

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. MOHRSTADT.
FASTENER.

No. 327,009.

Patented Sept. 29, 1885.

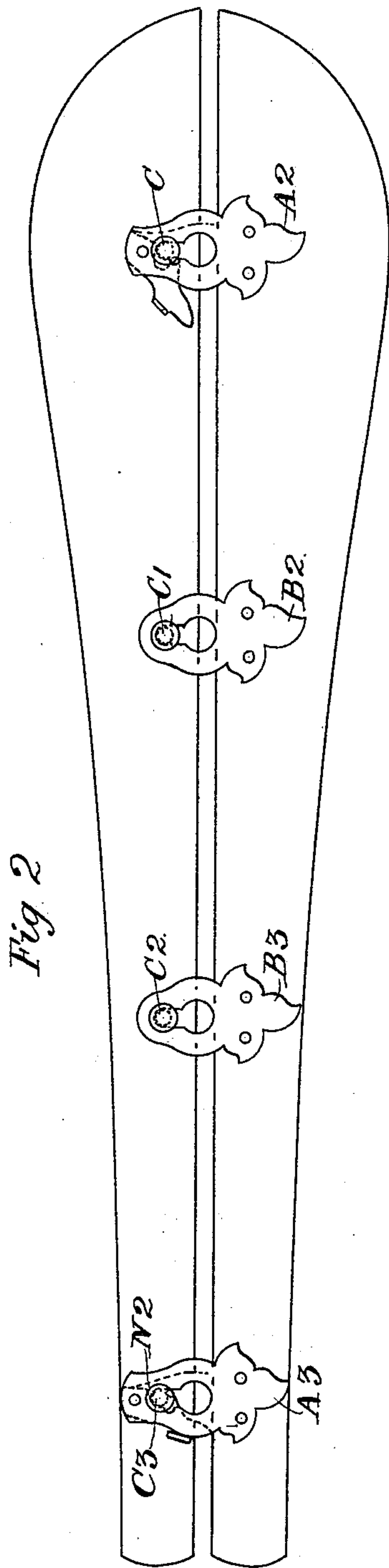


Fig 2

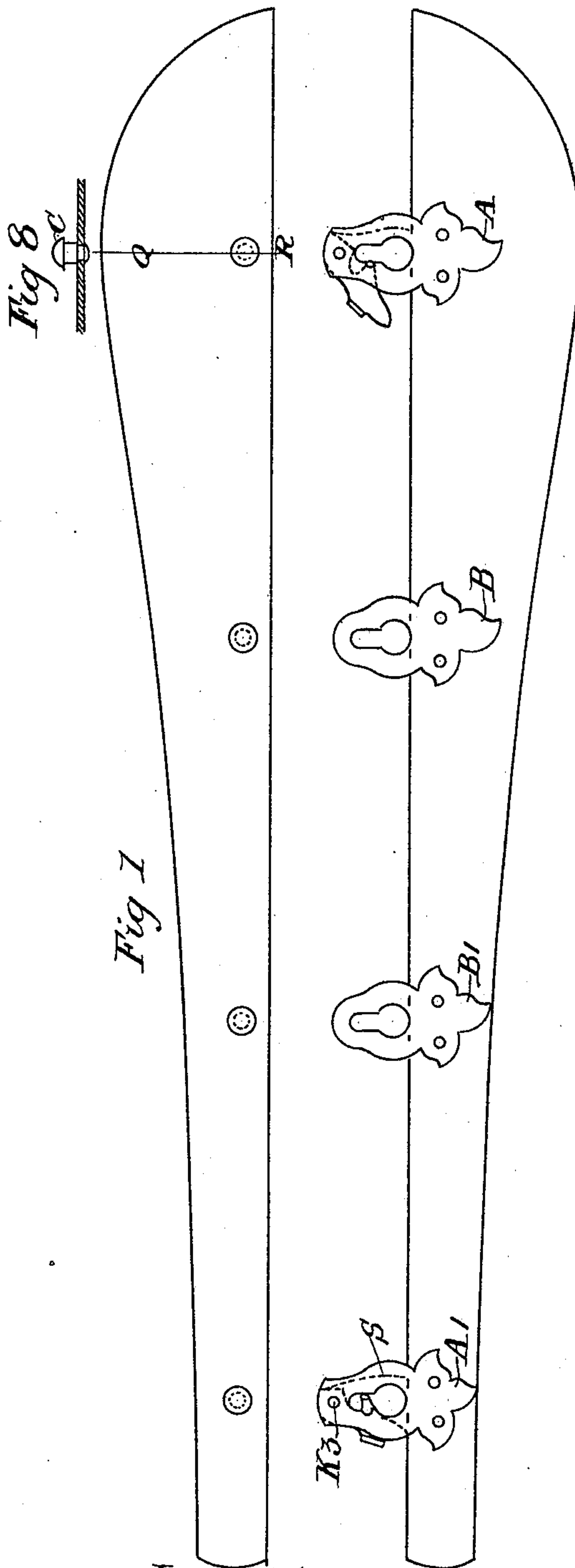


Fig 8

Fig 1

Witnesses;
Charles T. Powell.
John W. Mahony.

Inventor:
Gustave Wilhelm Mohrstadt
Per Atty. J. M. Guinet
Attorney.

