

(No Model.)

J. V. JANIN.
SUSPENDER CLASP.

No. 605,719.

Patented June 14, 1898.

FIG. 1.

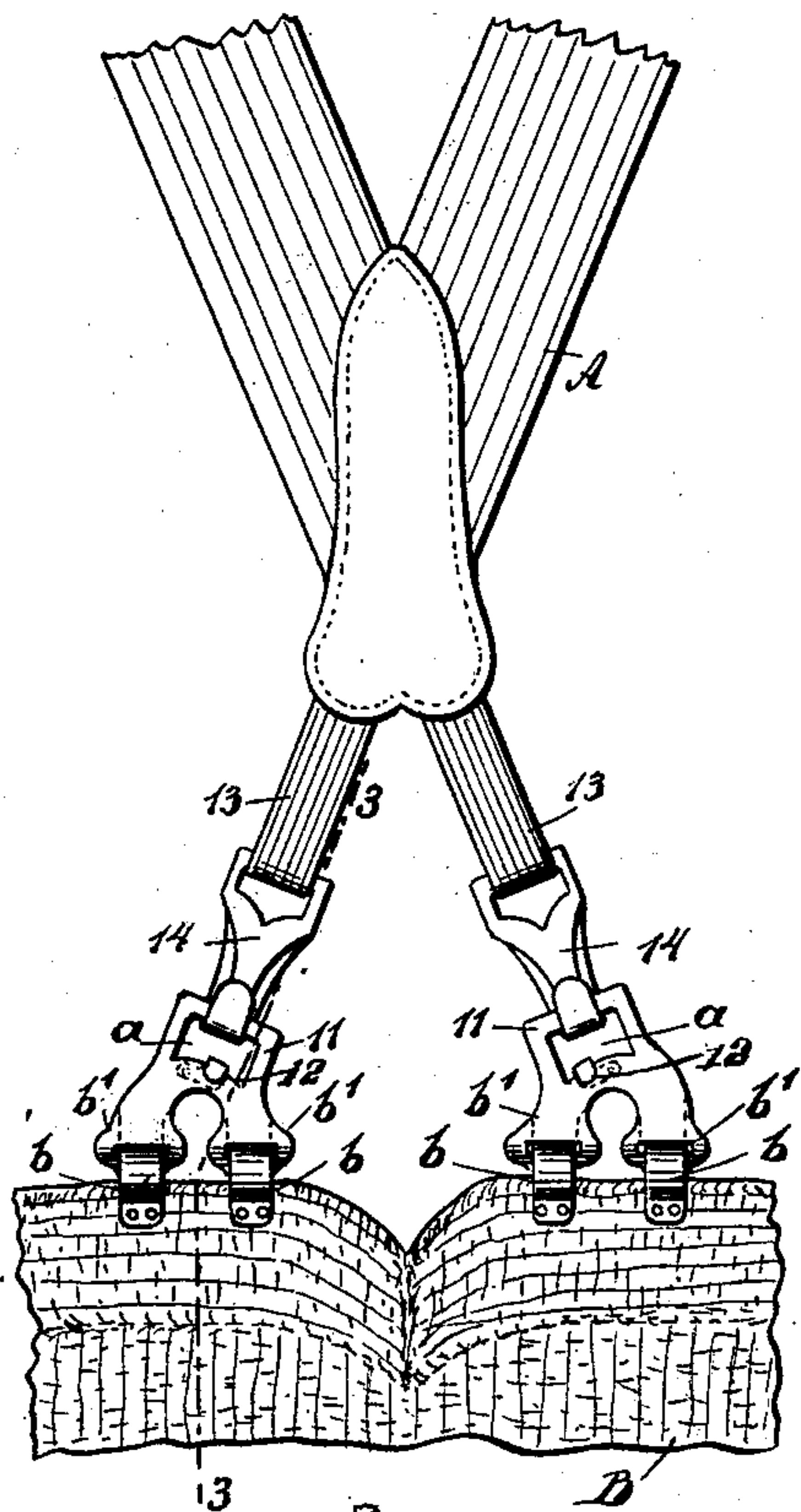


FIG. 2.

