

No. 637,283.

Patented Nov. 21, 1899.

G. T. REED & J. WHEATFIELD.

GARMENT FASTENER.

(Application filed Apr. 5, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

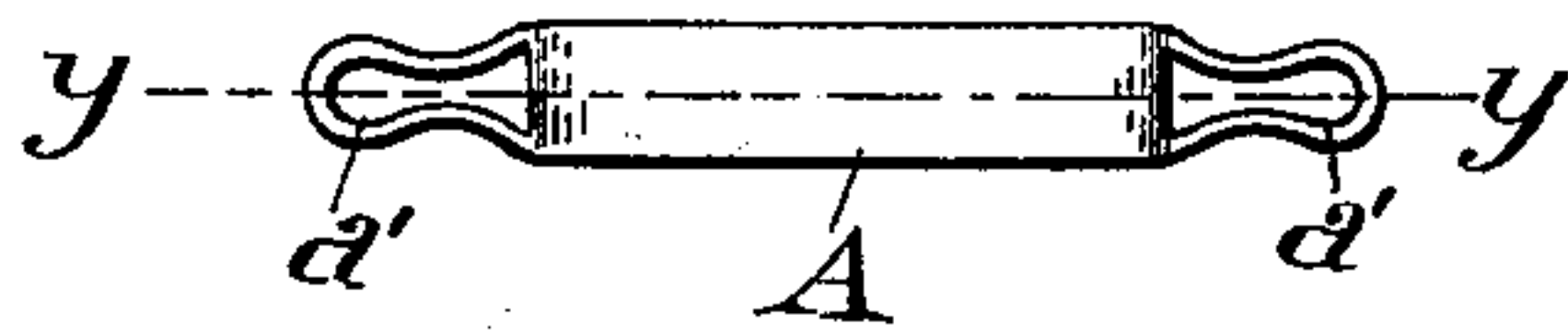


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

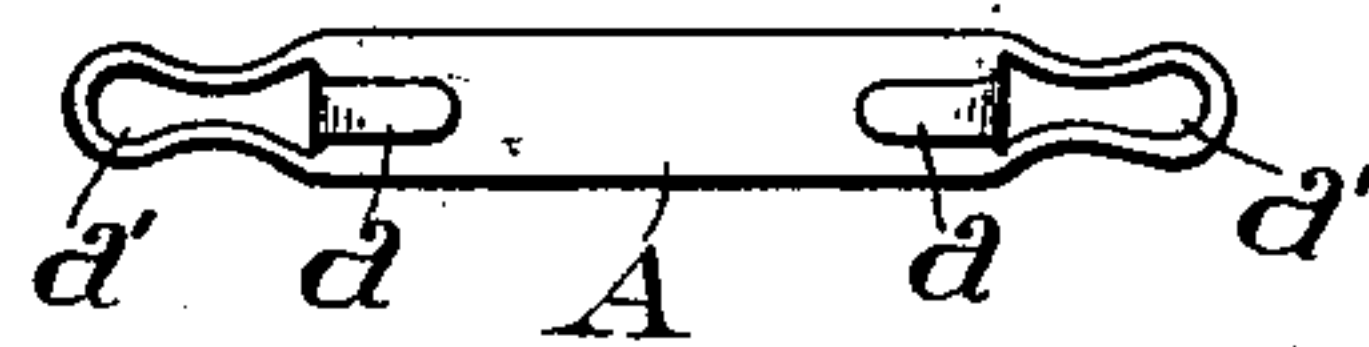


Fig. 8.

