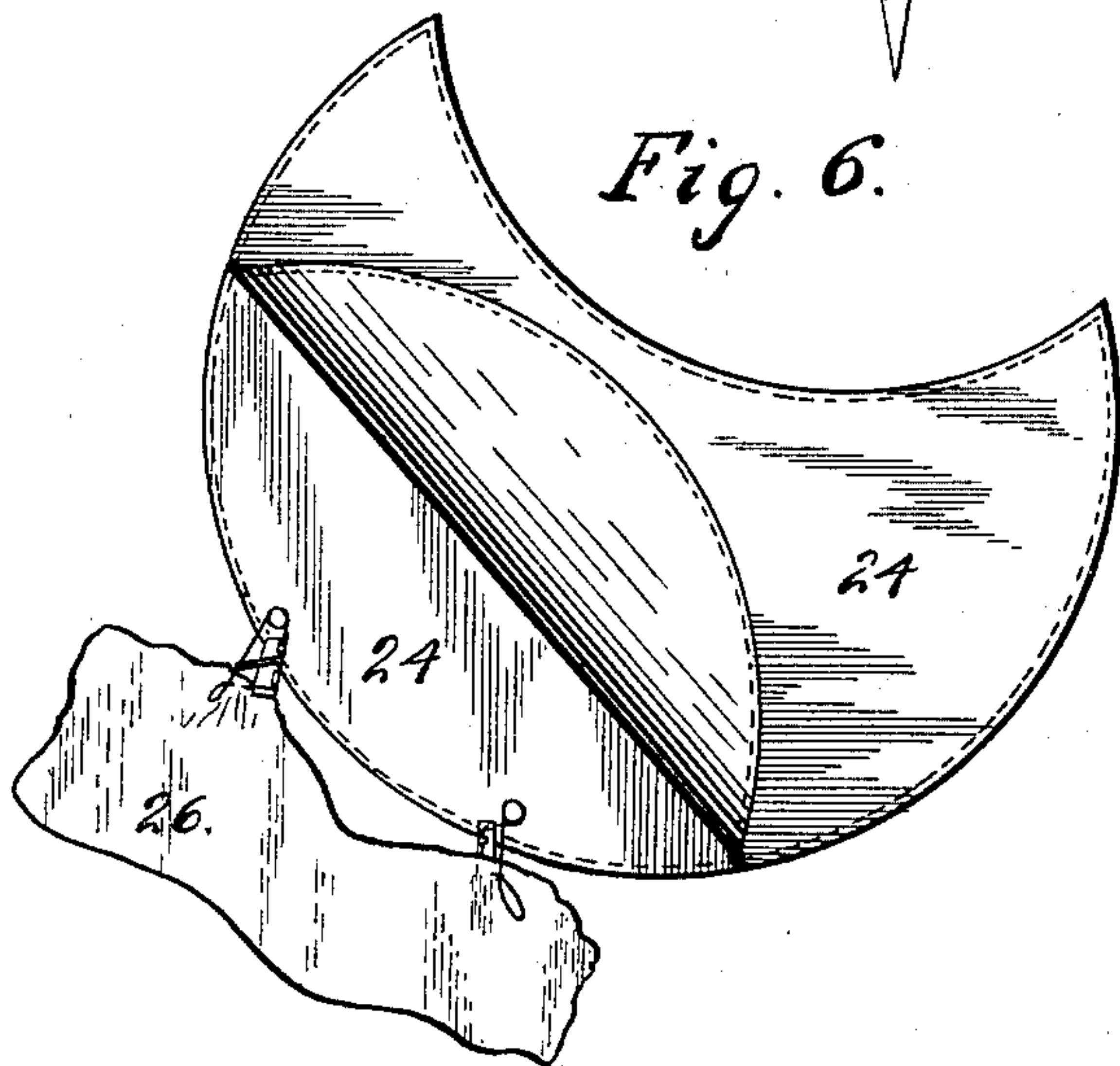
