(No Model.)

C. C. SHELBY.

SUSPENDER END.

No. 306,355. Patented Oct. 7, 1884.

Fig. 1.

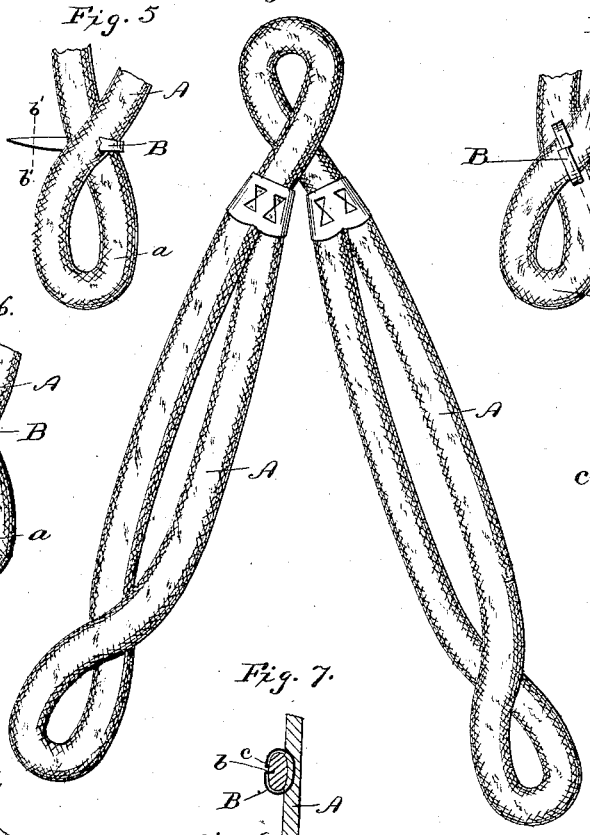

Fig. 4.

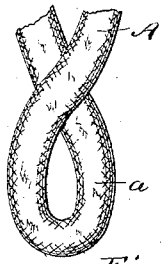

Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

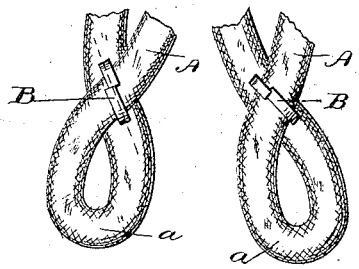

Fig. 6.

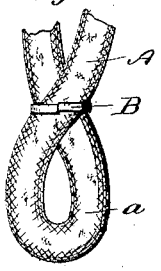

Fig. 3.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

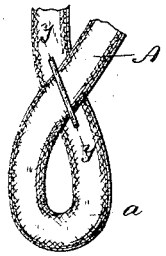

Fig. 9.

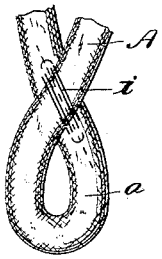

Fig. 10.

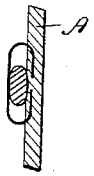

Fig. 11.

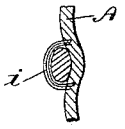

Fig. 12.

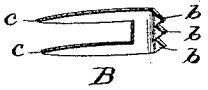

Fig. 13.

WITNESSES

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CHRISTOPHER C. SHELBY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUSPENDER-END.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,355, dated October 7, 1884.

Application filed June 7, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER C. SHELBY, of New York city, county, and State, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspender-Ends; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists in certain improvements in means for forming the loops or button-openings of that class of suspender-ends which are composed of tubular webbing or elastic; and it has for its object particularly to so secure or define the loops as that the means employed shall not be observable from the front.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view, and Fig. 2 a rear view, of a suspender-end in which the loops or button-holes are formed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 3 is a detached view of a form of fastening device which I in some instances employ in securing the parts of the webbing together to form the loop. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are views showing different stages in the operation of loop-forming. Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Figs. 8 and 9 are views of modified forms of fastening means. Fig. 10 is a sectional view taken on the line *y y*, Fig. 8; Fig. 11, a sectional view taken on line *z z*, Fig. 9. Figs. 12 and 13 represent modified forms of the fastening means. Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The letter A indicates the webbing of which suspender-ends are in the main composed. To form on these ends loops or button-holes such as shown at *a a*, Figs. 1 and 2, a fastener, B, consisting of a piece of metal terminating in prongs *b b* at one end and sharpened at the opposite end, *c*, is grasped by the operator with one hand, and the parts of the webbing to be formed into a loop are crossed, as indicated in Fig. 4, and held in the other hand. The sharpened or pointed end of the fastener B is then driven through the inner portion of the outer part of the webbing, and its pronged part bent and made to embrace and partially overlap the other portion of the webbing, as shown in said Fig. 5. The sharpened end of the fastener is then clipped off by a suitable instrument at the point marked *b'*, after which the cut end is turned in over the uppermost portion of the webbing, so as to inclose the same and abut against or stand in near relation to the pronged end of the fastener, as shown in Fig. 6.

The prongs on the ends of the fastener may be dispensed with, if desired, so as to permit the inner part of the webbing to be slipped back and forth through the fastener, and thus enable the loop or button-opening to be made smaller or larger.

The fastener, instead of being formed with one extended sharpened portion, may be made with two such extended sharpened portions, and with a pronged end made of double width, as shown in Fig. 12, this form being applied by sticking both sharpened extensions through one of the parts of the webbing and cutting and turning them down in the same manner as described with reference to Fig. 3.

Another form of fastener is shown in Figs. 8 and 13; and it consists of a metal strip having sharpened ends, and applied so as to embrace the upper part of the webbing, and having its points turned toward each other, and struck into the inner portion of the other part of the webbing. (Shown in Figs. 8 and 10.)

Still another modification is shown in Figs. 9 and 10, and it consists in forming the fastener of wire threads *i*, passed through the inner side of the outer piece of webbing and over the outside of the rear piece of webbing, so as to inclose the latter. In this modification the inner piece of webbing is capable of being slipped back and forth through the fastening, so as to enlarge or reduce the size of the button-opening.

In all of the forms of fastenings shown it will be observed that the crossed webbing is secured by a band, which is fastened into the inner or rear portion of one part of the webbing and incloses the other part of the webbing, the fastening means in neither case being observable from the front, but, on the contrary, being completely screened from view.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new—

1. In a suspender-end, the combination of the webbing or elastic, crossed to form a loop, with a fastener for defining the loop and hold-

ing the parts of the webbing crossed, consisting of a band passed through the inner side of the outer piece of webbing, so as to be invisible from the front, and also passing behind the rear piece of webbing and inclosing the same, substantially as described.

2. In a suspender-end, the combination, with the parts of the webbing or elastic or tubular braid, crossed as described, of the fastener B, constructed with the prongs *b b*, as described.

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Witnesses:
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