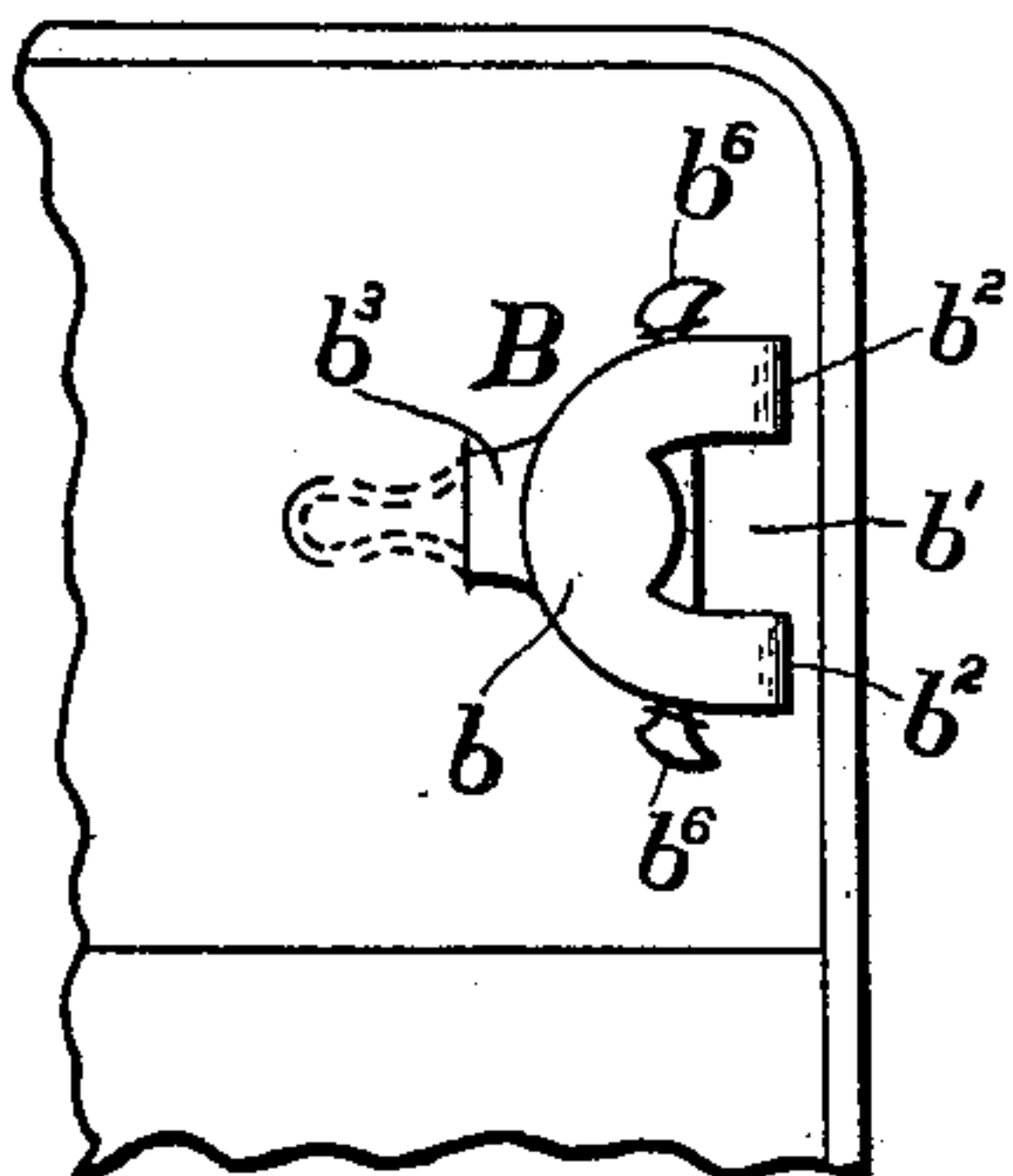


Fig. 4.