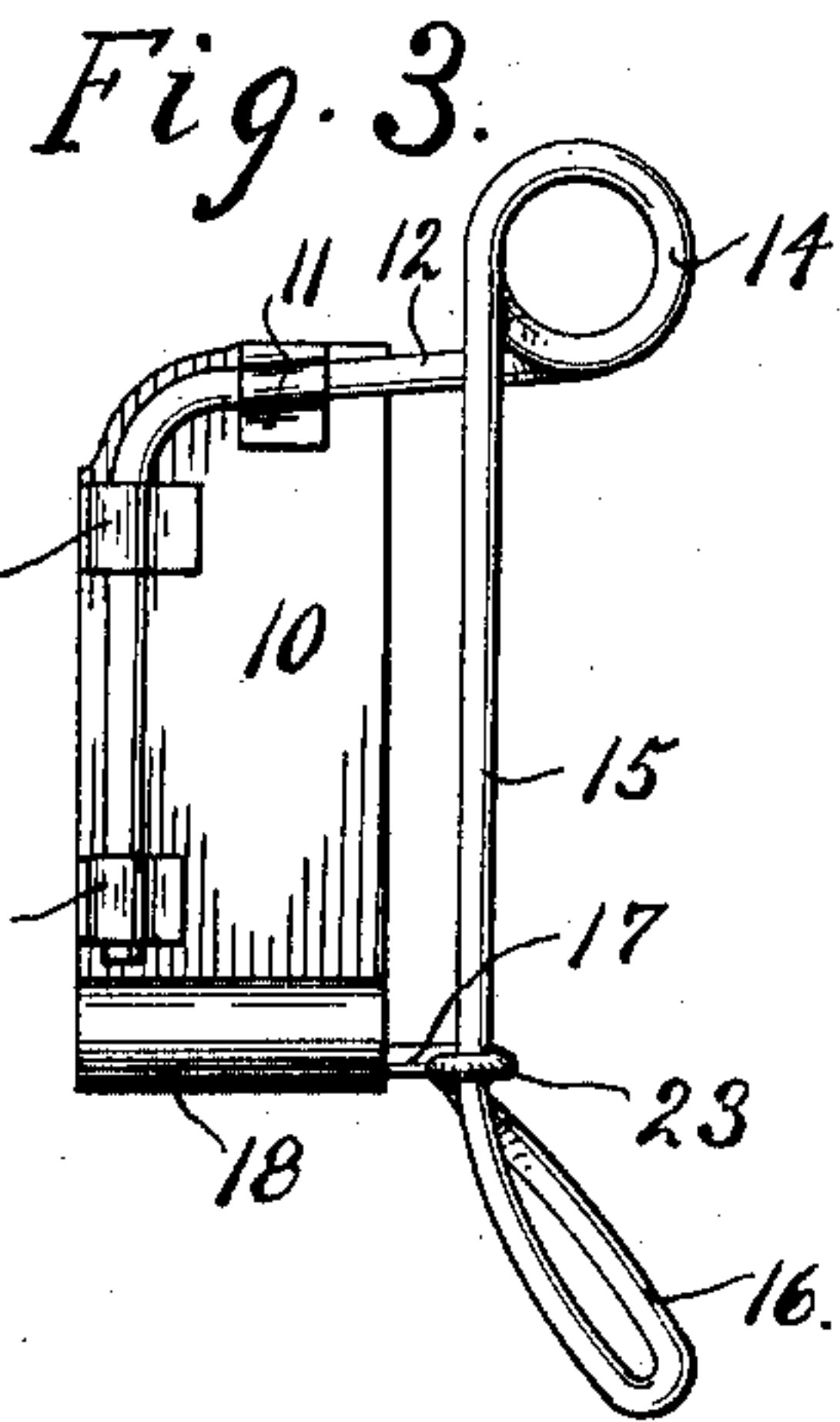
