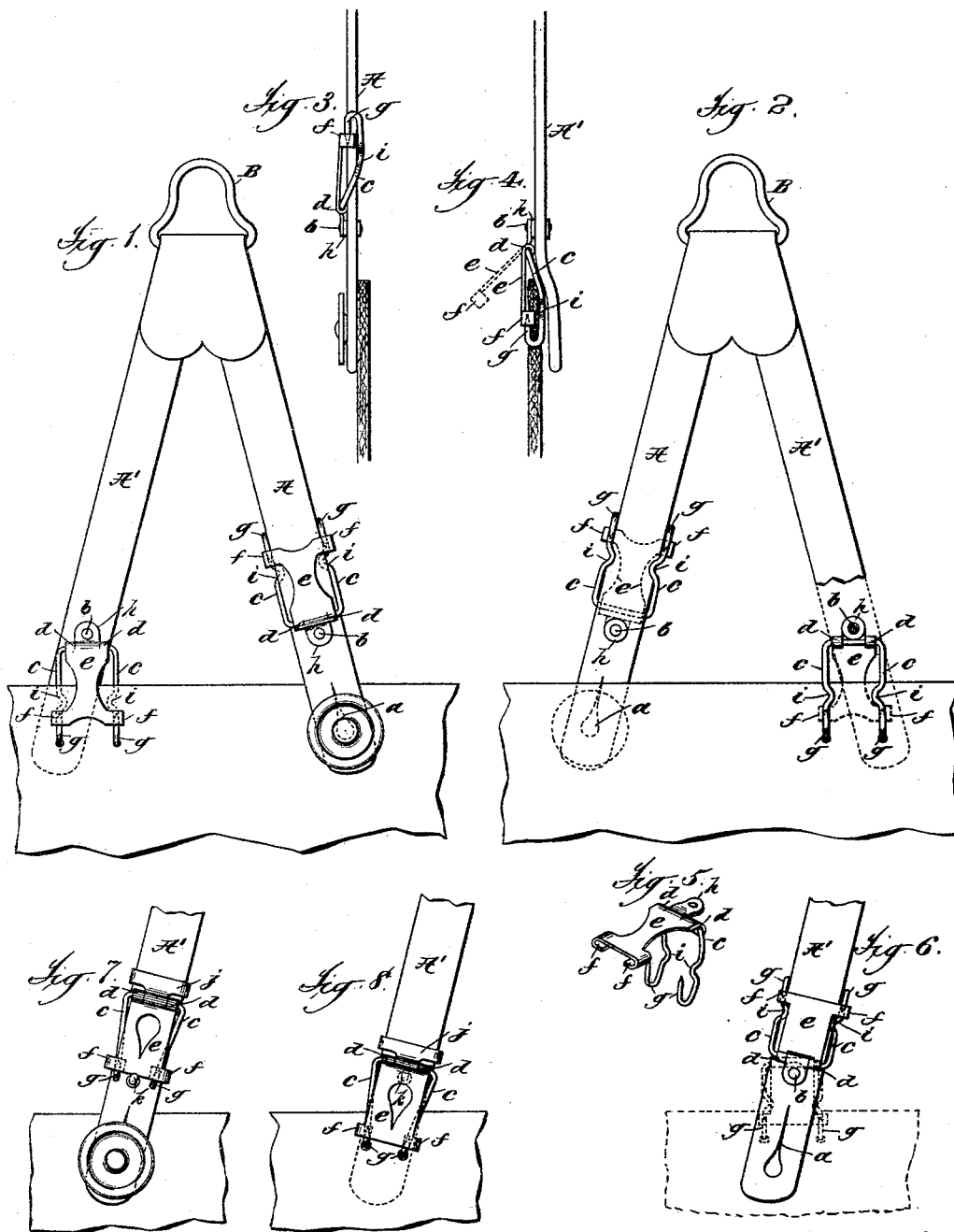


(No Model.)

W. W. ROSENFELD.
SUSPENDERS.

No. 459,020.

Patented Sept. 8, 1891.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SUSPENDERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,020, dated September 8, 1891.