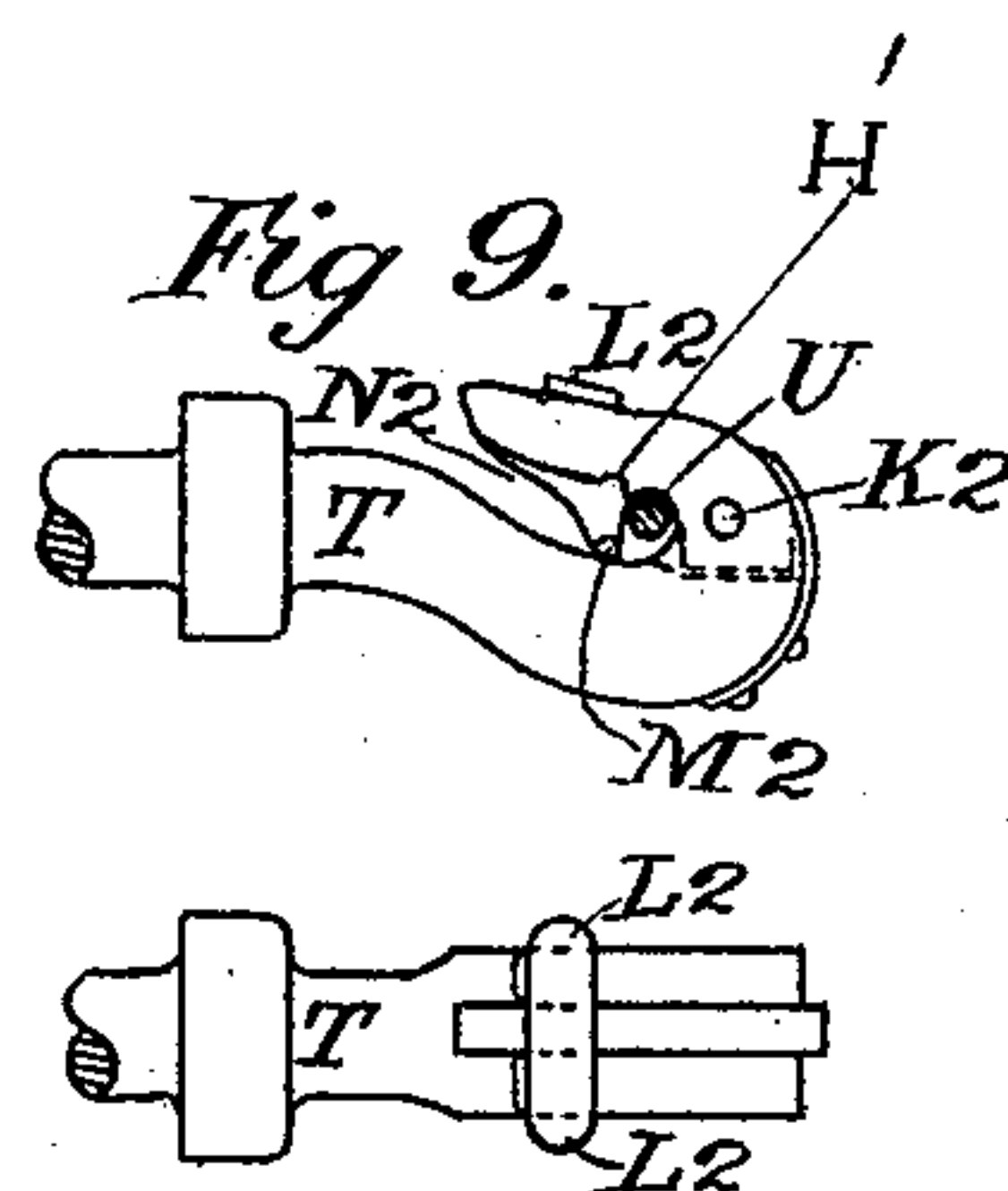
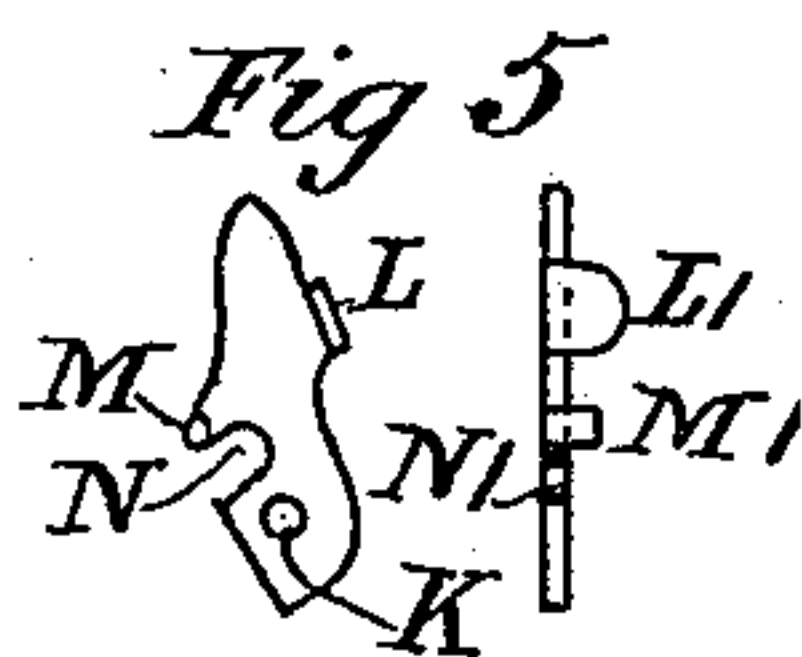