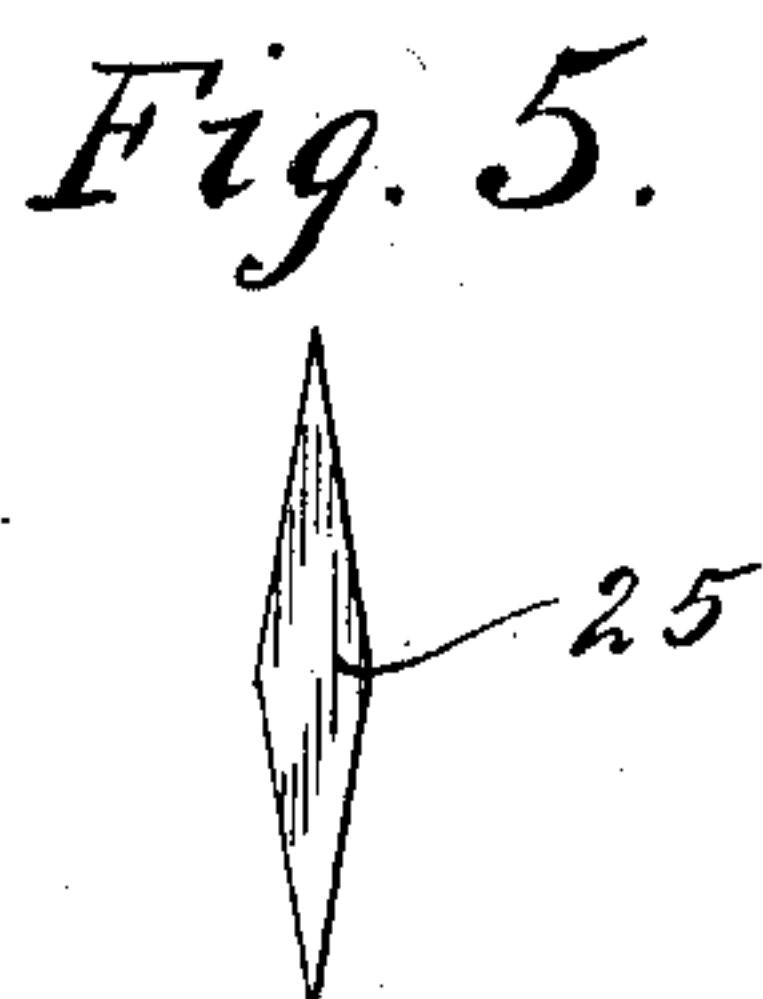
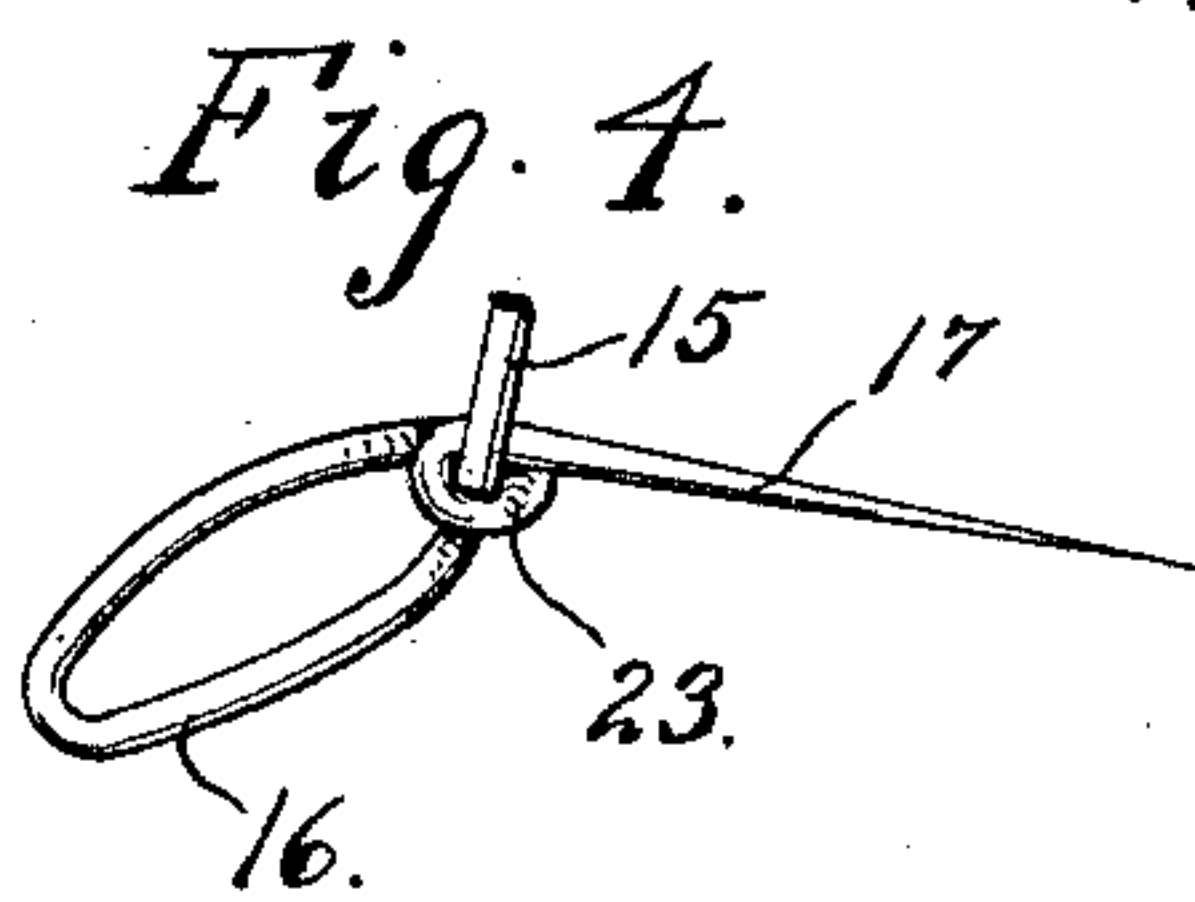
