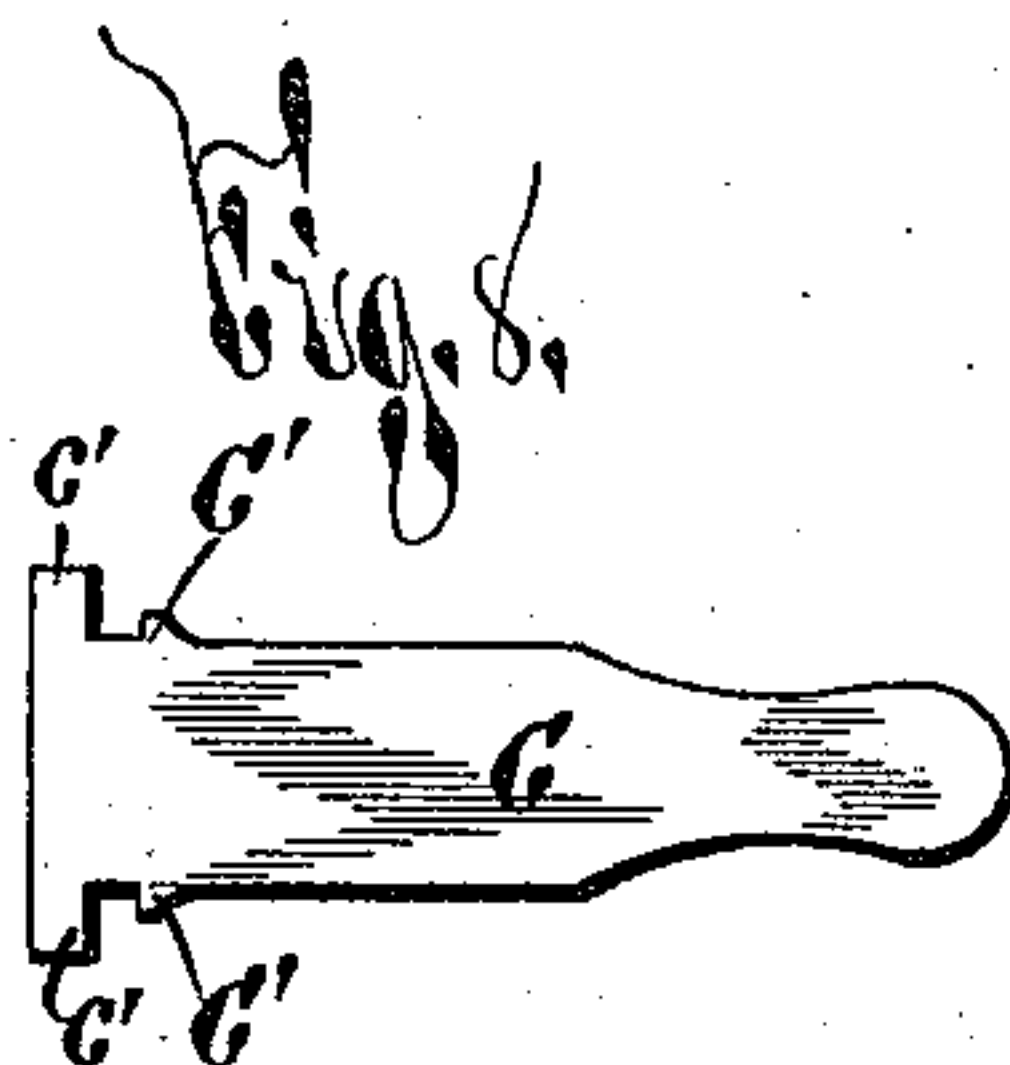
