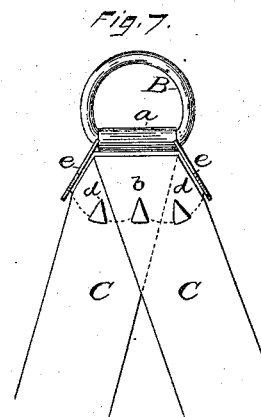
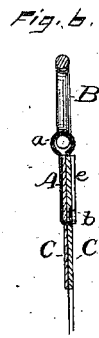
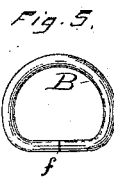
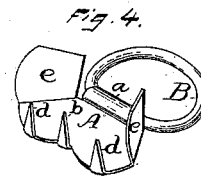
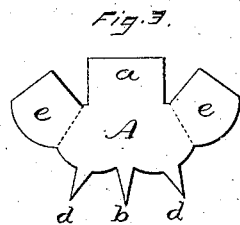
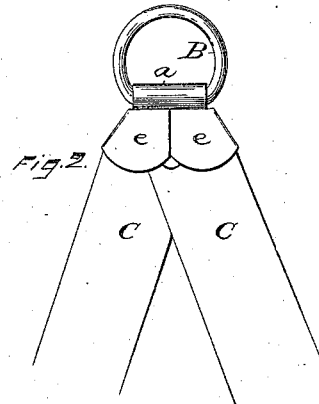
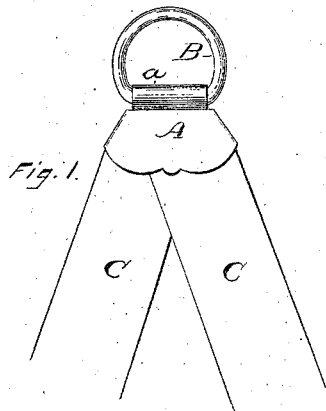


(No Model.)

E. DEMING.
SUSPENDER END.

No. 305,576.

Patented Sept. 23, 1884.



Witnesses

Lillian D. Kelsey.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST DEMING, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

SUSPENDER-END.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,576, dated September 23, 1884.

Application filed August 9, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST DEMING, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Suspender-Ends; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, a rear view; Fig. 3, the blank from which the clasp is cut; Fig. 4 a perspective view of the attachment complete, ready to receive the straps; Fig. 5, the loop detached; Fig. 6, a vertical section through one of the spurs; Fig. 7, the straps as placed upon the clasp, the spurs turned down preparatory to closing the wings.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of suspender-ends in which the straps are made from narrow webbing, the object being the construction of a clasp which will secure the upper ends firmly together, hold them at the proper angle, and provide a convenient means for engaging the buckle on the suspender; and the invention consists in the construction of the metallic attachment, as more fully hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

From tin or other suitable metal the blank for the clasp is cut, as seen in Fig. 3. This consists of a body, A, from the upper end of which is an extension, *a*, to form the sleeve for the attachment of the loop. The two sides of the body, as indicated by the broken line, are inclined according to the inclination of the suspender-ends. The width across the upper end is about equal to the width of the webbing to be used. At the lower end is a central spur, *b*, and at each side of it another spur, *d*. From each of the inclined sides of the body a wing, *e*, extends, which corresponds in shape to substantially one-half the body, and which are cut, as in Fig. 3, so that when folded upon the body their upper edges will come into a horizontal line, as seen in Fig. 2.

B is the loop, made from wire, of ring shape, the two ends meeting on the lower bar, which is straight, and in length corresponds to the projection *a*. The projection *a* is bent into tubular form, and so as to inclose the lower bar, *f*, of the loop B, and as seen in Fig. 6,

and so as to form substantially a hinge between the clasp and the loop. The spurs *b* and *d* are turned upward at right angles to the body A, as seen in Fig. 4, and the wings *e* are also turned up at right angles to the body A, as seen in Fig. 4, and upon the incline of the respective sides of the body A.

The straps C C are made from webbing of the usual width, having a button-hole at their lower end. These are cut in separate pieces and of the required length. Their upper end is laid upon the body *a*, between the wings *e*, as seen in Fig. 7, the spurs forced through the webbing and bent down upon the reverse side, as seen in Fig. 7. Then the wings *e* are turned down upon the reverse side of the webbing and over the spurs, as seen in Fig. 6, and also indicated in broken lines, Fig. 7. The wings cover the turned-down end of the spurs, and not only hide them and protect their points, but prevent the strain upon the straps from straining the spurs. They also protect the upper or raw edge of the straps. The turned-up wings *e* serve to locate the straps C C at the required angle, or rather as a guide by which they may be attached to the body of the clasp. This construction of attachment enables the use of flat webbing, makes a neat finish, and simple attachment for the ends to the buckle.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in suspender-ends, consisting of the clasp composed of the body A, constructed with a projection, *a*, at its upper end, with spurs *b* and *d* at its lower end, its sides inclined according to the inclination of the straps to be attached, and with a wing, *e*, on each of the inclined sides corresponding in shape substantially to one-half the body A, combined with the loop B, its lower bar inclosed by the projection *a*, to form a hinge between the two parts, the webbing straps C C, arranged upon the body A, the spurs *b* and *d*, passed through the respective straps and turned down upon the reverse side, the wings *e*, also, turned down upon the said reverse side and over the points of the spurs, substantially as described.

ERNEST DEMING.

Witnesses:

F. O. PAINTER,
H. W. HUBBARD.