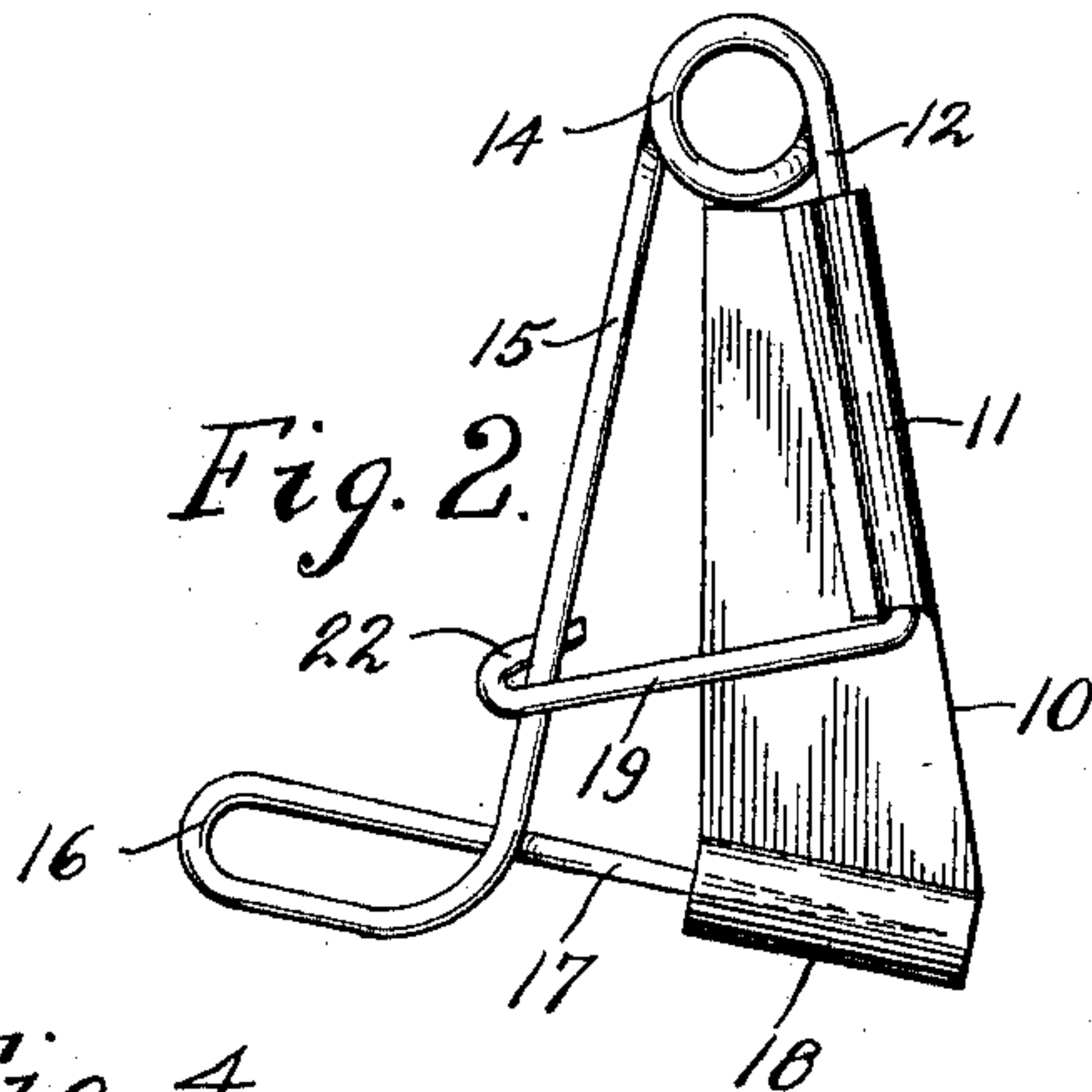