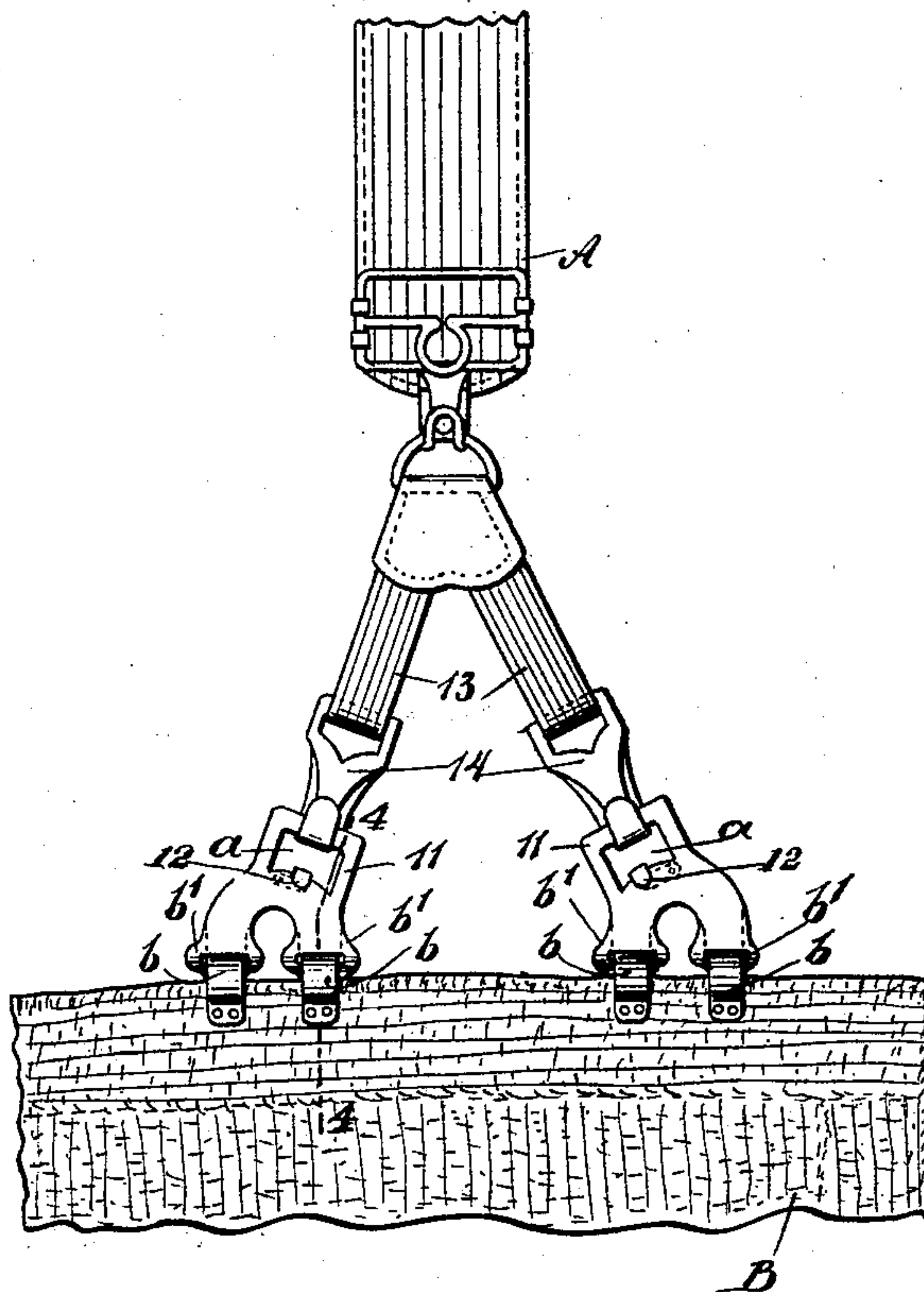
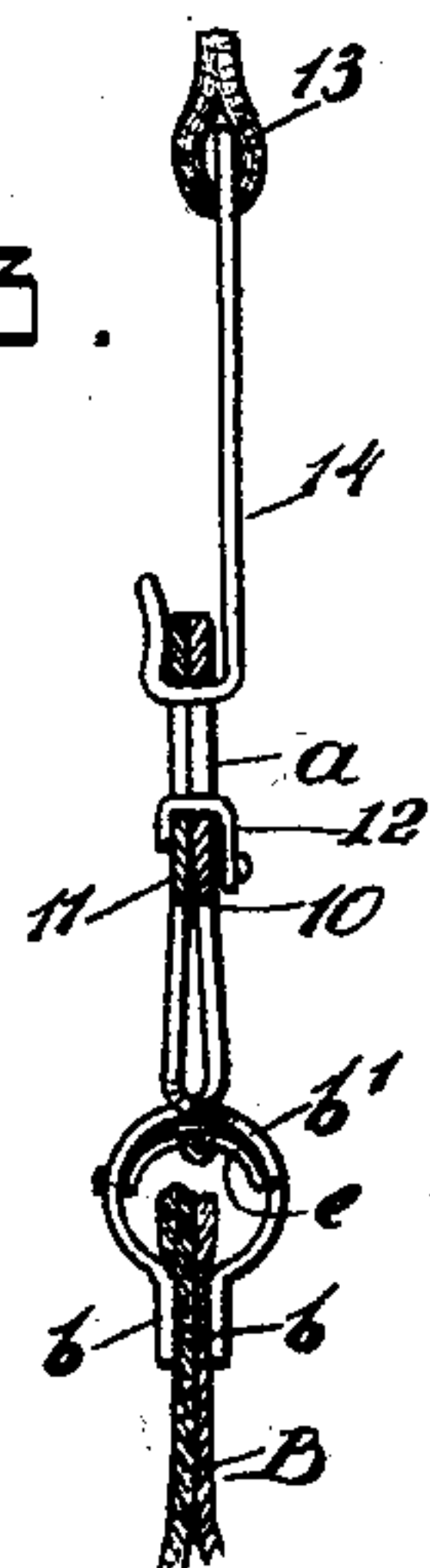


