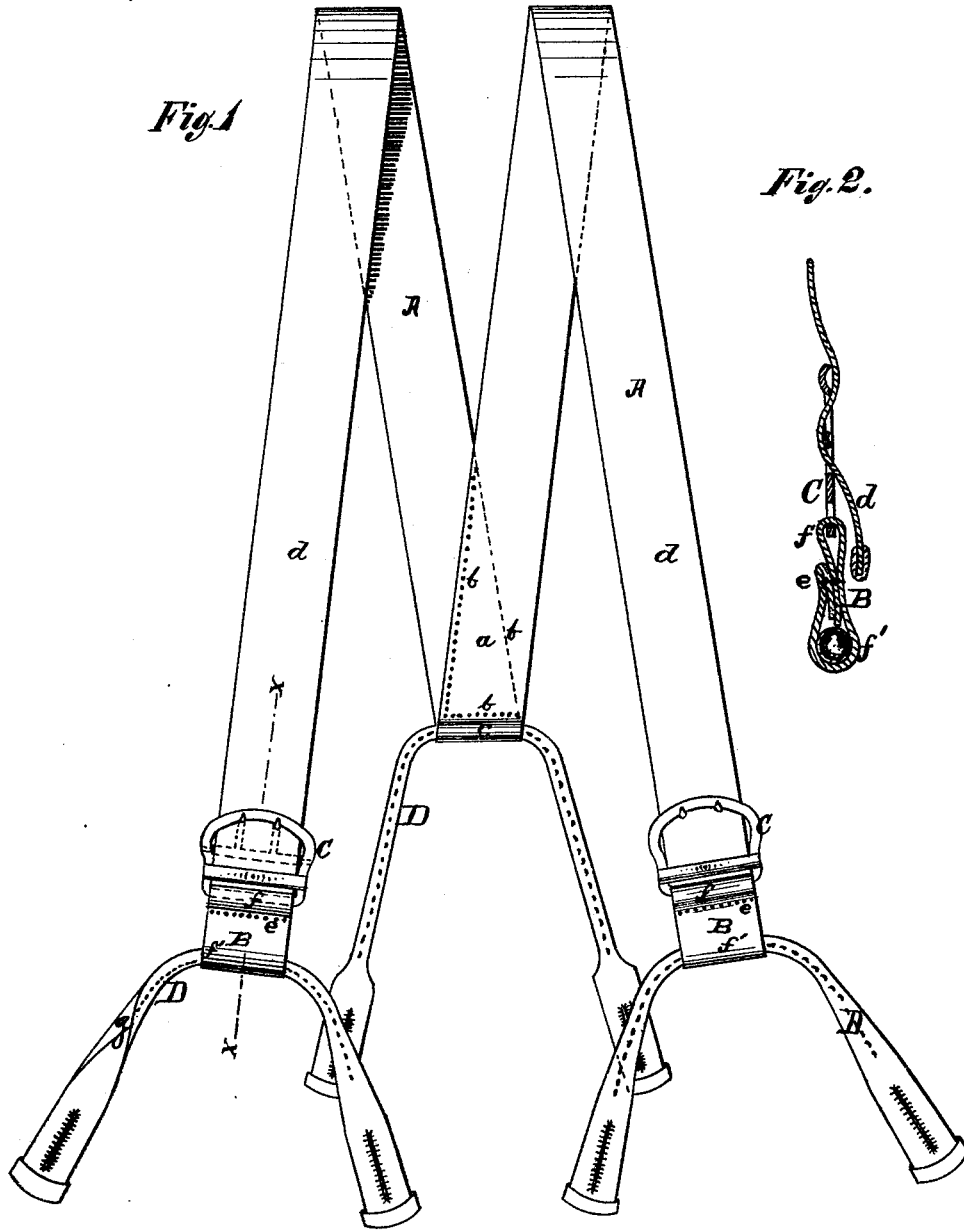


F. C. WRIGHT.
SUSPENDERS.

No. 180,981.

Patented Aug. 8, 1876.



Witnesses:
Henry Cudling
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK C. WRIGHT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SUSPENDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,981**, dated August 8, 1876; application filed January 7, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK C. WRIGHT, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Suspenders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a strong, durable, comfortable suspenders, which shall not be in any way liable to soil the linen or clothing of the person when affected by perspiration, as is now frequently caused by the suspenders, as ordinarily constructed.