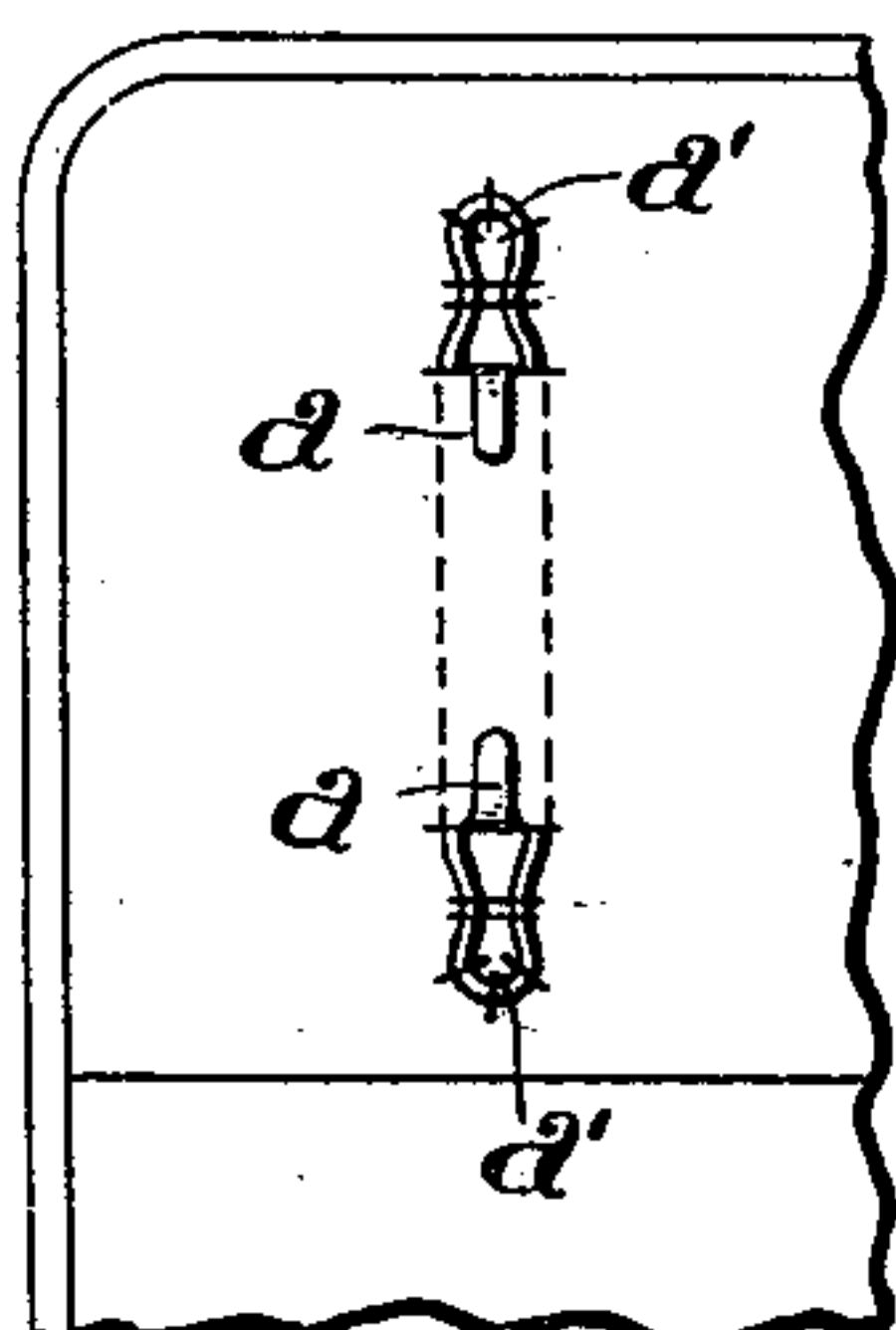


Fig. 6.

