

(No Model.)

S. B. FERRIS.
CLASP OR BUCKLE.

No. 395,965.

Patented Jan. 8, 1889.

Fig. 1.

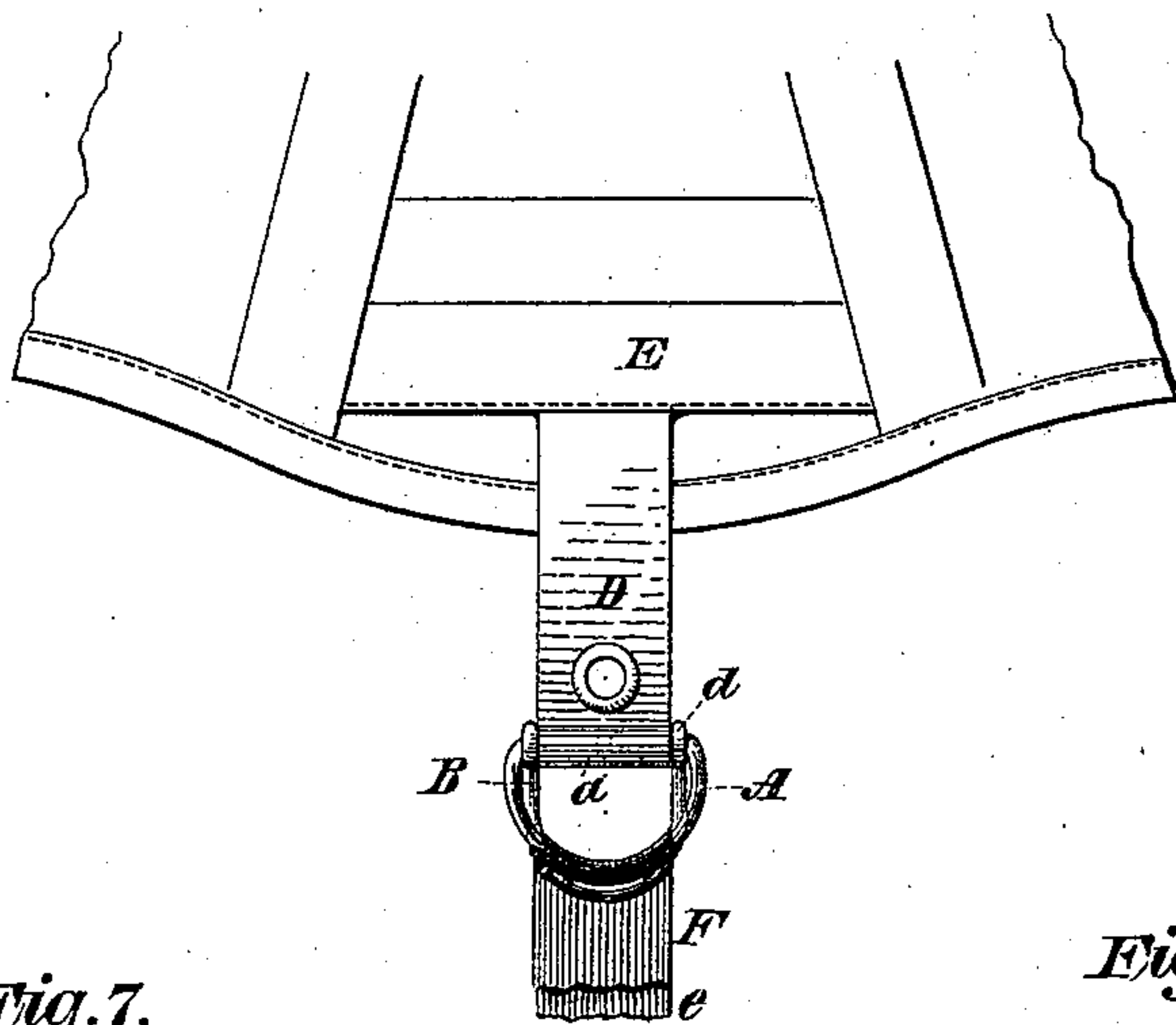


Fig. 7.

