

No. 713,252.

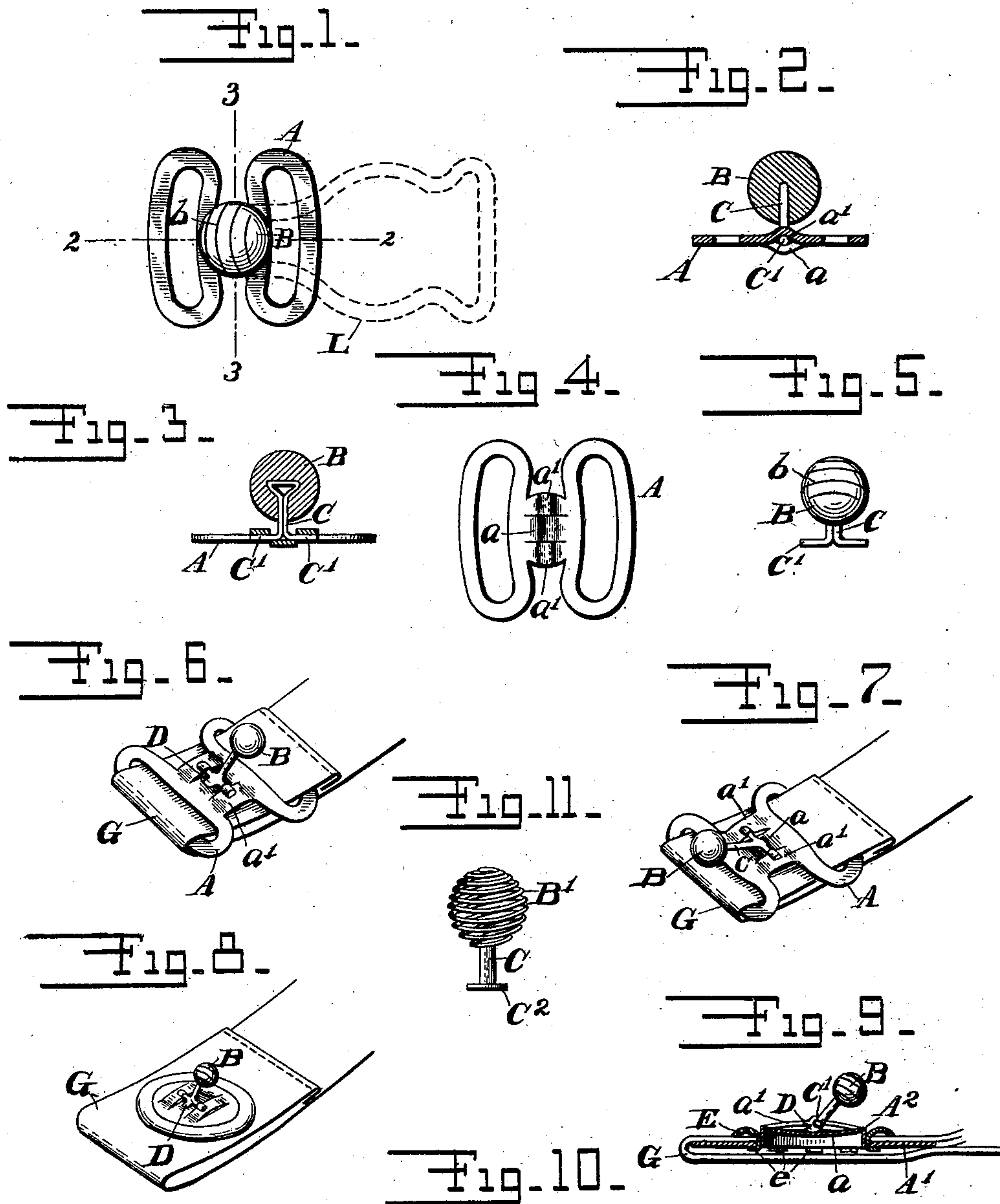
Patented Nov. 11, 1902.

J. STANLEY.

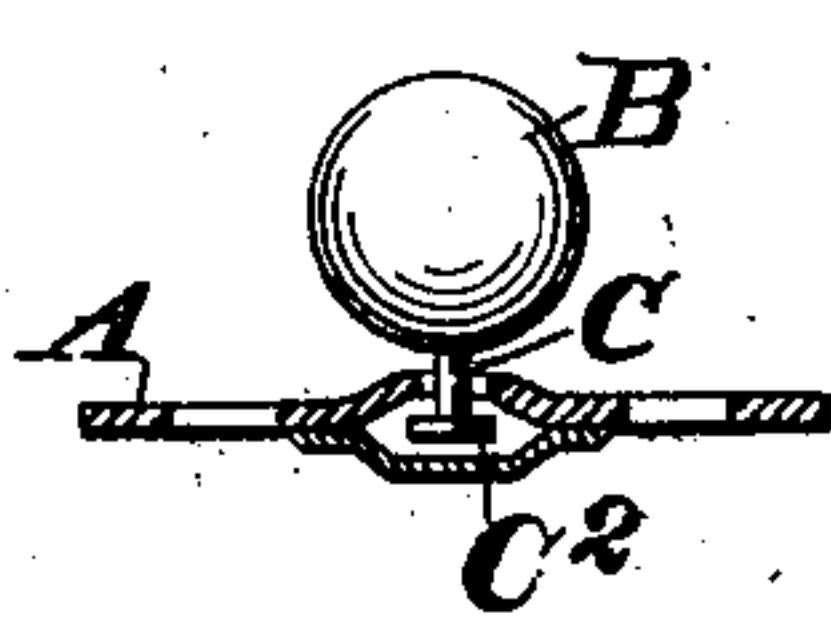
GARMENT CLASP OR HOSE SUPPORTER.

