N° 17,841 A.D. 1910

Date of Application, 27th July, 1910

Complete Specification Left, 13th Jan., 1911—Accepted, 27th July, 1911

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Military Equipments.

We, THE MILLS EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Manufacturers, and WILLIAM PIERREPONT WISE, Managing Director, all of 72, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to military equipments and has for its object to provide an improved sword frog.

At the present time the sword is carried in a frog attached by two diagonal straps to the waist belt. For marching purposes the frog is connected to a hook formed on the belt so that the hilt of the sword is raised clear of the wearer's left arm, the scabbard assuming a vertical position. When the sword is in this position however it cannot be drawn, since the hilt is too high, consequently it has to be unhooked so that the frog is suspended from the belt at some little distance below the latter by means of the two diagonal straps above referred to.

According to this invention a vertical member, which can be attached to the belt in any known manner, has the frog proper adjustably mounted thereon, the frog being free to slide up and down the vertical member and adapted to be held by some suitable fastening device in one or more raised positions. To this end the frog is conveniently provided at its upper end with a hook adapted to engage an eye or loop formed near the upper end of the suspending member on which the frog slides, the hook and eye being of such a nature that they can be easily made to engage one another.

The following is a description by way of example of a preferred form of frog according to this invention wherein the supporting member and frog are formed of woven material.

The supporting member comprises two layers of woven fabric connected together at their lower end and woven in one with one another or otherwise connected for a distance approximately equal to the width of the belt at their upper ends, leaving the two layers separate for the remaining portion of their length. Mounted on the outer layer so as to slide thereon is the frog proper comprising a short sleeve of woven material provided with the usual loop for the sword scabbard, the front of this loop having a stud of ordinary construction to which the scabbard is buttoned.

Mounted on the rear surface of the outer wall of the frog sleeve so as to lie between the outer supporting strip and inner wall of the frog, is a hook which extends above the upper edge of the frog and is adapted to engage a metal eye or loop rivetted to the outer face of the supporting strip near the upper end thereof, the position of the loop being such that when the hook on the sword frog engages it the sword is held in its raised position. To facilitate the engagement between the hook and eye the latter is mounted at the point where the two thicknesses of woven material separate to form sparate layers, so that when the frog is raised until the upper edge of its sleeve can be moved upward no further, the tongue of the hook is brought into such a position that when the frog is then lowered the hook engages the eye without difficulty.

When it is desired to draw the sword or to wear the latter in its lower position, the hook and eye are disengaged and the frog allowed to fall until the lower

[*Price 8d.*]

end of the sleeve meets the connected ends of the two layers which comprise the supporting strip, the length of the separate layers depending upon the difference in height between the raised and lower positions of the sword.

In the example described the supporting strip is adapted to be connected to the belt by C-shaped metallic fingers which engage the opposite edges of the belt or flat loops formed therein. Alternatively the frog may be connected to the belt in the usual manner by the belt being passed through a loop formed therein, or hook like members may be formed on the frog to engage eyeletted holes in the belt.

It will be appreciated that the supporting strip may be made up in a variety of ways and that the means employed to retain the frog proper in its raised position on the strip may be considerably varied without departing from this invention. Further, though primarily intended for frogs of woven material, leather may be employed if found convenient.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1910.

B. E. DUNBAR KILBURN,
Agent for the Applicants.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Military Equipments.

We, THE MILLS EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Manufacturers, and WILLIAM PIERREPONT WISE, Managing Director, all of 72, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to military equipments and has for its object to provide an improved sword frog.

At the present time the sword is carried in a frog attached by two diagonal straps to the waist belt. For marching purposes the frog is connected to a hook formed on the belt so that the hilt of the sword is raised clear of the wearer's left arm, the scabbard assuming a vertical position. When the sword is in this position however it cannot be drawn, since the hilt is too high, consequently it has to be unhooked so that the frog is suspended from the belt at some little distance below the latter by means of the two diagonal straps above referred to.