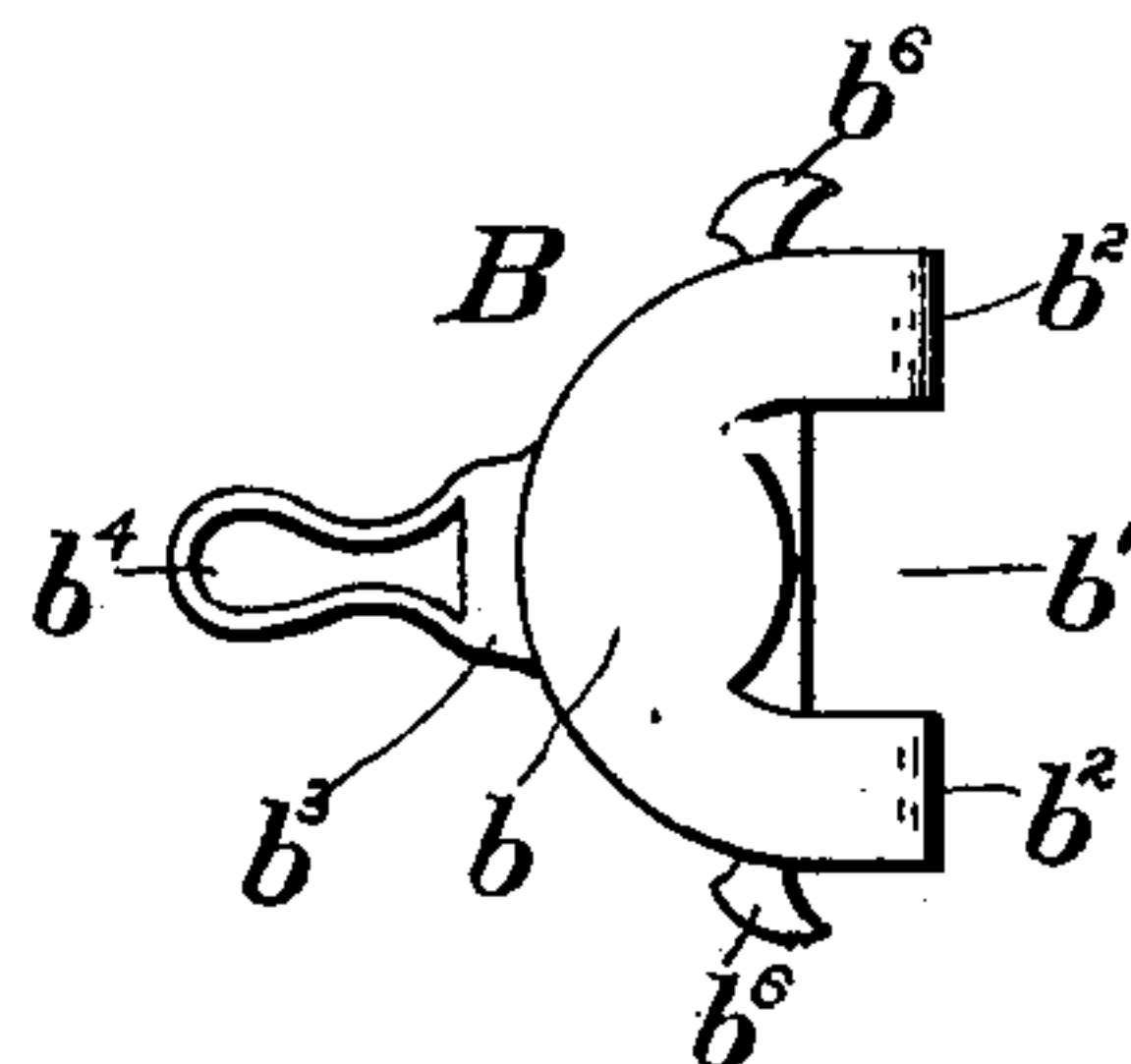


Fig. 5.