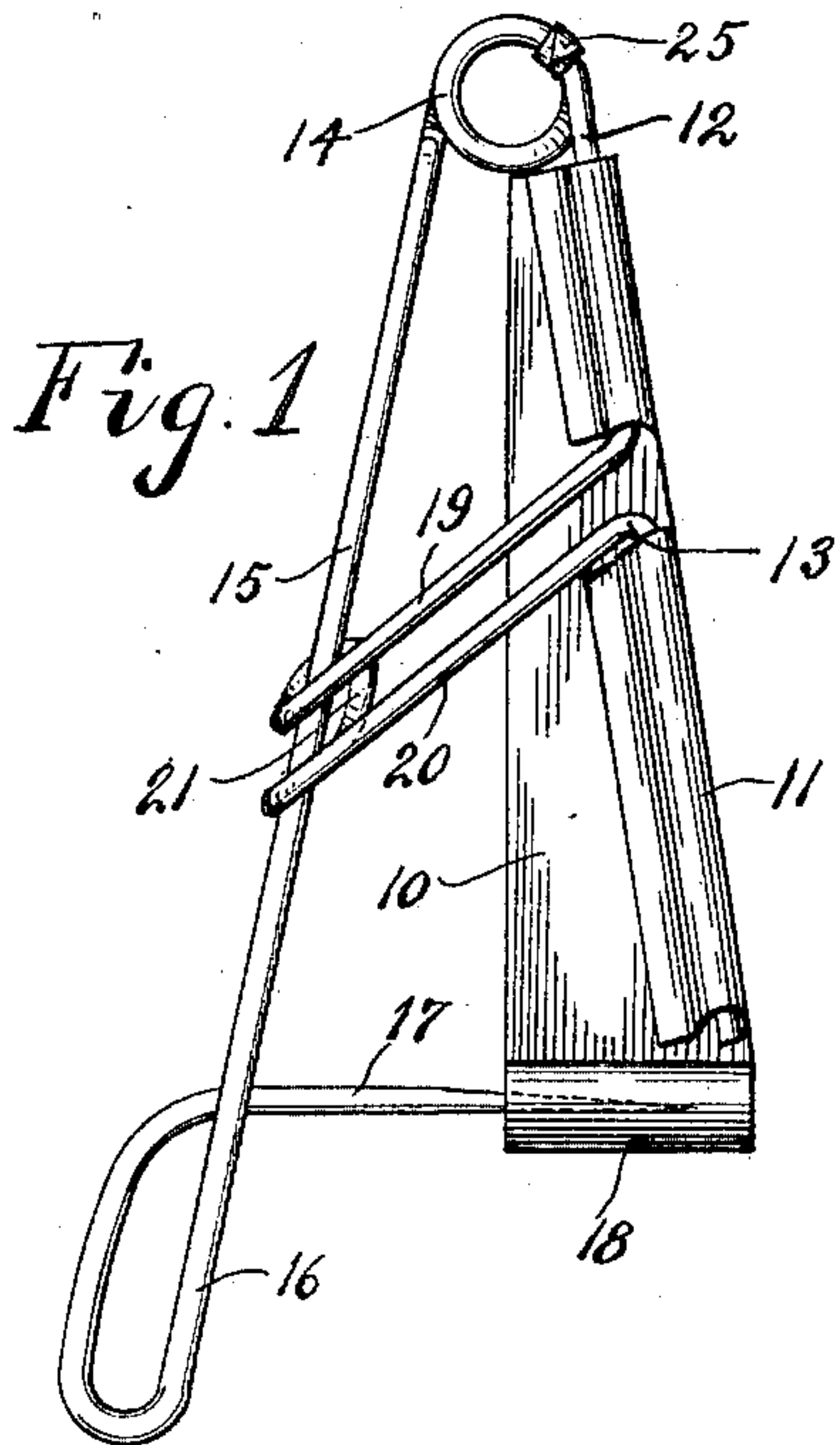