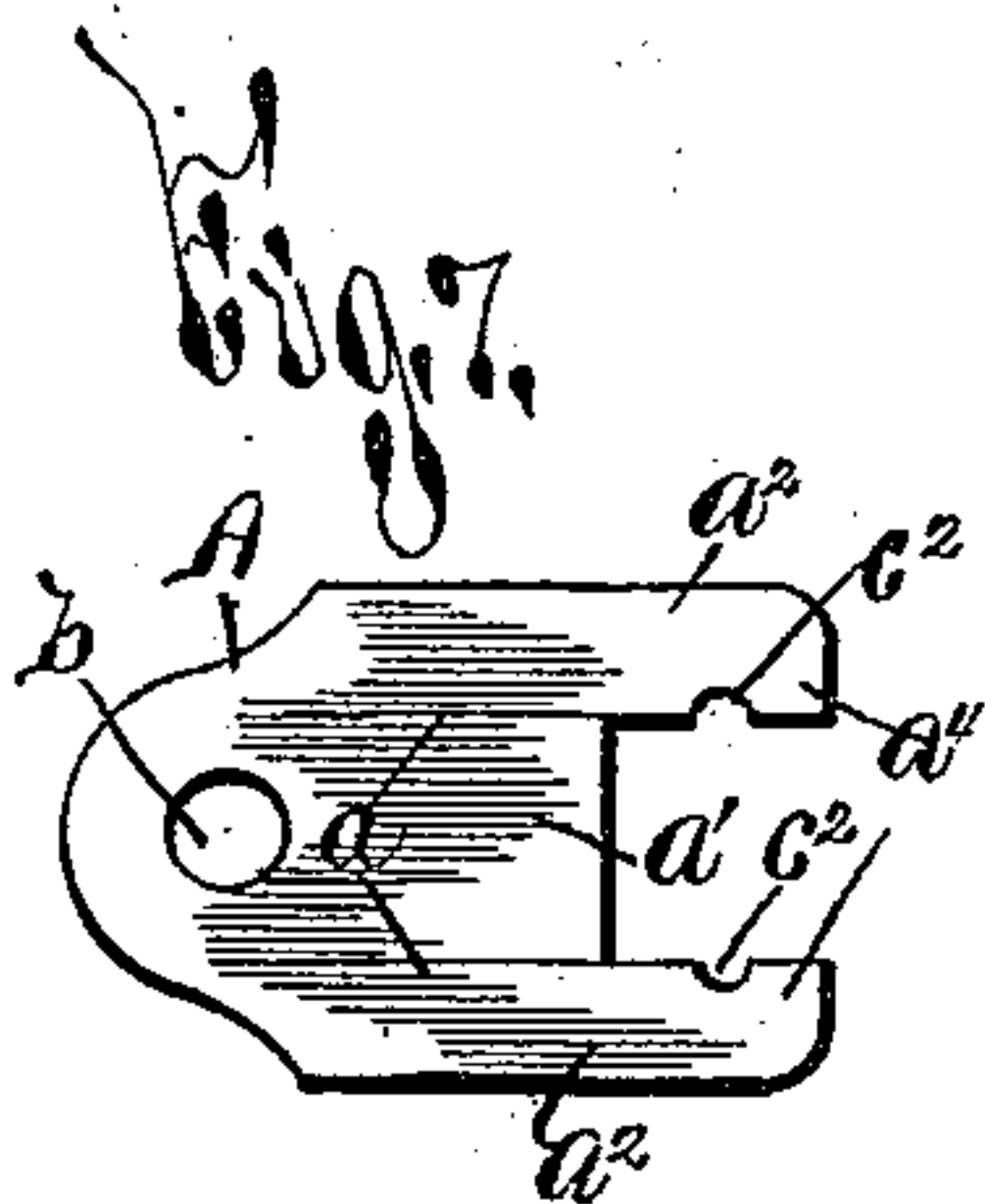