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

H. Kelly.
H. P. Patton

FIG. 4.

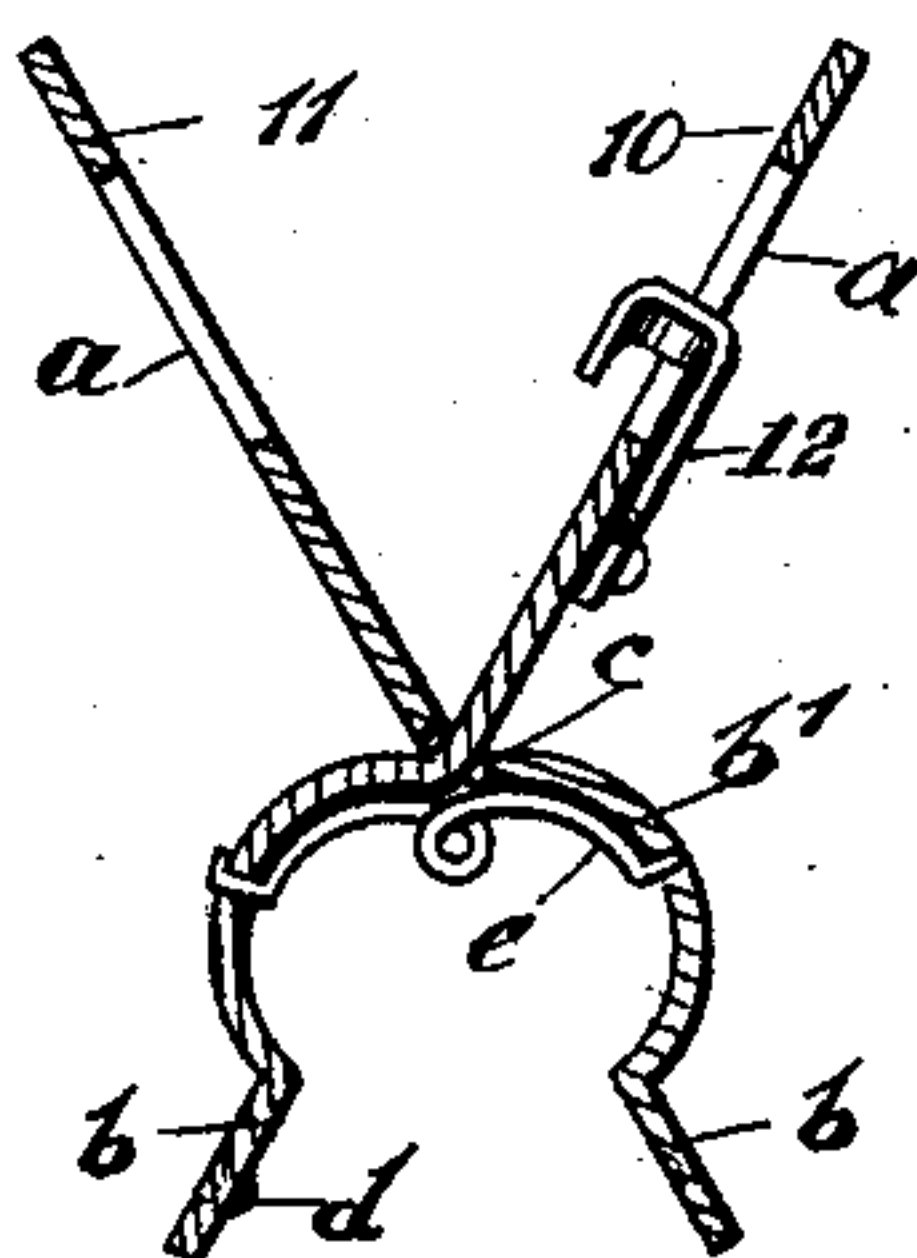