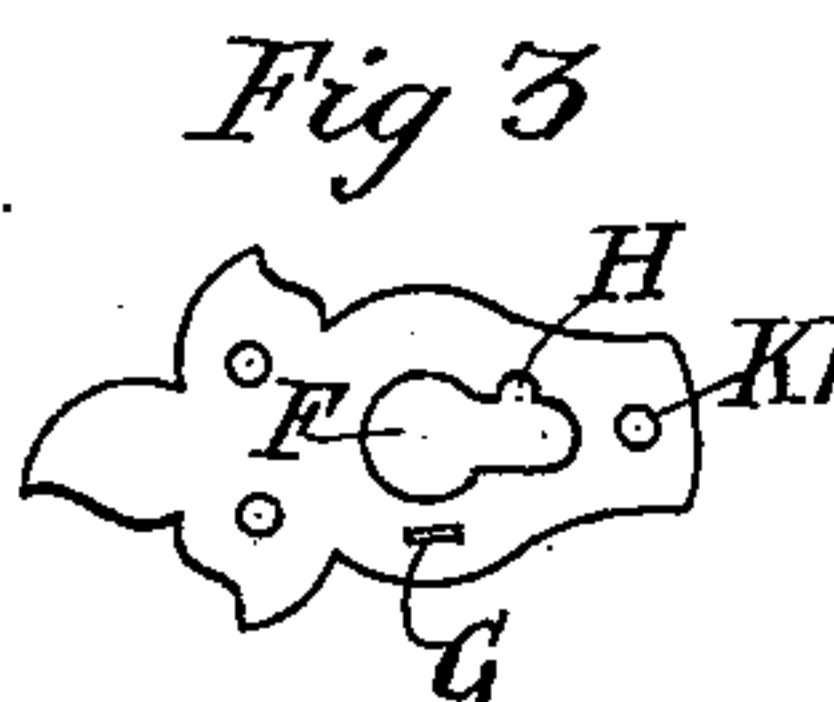
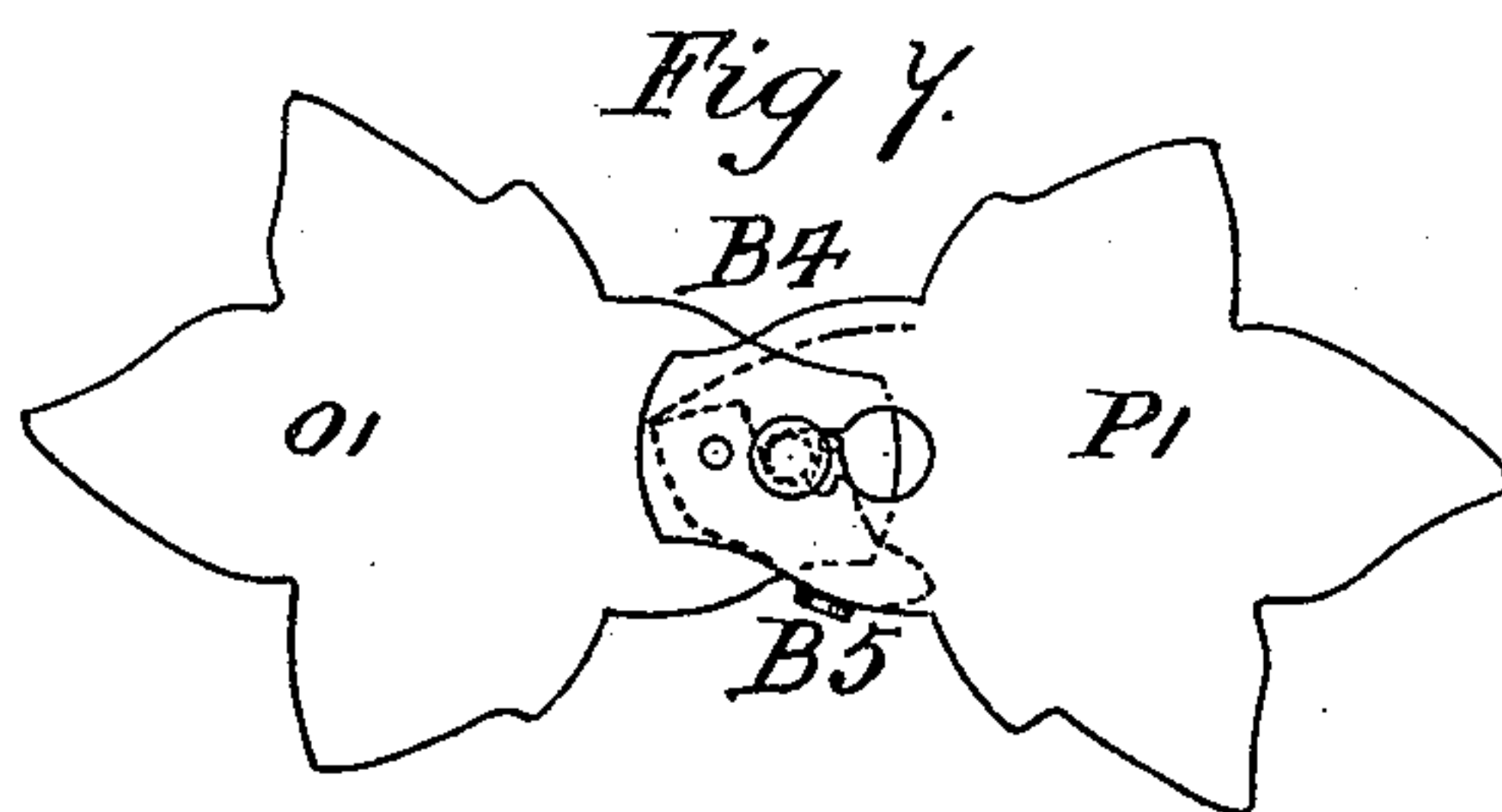
