

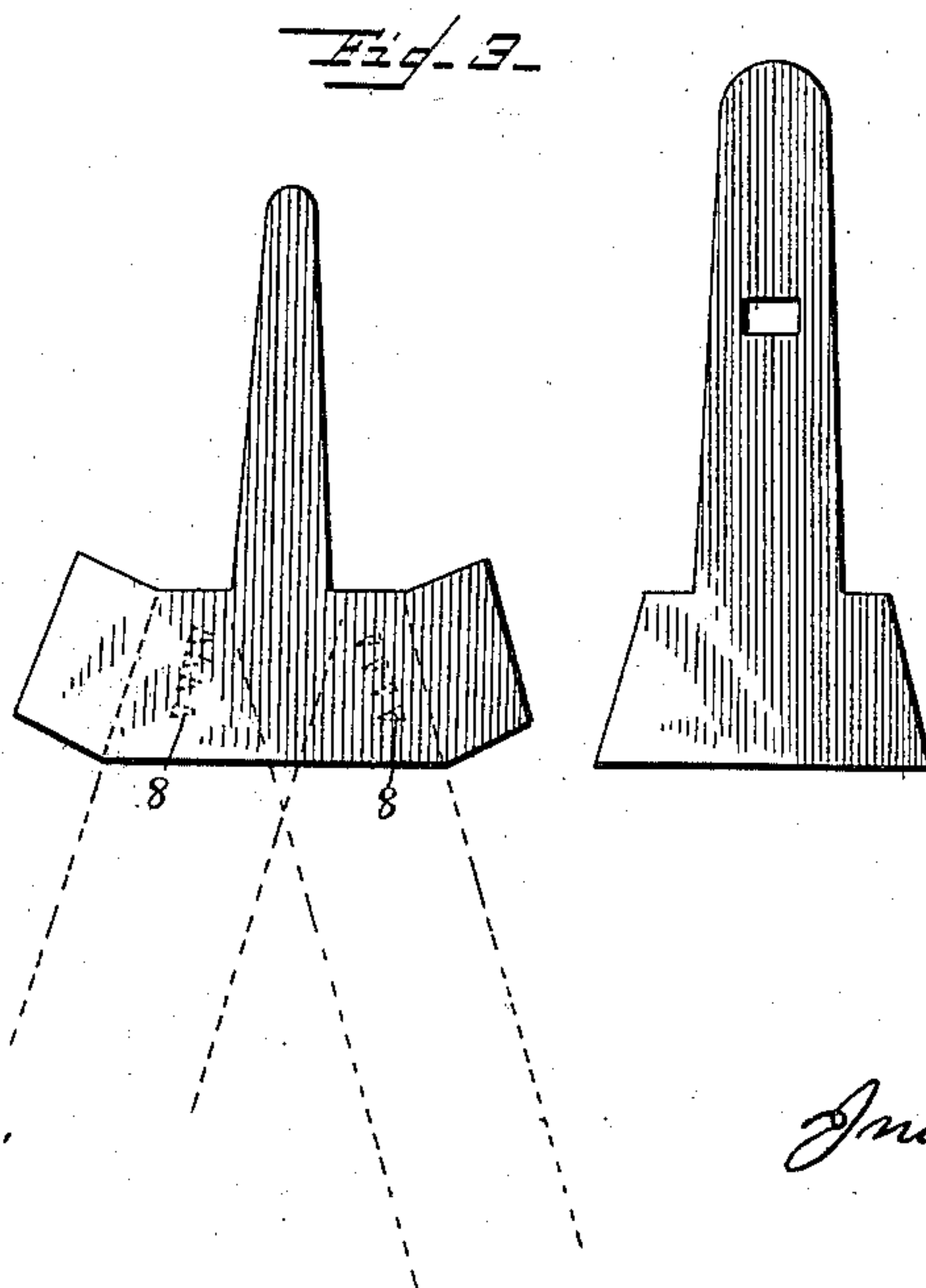
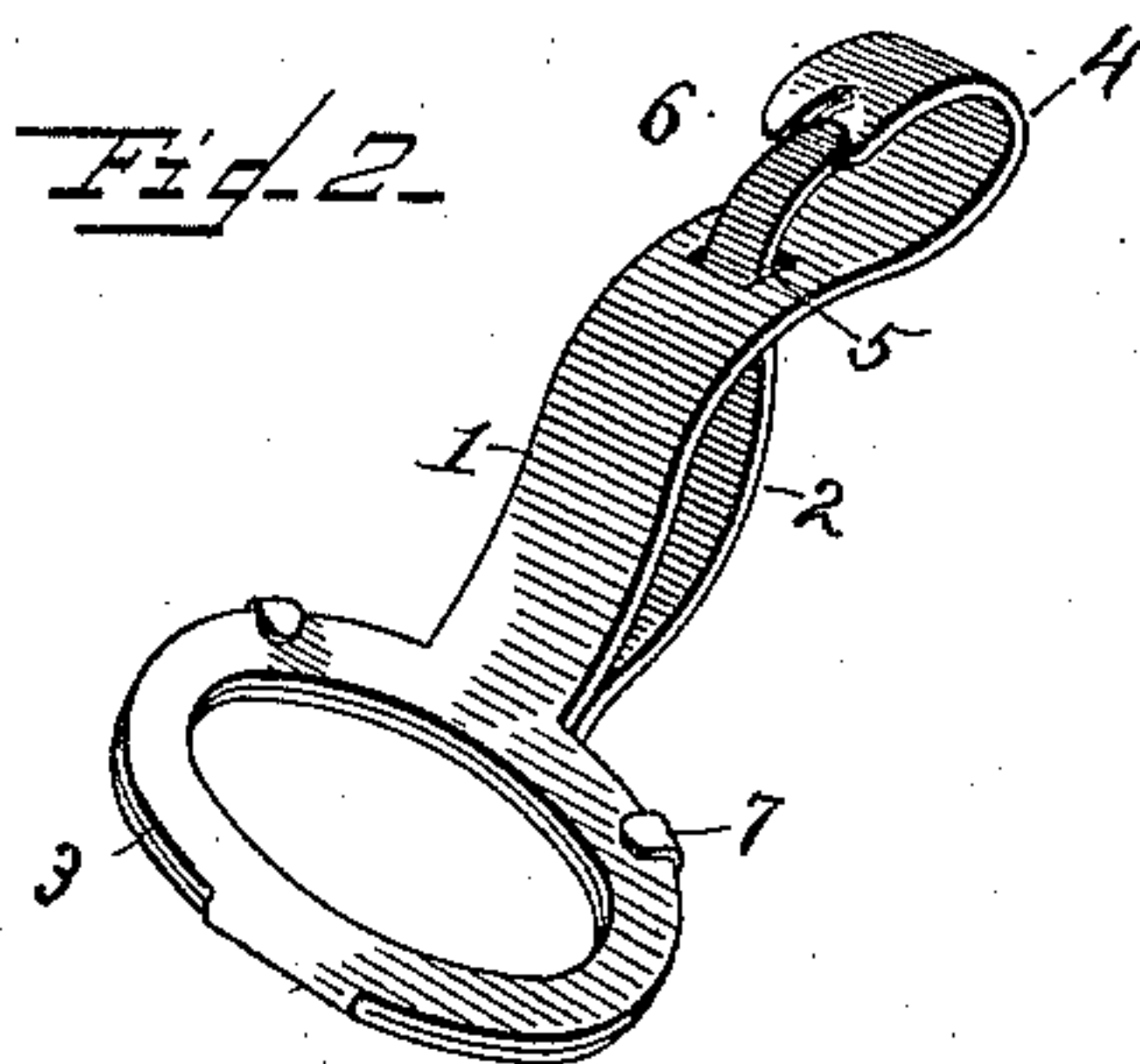