No. 719,039.

PATENTED JAN. 27, 1903.

C. O. PETTERSSON.
DRESS SHIELD FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES OSCAR PETTERSSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DRESS-SHIELD FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 719,039, dated January 27, 1903.

Application filed April 12, 1902. Serial No. 102,505. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES OSCAR PETTERSSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dress-Shield Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in devices to be used for attaching dress-shields to ladies' waists or other garments; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The object of my invention is to provide a fastener for dress-shields, which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong, durable, and effective in operation, and by means of which a shield may be readily attached to the lining of a waist or other garment without inconvenience or discomfort to the wearer or without interfering with the outside material of the garments, and may be quickly and readily detached.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which the fastener is shown on a greatly-enlarged scale.

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a fastener embodying one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a slight modification in the construction thereof. Fig. 3 is a like view of still another modified form of the fastener. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a portion of the handle and pin, showing the latter bent around the former. Fig. 5 is a detached view of a piece used for securing the fastener to the shield; and Fig. 6 is a face view of a dress-shield, showing a portion thereof turned back on itself and illustrating two of the fasteners secured thereto and engaging a portion of the lining of a waist or other garment.

Like numerals of reference refer to like parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

The fastener comprises a piece or plate 10 of any suitable size, form, and material, but preferably of metal and of an elongated form,

as shown in the different views of the drawings. One edge of the plate 10 is provided with one or more flaps 11, which are turned over to engage the arms 12 and 13 of the spring-frame of the fastener. In Fig. 1 of the drawings this frame is shown as consisting of a single piece of wire bent to form a spring or coil 14 at its upper end, from which extends a lever 15, having at its lower portion a loop 16 to form a handle or thumb and finger portion, and a pin or point 17 to pierce the lining of the garment to which the shield is to be connected and to enter a socket 18 on the lower portion of the plate 10, which may be held rigidly on the arms 12 and 13 by having the flaps 11 tightly clamped thereon or soldered thereto. Extending from the spring or coil 14 downwardly is the arm 12, which is bent to form the inclined or slanting portion 19, which is united to a parallel portion 20 of the arm 13 by means of a loop or hook 21, which overlaps and engages the lever 15, as is clearly shown.