According to this invention a vertical member, which can be attached to the belt in any known manner, has the frog proper adjustably mounted thereon, the frog being free to slide up and down the vertical member and adapted to be held by some suitable fastening devices in one or more raised positions. To this end the frog is conveniently provided at its upper end with a hook adapted to engage an eye or loop formed near the upper end of the suspending member on which the frog slides, the hook and eye being of such a nature that they can be easily made to engage one another.

The suspending or supporting member may be formed of any convenient material and connected to the belt in any suitable manner. In most cases the belt and frog are formed of woven fabric and the supporting member is connected to the belt by means of substantially C-shaped fingers mounted on the rear of the supporting member adapted to engage flat loops on the inner or outer surface of the belt.

In the accompanying drawings which show one form of frog according to this invention,

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the frog proper in its raised position,
Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, and
Figure 3 is a front elevation showing the frog in its lowered position.

The supporting member which is suspended from the belt comprises two strips of woven fabric A, A^1 connected together at their lower end and provided with a metallic end fastening secured by rivets A^2. At their upper end the two strips are woven in one with one another or otherwise connected by rivets or the like for a distance approximately equal to the width of the belt, the two strips A, A^1 being left separate for the remaining portion of their length. Mounted on the outer strip A so as to slide thereon is the frog proper comprising a short sleeve B of woven material, the inner wall B^1 of which lies between the two strips of fabric A, A^1. The usual loop B^2 for the sword scabbard is mounted on the front wall B of the sleeve, this loop having a stud of ordinary construction to which the scabbard is buttoned.

Mounted on the rear surface of the wall B of the frog sleeve so as to lie between the latter and the outer surface of the strip A is a hook C connected to the wall B by rivets C^1 or the like. The hook extends above the upper edge of the frog and is adapted to engage one or more metal eyes or loops such as D riveted to the outer face of the supporting strip near the upper end thereof the position of the loop being such that, when the hook C engages it, the frog proper and therefore the sword, is held in its raised position. To facilitate the engagement between the hook C and eye D, the latter is mounted at the point where the two thicknesses of woven material separate to form separate strips so that, when the frog is raised until the upper edge of its sleeve B, B^1 can be moved upwards no further, the tongue of the hook C is brought into such a position that, if the frog sleeve is then lowered, the hook engages the eye without difficulty.

When it is desired to draw the sword or to wear the latter in its lower position, the hook and eye are disengaged and the frog allowed to fall until the lower edge of its sleeve meets the connected ends of the two strips A, A^1 the length of the separated strips depending upon the difference in height between the raised and lowered positions of the sword.

In the construction shown, the supporting strip is adapted to be connected to the waist belt by substantially C-shaped metallic fingers E which engage the opposite edges of the belt, or flat loops woven integral therewith. The metallic fingers E are attached to the supporting member by rivets E^1, D^1, the latter serving also to secure the loop D in place and, where two distinct strips of woven fabric are employed, serving to unite these together for a distance approximately equal to the width of the belt. The supporting member in the example illustrated is formed from two strips of woven material, but a single strip may be doubled upon itself to obviate the necessity of making a joint at the upper end as is necessary at the lower end A^2, if desired.

It will be appreciated that the supporting strip may be made up in a variety of ways and that the means employed to retain the frog proper in its raised position on the strip may be considerably varied without departing from this invention. Further, though primarily intended for frogs of woven material, leather may be employed if found convenient.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. In a sword frog the combination with a vertical supporting member of a frog proper adapted to slide and to be retained thereon in its lowered position and a fastening device to hold the frog proper in one or more raised positions as set forth.

2. In a sword frog the combination with a supporting member comprising two separate strips connected at their upper and lower ends of a frog proper adjustably

mounted on one of these strips and retained in its lowered position on the supporting member by engaging the connected lower ends thereof and a hook-like member carried by the frog adapted to engage one or more eyes on the supporting member and hold the frog in a raised position thereon as set forth.

3. The combination and arrangement of parts constituting the complete sword frog as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1911.

B. E. DUNBAR KILBURN,
Agent for the Applicants.

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A.D. 1910. JULY 27. Nº 17,841.

MILLS EQUIPMENT CO. & *another's* COMPLETE SPECIFICATION. *(1 SHEET)*

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

FIG.1.