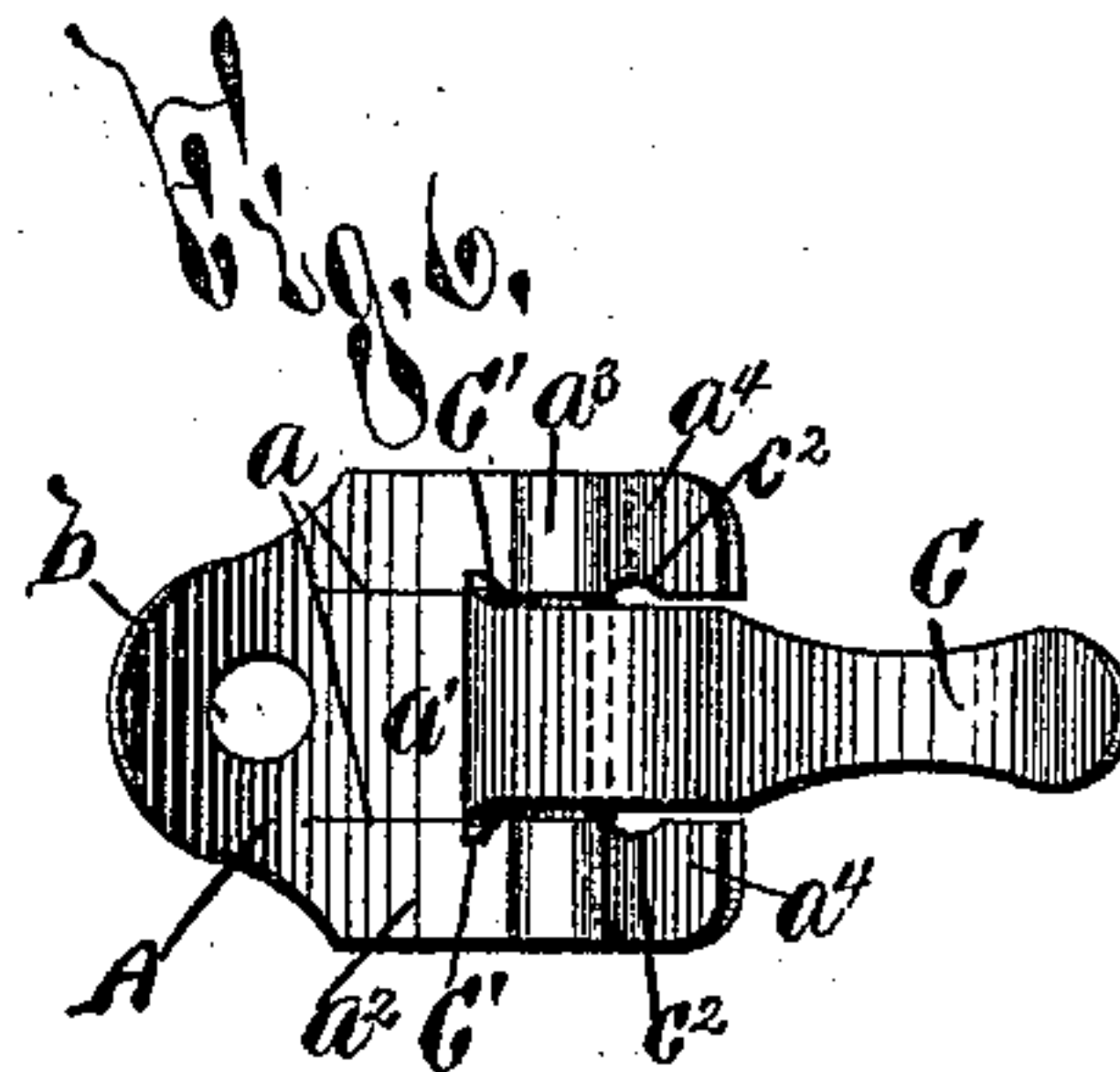