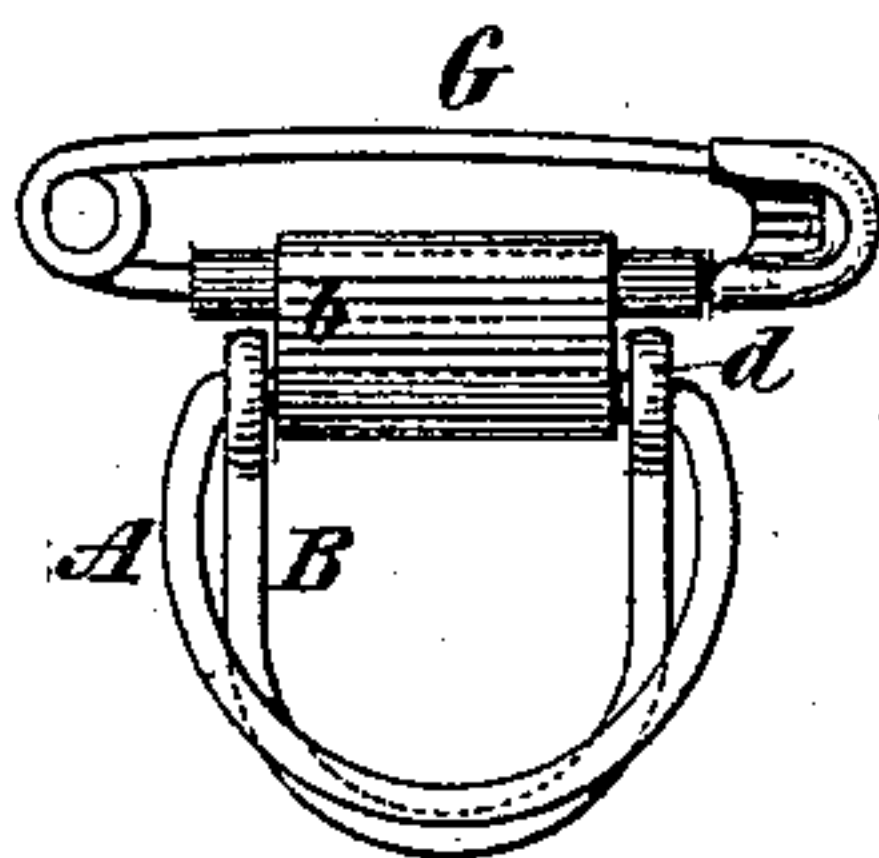


Fig. 2.

