

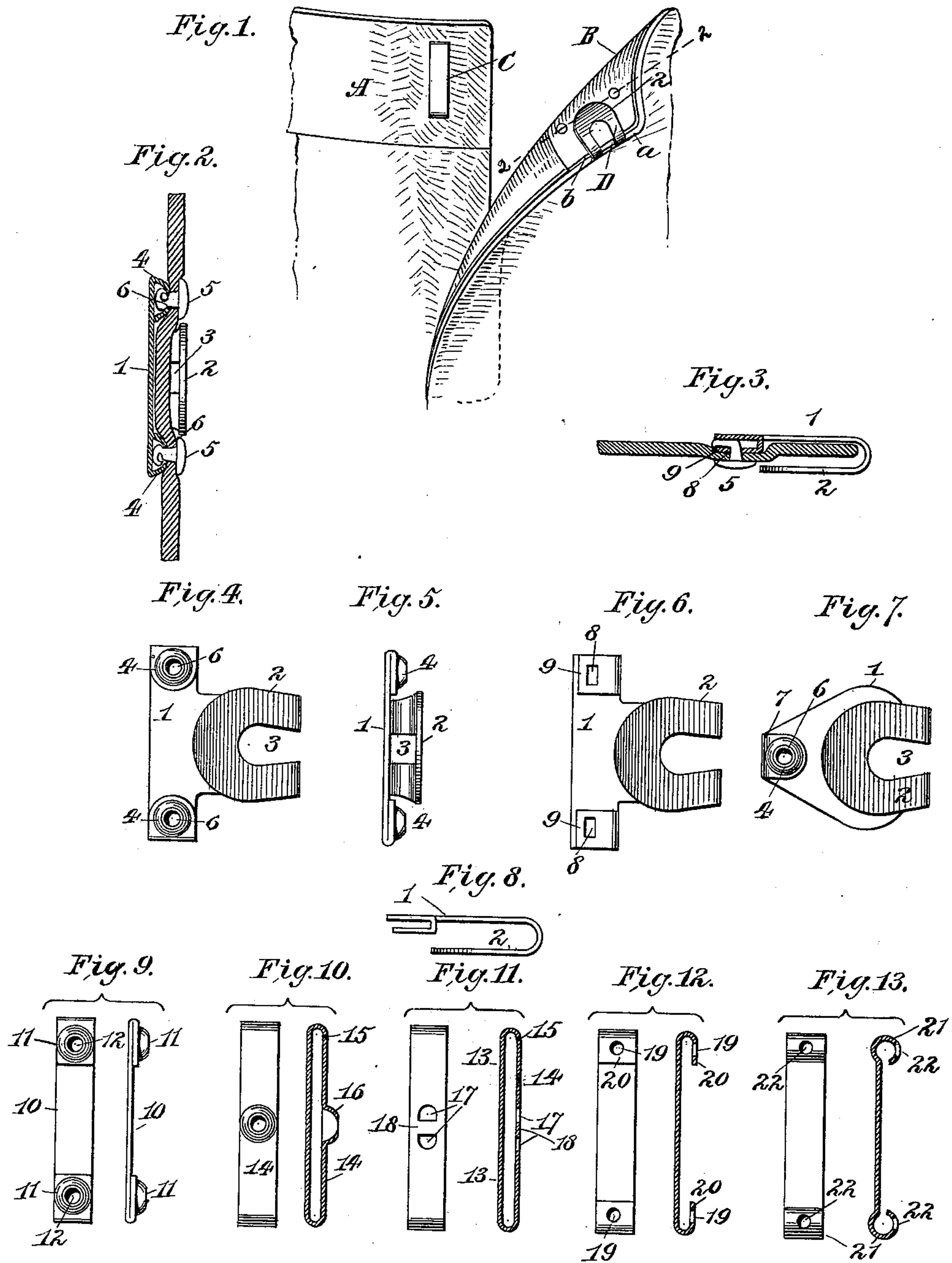
No. 652,939.

Patented July 3, 1900.

F. R. WHITE.
GARMENT FASTENER.

(Application filed Apr. 10, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

M. Van Nortwick.

G. Bancker.

INVENTOR

Franklin R. White

BY

George Cook
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANKLIN R. WHITE, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
PATENT BUTTON COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

GARMENT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,939, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed April 10, 1900. Serial No. 12,301. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN R. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in garment-fasteners, and more particularly to that kind or style thereof consisting of a hook and a bar used or employed for fastening the ends of a waistband of a pair of trousers in lieu of a button.

The object of this invention is to provide a fastener which will be simple and cheap to manufacture, of but few parts, and which may be easily and readily secured to the cloth or fabric by means of self-piercing tacks or rivets, the several parts being so constructed and arranged that the piercing ends of the tacks or rivets will be upset by the metal of which the hook or bar is formed and by which metal said overturned ends will be concealed or hidden from view.

With these and other ends in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a portion of the waistband and flap of a pair of trousers having my improved fastener secured thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the hook, taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a modified form of the hook, showing the manner of securing the same to the cloth or fabric. Fig. 4 is a detached plan view of the hook shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 an edge view thereof. Figs. 6 and 7 are plan views of modified forms of said hook, Fig. 8 being a sectional view of that shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 9 shows detached views of the bar shown in Fig. 1, and Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 are views of modified forms thereof.

Referring to the drawings, A B represent the ends of a waistband of a pair of trousers or other garment, the bar C being secured to the end A and the hook D attached to the end B, the bar and hook being constructed and arranged to engage with each other when it

is desired to fasten the ends of the band together.