In Fig. 2 of the drawings the device is of the same construction as that shown in Fig. 1, except that the portion 19 of the arm 12 is bent at about a right angle thereto instead of being inclined or slanted and is provided at its free end with a hook 22 to engage the lever 15. This modified construction differs further from that shown in Fig. 1 in that the arm 13 and portion 20 thereof is omitted and the socket 18 is inclined or slanted, whereas in the first-described construction the same is arranged at about a right angle to the arms 12 and 13, as is apparent. The loop 16 or handle in this modified construction is formed so as to be in alinement with the socket 18 instead of being at substantially a right angle thereto, as shown in the construction illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

In Fig. 3 is illustrated still another modification in the construction of the fastener, in which the portions 19 and 20 and the hooks of the above-described constructions are omitted, and the wire forming the pin 17 is bent around the lever 15, as at 23, thus firmly securing the pin portion to the lever, as will be clearly understood by reference to Fig. 4 of the drawings, which construction may be employed in either of the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 2, if desired. The upper portion

or coil 14 of the fastener may be secured to the shield 24 by means of a piece of metal 25, which has each of its ends pointed and may be passed through the shield and coil 14 and
5 clenched on the latter, thus securely holding the fastener in position on the shield. It is evident, however, that the fastener may be secured to the shield 24 by means of threads or in any other desired manner.

10 The operation of the device is simple and as follows: When either of the constructions shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are employed, the lever 15 may be pressed toward the plate 10 by placing the thumb on the loop 16, which operation will disengage said lever from the
15 hooks 21 or 22, and thus allow the lever to be moved from the plate 10, thus removing the pin 17 from the socket 18, when the lining 26 or other piece of fabric may be placed between
20 the point of the pin and the socket, after which the lever may again be pressed toward the plate, thus causing the pin to pierce the lining or fabric 26 and to again enter the socket 18, when the hooks 21 or 22 will reengage the
25 lever and securely hold it in place. When the construction shown in Fig. 3 is employed, it is only necessary to move the lever outwardly till the pin 17 is removed from the socket, when the lining may be placed be-
30 tween the point of the pin and the end of the socket, when the spring or coil 14 will cause the pin to pierce the lining and hold it (the pin) within the socket. Instead of securing the fastener to the shield by means of the piece
35 25 or by means of threads, as above stated, the pin 17 may pierce and be passed through the shield, when the same may be carried up on the loop 16 and lever 15 until it reaches the coil 14, as is apparent.

40 From the foregoing it will be seen and understood that my fastener is made of two

pieces only—that is, the plate and the wire or spring frame—and that it can be quickly and cheaply made and will afford a secure fastening for two pieces of material of any
45 suitable character.

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

1. In a dress-shield fastener, the combination with a plate having at one of its ends a tubular socket located transversely on the main portion of said plate, of a wire frame secured to said plate, a coil or spring at one end of said frame bent at an angle, and a pin
55 at the other end of the frame to enter the said socket lengthwise, substantially as described.

2. A dress-shield fastener, comprising a plate having at one of its ends a transverse
60 socket, and a wire frame bent to form a spring-lever, a pin on one end of said lever to enter the end of the socket, a coil or spring at the other end of said lever, and an arm or portion secured to the plate to detachably en-
65 gage said lever between the pin and coil, substantially as described.

3. A dress-shield fastener comprising a plate having at one of its ends a transverse socket and securing means on one of its edges,
70 and a wire frame bent to form a lever and having a portion or arm secured to the plate and provided with a looped hook to engage the lever, a pin on one end of the lever to enter the end of the socket and a coil or spring
75 on the other end of said lever, substantially as described.

CHARLES OSCAR PETTERSSON.

Witnesses:

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EDWARD H. ROOME.