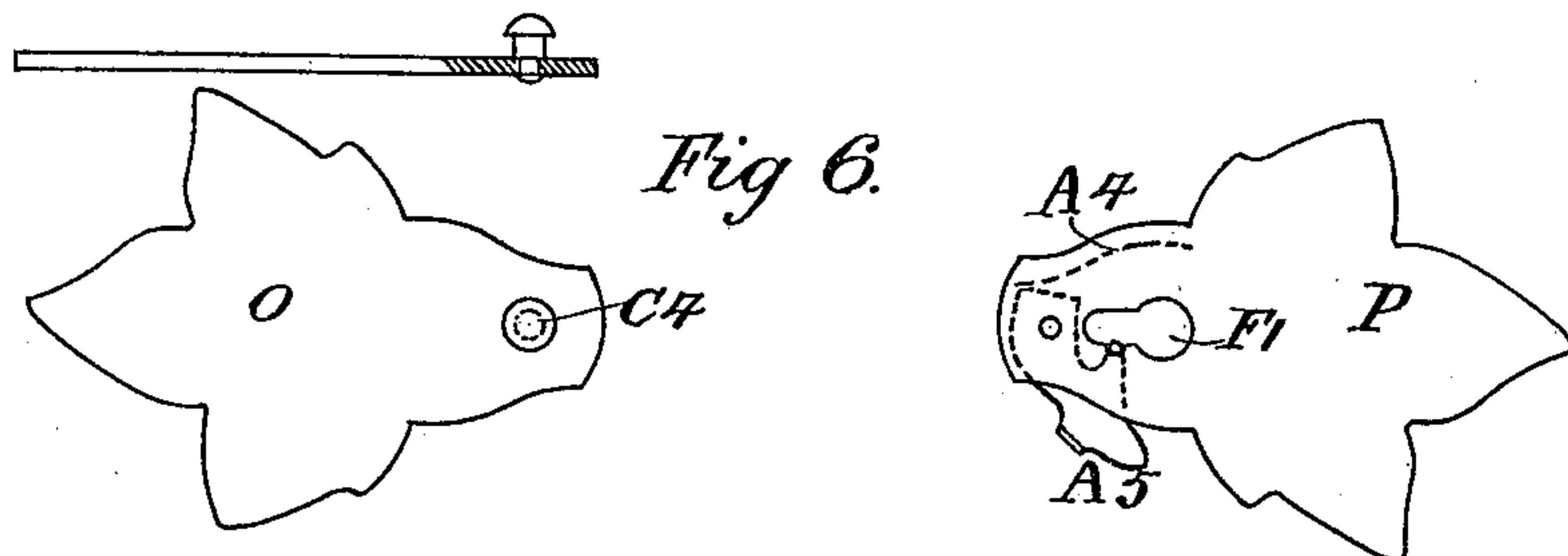
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John Wm. Mahony