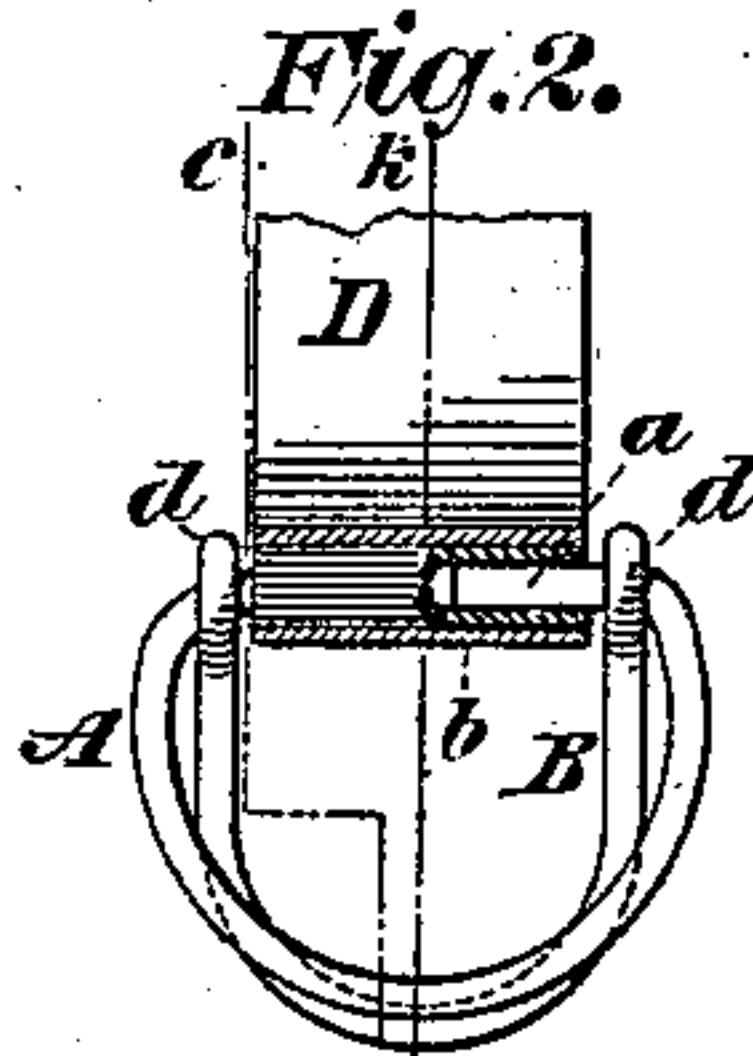


Fig. 5.

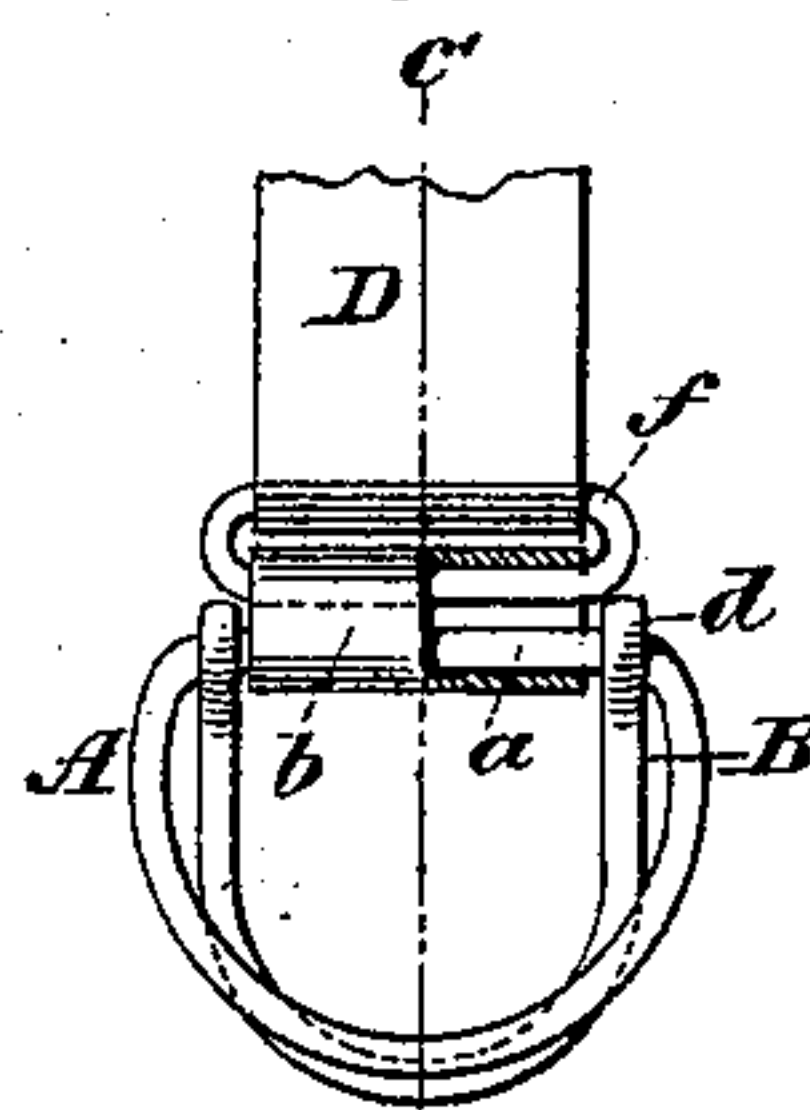


Fig. 8.

