No. 713,928. Patented Nov. 18, 1902.

# H. S. WASHINGTON.

## GARMENT FASTENER.

(Application filed May 27, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.


Fig. 3.

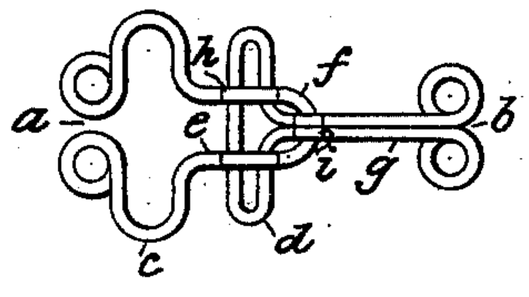



Fig. 4.

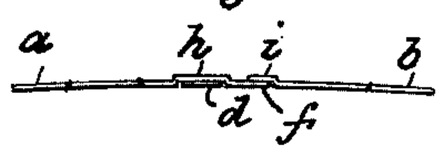
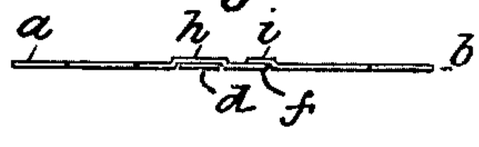



Fig. 5.




Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. WASHINGTON, OF LOCUST, NEW JERSEY.

## GARMENT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,928, dated November 18, 1902.

Application filed May 27, 1902. Serial No. 109,125. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY S. WASHINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Locust, in the township of Middletown, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in garment-fasteners consisting of two members, so that when one member is passed through the other both will lie in substantially a parallel plane.

It is of material importance in order to meet the demands of the consumer that a garment-fastener should be so constructed that it will not unintentionally unhook, that it present a neat appearance and at the same time be capable of easy manipulation. It is also of great importance that a garment-fastener should be so constructed that the same can be fastened without injuring or tearing the fabric of which the garment is made and at the same time produce a practically flat garment-fastener, devoid of any kind of a hook or projection which is apt (when not in use) to fasten itself in the finery or laces usually found on ladies' garments, thereby injuring and damaging the same.

While the essential and characteristic features of my invention are necessarily susceptible of modification, the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a garment-fastener embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a plan view of a garment-fastener, showing the parts engaged. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of Fig. 3, and Fig. 4 indicates a modified structure of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents one member as a whole, and *b* the other member. The member *a* is provided with a laterally-elongated loop *c* for the reception of the enlarged head *d* of the member *b*.

*e* is a contracted passage-way leading from the elongated loop *c* to the apex *f* of the member *a* for the reception of the contracted shank *g* of the member *b*.

*h* is an indentation at right angles to the general plane (see Fig. 2) in the material forming the contracted passage-way *e* for the reception of such parts of the enlarged head *d* which come in contact with the sides of the passage-way when the two members are locked together. A similar indentation *i* is formed in the contracted shank *g* of the member *b* for the reception of the apex *f* of the member *a*.

*k* is a seat formed on the under surface of the member *a*, and *l* is a like seat formed on the under surface of the member *b*, so that when the contracted shank of one member is passed through the contracted passage-way of the other to its seat in the other member by a relative longitudinal movement of the two members they will lie locked in a plan (see Fig. 5) or in a circular surface, (see Fig. 4,) so that the under surfaces of both members are flush.

I find it desirable to stamp or cut the garment-fasteners out of metal, celluloid, or other similar material; but they might be made of wire, if so desired.

When the two members *a* and *b* are brought together, by passing the enlarged head *d* of the member *b* through the elongated loop *c* of the member *a* (from the top) the indentations *h* in the member *a* and the indentation *i* in the member *b* serve so as to prevent the improper withdrawal or accidental unlocking of said members. Furthermore, any strain in either horizontal direction instead of tending to unlock the garment-fastener serves to hold them firmly together.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown modifications of my invention. Referring to Fig. 4, it will be observed that both members are slightly curved, it being desired to give them such curve as will conform to the curve of a corset or other articles of wearing-apparel.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A garment-fastener consisting of two members, each composed of a single piece of material, and both lying in substantially the same plane, one having a contracted shank and an enlarged head extending from said

shank and an indentation on said shank for the reception of the apex of the other member, the other having a head with an apex or termination thereon, a shank with a laterally-elongated loop, and a contracted passage-way leading from the elongated loop to the apex or termination and an indentation formed in the sides of the contracted passage-way for the reception of the enlarged head of the other member, so that the contracted shank of one member may pass through the contracted passage-way of the other to its seat in the other member by a relative longitudinal movement of the two members and lie locked in a plane, so that the under surfaces of both members are flush.

2. A garment-fastener consisting of two members, each composed of a single piece of material and formed in the arc of a circle, and both lying in substantially the same circular surface, one having a contracted shank and an enlarged head extending from said shank and an indentation on said shank for the reception of the apex of the other member, the other having a head with an apex or termination thereon, a shank with a laterally-elongated loop, and a contracted passage-way leading from the elongated loop to the apex or termination and an indentation formed in the sides of the contracted passage-way for the reception of the enlarged head of the other member, so that the contracted shank of one member may pass through the contracted passage-way of the other to its seat in the other member by a relative longitudinal movement of the two members and lie locked in a circular surface, so that the under surfaces of both members are flush.

This specification signed and witnessed this 20th day of May, 1902.

HY. S. WASHINGTON.

Witnesses:

WM. B. SEE,

FREDK. C. FISCHER.