Application filed December 9, 1889. Serial No. 333,021. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. ROSENFELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspenders, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to improvements in suspenders for trousers or other garments, the improvements relating particularly, however, to that portion of a suspender known as the "end," by which the suspender is connected to the waistband of the trousers or other garment.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a suspender-end which shall be free from these objections; and I attain this object by the use of a suspender-end having, in addition to the button and button-hole, means of attachment to the trousers or other garment, a second or supplemental means of attachment for use when the primary means has been rendered useless.

Constructions embodying my invention in its preferred form will now be described in detail, and the special features constituting my invention pointed out in the claims.

The invention further consists in the construction and arrangement of this second or supplemental attaching means.

In the accompanying drawings, the ends are shown as arranged in pairs, one pair for each suspender-strap, which is the arrangement most commonly employed in suspenders used with trousers.

In said drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are respectively front and back views of a pair of suspender-ends, in which are embodied the improvements of the present invention. Figs. 3 and 4 are side views of the suspender-ends of each of said figures. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the clasp forming the supplemental connecting means detached from the suspender-end. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are views illustrating modifications, which will be hereinafter referred to.

Referring to said drawings, and particularly to Figs. 1 to 5, it will be understood that A A' represent a pair of suspender-ends of ordinary form united at their upper ends, as

shown, and there provided with a ring B for attachment to the suspender-strap. Each of the ends A A', in addition to the button-hole *a*, by which it is ordinarily connected to the waistband C, is provided with a supplemental fastening device attached to the suspender-end at a suitable point in its length by means of a rivet *b*. This mode of attachment permits the supplemental fastening device to be swung into position upon the suspender-end for attachment to the waistband C, as shown at the left of Fig. 1, or out of that position into the position in which it is shown at the right of Fig. 1.

The supplemental fastening device shown in Figs. 1 and 2 consists of two members—namely, a double-ended pin *c* and a body *e*, provided with ears *d*, in which the pin *c* is hinged. The body *e* consists, preferably, of a plate, as shown, and has at the end opposite the ears *d* shields or point-protectors *f* for protecting the ends of the pin *c*, as best shown in Fig. 5. As shown therein, the ends of the pin *c* are bent to form hooks *g* for engagement with the waistband C. The plate *e* has also formed upon it a rearward extension *h*, through which the rivet *b* is passed in attaching the plate to the suspender-end. The pin *c* will preferably be bent, as best shown in Fig. 5, to provide inward projections *i*, which, when the fastening device is in the position in which it is shown on the suspender-end A, will embrace opposite edges of the end A and hold the fastening device in place upon the suspender-end. These projections may be formed upon the other member of the clasp—that is, upon the plate *e*.

The manner of using the supplemental fastening device just described is as follows: So long as the suspender-end remains intact and its button remains on the waistband C the supplemental fastening device will occupy the position in which it is shown on the suspender-end A. When, however, the button by which the suspender-end is connected to the waistband is detached therefrom, (as in the case of the suspender-end A,) the plate *e* and its pin *c* can be swung down into the position shown on the end A'. The hooked ends *g* being then withdrawn from the point-protectors *f*, the parts will occupy the positions in which they are shown in Fig. 5. The hooked

ends *g* being then passed through the waistband and again inclosed by the point-protectors *f*, (the plate *e* and the pins being then upon opposite sides of the waistband,) the parts will occupy the positions in which they are shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4 on the end *A'*, and said end will be securely attached to the waistband, as best shown in Fig. 4. In some cases the waistband of the trousers will be of such thick material that the points of the pins will not be of sufficient length to pass far enough through the waistband to be engaged by the point-protectors or shields *f*. In that case the plate *e* will itself act as a shield for the points of the pins and will protect the same from contact with the vest or other garment of the user. With a fastening device thus constructed and used the trousers will be supported as satisfactorily and comfortably as with the ordinary button and button-hole attachment.

Many changes in the specific construction and arrangement of the supplemental fastening device may of course be made, and such changes are not to be considered as departures from the present invention, which consists in the employment on a suspender-end provided with a button-hole of a catch or clasp carried by the suspender-end and adjustable thereon from and to position for use in place of the button-hole in attaching the suspender-end to the waistband of the garment.