Inventor:
Gustave Wilhelm Mohrstadt
per A. Wm. Turner
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVE WILHELM MOHRSTADT, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,009, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed June 23, 1884. (No model.) Patented in England January 8, 1884, No. 911.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE WILHELM MOHRSTADT, of Birmingham, England, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fasteners, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 911, bearing date January 8, 1884,) of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention consists of the arrangement of parts constituting a complete and effectual fastener, which can be used for fastening together stays, general wearing-apparel, baskets, boxes, bridles, railway carriages or trucks, coal-pit strips, or other articles and things. In carrying out my invention I provide a plate with a stud projecting therefrom. I also provide a plate in which is formed a key-hole-shaped opening in its horizontal plane; also a securer, which is a piece of metal so shaped at one part as to form a securing-bar. The said securing-bar is bent over at its extreme end to form a tang or short projection. The securer is bent at right angles in another part to form a lip with which to move it. The projecting stud on one plate being passed into the key-hole-shaped opening in the other plate, the securer is then placed in position, so that the securing-bar covers the stud, the securer being held in position by a convenient shaped spring.

In some cases, instead of a plate with a stud on it, I provide or use any ordinary-shaped chain-link, and instead of fastening the securer to a key-hole-shaped plate, I fasten it to any ordinary or convenient shaped hook, my securer in both cases acting in a precisely similar manner—namely, to form a complete and effectual fastener.

