(No Model.)

J. EWIG.

WAISTBAND FASTENER.

No. 438,474. Patented Oct. 14, 1890.

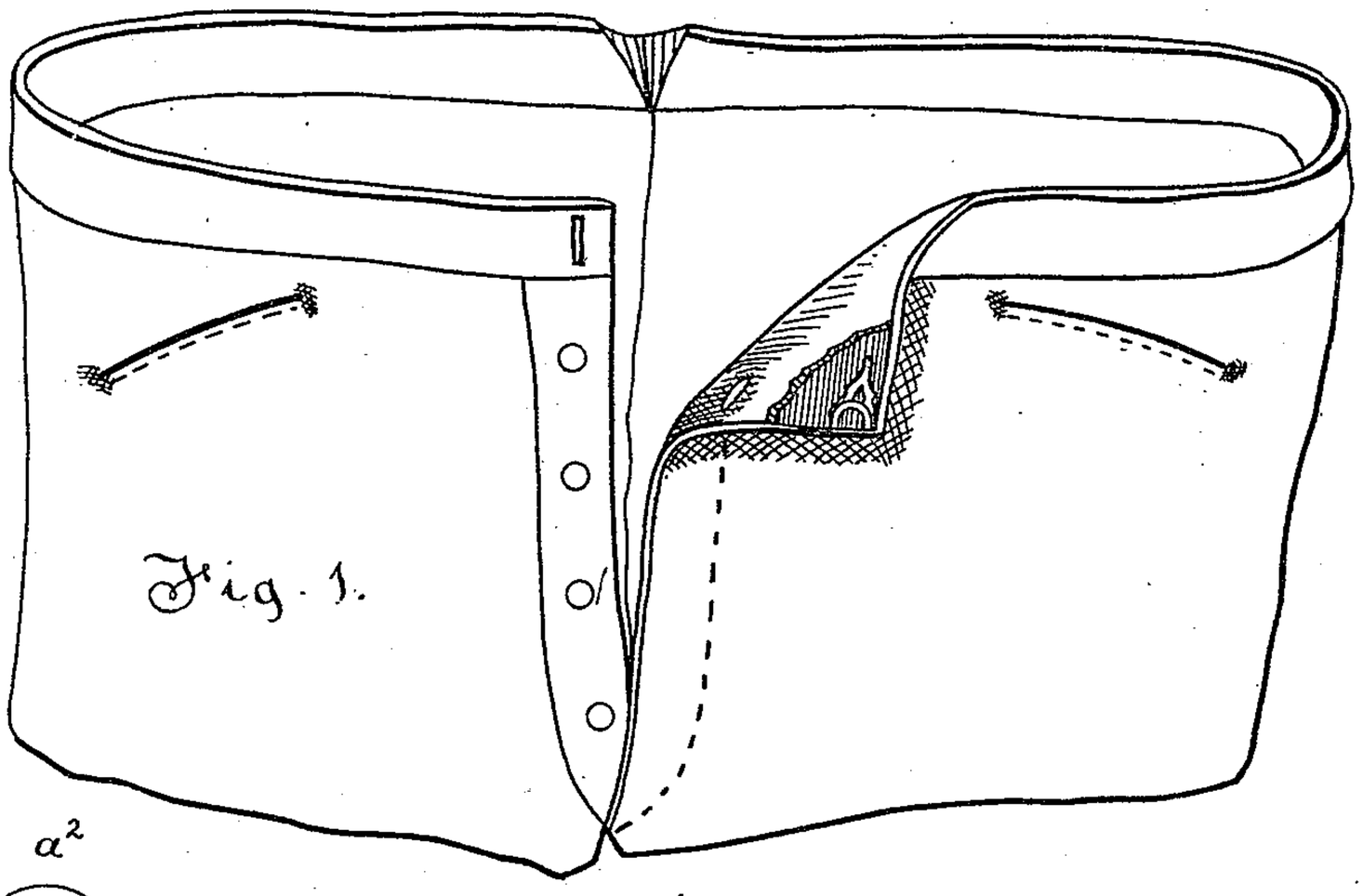


Fig. 1.

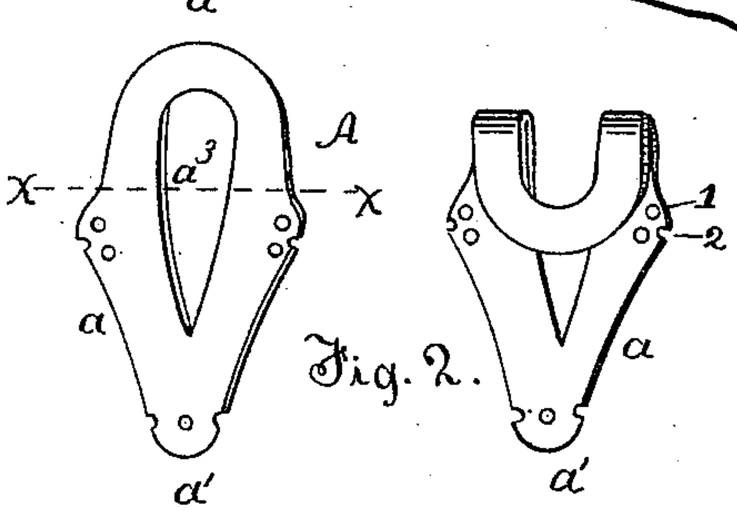


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

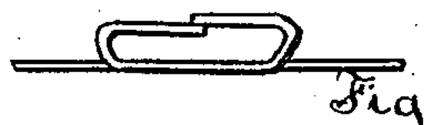


Fig. 5.