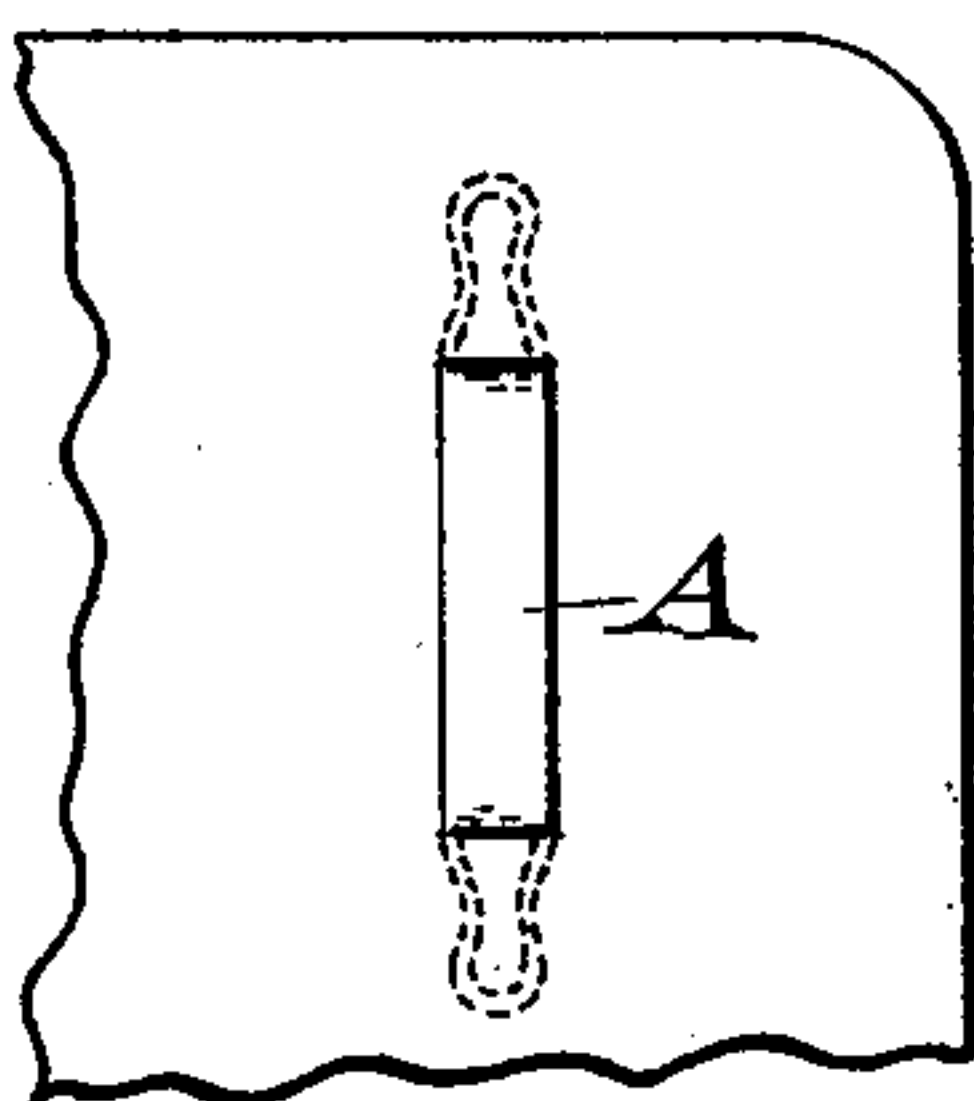


Fig. 9.