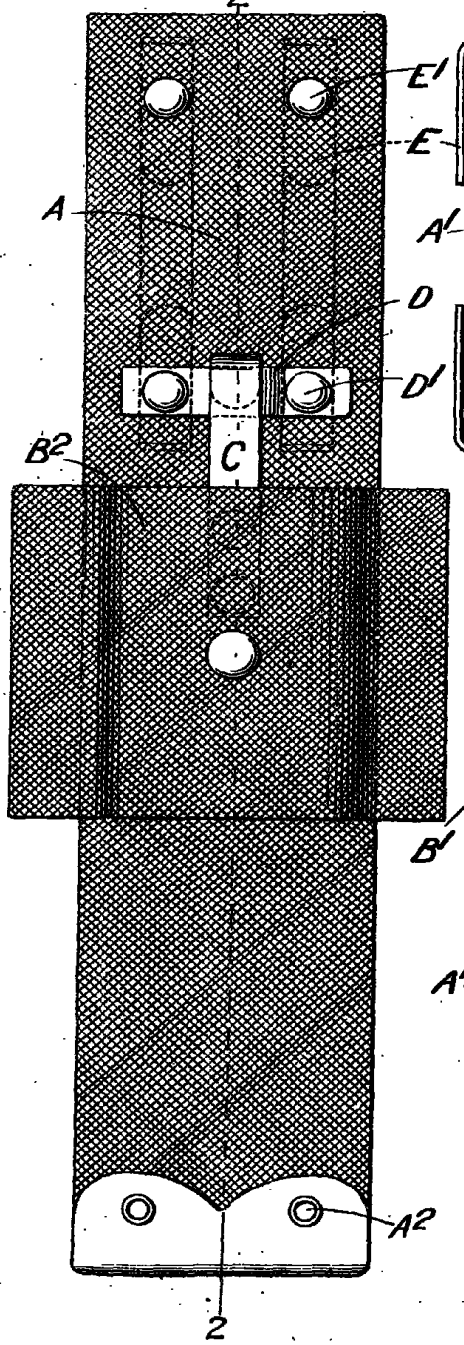
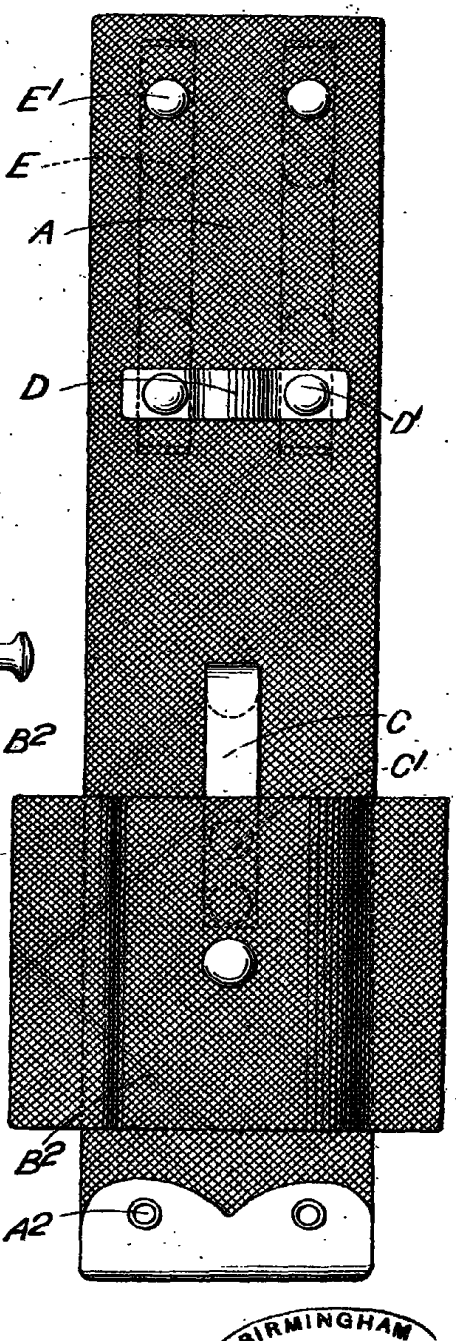


FIG.2.

FIG.3.



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