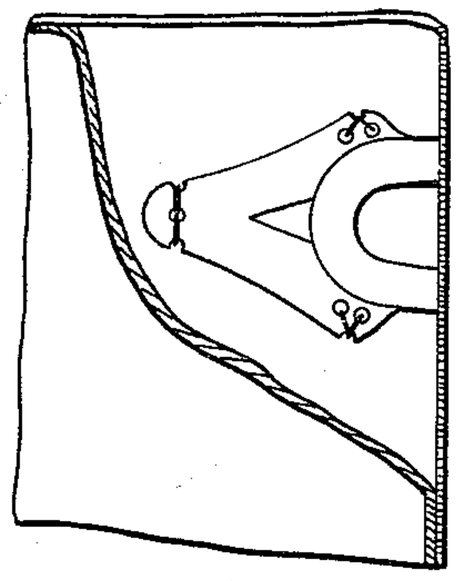
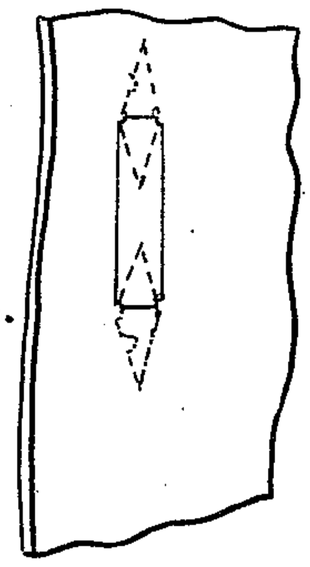


Fig 6.



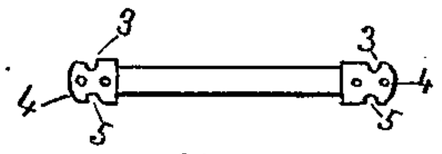


Fig 5½.

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WAISTBAND-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,474, dated October 14, 1890.

Application filed July 30, 1890. Serial No. 360,373. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EWIG, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Waistband-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in an improvement on the device for which Letters Patent were issued to Ottomar Menger, assignee, dated August 6, 1889, and numbered 408,300.

The invention relates to a new and improved fastening for meeting parts of garments, and is specially intended for application to the coupling of trousers in the front at or near the waistband where the two sections of the fly are fastened together. When such article of wearing-apparel is upon the person, the fastening around the waist is subjected to great strain and tension. It is desirable to remove such strain from the buttoned fly as much as possible. Therefore it is necessary to place at or near the juxtaposing free ends of the waistband a meshing device of great strength, of minimum weight, and easy of connection and disconnection.

With these objects in view my invention consists in a device which I herein denominate a "fly-clasp," composed of metal, light in weight, by which the required results are attained, all as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters and figures of reference point out similar parts on each view, Figure 1 represents the upper portion of a pair of trousers opened supplied with my improved fly-clasp. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the hook-plate, shown flat and folded. Fig. 3 is a view of the blank from which the hasp of the clasp is constructed when intended to be folded over. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of said hasp folded over. Fig. 5 is an edge view of Fig. 4. Fig. $5\frac{1}{2}$ represents a hasp made of a single strip, showing opposite ends of preferred form for making connections to fabric. Fig. 6 is a view of the two members of the fly-clasp connected to fabric, parts being broken away, showing the manner of attachment thereto.

In the drawings, A represents the hook member of the device, which consists of a flat piece of metal, the lower portion a of which is practically an elongated triangle reaching from the dotted line $x\,x$ to apex a'. From said dotted line forwardly is an outwardly-curved section a^2. The plate is provided with an oviform opening a^3, through which portions of the fabric of the garment will be pressed when the clasp is interlocked in the manner presently set forth. The curved section a^2 of the plate A in practice is turned and folded over parallel with the plane of the plate.

In order that the hooked plate may be maintained rigidly attached to the fabric, I provide, in addition to perforations 1, a series of recesses or notches 2 on the edges of each of the members of the device, whereby when sewed on, as illustrated in Fig. 6, there will be no risk of its sliding or moving in any direction.

B represents the hasp or staple, consisting of base-strips $b'\,b'$, integrally conjoined and adapted to be folded over each other along the dotted line, Fig. 3, thus making a smooth rounded edge b to receive the hook of the plate A without any friction.

The preferable form of the spears extending from the base-strip b' is shown in Fig. $5\frac{1}{2}$, which consists, as will be seen, of an integral shield-shaped piece 3, carrying segmental extremities 4, thus providing a notch or recess 5. When thread is passed over the spear, it will fall within said notch, and as tension is applied to the hasp the threads will be kept from slipping off by reason of the abutments of the segments 4.

Extending outwardly from either end of the base-strips b' of the staple B are pointed spears b^2, provided with edge notches 2 for receiving turns of the thread used for permanent attachment of the staple to the garment fabric. The spears of the staples are passed through the cloth, and then two are extended in opposite directions outwardly, while the other two are returned toward each other, (see Fig. 5,) and are connected by threads passed over said spears and falling within the notches 2 of the edges.

Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States of America, is—

1. In a garment-fastening device, the fly-catch consisting of a main hooked plate A, having a central oviform opening a^3, marginal perforations, and edge notches, in combination with folded staple B, having four outwardly-extending spears provided with edge notches, adapted to be inserted through the fabric of a garment and folded in opposite directions upon said fabric, as and for the purpose intended, substantially as described.

2. In a garment-fastening device, the staple B, consisting of two base-strips integrally connected and adapted to be folded over to form a laminated member, each strip having outwardly-extending pointed spears provided with notched edges, in combination with a hooked plate A of the character described, as and for the purpose intended, substantially as described.

JOHN EWIG.

Witnesses:
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