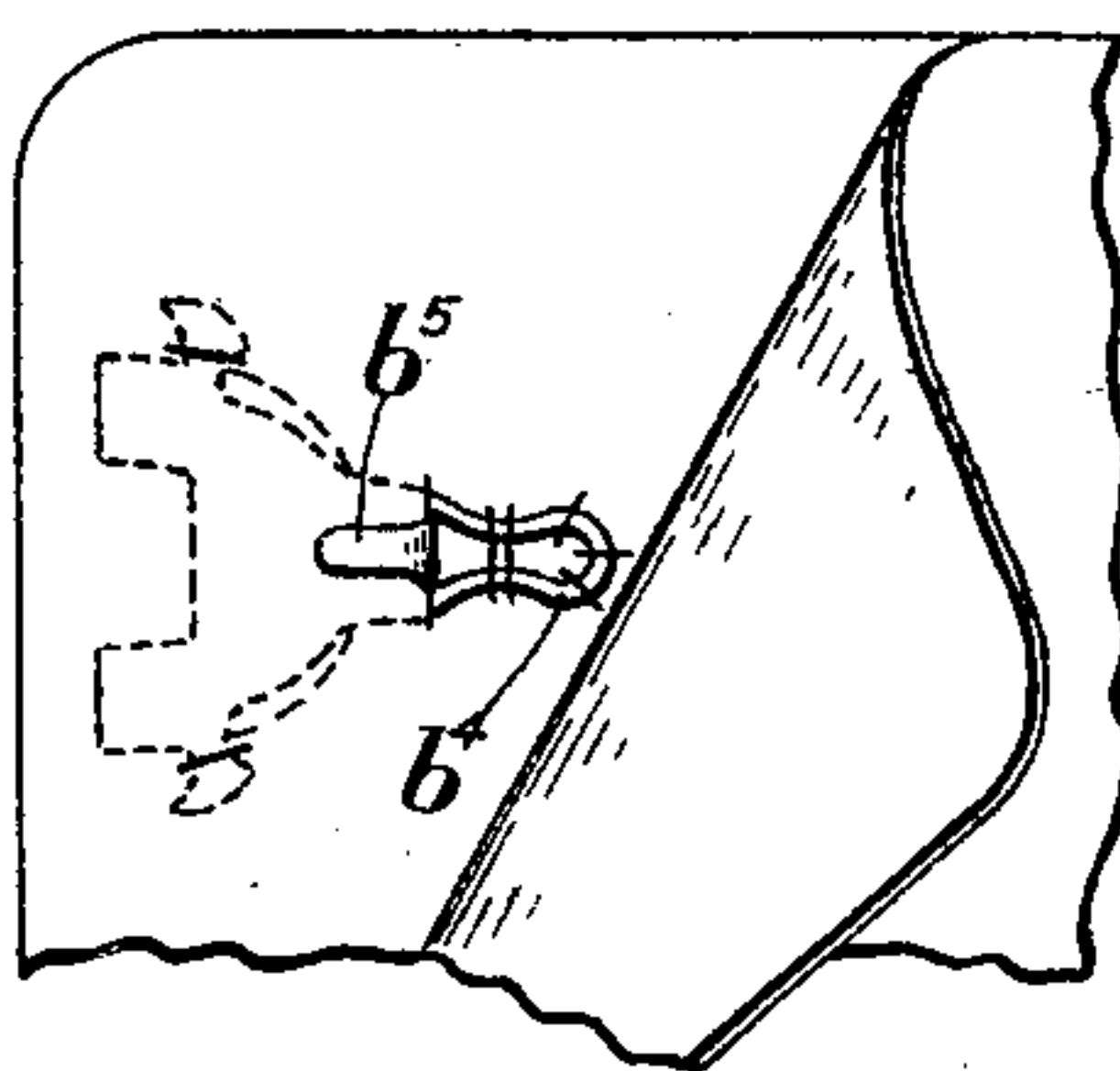


Fig. 7.

