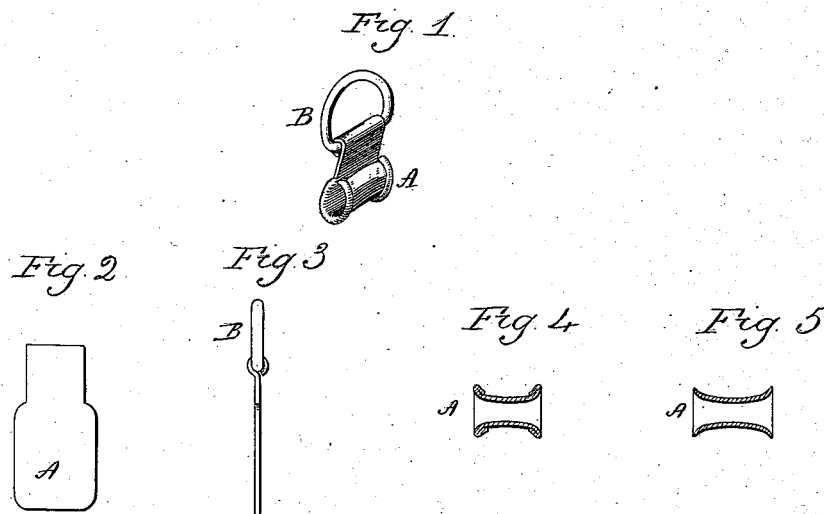


(No Model.)

D. L. SMITH.
LOOP FOR SUSPENDER BUCKLES.

No. 382,494.

Patented May 8, 1888.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DWIGHT L. SMITH, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO EARL A. SMITH, OF SAME PLACE.

LOOP FOR SUSPENDER-BUCKLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,494, dated May 8, 1888.

Application filed March 26, 1888. Serial No. 268,506. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DWIGHT L. SMITH, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Loops for Suspender-Buckles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the 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 perspective view of loop complete; Fig. 2, the blank or strip from which the slide is formed; Fig. 3, the strip having the loop attached; Fig. 4, longitudinal section through the slide; Fig. 5, longitudinal section through the slide as heretofore constructed.

This invention relates to an improvement in the loops by which suspender-braces are detachably engaged with the suspender-buckle, and particularly to loops for that class of braces which are in the form of cord, with button-hole tips at each end. As usually constructed, the loop is secured to a tubular slide through which the cord passes to adjust itself to the movements of the wearer.

A common construction of sliding loops consists of a slide formed from sheet metal, the loop secured to one end and the other end rolled to form a tube through which the cord passes. The tube is curved to give a pulley-like surface over which the cord works, and the ends are spread to form flaring mouths to permit the cord to freely slide through the tube, such a construction being shown in Fig. 5; but the edges around the ends are unavoidably thin and are more or less sharp or rough, and consequently wear the cord of the brace and the clothing.

The object of this invention is to avoid these thin sharp edges; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the slide, which is formed from a strip of sheet metal (see Fig. 2) of a width somewhat greater than the desired length of the finished slide. To one end of the strip a loop, B, is secured by turning the metal around one side of the loop, as in the usual construction, and as shown in Fig. 3.

The edges of the metal are turned over upon themselves and struck down, as seen in Fig. 4, forming a smooth rounded edge at each end. The metal is then rolled to form the tube and said tubular portion curved, as in the previous construction, and as seen in Fig. 1.

By this construction not only are the thin sharp edges avoided, but the slide itself is greatly strengthened, the re-enforced ends giving it a capacity to resist a very much greater crushing force. Consequently the slide may be made of a lighter metal, and the advantages are attained without any substantial increase in the cost of manufacture.

I claim—

The herein-described loop for suspender-braces, consisting of the curved tubular slide, the ends of which are doubled upon themselves, forming smooth rounded ends, combined with a loop attached to said slide, substantially as and for the purpose described.

DWIGHT L. SMITH.

Witnesses:

C. E. WILCOX,
H. L. SLAUSON.