(Application filed Jan. 7, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARMENT-CLASP OR HOSE-SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,252, dated November 11, 1902.

Application filed January 7, 1902. Serial No. 88,722. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES STANLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, borough of Manhattan, in the
5 county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Garment-Clasp or Hose-Support, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in
10 garment or hose supporters; and it consists of certain novel parts and combinations of parts particularly pointed out in the claims.

The following is a description of the structures illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which show the several features of my
15 invention embodied in forms at present preferred by me; but it will be understood that various modifications and changes may be made without departing from the spirit of my
20 invention and without exceeding the scope of my claims.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the button member of such a device. Figs. 2 and 3 are sectional elevations of this member taken,
25 respectively, on lines 2 2 and 3 3. Fig. 4 shows the base-plate or frame in plan. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the button separate from the base. Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views of the button-carrying member of my device
30 with parts in different positions, showing a spring-catch or holding feature not shown in the previous figures. Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing a different style of base-plate and method of securing it to the web. Fig.
35 9 is a longitudinal section through the construction shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a section showing the button secured to the base by a universal pivot, and Fig. 11 shows a button composed of coiled wire.

40 In garment or hose supporters of the class to which my invention belongs a clasp is employed which consists of a loop which at its outer end is narrower than at a point farther back and a button which is inserted in the
45 wide portion of the loop with a portion of the fabric and then pulled down until the button-shank lies within the narrow end part of the loop.

One of the novel features of my invention
50 lies in the construction of the button member, whereby it is enabled to coact with the loop

and base-plate to more securely hold the fabric.

Broadly considered, the principal feature of this part of my invention consists in hing- 55
ing the button to the base-plate, so that under the influence of the pull of the fabric it may be drawn down upon the loop or base-plate, whereby the gripping effect is enhanced by and proportioned to the pull upon the fabric. 60
In fact, the button may be made such a loose fit in the loop that there is substantially no pressure between the two unless there is a strain upon the fabric. The clasp therefore holds efficiently upon the lightest and the 65
heaviest fabrics. In practice it is, however, advisable to secure a slight initial pressure upon the fabric independently of the pull of the fabric to prevent displacement when the strain is removed. This may be done by the 70
use of a spring or in any other way.

The loop employed may be of any construction which has an opening relatively wide at one point for the insertion of the button and fabric and relatively narrow at its outer end 75
to receive the button-shank and fabric and prevent the button being pulled therethrough. Such a loop is shown at L in Fig. 1.

The button consists of a head B, a shank C, and suitable pivots—such, for example, as 80
C', as shown in Figs. 1 to 9, inclusive, or C², as shown in Figs. 10 and 11. The button-head may be made of metal, rubber, papier-mâché, or any other suitable material. The shank C may be made, if desired, much smaller 85
than the opening between the sides of the loop, so that there will be no wedging action between the button-shank and the loop. If, however, it is desired to secure the initial grip upon the fabric previously mentioned in 90
this manner, the button-shank may be made so as to fit snugly between the sides of the loop when the fabric is in place. The button is secured by its pivots to a base or supporting-plate A, said plate being secured to a web 95
G or other equivalent member by any usual or preferred means. The form of base-plate shown in Figs. 1 to 7, inclusive, except in the manner of attaching the button thereto, is a well-known form employed in analogous de- 100
vices. Any suitable form of pivot may be employed. In the drawings I have shown two

forms. The central portion of the base-plate of Figs. 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 has two slits which divide it into three portions—a central one, *a*, and two outside ones, *a'*. These strips are relatively sprung, so that the pivots *C'* of the button may be placed beneath the side strips *a'* and above the central strip *a*. At the point where the pivots are placed slight sockets may be stamped in these strips to more securely hold the pivots in their proper place. In the construction shown in Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 the button-shank is provided with an extension *D*, which engages the central strip *a*, and thereby holds the button in either its rearward or forward position when so placed. The central strip *a* thus acts as a spring to hold the button down upon the fabric with a slight pressure which is sufficient to prevent escape of the fabric when the strain thereon is released.

Another form of pivot is shown in Figs. 10 and 11. In this case the button has a head *C²* which is sufficiently large to prevent its being pulled through the hole in the plate *A* which receives the shank *C*. This permits the button to rock or swing in any direction required and to thus adjust itself more perfectly to the loop. The same action is secured, but to a more limited extent, by the constructions shown in the other figures. The pivots *C'* would not ordinarily be so tightly held but that the button might rock sidewise of the loop enough to properly adjust itself.