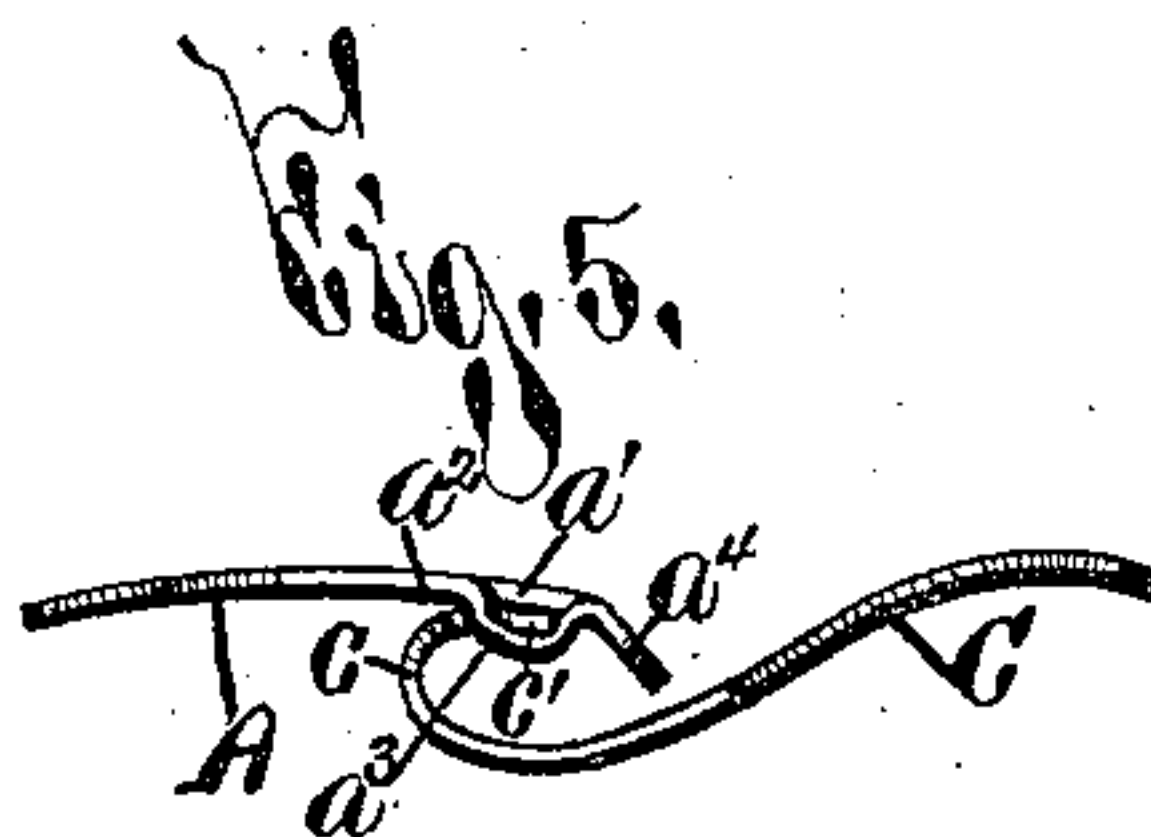
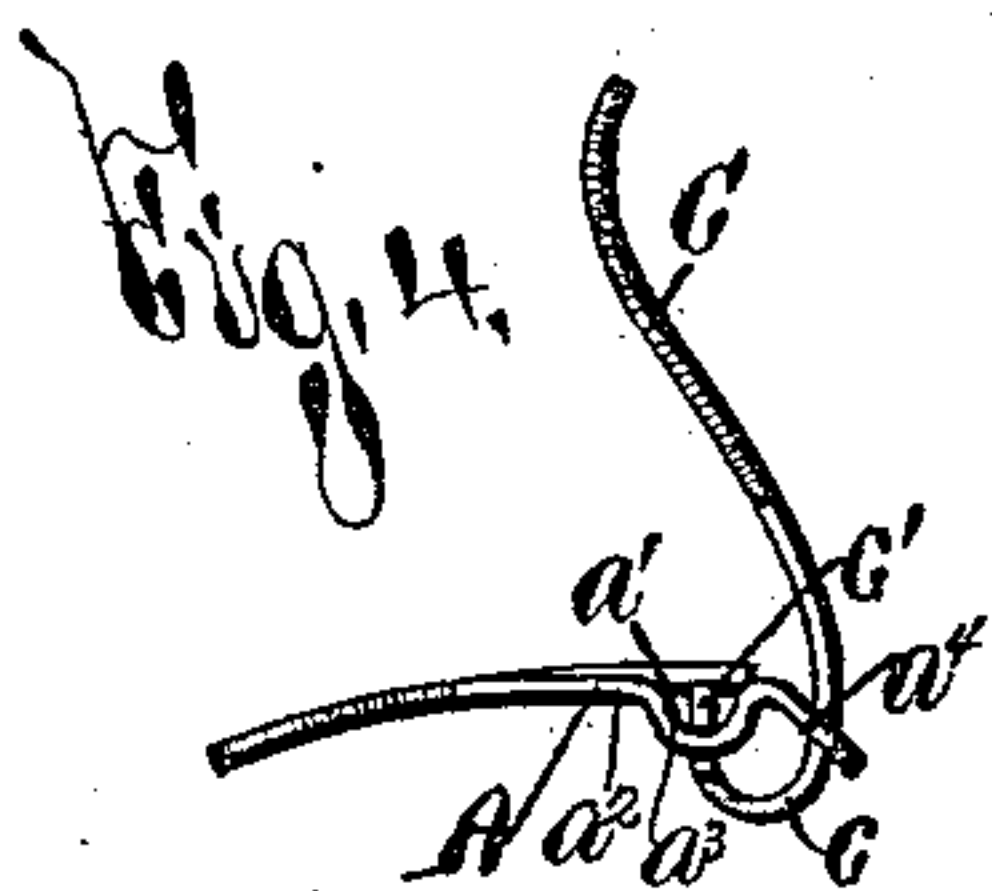
