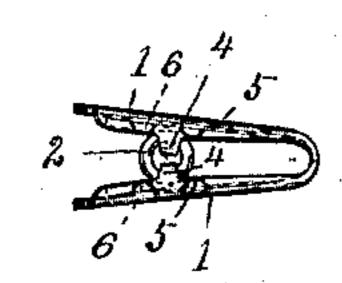
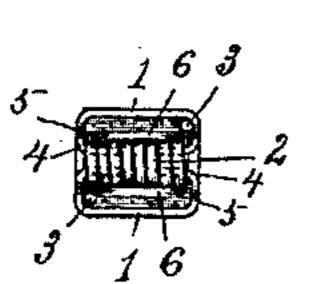
(No Model.)

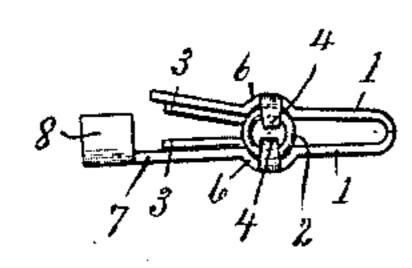
## J. H. PILKINGTON. CLASP.

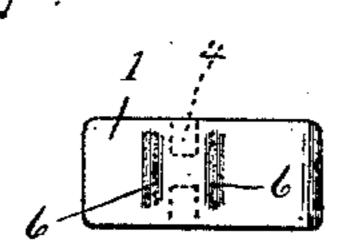
No. 415,557.

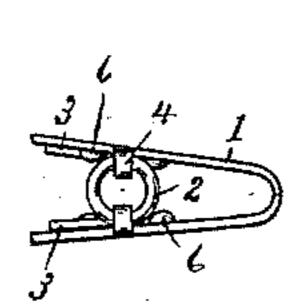
Patented Nov. 19, 1889.











C.M. Newman, A. S. Munson.

## United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH H. PILKINGTON, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

## CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,557, dated November 19, 1889.

Application filed June 24, 1889. Serial No. 315,335. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph H. Pilkington, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to the class of clasps which are used so generally for necktie-holders and upon supporters for stockings and underwear, and has for its object to simplify and cheapen construction, to improve the operation in use, to greatly increase the durability, and, furthermore, to avoid all sharp rough edges and projections which have been such a serious objection in many of the various clasps heretofore placed upon the market.

With these ends in view I have devised the simple and novel construction of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, numbers being used to denote the several parts.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my novel clasp, the special form being that ordinarily used for necktie-holders; Fig. 2, a rear elevation thereof; Fig. 3, a side elevation of a form in which the clamping-arms are both curved slightly to partially inclose the spring, the shank of one of the clamping-arms being made longer and provided with lips, by which it is attached to a web when used in a supporter; Fig. 4, a plan view of a form similar to that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, except that the side flanges are dispensed with; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation corresponding with Fig. 4.

The device consists of two parts only and a spring, said parts being made alike, and therefore interchangeable when intended for necktie-holders and similar uses.

1 denotes the clamping-arms, which are made of suitable shape to grasp the article to be held, and are ordinarily provided at their forward ends with teeth. These, however, 50 are not shown in the drawings, as they are in common use.

2 denotes an ordinary coil-spring, which is provided with rearwardly-extending ends 3, which engage the inner sides of the rear ends of the clamping-arms, thereby forcing their 55 forward ends together, as is clearly shown in the drawings.

4 denotes lugs formed on the opposite sides of the clamping-levers, which, in assembling, are curved inward and passed into the opposite ends of the coil of the spring, there being two of these lugs necessarily on each side of the clasp. It will thus be seen that I do away entirely with all riveting and fitting, and, furthermore, that every portion of the coil of 65 the spring is left free, so that the strain in tightening is evenly distributed, the result being that the spring does not grow weak and will stand an almost unlimited amount of use.

5 denotes flanges formed by turning over the metal at the sides of the clamping-arms. These flanges serve as guards for the rearwardly-extending ends of the spring, and also give a very neat finish and do away with all 75 rough edges, the edges of my novel clamp being as smooth as the sides thereof.

6 denotes supports for the opposite sides of the spring formed by pressing in the metal of the clamping-arms, so as to partially in-80 close it. These supports do not clamp the spring tightly, but serve to retain it in position against lateral displacement.

It will of course be understood that my invention is equally applicable to all the va-85 rious styles of garment-clasps that are in use.

When the device is used for supporters for stockings and underwear, it is necessarily provided with means for attachment to the web. This means of attachment, however, 90 forms no portion of my present invention.

In Fig. 3 I have shown one of the clamping-arms as provided with a shank 7, having at opposite sides lips 8, which are adapted to be clamped down upon the web. In prac-95 tice these lips are often provided with prongs, which are pressed into the web; or they may be held by striking in the metal of the shank or lips, or both, upon the web with a tool, leaving one end attached. These various too constructions are in common use and form no portion of my present invention, which, as

already stated, is equally adapted to all of the various clasps now on the market.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A clasp consisting of a pair of clampingarms having lugs 4, and a coil-spring having ends 3, adapted to engage the arms, the lugs upon the clamping-arms being turned within the coil of the spring to hold the parts together, and the clamping-arms being provided

with inwardly-extending projections to hold the spring in position, substantially as described.

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

JOSEPH H. PILKINGTON.

Witnesses:

ROBERT ROBINSON, C. H. Bronson.