I will now proceed to describe, with reference to the accompanying drawings, the manner in which the fastener is made and used.

Figure 1 represents a pair of stay-busks, unfastened or disconnected. Fig. 2 represents a pair of stay-busks fastened or connected. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 show details of the plate, spring, and securer. Figs. 6 and 7 show the fastener made in a convenient form to be used as a cloak-fastener, or for fastening straps, baskets, boxes, or other articles. Fig. 8 shows a section of stay-busk at Q R. Fig. 9 shows

an ordinary-shaped hook and link converted into a fastener by means of the securer.

A A' show the improved fastener, one at each end of the busk. The securer is shown drawn back on plate A, so as to allow the stud to enter the key-hole-shaped opening. The securer is shown in the position at A' that it occupies when covering the stud.

B and B' show connecting-plates not provided with the improved fastener or securer.

Fig. 2 represents a pair of stay-busks with the plates A² B² B³ A³ passed over the studs c c' c² c³. The securer is shown at A², Fig. 2, in such a position that the stud is unlocked ready to lift out of the key-hole-shaped opening. The securer is shown at A³ in a position that secures or locks the stud c³. The spring E, Fig. 4, continually bearing against the bottom end of securer, retains it in the position, as illustrated.

Fig. 3 represents the plate. F is the key-hole-shaped opening. G is the slot to receive the projection J on spring, Fig. 4. H is a small recess to receive the tanged or turned-up portion of securing-bar (marked M.)

Fig. 4 represents two views of the spring E, J representing the projection provided to fit tightly in the slot G of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 represents the securer. K is the pivot-hole, by means of which it is pivoted to the plate, Fig. 3, at K'. L L' is the projection or lip, by means of which the securer is worked on its pivot to fasten or unfasten the stud on section, as represented at C, Fig. 8. M M' is the tanged or turned-up portion of securing-bar, made to fit in the recess H, Fig. 3, for the purpose of preventing the securer from going too far back when moved or uncovered from the stud. N N' is the securing-bar that covers over the neck of the stud to lock or preventing it from getting out of the small part of the key-hole-shaped opening F in plate, Fig. 3.

Figs. 6 and 7 are views showing the fastener formed in and on leaf-shaped plates that would be suitable for fastening ladies' capes, cloaks, or for fastening baskets, boxes, or other articles.

O, Fig. 6, represents a leaf-shaped plate, with a suitable stud fastened to and projecting from it.