FIG. 5.

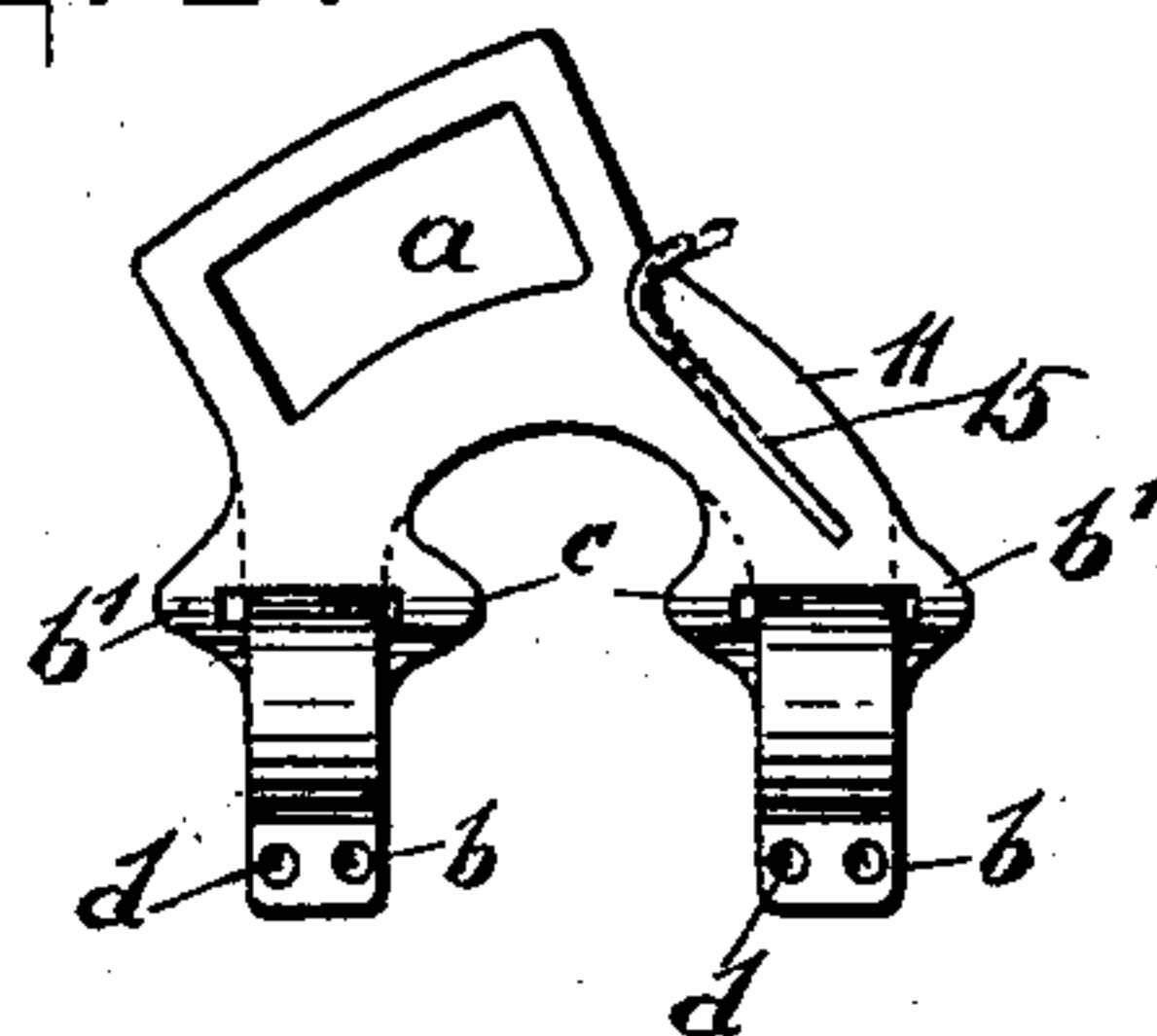
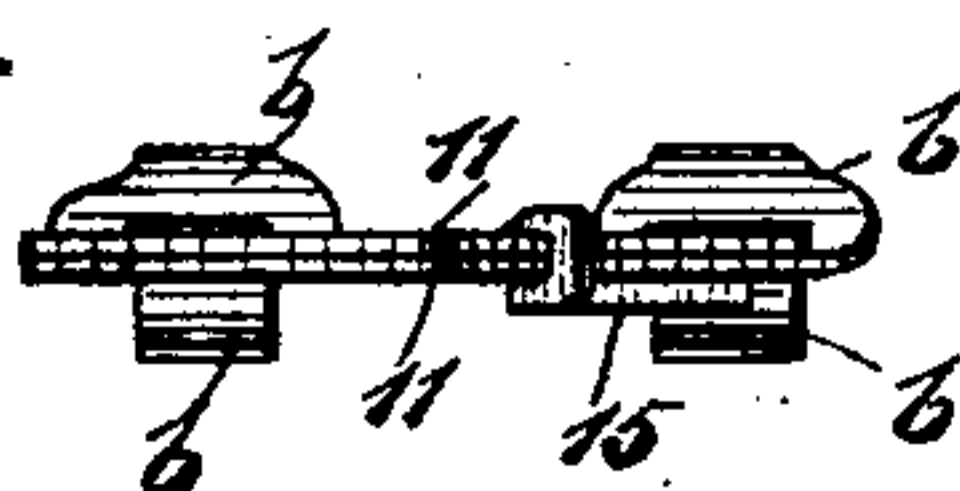