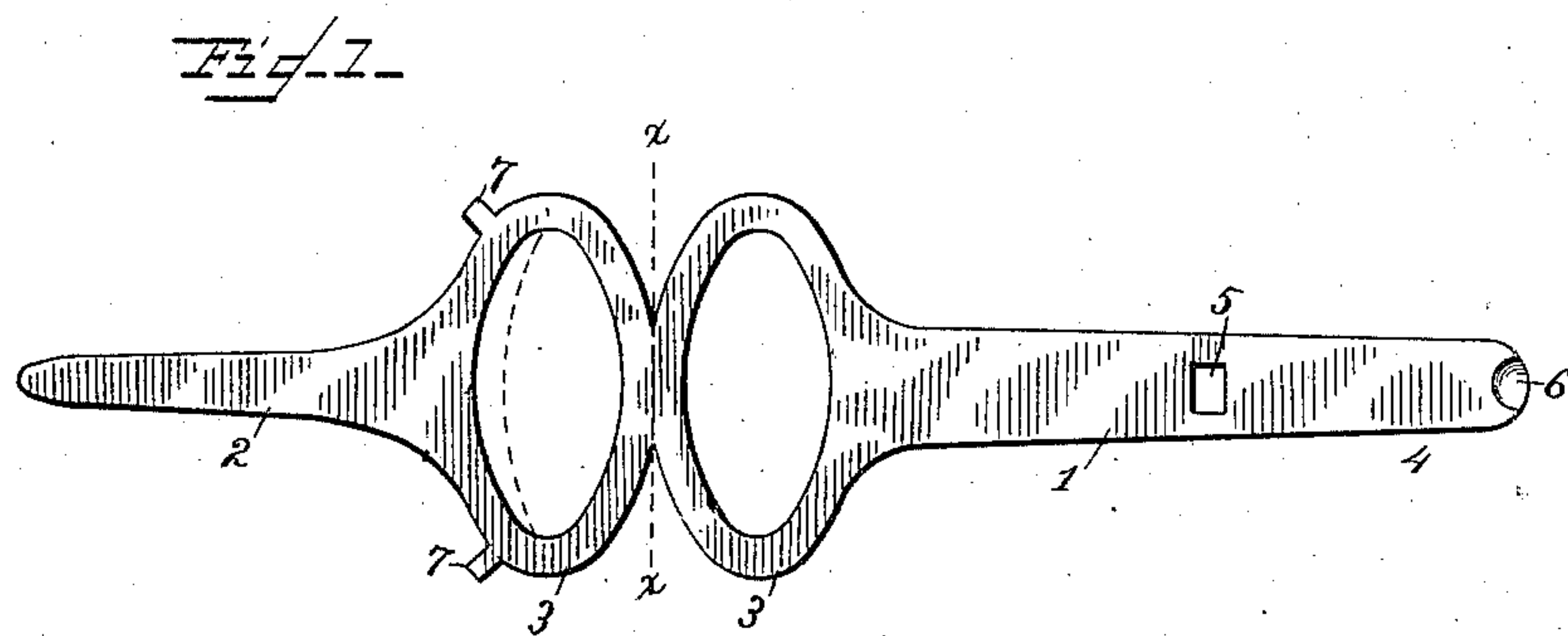
(No Model.)