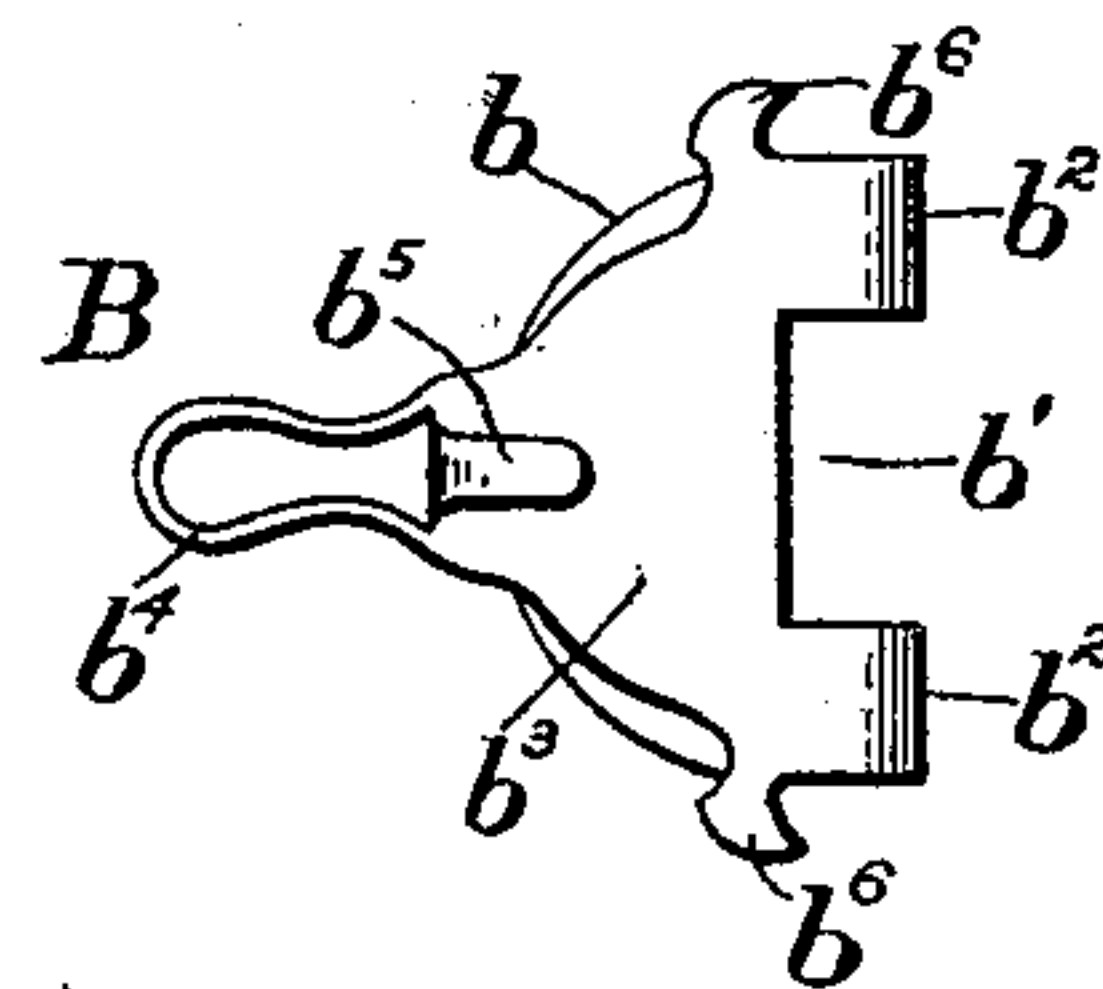
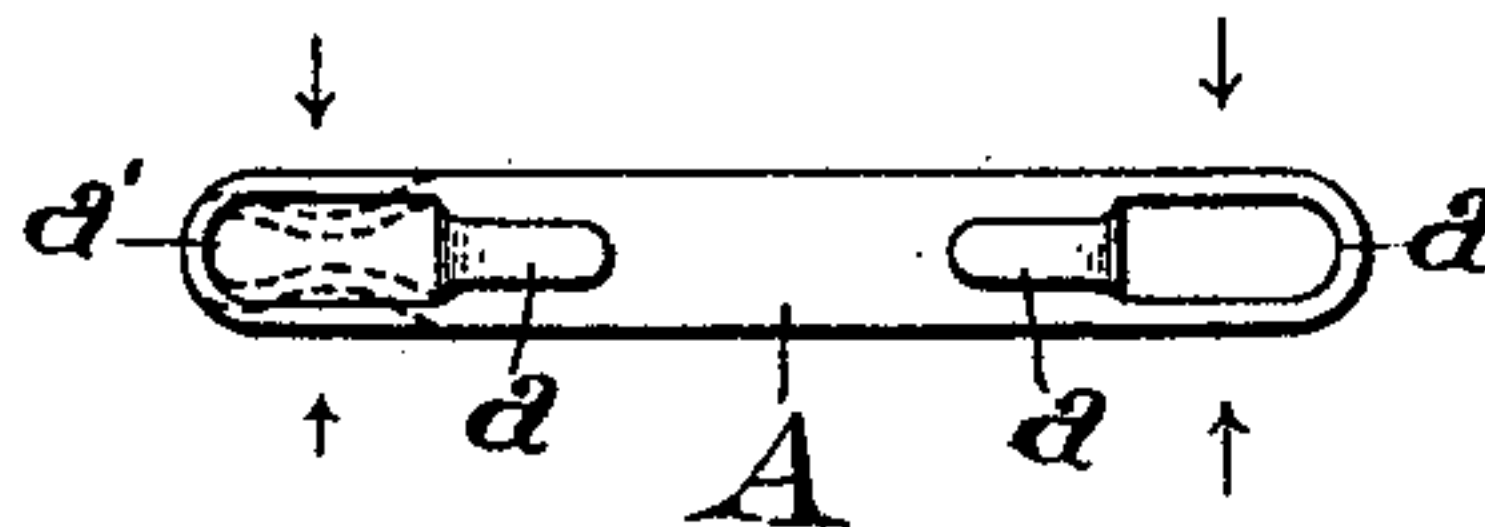


Fig. 10.



Witnesses
James B. Smith
Frank B. Marlow

Inventors
George T. Reed
Jacob Wheatfield
by Lewis Abraham
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE T. REED AND JACOB WHEATFIELD, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE NATIONAL
TOOL AND STAMPING COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY, OF MARYLAND.

GARMENT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,283, dated November 21, 1899.

Application filed April 5, 1898. Serial No. 676,573. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE T. REED and JACOB WHEATFIELD, citizens of the United States, residing at the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garment-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The improvement herein relates to fastenings for garments and like articles in which a hook and a hasp-bar are secured to and adapted to fasten the meeting parts of garments, and particularly the waistband of trousers; and the improvement resides in the construction of the hasp-bar, whereby it is applied by inserting it in holes made in the garments, rendered self-fastening and made a permanent attachment as a hasp or loop. The simple and instant insertion of the hasp-bar in the garment completes the attachment, and it cannot be pulled out by force applied to it in any direction.

In the clasping-hook part the improvement resides in a construction whereby it is inserted in a hole made in the garment and by such insertion rendered self-fastening at one end, its other end being fastened by sewing; but the importance and advantage of the self-fastening end is that it sustains the pulling or force upon the hook.