FIG. 6.



INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN V. JANIN, OF GOLDBASIN, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
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SUSPENDER-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 605,719, dated June 14, 1898.

Application filed September 2, 1897. Serial No. 650,331. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN V. JANIN, of Goldbasin, in the county of Snohomish and State of Washington, have invented a new and Improved Suspende-Clasp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improved clasp for suspenders, and has for its object to provide a clasp adapted for convenient connection with the ends of suspenders for the support of trousers or drawers, whereon the novel devices are adapted to be clamped or clasped and to thus dispense with the use of buttons on such garments.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described, and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side view of the improvement applied for the support of a garment at its rear edge. Fig. 2 is a front view of the improvement in place on a garment at its front edge. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view substantially on the line 3 3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an edge view, partly in section, of the device detached, substantially on the line 4 4 in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a front view of the improvement in a slightly-modified form, and Fig. 6 is a top edge view of the modification shown in Fig. 5.

In the drawings, which show the invention and its application, 10 and 11 respectively indicate two clamping members of the improvement. Said clamping members are cut by suitable means from sheet metal, preferably sheet-steel, and, as indicated, their upper ends are similar in form and dimensions.

An elongated aperture *a* is transversely formed in each clamping member 10 11 near the ends which are uppermost in service, and, as represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 5, said ends are disposed at an incline to the main body, which disposes the slots or apertures *a* in a corresponding manner, so as to incline the upper edges of the slots from a horizontal plane.

Two limbs *b* are formed on each clamping member 10 11 and project from the normally

lower edges of the same, and the limbs on the members 11 are widened sufficiently in their upper portions *b'* to permit a transverse slot *c* to be formed in each of the same. Below the slots *c* the members *b* of the clamping member 11 are reduced in width and rendered parallel on the edges. The depending spaced limbs *b* on the clamping member 10 are also made parallel on their side edges and have such width as will permit their free insertion from the rear of the member 11 through the slot *c* therein. The limbs *b* on the member 11 are intended to produce a depression across them on the inner sides of the same, and like indentations are formed in the inner surfaces of the adjacent limbs *b* on the clamping member 10, which limbs, together with the limbs of the other clamping member 11, terminate at their free lower ends in flat portions, whereon teeth *d* are formed, said teeth being projections from the inner surfaces of the limbs, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

Preferably a wire spring *e* is provided to expand the jaws of the device when the clasp is to be applied for the support of a garment, the clamping members being normally diverged by the spring, as shown in Fig. 4.

