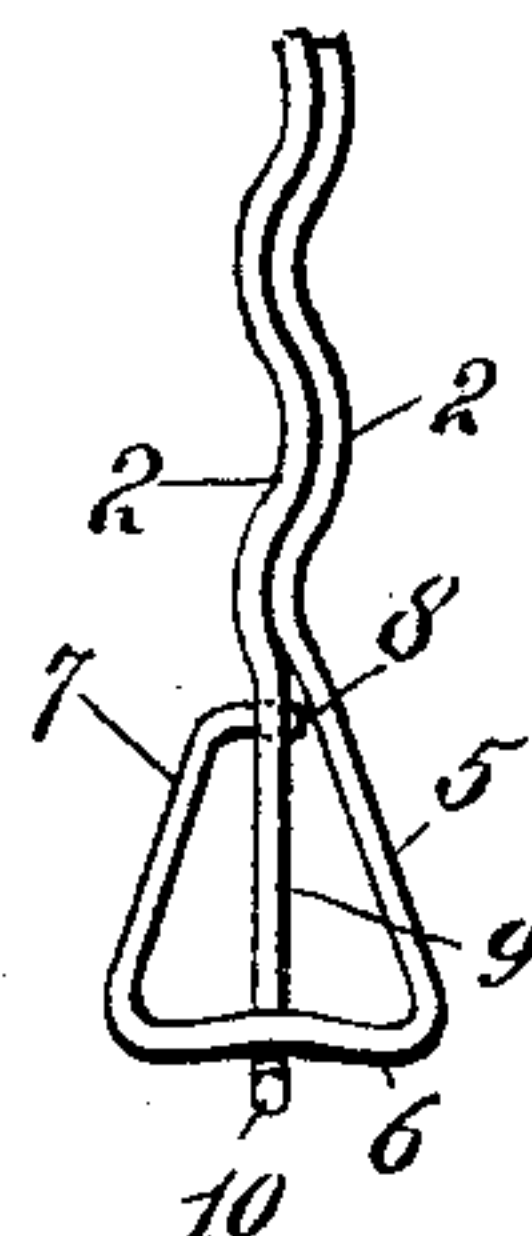
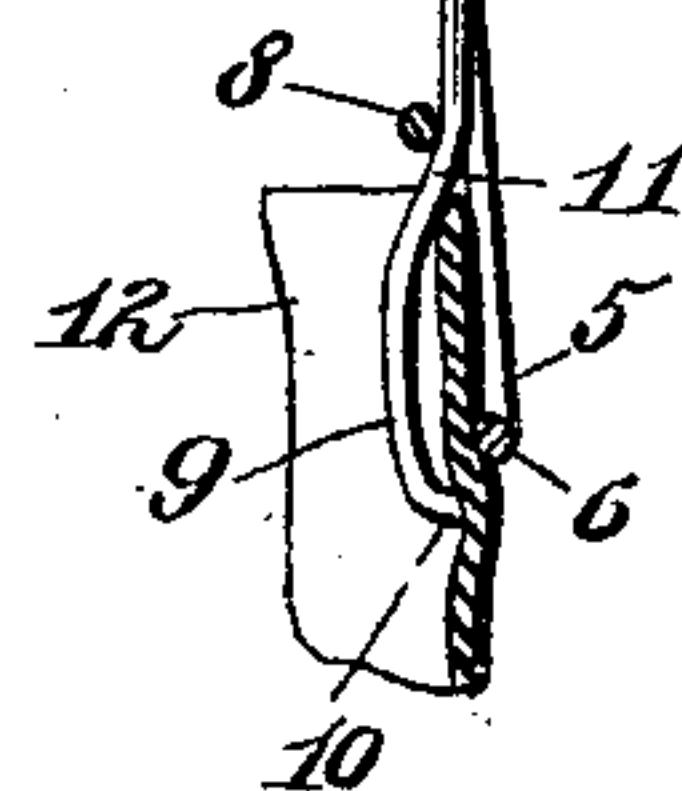
