(No Model.)

J. J. UNBEHEND.

CLASP PLATE FOR SHOE CLASPS.

No. 339,603. Patented Apr. 6, 1886.

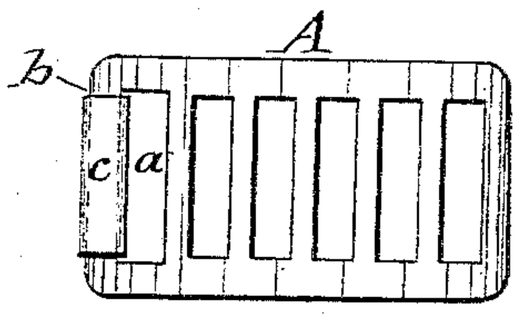

FIG-I-

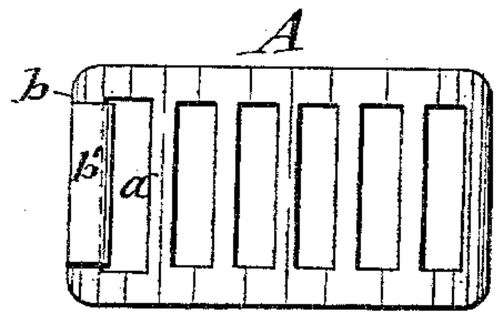

FIG-II-

FIG-III-

FIG-IV-

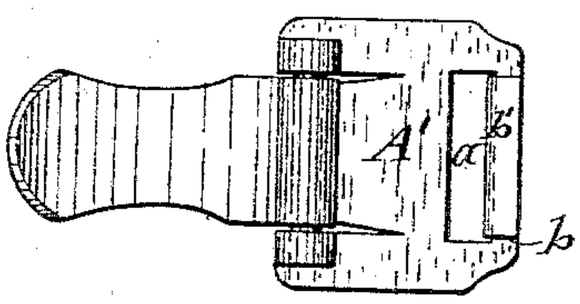

FIG-VI-

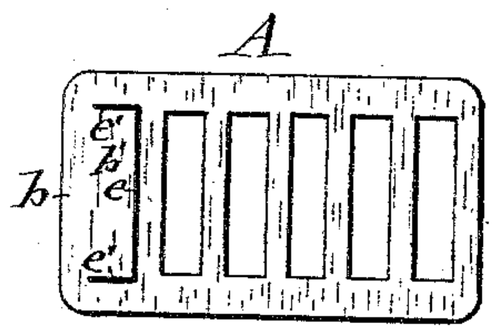

FIG-V-

WITNESSES:

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Jacob J. Unbehend

per Duell, Laass & Co

his Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB J. UNBEHEND, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO JUDSON L. THOMSON & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

CLASP-PLATE FOR SHOE-CLASPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,603, dated April 6, 1886.

Application filed February 5, 1886. Serial No. 190,902. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB J. UNBEHEND, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Clasp-Plates, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to shoe-clasps composed of sheet metal, and has special reference to that part of the clasp by which it is attached to the strap or quarter of an arctic overshoe. Such attachment is usually made by passing the aforesaid strap through a transverse slot in the clasp-plate, and folding the strap back over the rear portion of the said plate and upon itself, and fastening the two plies of the strap together either by sewing or by a rivet passing through the same and clinched on opposite sides thereof.

In the use of such shoes it has been found that the thin sheet metal of which the clasp-plate is composed presents such a sharp edge on the portion which is embraced by the strap and receives the tensile strain of the clasp as to cause the strap to be cut thereby and the clasp-plate to be soon torn therefrom.

The object of this invention is to obviate the aforesaid defect without materially increasing the thickness of that portion of the clasp-plate which is embraced by the strap hereinbefore mentioned; and to that end my invention consists in the novel construction of the rear or attaching end of the clasp-plate, as hereinafter fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, Figures I and II are plan views of my improvement applied to the usual slotted plate which interlocks with the tongue of the clasp when clasping the shoe. Figs. III and IV are edge views, respectively, of the devices shown in Figs. I and II. Fig. V is a plan view of the blank of the plate shown in Fig. II, and Fig. VI is a plan view of my improvement applied to the plate which carries the tongue of the clasp.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A and A′ represent the two clasp-plates, which are attached to the straps or flaps of the arctic overshoe, said plates being each provided at its rear or attaching end with a transverse slot, *a*, through which to pass the end of the aforesaid strap or flap, which is folded back over the rear portion of the plate and upon itself, and fastened either by sewing or by a rivet, in the usual and well-known manner, as represented by dotted lines in Figs. III and IV of the drawings.

The plates A A′ are composed of sheet metal, and the cross-bar *b*, or portion back of the slot *a*, therefore, presents a thin edge facing the said slot. In order to prevent the said edge from cutting the attaching-strap, as hereinbefore stated, without materially increasing the bulk at the rear or attaching ends of the clasp-plates, I fold around the cross-bar *b* a thin sheet-metal plate, *c*, and compress the latter in a plane parallel with that of the cross-bar, so as to closely embrace the same, as represented in Figs. I and III of the drawings.

On light clasps, having the plates composed of thin and pliable sheet metal, I form the plate *c* of an integral portion of the plate A, and at the same time form the slot *a* by making in the blank of the plate A a transverse incision, *e*, terminating in longitudinal incisions *e′ e′*, both of which extend rearward a proper distance, so that by folding back upon the cross-bar *b* the portion *b′* of the plate which is surrounded on three sides by the incisions *e e′ e′*, the slot *a* of the requisite width is formed in front of the cross-bar *b*, as represented in Fig. II of the drawings. The folded portion *b′*, I press closely against the cross-bar *b*, for the purpose hereinbefore explained. A multiple cross-bar is thus formed of an integral extension of the width of said cross-bar.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A clasp-plate provided with a transverse slot for the reception of the attaching-strap, a cross-bar adapted to be inclosed in the fold of the said strap, and a plate folded around the said cross-bar and compressed in a plane parallel with that of the cross bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A clasp-plate provided with a transverse slot for the reception of the attaching-strap, and a multiple cross bar formed back of the slot by an integral extension of the width of

said bar folded upon the bar proper, substantially as set forth.

3. A clasp-plate provided with a transverse incision terminating with longitudinal incisions extending part way toward one and the same end of the plate, and having the portion which is surrounded on three sides by the aforesaid incisions folded over upon the adjacent portion of the plate, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 3d day of February, 1886.

JACOB J. UNBEHEND. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
C. H. DUELL,
E. C. CANNON.