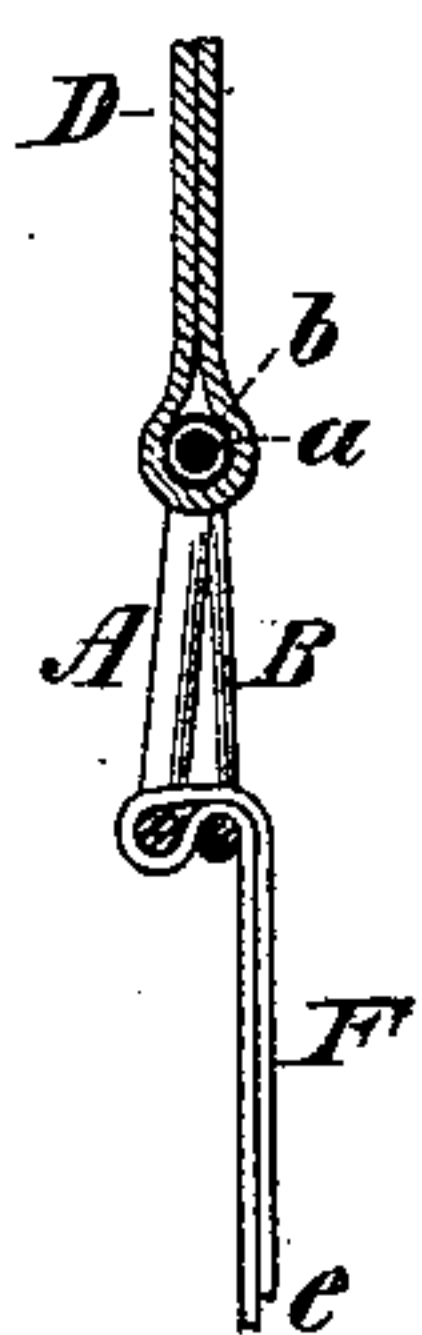


Fig. 3.

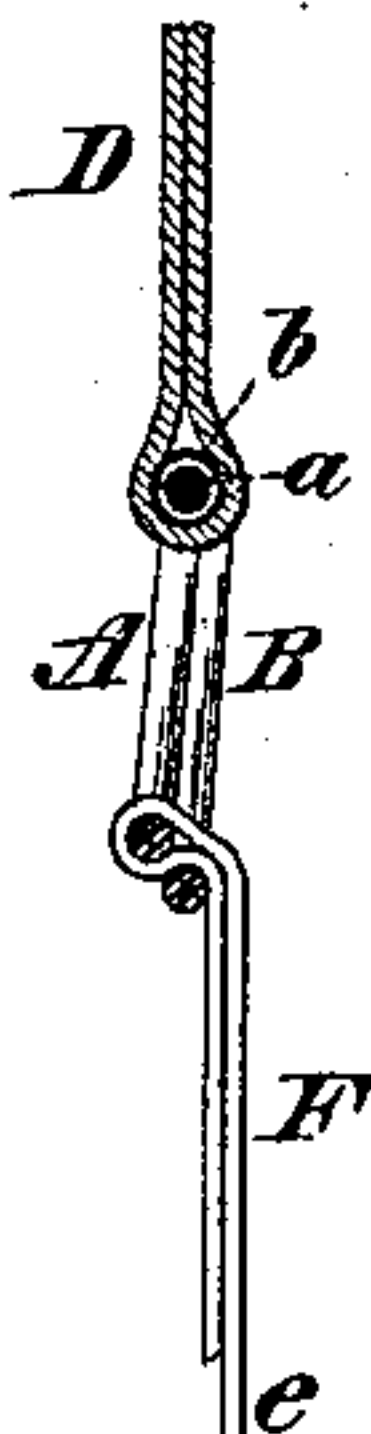
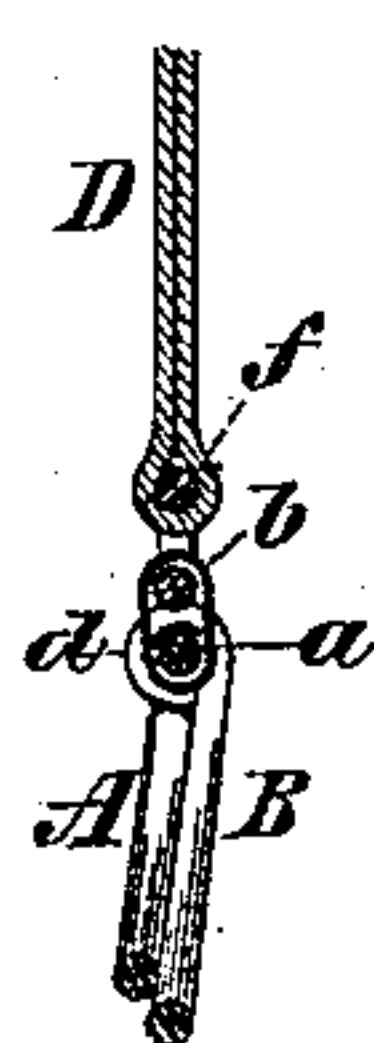


Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

Gustave Dietrich
T. F. Bourne

INVENTOR

S. B. Ferris

BY *Briesen & Steele*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHERWOOD B. FERRIS, OF LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

CLASP OR BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,965, dated January 8, 1889.