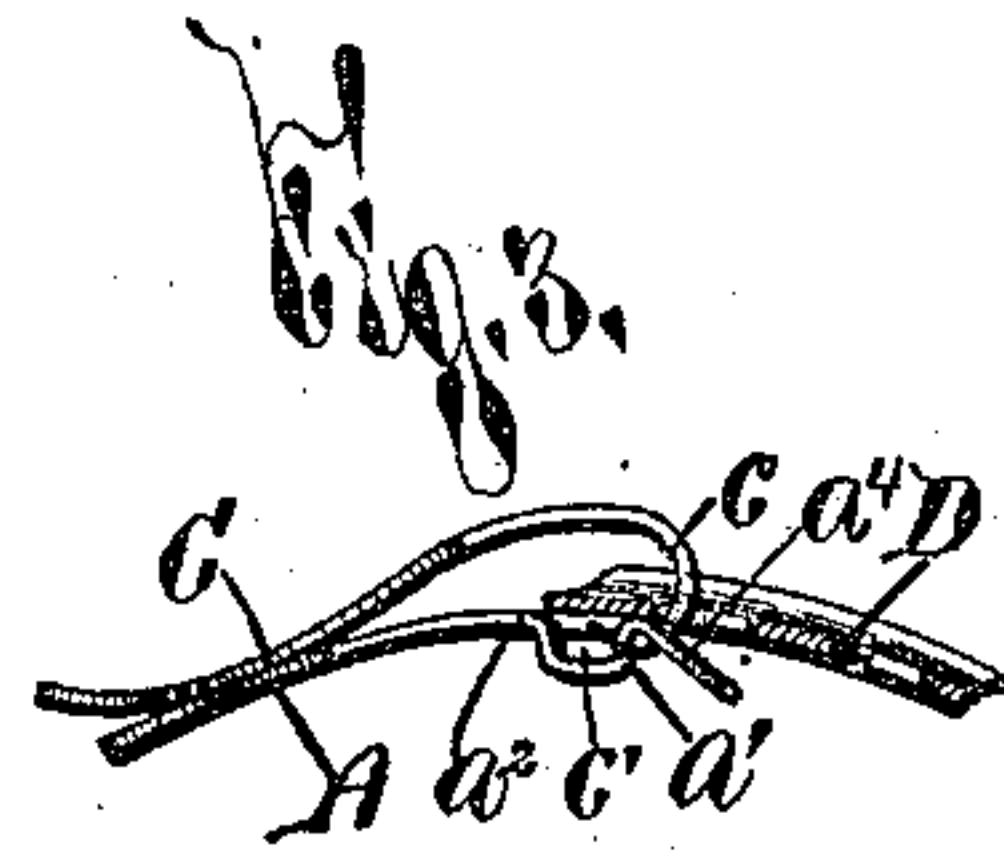