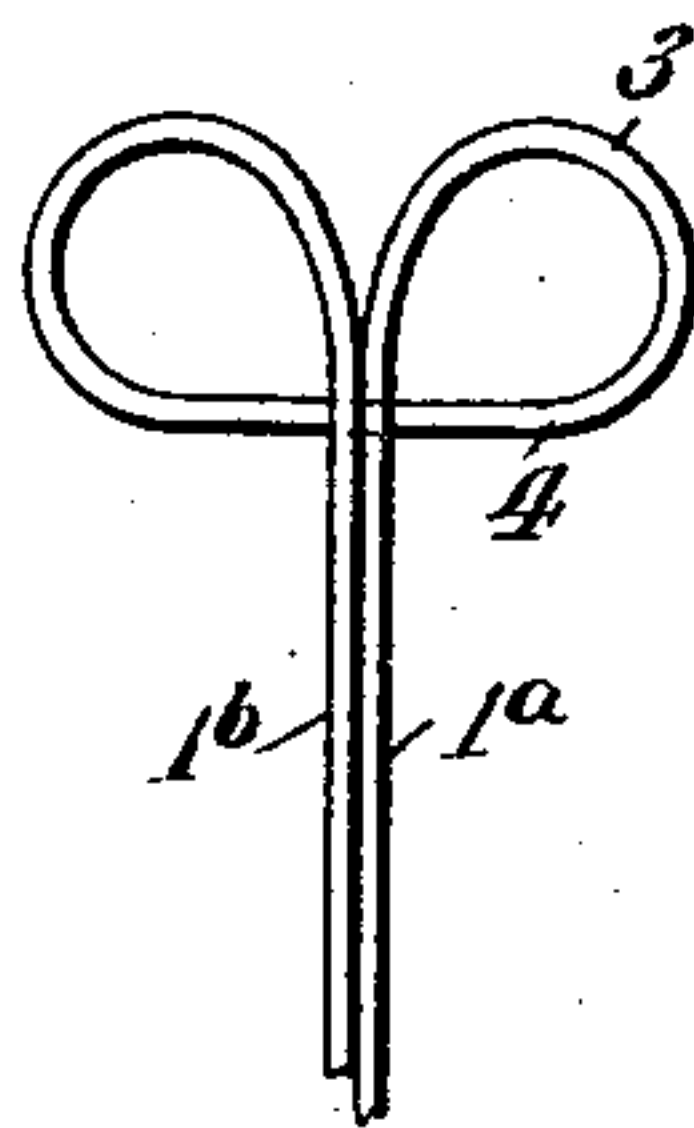