Application filed May 22, 1888. Serial No. 274,649. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHERWOOD B. FERRIS, a resident of Lakewood, Ocean county, New Jersey, have invented an Improved Clasp or Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient clasp or buckle for holding tape and the like.

The invention consists in the details of improvement that are more fully hereinafter set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a detail side view of a portion of a corset having my improved buckle attached. Fig. 2 is an enlarged face view of the buckle, partly-broken. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line *k k*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar section on the line *c c*, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a partly-broken face view of a buckle, showing a swivel-connection with its supporting-tape. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section on the line *c' c'*, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a detail face view of a buckle shown attached to a safety-pin; and Fig. 8 is a similar view to Fig. 3, showing the outer edges of the rings *A B* aligned.

My improved clasp or buckle consists, essentially, of two loops, *A B*, preferably of wire, that are placed one against the other, so that their edges will come near together or be aligned at the outer part, as shown. One of the loops—say the loop *A*—has its ends bent inward, as at *a*. These ends *a* are preferably inclosed by a tube, *b*, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) which acts to hold them in proper position. The other loop—say the loop *B*—is provided at its ends with eyes *d*, through which eyes the ends *a* of the other loop pass. By this means the loops *A B* are swiveled together, and are held so that one does not have longitudinal movement on the other. By this means also the outer clamping-edges of the clasp will always be held in their proper relative position.

D is a strap or other support that is connected to the buckle by its inclosing the cross-pieces or ends *a* of the loop *A* or tube *b* on

said ends. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) The strap *D* may be secured to a corset, *E*, or other suitable garment or article.

F is a tape—of a stocking-supporter, for instance. To connect the tape *F* to the buckle, said tape is passed through and around the loop *A*, both ends of the tape being then passed through the loop *B*, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

When draft is applied to the end *e* of the tape *F*, said tape will act to draw the outer edge of the loop *A* against the loop *B*, thereby forcing said loop *A* upon the part of the tape *F* that is between the loops *A B*. As long as draft is applied upon the end *e* of the tape *F* said loops will act to firmly hold the tape. By swiveling the loops *A B* one to the other, as shown, the meeting or tape-holding edges of the clasp cannot slip one upon the other and release the tape, as is the case where loose rings are used.

With the construction shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the tube *b* is somewhat enlarged, so as to receive a link, *f*, which link is carried by the tape *D*. This makes a strong connection for the parts, and also permits free movement of the buckle.

In Fig. 7 the clasp *A B* is shown connected to a safety-pin, *G*. In this construction the tube *b* passes from the ends or cross-piece *a* of the clasp over one of the arms of the safety-pin, whereby free movement is given to the clasp on said pin.

It will be observed by reference to Figs. 2, 5, and 7 that the loop *A* is wider than the loop *B*, so that the arms of the latter are entirely within and clear of the arms of the loop *A*, and that the central semicircular portion of loop *B* is alone adapted to bear against the central portion of loop *A*. Hence the tape *F*, no matter how thin it may be, will be firmly compressed between said central portions of the loops *A B* when strain is applied to the tape, and the same is thereby firmly secured between the loops and prevented from slipping.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

The clasp or buckle herein described, com-

prising the semicircular loop A, having the
inwardly-bent ends *a*, the loop B, narrower
than loop A, and having the eyes *d* at the
ends of its arms pivoted on the ends *a* and
5 arranged within the sides of loop A, said
loop B being longer than loop A, so that its
central portion bears upon the central por-

tion of loop A, and the tube *b*, inclosing the
inwardly-bent ends *a*, substantially as de-
scribed.

SHERWOOD B. FERRIS.

Witnesses:

T. F. BOURNE,
HARRY M. TURK.