My invention consists in round straps, carrying the button-holes, formed of a solid piece of webbing, rolled or folded closely upon itself throughout its length, except the ends, which are flat, and have the button-holes formed in them, the folded or rolled portion being sewed or stitched to retain it in folded or rolled condition. Such round straps, when used in connection with the other parts of the suspenders, which I hereinafter particularly describe, constitute a suspenders formed throughout, excepting the buckles, of solid webbing.

Figure 1 is a front view of the suspenders embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

A is the single solid piece of webbing forming the shoulder-straps. This piece may be of elastic or non-elastic webbing. I prefer to use the former. This piece A is folded, midway between its ends, obliquely upon itself, at an acute angle, as shown at *a*. This fold is then stitched, as shown at *b*, the stitching extending along both edges of the webbing, and across the fold some little distance from the end or edge thereof, whereby the loop or joint *c* is formed in the end of the fold. The two ends *d d* of the piece A, when it is thus folded and stitched constitute the shoulder-straps of the suspenders. B B are the links or loops which are employed to join the front round straps to the buckles C C, as shown. These links are formed of solid webbing, preferably non-elastic, folded back upon itself, with its edges turned in, and stitched across at *e*, as shown, thus forming the upper loop *f*, in which the buckle-bar is engaged, and the lower loop *f'*, through which the front round straps

are passed and jointed. D D are my improved round straps. These straps are formed of a solid piece or strip of webbing, which is folded or rolled over upon itself, as shown, throughout its length, excepting at the ends, which are retained flat, and have the button-holes formed in them, as shown. The folded or rolled body of the webbing is stitched, as shown at *g*, to hold the webbing in its folded condition. If preferred, when the webbing is rolled upon itself, as described, the stitching, instead of passing entirely through the rolled webbing, may be made between the exposed edge and the overlapped portion of the webbing. These webbing round straps, as thus formed, are adapted to be adjusted either in the front loops B or the back loop *e*, and the other parts of the suspenders being formed as set forth and shown, a suspenders is constituted which is composed throughout of solid webbing, excepting the metal buckles.

I am aware that suspenders have been heretofore made with the shoulder-straps in one piece, having an oblique fold at the back. I am also aware that cloth or webbing links to join the buckles and round straps at the front have been heretofore employed. Hence I do not intend to claim either of these devices herein. I have shown and described them in connection with my improved round straps simply to illustrate the formation of an entire pair of suspenders of solid webbing, to obviate the soiling of the linen by the contact of perspiration with the suspenders.

I am aware that round straps have been heretofore made of cords of hide or catgut covered with cloth rolled about the said cord, and forming a casing therefor. I am also aware that such round straps have had flat ends of leather or hide covered with cloth as a facing, and that the rim of the button-holes in these flat ends have been faced with kid or other material, the edges of which facings have been turned over upon the flat ends under the cloth covering or facing. I desire to specifically disclaim each and every one of these devices, and to confine my claim hereunder to the round strap formed as I have particularly shown and set forth.

In round straps formed of an interior cord of catgut or hide and an exterior casing of

cloth, the cloth is employed to protect the cord from contact with the linen, so that when affected by perspiration the cord will not soil the linen; but the constant friction upon this cloth casing causes it to rapidly wear off, when the cord is then continuously exposed to contact with the linen. In a round strap formed as I have described, by rolling the body of the piece of webbing constituting it over upon itself and stitching it, as shown, a round strap is produced, which is of solid webbing throughout, and no amount of wear will expose an objectionable surface.

While I am aware that webbing straps made entirely flat throughout have been employed in suspenders, I am not aware that straps composed of a solid strip of webbing

folded or rolled upon itself and stitched, as described, have ever been heretofore used or made. Therefore,

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a suspender, the round straps D, formed of a piece of webbing folded or rolled upon itself, and stitched at *g*, to constitute the body of the strap, and with flat ends carrying the button-holes, as described, whereby a round strap is constituted, which will not expose, through wear, a surface which will soil the linen of the wearer.

FRANK C. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

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