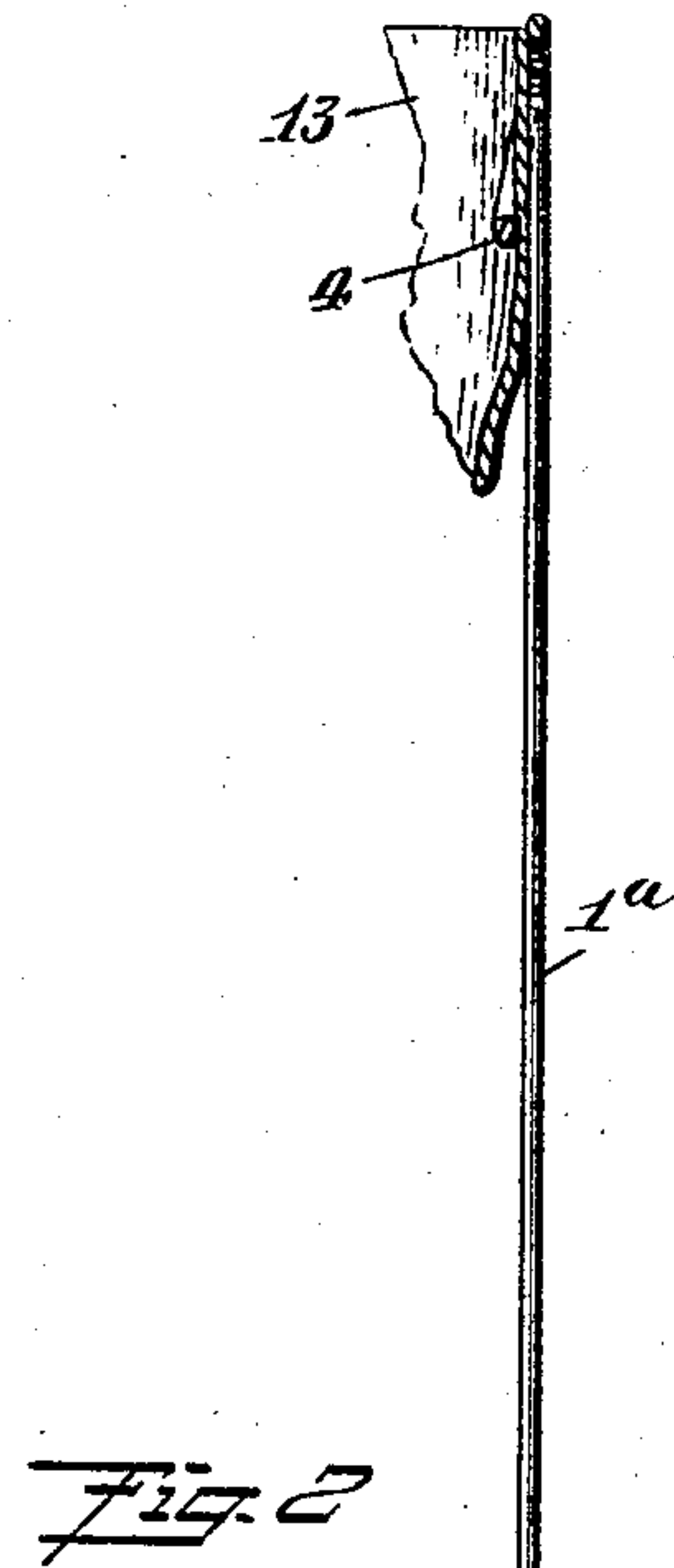
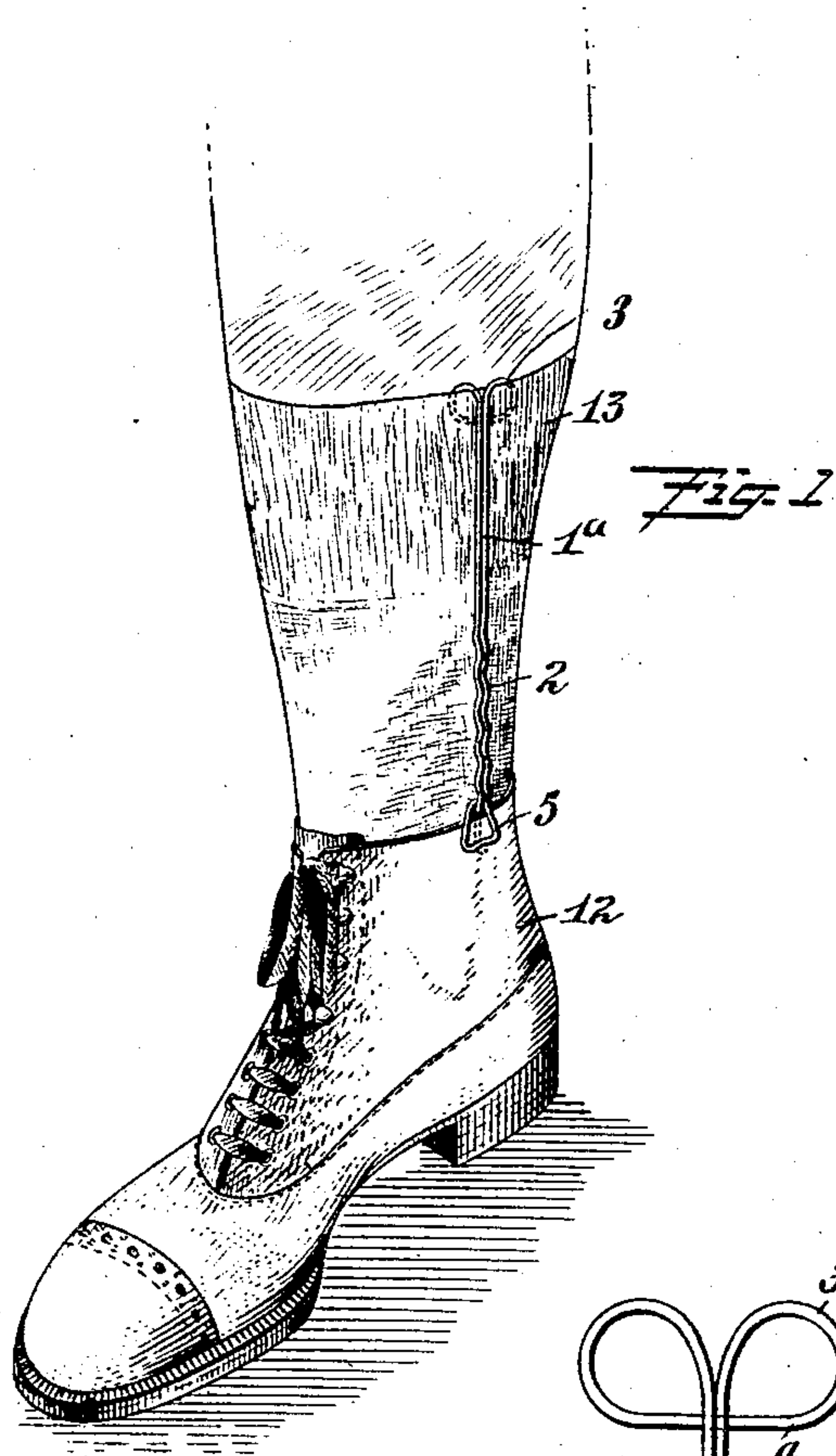