In the claims and in connection with the accompanying drawings we shall point out the precise improvements.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 shows the hasp-bar, looking at the outer side; Fig. 2, an edge view, and Fig. 3 a view of the under side of the same. Fig. 4 shows the under side of the same as applied to the garment, and Fig. 5 shows the outer side of the hasp-bar as applied to the garment. Fig. 6 shows the outer side of the clasping-hook, and Fig. 7 its under side. Fig. 8 shows the outer side of the clasping-hook as it is applied to the garment. Fig. 9 shows the under side of the same, and Fig. 10 shows the hasp-bar in partial blank form.

The hasp-bar A is stamped out from a strip of malleable sheet metal with identical double ends, in which a tongue *a a* is cut within each end integral therewith. The tongues

and these ends *a' a'* form the self-fastening parts for the hasp, as in Fig. 2, and these holding parts stand in the same plane parallel with the hasp-bar and in opposite directions against the inner side of the garment, as in Fig. 4, while the outer side of the bar forms the loop at the surface of the cloth for the engagement of the hook fastened on the other side of the garment in securing its meeting parts together. The tongues are cut so as to leave the integral part of each end to permit them to be turned inward toward each other—that is, in opposite directions from the ends. At these integral joinings of the tongues the bar is bent so as to form shoulders which stand in the same direction as the tongue and end parts, so that these parts will stand in the same plane as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. This double-ended construction, with the tongues and ends of the bar standing in the same plane, renders it easy to insert the ends in the holes in the garment, and when so inserted the tongues stand toward each other from the holes and the ends of the bar stand from each other from the holes, as seen in Figs. 4 and 5, and each end of the bar is thereby locked to the cloth, so that it cannot be pulled out endwise or sidewise. The self-fastening function of the hasp-bar is perfect and permanent, because the three elements—the shoulders, the ends, and the tongues—coact to render the hold of the loop-forming bar entirely secure in the garment fabric.

The hook coacting fastening part may be of any suitable form and fastened to the other meeting part of the garment in any suitable way. The hook shown is well adapted for the purpose and is formed of a plate B, having a folded or lapped form, the part *b* of which forms the rounded hook at the outer side of the fabric, as in Fig. 8. The under or back part *b' b³* extends from the hook bends *b² b²* and terminates in a self-fastening part formed of the end *b⁴* and the integral tongue *b⁵*, which stand in opposite directions in the line of the strain upon the hook. The tongue is stamped from the end part and is bent and turned back under the back, as seen in Fig.

7, so that the insertion of the end b^4 in a hole in the garment places both the end and the tongue on the under side of the garment, while the back at the hook part is sewed to the outer side of the garment by means of the curved edge spurs b^6 at the opposite edges of the back, as seen in Fig. 8. The open end part of the back may also be sewed to the fabric, as in Figs. 8 and 9, but the self-fastening end and tongue securely hold the inserted end of the back. It is important to note that the relation of the tongue to the hook is such that the pulling force on the hook is resisted primarily by the tongue in the fabric, while the tongue and its integral end parts serve as keepers in the fabric for the back-plate.

We claim—

1. The improved article of manufacture herein described consisting of a loop or hasp forming bar, at each end of which are turned shoulders, tongues projecting therefrom inward toward each other and ends projecting outward from the integral ends of said tongues, the bar ends and the tongues standing in the same plane on the same side of the bar.

2. The improved article of manufacture

herein described, consisting of a bent plate-hook formed with a back having the edge spurs, the projecting end and the tongue the latter standing under the back toward the hook whereby to form a self-fastening in the fabric and sustain the pulling force upon the hook.

3. In a garment-fastening device, composed of a hasp-bar and a hook, the bar having shouldered and integral tongues standing toward each other from said shoulders, on the under side of said bar, and ends standing from each other from said shoulders whereby to render the hasp self-fastening, in combination with the hook having the end projecting in the same direction as the hook and the integral tongue standing toward the hook on the under side of the bar, and the opposite edge spurs, whereby the hook is rendered self-fastening at the tongue end and secured at its hook end by sewing.

GEORGE T. REED.

JACOB WHEATFIELD.

Witnesses:

MURRAY HANSON,

WILLIAM H. BERRY.