In Figs. 1 and 5 the button-head is shown as roughened or provided with corrugations *b*, whereby the friction of the fabric thereon may be increased.

In Figs. 8 and 9 the button is shown as corrugated or roughened, whereby its frictional quality is increased, so as to more securely engage and hold the fabric.

In Fig. 11 is shown a button the head *B'* of which is composed of a small wire coiled to the desired outline. This forms a button which has uneven or roughened surface, whereby the grip of the fabric is increased and one which is also elastic. The wire forming the button is preferably coiled sufficiently open to permit some compression in the direction of the length of the shank.

Another feature of my invention independent of the construction or attachment of the button relates to the construction of the base-plate. In Figs. 8 and 9 is shown a special form of construction of the base-plate. This plate *A'* has a central part, preferably in the form of a turret or raised portion *A²*, struck up thereon and adapted to be inserted within an opening in the web *G*. A ring or eyelet *E* of such size as to fit snugly about this raised portion *A²* has a series of securing-points *e*, which are adapted to be passed through the fabric and through holes formed in the plate *A'* just outside the turret or raised portion *A²* and then clamped down, as shown in Fig. 9, thus securing the parts together. The top of the turret *A²* is shown

slitted for the reception of the pivots of the button after the manner shown in the other figures. This form of base-plate furnishes a secure means of attaching the plate to the supporting-tape and presents no surfaces to wear the garments. If desired, the turret or raised portion may be omitted.

It will be noticed that the button is shown as having its head entirely surrounding and covering the outer end of the shank, so that when the head is of other material than metal the metal shank or equivalent member which secures the head to the base-plate is preserved from contact with the fabric and wear thereon prevented. While this is a desirable feature, it may be neglected without affecting the value of the other features herein described and may also be used independent thereof. Preferably the outer end of the shank would be enlarged or roughened to more securely hold the head, which is preferably molded on the shank. One way of securing such enlarged outer end on the shank is shown in Fig. 3.

I am aware that it is not new to mount the button upon its base-plate so that it may freely turn upon an axis substantially corresponding with the direction of its shank after the manner shown in United States patent to Stimson, No. 554,742, of February 18, 1896. I do not, therefore, claim a construction which permits such rotation or capacity to turn under torsional strains, but claim a construction which permits hinging or swinging—that is, movements in planes which include the button-axis.

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

1. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics the combination with a loop of a base-plate and a button having a shank hinged to the base-plate.
2. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics the combination with a loop, a base-plate and a button having a rigid shank hinged to the base-plate.
3. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics the combination with the loop of a base-plate, and a button having a shank materially smaller than the loop-opening and hinged to the base-plate.
4. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics the combination with a loop of a base-plate and a button having a shank hinged to the base-plate, and means for holding the button down when swung into clamping engagement with the loop.
5. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics the combination with a loop, of a base-plate and a button having a shank hinged to the base-plate, and means for holding the button down when in its locked position and for holding it up when in its unlocked position.
6. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics the combination with a loop of a base-plate and a button having a shank hinged to the base-

plate, the button-shank having a cam projection and the base-plate a spring member engaging said cam projection to hold the button in clamping position.

5 7. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics the combination with a loop of a base-plate and a button having a shank hinged to the base-plate, and a spring member adapted to hold the button in clamping position.

10 8. In a loop-and-button clasp, the combination with a loop, a base-plate and a button the surface of which is roughened.

15 9. In a loop-and-button clasp, the combination with a loop and button of a base-plate to which the button is attached, said base-plate being attached to the tape by means of an eyelet or ring provided with prongs passing through the tape and entering corresponding perforations in the base-plate.

20 10. In a loop-and-button clasp, the combination with a loop and button of a base-plate to which the button is attached, said base-plate being provided with a raised portion and attached to the tape by means of an eyelet or
25 ring surrounding said raised portion and provided with prongs passing through the tape and entering corresponding perforations in the base-plate.

30 11. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics, the combination with the loop, of a base-plate having a strip thereof separated at its sides

from the body of the plate, and a button having pivots projecting from its shank above said strip and beneath the portions of the base-plate at the sides of said strip.

35 12. In a loop-and-button clasp for fabrics, the combination with the loop, of a base-plate having a strip thereof separated at its sides from the body of the plate, a button having pivots projecting from its shank above said
40 strip and beneath the portions of the base-plate at the sides of said strip, and an extension of the shank adapted to engage said strip to hold the button in clamping position.

45 13. In a button for button-and-loop clasps for garment-supporters, the combination with the base-plate having hinge-knuckles located centrally on said plate and attachments for tape, of a button-shank provided with a cross-head having hinge-pivots to engage and work
50 in said knuckles, a button-head fastened on said shank, the whole so disposed as to adapt the head of the button to swing longitudinally about said knuckles as a pivot to adapt itself to the strain upon the fabric.

55 In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES STANLEY.

Witnesses:

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C. J. RATHJEN.