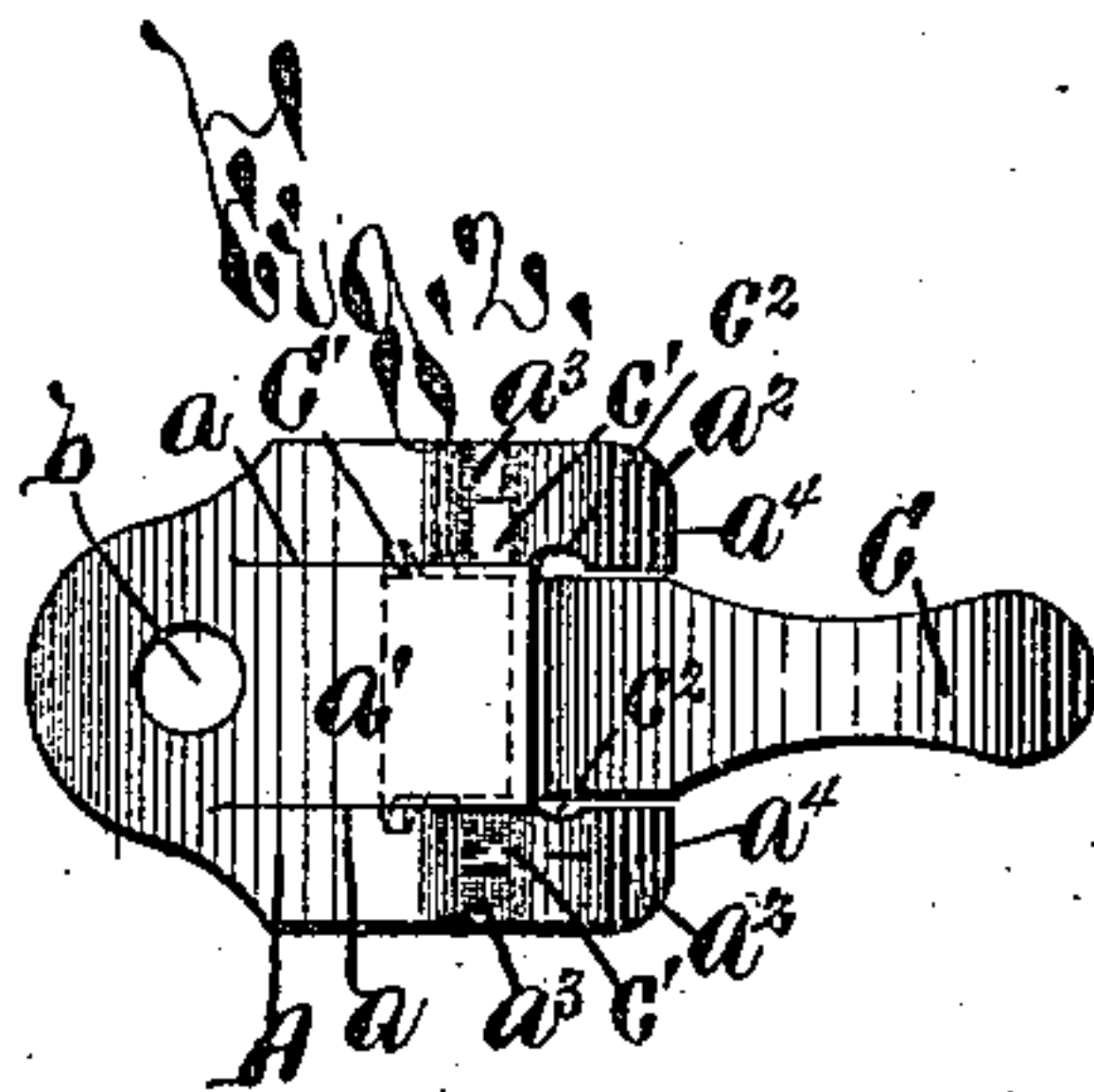