In Fig. 6 is illustrated a modification in which the connection of the parts to the suspender-end differs slightly from that of the preceding figures of the drawings, the rearward extension *h*, instead of being integral with the plate *e*, is separate therefrom and rigidly riveted to the suspender-end. The plate is hinged in said extension *h*, as shown, its hinged end also having hinged in it the pin *c*. From this arrangement it results that in moving the pin and its plate to position on the suspender-end for use they will be swung on the extension *h* outward from the face of the suspender-end instead of, as in the case of the previous figures, sidewise thereof, the extension *h* remaining stationary. When the position of non-use of the pin *c* is that in which it is shown in Fig. 6—*i. e.*, next the suspender-end—it follows that when moved to its position of use its position with relation to the plate *e* will be reversed, the latter being then next the suspender-end. It is obvious that the position of these parts may be easily reversed.

One of the many other possible changes in the construction and arrangement of the supplemental attaching device is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. As shown therein, this fastening device, instead of having a swinging connection to the suspender, is adapted to slide thereon. As shown in said figures, the pin *c* has hinged to it between the ears *d d* a slide *j*, embracing wholly or partly the suspender-end. The fastening device is held in the position in

which it is shown in Fig. 7 by a stud *k*, riveted in the suspender-end and having a hooked end, as shown, engaging the lower edge of the plate *e*. Instead of the hinged slide *j*, the plate *e* may be provided with a slide integral or rigid therewith; or it may be provided with inward projections, such as the point-protectors *g*, which will wholly or partly embrace the suspender-end and hold the fastening device in proper position.

In a construction of fastening device such as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 the inward projections *i* of the clasp, as shown in Figs. 1 to 6, will be unnecessary, their function being performed by the slide *j* and stud *k*. The method of using this construction and arrangement of fastening device is substantially the same as that of the construction and arrangement of Figs. 1 to 6. When the plate *e* and its pin *c* are moved from the position shown in Fig. 6 to that of Fig. 7, the plate *e* is prevented from further downward movement by the engagement of the stud *k* with the hinged end of the slide *j*, as shown in the latter figure.

The fastening device of the present invention, although intended principally for use as a fastening device supplemental to the means of fastening ordinarily employed, may, instead of being reserved altogether for use as a supplemental fastening device, be used for the purpose of holding up the drawers of the user, in which case it will be located upon the inner side of the suspender-end.

While I have shown and described the invention as applied to a pair of ordinary suspenders used for supporting trousers, it is evident that the invention is also applicable to other forms of suspenders, and may be used in all cases in which garments are supported normally by buttons. It is of especial value, however, as applied to the support of trousers, as the catch or clasp while normally held out of the way when the button-hole is in use is moved downward to a position opposite the button-hole when used, thus avoiding any change in the set of the trousers on changing from the primary to the supplemental fastening device.

I claim—

1. A suspender-end having a button-hole normally used to support the garment, and a catch or clasp arranged substantially as described and normally held upon said suspender-end in a fixed position above the button-hole, but adapted to be brought down upon the suspender-end to a position at or near the button-hole when used in place of the latter to support the garment, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a suspender-end having a button-hole normally used to support the garment, of a catch or clasp carried by said suspender-end and adjustable on said suspender-end to and from a position at or near the button-hole, said catch or clasp consisting of a double pin *c*, having its ends bent

to form hooked points by which the garment is held when the clasp is used in place of the button-hole, body *e*, in which said pin is hinged at the end opposite the hooked points, shields *f* on the body inclosing the hooked points of the pin, and inward projections *i*, embracing the edges of the suspender-end and holding the clasp in position above the button-hole when not in use, substantially as described.

3. A clasp consisting of a double pin *c*, having its ends bent to form hooked points, body *e*, in which said pin is hinged at the end opposite the hooked points, shields *f* on the body inclosing the hooked points of the pin, and inward projections *i* for embracing the edges of the suspender-end or other article to which the clasp is attached to hold the clasp in position upon the suspender-end

or other article when not in use, substantially as described.

4. A clasp adapted to be attached to a suspender-end or other article, substantially as shown and described, and consisting of a double pin *c*, having its ends bent to form hooked points, body *e*, in which said pin is hinged at the ends opposite the hooked points, shields *f* on the body inclosing the hooked points of the pin, and extension *h* for attaching the clasp and in which the body *e* is hinged, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. W. ROSENFELD.

Witnesses:

J. J. KENNEDY,
C. J. SAWYER.