I am aware of the fact that, broadly considered, a hook and bar are not new, a number of different forms thereof having been made and used in lieu of a button. In some instances these bars and hooks have been made with piercing-prongs on their ends adapted to be forced through the cloth and overturned to secure them in place, while in other instances the attaching ends have been fitted with closed eyelets, into which the fastening tack or rivet enters and is upset. Objections have been made to these forms in that in some instances the fastener is not sufficiently secure to withstand the strain imposed upon it, and in other instances the cost thereof has been such as to render it commercially impracticable. In my improved fastener, however, I have overcome these objections by turning or bending a portion of the metal over and upon itself, the metal of the faceplate of the bar or hook acting as an anvil to bend or upset the under plate, acting as an anchorage for said upset end of the tack, thereby providing wide bearing-surfaces between which the cloth is clamped or fastened to prevent the fastener from being torn from the fabric and at the same time overcoming the necessity of using a third piece in the form of a die or closed eyelet, and thereby effecting a material saving in the cost of the finished article.

In Fig. 2 of the drawings I have shown a sectional view of the hook, which consists of the plate 1 and plate 2, the latter being bent back upon itself to form the hook proper, the central portion 3 of which may be cut out, if desired, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7. The ends of the plate 1 are bent or folded in their length, as illustrated in Figs. 2, 4, and 5, and are so shaped as to form pockets or cups 4, receiving or accommodating the upset ends of the tacks or rivets 5, a central opening 6 being formed in said pockets or depressions to allow of the passage of said tack, as indicated in Fig. 2. In this my preferred construction of hook the plate 1 is inserted between the two thicknesses of the cloth *a b*, as indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the hook proper, 2, being exposed

on the inner surface of the waistband. The pointed tacks or rivets 5 are forced through the cloth or fabric *a*, through the openings 6 in the depressions 4 of the plate 1, and striking the latter said piercing ends of the tacks or rivets are upset, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby tightly and securely fastening the hook to the band, the cloth or fabric being clamped between the large head of the tack 5 and the bent-over ends of the plate 1. Instead of bending the ends of the plate 1 in their length, as above described, the hook may be shaped as shown in Fig. 7—that is, contracted and bent over, as indicated at 7—which bent-over end 7 may be perforated and cupped, as in the case of one of the ends of plate 1, (illustrated in Figs. 2, 4, and 5,) it being understood, of course, that in the case of the hook illustrated in Figs. 2, 4, and 5 two fastening tacks or rivets will be employed and in the case of the hook shaped as shown in Fig. 7 but one tack or rivet will be employed. Again, instead of bending the ends of the plate 1 in their length, as before described, they may be bent or folded edgewise, as illustrated in Figs. 3, 6, and 8, and, as shown therein, instead of cupping or depressing the bent end, an opening 8 might be made therein to form a bar 9, around which the end of the tack may be curled, as illustrated in Fig. 3, the face-plate of the hook acting as an anvil, as in the former instance, for the purpose of overturning or curling the tack.

In Fig. 9 I have shown a plan and edge views of the bar, consisting of the face-plate 10, having the ends bent or folded over in their length and depressed to form pockets or cups 11, having a central perforation 12, these ends being similar to the depressed and folded ends of the plate 1 of the hook. As shown in Fig. 10, the bar may consist of the plates 13 and 14, made in one piece, and have their ends soldered or fastened, as indicated at 15. When the bar is shaped as shown in this figure, there will be but one depression or pocket formed at about the center of the length of the plate 14, as indicated at 16, or, as illustrated in Fig. 11, two holes or openings 17 may be made, forming a central bar 18, around which the tack or fastener may be curled, as in the case of the hook illustrated in Figs. 3 and 6, or, again, as illustrated in Fig. 12, the ends of the bar may be bent or curled in their length and formed with an opening 19, leaving the edge of the folded end 20 in the shape of a bar, around which

the tack may be curled, as in the case of the hook illustrated in Figs. 3 and 6, before referred to. Again, as shown in Fig. 13, the ends of the bar may be rounded, as indicated at 21, and provided with the hole or opening 22, these rounded and folded ends forming pockets or cups for the upset end of the tack or fastener. In all these instances it will be seen that the metal of the face-plate, either of the bar or hook, acts as an anvil to upset or curl the piercing end of the tack or fastener, while the folded-over ends or portions of the metal act as an anchorage for said upset ends, thus differing from all other forms of fasteners of which I am aware.

In practice I have found that this form of fastener is cheap to manufacture, as each part thereof—that is, either the hook or bar—may be stamped or struck up from a single piece of metal, and that it can be readily, easily, and firmly attached to the cloth or fabric.

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

1. A garment-fastener, consisting of a hook and bar, the face-plate of either of which is bent or folded over, and acts as an anvil to upset or curl the piercing end of a tack or rivet, the said folded or bent portion acting as an anchorage for said upset or curled tack, substantially as described.

2. A garment-fastener consisting of a hook or bar, either of which is formed with a face-plate having a portion thereof bent or folded over, said face-plate acting as an anvil to upset or curl the piercing end of a tack or rivet, said bent or folded portion being perforated, in combination with a tack or rivet, adapted to pass through said perforation and be curled or upset by said face-plate, upon or around said folded-over portion, substantially as described.

3. A garment-fastener, consisting of a hook and bar, the face-plate of either of which has its ends bent over, perforated and depressed to form pockets, in combination with tacks or rivets, adapted to pass through said perforations, and be upset within said pockets by said face-plate, substantially as described.

Signed at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1900.

FRANKLIN R. WHITE.

Witnesses:

JAY H. HART,

AGNES I. WALKER.