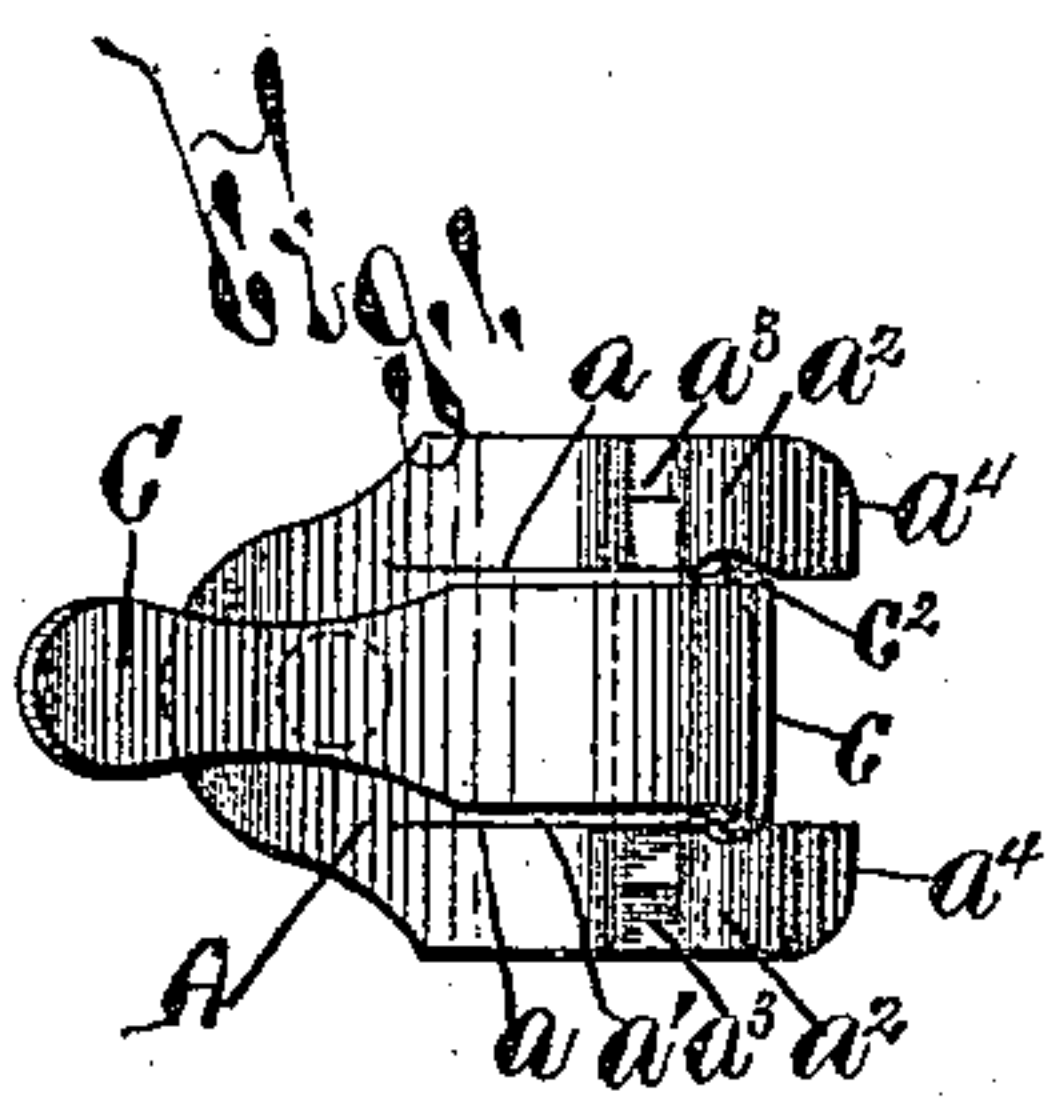