J. C. HOTCHKISS.

SUSPENDER HOOK.

No. 366,317.

Patented July 12, 1887.



WITNESSES

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SUSPENDER-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,317, dated July 12, 1887.

Application filed May 13, 1887. Serial No. 238,119. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. HOTCHKISS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspenders-Clasps; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved clasp or hook for suspenders; and it consists of a device of this character formed with loops or analogous means for receiving the suspender-ends, and two arms or members, one of which is formed into a hook, and the other is formed into a spring-tongue, which is bent and passed through an aperture or opening in the hook member, the end of said tongue resting in a recess in the end of the hook.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents one form of blank from which the clasp may be formed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the completed clasp. Fig. 3 represents two blanks from which a modified form of clasp is constructed.

The different parts in the views are designated by like figures.

In Fig. 1 the blank is shown as consisting of a single piece of elastic sheet metal, having two oval ring-like portions, 3 3, with a member or arm, 1, projecting laterally from one of the loops, and another member, 2, projecting from the other loop. The arm 1 is provided with an opening or aperture, 5, and its free end is indented or struck up, as at 6. The rings or loops 3 3 are formed with lugs 7 7, and one of them may be extended, as shown by the dotted line in Fig. 1.

Instead of forming the lugs 7 7 on the periphery of the loops or rings, lugs may be struck from the body or central portion of one of them, and the other be provided with apertures or openings, through which said lugs are to be passed in forming the clasp.

The end of the arm 1 is bent into hook form, as at 4, and the blank is doubled on a line which joins the two loops or rings, as at *x x*.

The end of the arm 2 is passed through the aperture 5, and the two arms are then curved in reverse directions until the end of the arm 1, which forms the spring-tongue, rests in the recess 6 in the end of the hook. The lugs on the rings are then bent or swaged over to hold the parts firmly. When the blank is cut, as shown by the dotted line, Fig. 1, this extended part is swaged over to form a broader bearing for the suspender-ends. I sometimes dispense with the lugs 7, and instead thereof insert a rivet through the shanks of the two arms adjacent to the loop portions.

The blank might as well be made in two parts as in one, in which instance each would be represented, respectively, by the parts shown to the right and left of the line X X in Fig. 1.

I have shown a slight modification of the clasp in Fig. 3. In this form of the device the arms, tongue, and hook are the same as in the other figures; but instead of forming rings or loops on the ends of the arms I provide them with means, as shown, for directly receiving and holding the suspender-ends. One of the parts is formed with angular wing-like extensions, and is provided with teeth 8 8, which may be struck from the body of the blank, as shown, or formed on the edges of the wings. The suspender-ends are laid over the teeth or points, the second member laid on top of them, and the wing-like parts are swaged down over both. The holding teeth or prongs may be formed on either or both of the component parts of the clasp.

By changing the form of the bends in the two arms or members it will be apparent that I might have the tongue to engage with the under instead of the upper side of the beak of the hook.

The operation of the clasp will be readily understood. The suspender-ends are secured to the rings or loops, or, as shown in Fig. 3, and the hook is engaged with a ring or loop on the suspender-buckle, thus forming a neat, effective, and inexpensive cast-off.

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

1. A suspender-clasp comprising a doubled ring or loop, or its described equivalent, and two arms projecting therefrom, bent as shown,

one of said arms formed into a hook and having an aperture in its shank portion, and the other arm passed through said aperture and resting on the beak of the hook, forming a spring-tongue, as set forth.

2. A suspender-clasp having the doubled loop 3 3, with lugs 7, arm 1, with aperture 5 and hook 4, and arm 2, having its free end passed through said aperture and resting on

the beak of the hook, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JNO. C. HOTCHKISS.

Witnesses:

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