

No. 764,823.

PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

M. & L. RUBIN.
CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 2,

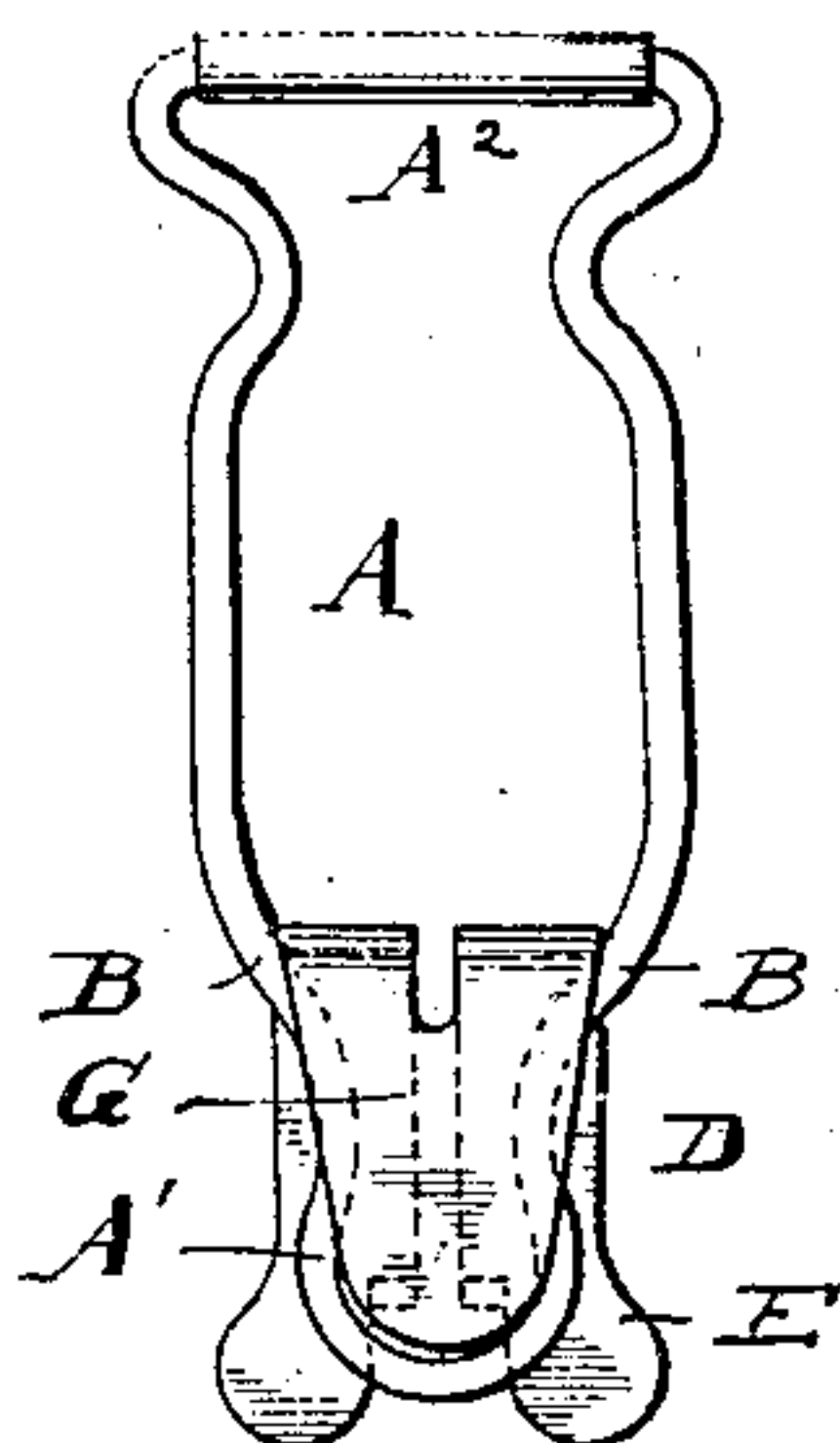