P, Fig. 6, represents a leaf-shaped plate

with a key-hole-shaped opening. A^4 represents in dotted lines the spring, Fig. 4. A^5 represents in dotted lines the securer, Fig. 5, in a position to allow the stud C^4 to enter the slot F' .

Fig. 7 represents the leaf-shaped plates $O P$, connected and secured by means of the spring B^4 and the securer B^5 .

Fig. 8 represents a section of the stay-busk at $Q R$, showing the shape of the stud C .

Fig. 9 represents the securer combined with a hook. The securer can be fastened to the hook in the manner illustrated. The hook can then be used for connecting railway or other carriages and trucks, or for winding up colliery-skips, or for any purpose where a securer is needed to prevent the link getting out of the hook. T is the hook. U is the link that connects with the hook. K^2 is the pivot, where by the securer is fastened to the hook. L^2 is the projection or lip, by means of which the securer is worked on its pivot to fasten or unfasten, to cover or uncover, the link U . M^2 is the tanged or turned-up portion of securing-bar, made to fit in the recess H' for the purpose of preventing the securer from going too far back when moved or uncovered from the stud or link.

The improved fastener is put together and used in the following manner: A plate having been provided, as represented at Fig. 3, or hook, as represented at Fig. 9, a securer, as represented at Fig. 5, would then be fixed to it by connecting the two parts with a rivet passing through K' , Fig. 3, or K^2 , Fig. 9. A spring, as represented at Fig. 4, would then be firmly fixed to plate, Fig. 3, by passing J into G , Fig. 3. In some cases the fastener may be used without a spring. In either case the fastener would be complete and ready for use. When using them as stay or corset fasteners, it would only be necessary to put one at the top of the busk and one at the bottom, as represented at $A A'$, Fig. 1. A suitable number of plates without my improvements could then be fastened to the busk, as shown at B and B' . The half with the plates on it would then be passed or placed on the half containing the studs in the usual manner. The studs when entering the plates would press against the securers near the pivots, and thus draw them into the position covering the said studs, as represented at A' , Fig. 1, and A^3 , Fig. 2. The securing-bars $N N^2$, on the securers falling over, fitting on the necks

of the studs, as represented at A^3 , Fig. 2, would be kept there by the pressure of the springs bearing against the bottom of the securers, as represented, or in some cases I can use the securer without the spring. In such cases the stud, when having a tendency to get out of the opening, would press against the concave part of the securing-bar and so prevent the securer from moving off the stud.

To disconnect the busk it would merely be necessary to move the securers at top and bottom of busk into the position shown at A , Fig. 1. By means of the lip or projection $L L'$ on securer, the spring would curve into the shape thereon represented.

The cloak, basket, or box fasteners, represented at Figs. 6 and 7, are used in a similar manner—namely, by operating the securer on its pivot, as hereinbefore described.

The railway-carriage, truck, or skip fastener is provided with the securer exactly as represented in detail at Fig. 5, being used in precisely the same way as when connected to a stay-busk, Fig. 2, or cloak, basket, or box fastener, Fig. 7.

I am fully aware that there is nothing new in a key-hole-shaped plate working on a stud, as represented at B^2 and C' , Fig. 2. Neither is there anything new or original in a link being connected to a hook as shown at Fig. 9. But what I do consider new is the method of fastening or securing the stud in the key-hole-shaped opening, or the link in or on the hook by means of the securer, Fig. 5. In either case the action of the securer and spring is simple, unique, and exceptionally perfect.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

The spring-actuated securer in the shape of a lever, the said lever being provided with a securing-bar and working on a pivot, in combination with a plate in which is a key-hole-shaped opening, and in combination with a stud, for the purpose of locking or fastening the said stud in the narrow end of key-hole-shaped opening.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GUSTAVE WILHELM MOHRSTADT.

Witnesses:

ALF. WM. TURNER,
JOHN WM. MAHONY.