It will be seen that when the two members 10 11 are connected together, as explained, a hinged joint is produced where the limbs of one member pass through the slot *c* in the other member, so that if the upper portions of these hinged parts are moved toward each other the limbs *b* thereon will be similarly actuated and be adapted to clasp material between them, as shown in Fig. 3.

On the outer surface of the clamping member 10, which above the hinged joint becomes the rear plate of the clasp, a detent-limb 12 in hook form is secured by its lower end and projects upwardly and through the aperture *a* of the member 10. The hook at the end of the detent-limb 12 is adapted to extend over the lower edge of the material that defines the aperture *a* in the plate 11 when the clasp is clamped upon a garment, as shown in Fig. 3.

Sufficient looseness is afforded where the limbs *b* of one clamping member pass through the slot *c* in the other clamping member to permit a sliding movement of the clamping

members one on the other, which will enable the easy hooked engagement of the detent-limb 12 upon the adjacent edge of the clamping member 11, when both clamping members are adjusted, to nearly or actually impinge upon each other.

On the ordinary front and rear end bands 13 of a pair of shoulder-braces or garment-suspenders A two similar connecting-hooks 14 are respectively secured through cross-slots in said hooks, the nibs of the hooks being placed outwardly, so that plain surfaces of the hook-bodies will have contact with the wearer.

If a pair of suspenders having the improvements are to be used for the support of trousers or drawers or any other garment, the clasps which have been described are detachably clamped upon the upper edge of a garment B at suitable points, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The main portions of the suspenders are placed on the shoulders of the wearer after the clasps at their rear ends have been connected to the garment B, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, the bands 13 and hooks 14 being then drawn down at the front to permit said hooks to be engaged with the upper ends of the clamping members 10 11 that have been clamped upon the front edge of the garment by hooking said hooks 14 through the slots *a* of the clamping members.

It will be seen that if the detent-limbs 12 have their hook members locked upon the edges of the slots *a* in the clamping members 11 the engagement of the hooks 14 with the upper portions of the clasp-sections will serve to attach the clasps to the suspenders and adapt the latter for the support of the garment B.

In Fig. 5 a modified means is shown for securing the clamping members 10 11 in clasped condition and consists in providing a spring-hook 15, attached upon the clamping member 11 near one edge and arranged to have a hooked engagement with the side edge of the contacting clamping member 10, the slots *c* affording sufficient play at the hinged joint between the members 10 11 to facilitate the interlocking of the hook 15 or its release, as may be desired.

It is well known that the use of buttons for the attachment of suspenders upon the front and rear edges of the waistband of a pair of trousers soon injures the shape and set of the garment at that point, and the frequent loss of suspender-buttons is a source of annoyance also entailed by their employment for the purpose indicated. The improved suspender-clasps, that dispense with the need of said buttons, obviate the disadvantages mentioned.

The improved clasps, if used on suspenders, grip the edge of a trousers-waistband and without injury hold the garment in connection with a pair of suspenders, and the latter may be quickly released at the front and rear edges by a detachment of the hooks 14 from the secured clasps, and said clasps may remain in place on the garment until their detachment is desired.

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

1. A suspender-clasp, comprising two clamping members slotted at like ends, and hinged together near their opposite ends, a coiled spring the limbs of which engage the said members near their hinge to normally spread them apart, and a detent-hook on one member adapted to be brought into engagement with an edge of the other member, and hold the two members in clamped condition against the stress of the spring, as specified.

2. A clasp for suspenders, comprising clamping-sections slotted near one end to receive a hook on a suspender-band, each section having two spaced limbs which limbs are indented at opposite points, the limbs of one section being cross-slotted to loosely receive the limbs of the other section and thus provide a hinged joint between said sections, a wire spring located in the indents of opposed limbs and engaging its ends therewith to normally spread said limbs apart and a detent-hook on one section adapted for interlocking engagement with an edge of the other section to hold the limbs thereon in clamped condition and the spring-limbs compressed, as specified.

JOHN V. JANIN.

Witnesses:

JOHN TRACY,
GEORGE WM. BERRY.