L. H. ZEIGLER.  
HOSE SUPPORTER.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1909.

968,628.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYMAN H. ZEIGLER, OF REDKEY, INDIANA.

HOSE-SUPPORTER.

968,628.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

Application filed August 17, 1909. Serial No. 513,218.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LYMAN H. ZEIGLER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Redkey, in the county of Jay and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Hose-Supporter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to hose supporters, and is particularly adapted for use with the half-hose worn by men.

The object of the invention is to produce a device of this class, which is simple of construction, and which is formed in such a way that it will be very light and flexible and adapted to be secured in position without restricting the circulation in the limb.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective showing how the device is used in practice; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the device and illustrating further in detail the manner in which the ends of the device may be attached to the shoe and to the hose; and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the device, the middle portion being broken away.

Referring more particularly to the parts, the device is adapted to be formed of a continuous piece of wire, and the body of the device is formed of two parallel bars or rods 1<sup>a</sup> and 1<sup>b</sup>, which lie side by side, as shown. The lower portion of these bars or rods are bent so as to form waves or convolutions 2. These waves are formed in the same plane with the upper portions of the bars and without twisting the two bars upon each other. At their upper ends the bars diverge from each other so as to form two integral loops 3, which are united by an integral bar 4, lying against the rear sides of the bars 1<sup>a</sup> and 1<sup>b</sup>, as shown. At the lower extremity of the device, one of the bars presents a laterally inclined extension 5, which is bent at its lower ends so as to form a substantially horizontal cross bar 6. The end of this cross bar has an upwardly disposed inclined extension 7, which is opposite to the extension 5 and inclines an equal degree.

The end of this extension 7 is bent into a hook 8 which engages the bar 1<sup>b</sup>, as shown.

The bar 1<sup>b</sup> is extended downwardly so as to present a tongue 9, which tongue just beyond the hook 8, is offset inwardly and away from the plane of the extensions 5 and 7. The lower end of this tongue projects below the bar 6 and is bent outwardly at this point so as to form a toe 10. The bars 5, 6, and 7, form a stirrup, and the lower bar 6 resists the resilient tendency of the tongue 9 to move outwardly. Just below the hook 8, on account of the offset position of the tongue 9, a rudimentary shoulder 11 is formed. It should be understood that in this manner the lower end of the device is formed into a clamping foot which is adapted to engage the edge of the upper 12, as shown in Fig. 1.

In attaching the device, the tongue 9 is forced rearwardly so as to enable the edge of the upper to pass into the space between the tongue and stirrup, then the resiliency of the tongue tends to press the leather of the edge outwardly between the extensions 5 and 7, and the lower end of the tongue clamps the leather against the bar 6.

Referring again to the upper end of the bar, it should be understood that the loops 3 together with the cross bar, constitute a clamping head. It will be seen that the bar 4 lies close against the inner sides of the bars 1<sup>a</sup> and 1<sup>b</sup>. This clamping head is adapted to be secured to the upper edge of the hose 13, as indicated in Fig. 1, that is, the upper edge of the hose is forced into the space between the bar 4 and the body of the device. The resiliency of the material at this point then clamps the edge of the hose against the body of the device, as will be readily understood and as illustrated in Fig. 2. In this way the device may be readily secured to the shoe and to the hose and will operate to support the hose, as will be readily understood.

The device is evidently adapted to be formed of a continuous piece of wire bent to the form illustrated; one end of the wire is at the point 8, while the other end is at the point 10. By forming the body of the device of a double bar the device is given greater strength, at the same time it will have a desirable flexibility, and this flexibility is assisted by the presence of the waves 2 in the lower part of the device. A

flexibility in a front and rear direction is advantageous as it enables the device to adapt itself to the changing positions of the parts of the limb in walking, near which it  
5 lies.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

10 A hose supporter consisting of a single strand of wire doubled upon itself near its center and bent to form at one end oppositely and laterally extending loops and a cross bar lying transversely against the doubled portion, thence continued to form a

double connecting member and at the other 15 end a substantially triangular loop and a cross bar extending below the loop and having an angular portion extending toward the loop, said doubled connecting member being bent laterally into undulations near 20 said last named loop.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LYMAN H. ZEIGLER.

Witnesses:

OTA E. WHITTINGHILL.

ALFRED FOX.