(No Model.)

J. J. UNBEHEND.
SHOE CLASP.

No. 450,593.

Patented Apr. 14, 1891.



Witnesses
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H. E. Chase,

Inventor
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By Attorney
Wm. Wilkins & Parsons

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHOE-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,593, dated April 14, 1891.

Application filed August 13, 1890. Serial No. 361,916. (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
5 useful Improvements in Spring-Clasps, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved spring-
10 clasp, applicable particularly for fastening arctic overshoes, &c., and has for its object the production of a cheap, simple, and efficient device; and to this end it consists, essentially, in a base-plate composed of a sin-
15 gle plate having a central arm and side arms on either side of the central arm, a tongue having laterally-projecting pintles mounted in seats formed in the side arms of the base-plate, with the central arm bearing against
20 said tongue for tensioning the same, a cut-out in the adjacent edges of the side arms, laterally-projecting stop-shoulders on the tongue movable through said cut-outs, and
25 guard-lips provided at the extremities of the side arms and extending downwardly with a greater inclination than the remaining portion of the arms.

The invention also consists in the detail construction and arrangement of the parts,
30 all as hereinafter more particularly described, and pointed out in the claim.

In describing my invention reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which like letters
35 indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the clasp with the tongue closed or folded upon the base-plate. Fig. 2 is a similar plan view with the tongue illustrated as swung into its opened
40 position. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are edge views showing the tongue respectively closed, half opened, and entirely opened. Fig. 6 is an inverted plan view of the clasp as seen in top plan, Fig. 2. Figs. 7 and 8 represent, re-
45 spectively, plan views of the base-plate and tongue-blanks.

The base-plate A is formed of suitable spring material, as steel, and is provided at one ex-
50 tremity with an opening or other suitable attaching means *b*, whereby the clasp is secured in operative position.

a represents a pair of slits or slots extend-

ing rearwardly from the forward edge of the base-plate and forming a central arm *a'* and side arms *a²* on either side of the central
55 arm, with slightly-greater forward extension. The side arms *a²* are provided with seats *a³*, preferably formed by depressing the metal into an open-box shape, as best seen in Figs.
1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. 60

C represents the tongue, formed of suitable material and desirable contour. The rear ex-
tremity of the tongue is bent upon itself in a loop *c*, and is provided with the laterally-ex-
65 tending pintles *c'*, adapted to be forced be- tween the side arms and central arm of the base-plate until registered with the seats *a³* in the base-plate, whereupon the extremity of the forward arm rests against the rear ex-
70 tremity of the tongue, as seen in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, and tensions the same, whereby the tongue is firmly held in either its closed, half opened, or entirely opened position.

As thus far described, when my improved clasp is secured to loops or the ordinary
75 slotted clasp-plate D, for arctics, rubber blankets, or like articles, the forward extremity of said plate is very liable to pass between the forward edges of the base-plate and tongue. This undesirable result is entirely
80 prevented, however, by means of guard-lips *a⁴*, formed upon the forward extremities of the side arms *a²* and extending downwardly with a greater inclination than the remaining por-
85 tion of said arms, as best seen in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, whereby the edge of the loop or clasp-plate D contacts with said guard-lip and is prevented from further inward movement. It will readily be understood that when the
90 tongue is forced to its opened position there is great liability of setting the central plate by an undue backward movement, since the rearward extremity of the tongue and of the central arm are both of the same width. This setting of the central arm, however, is
95 absolutely prevented by means of shoulders *C'*, formed upon the rear extremity of the tongue in advance of the pintles and adapted to bear against the side arms when the tongue is in its opened position, as best seen in Figs. 100
2, 5, and 6. In order to close the tongue formed with these shoulders *C'*, the side arms are formed in their adjacent edges with in-
wardly-extending cut-outs *c²*, through which

the shoulders pass when the tongue is oscillated.

My improved buckle, owing to the single base-plate, is very light and requires but a minimum amount of material, and by the use of the shoulders C' on the tongue all liability of setting the spring is obviated and the clasp is rendered efficient and durable.

The operation of my invention will be readily understood from the foregoing, and it is evident that the detail construction and arrangement of the spring-clasp may be somewhat varied from that described without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

The herein-described clasp-plate, the same consisting of a single base-plate having a central spring-arm and spring side arms of greater length than the central arm on either side thereof for forming a cut-out between the side arms in advance of the central arm, a

tongue having its rear extremity resting against the central arm and movable in the cut-out in advance of the central arm, flat-sided cam-shaped pintles projecting laterally from the side edges of the tongue and mounted in said depressed seats, guard-lips formed upon the side arms of the base-plate in advance of the central arm and extending toward the tongue, cut-outs in the inner edges of the forward extremities of said side arms, and laterally-projecting stop-shoulders on the rear extremity of the tongue, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 11th day of August, 1890.

JACOB J. UNBEHEND.

Witnesses:

CLARK H. NORTON,
M. BAXTER.