Fig. 1,

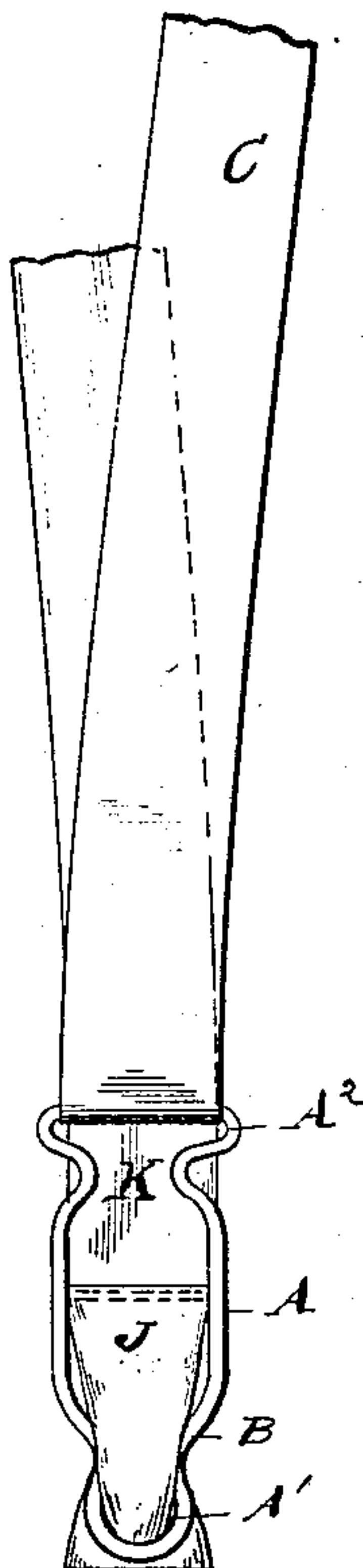


Fig. 3,

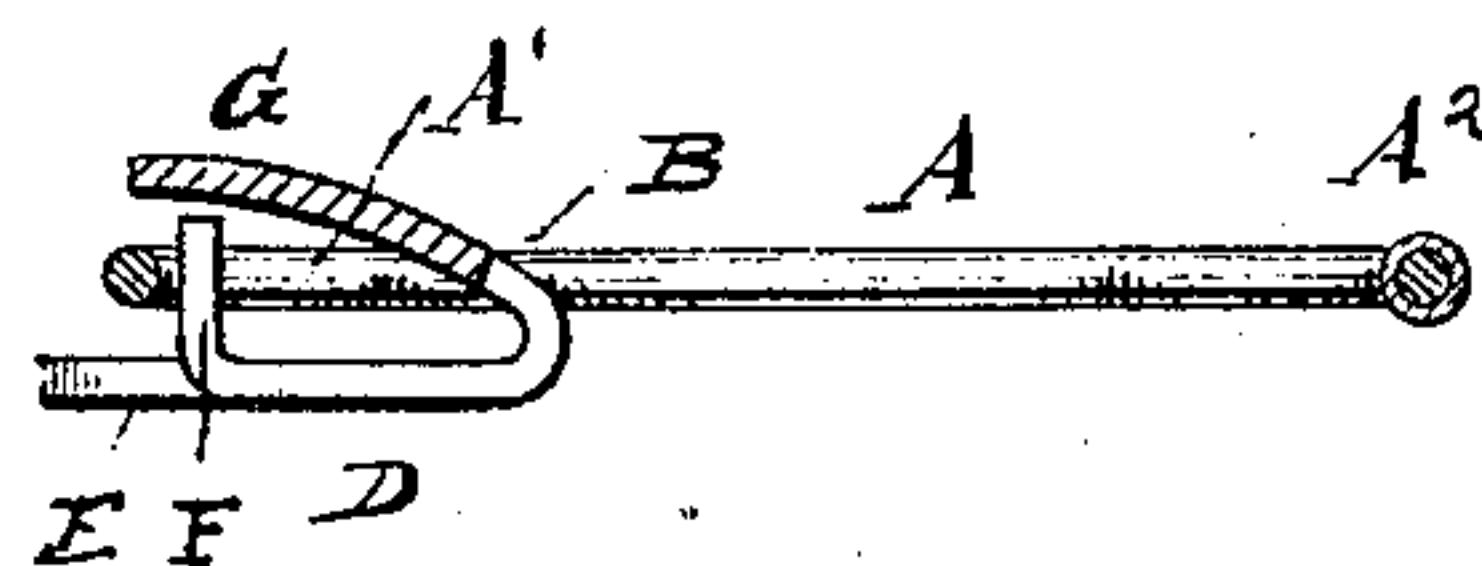


Fig. 4,

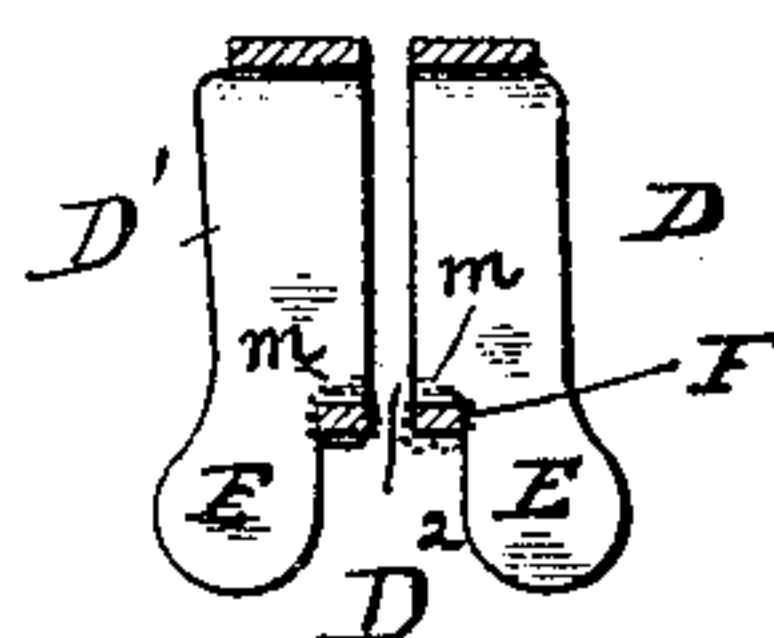


Fig. 5

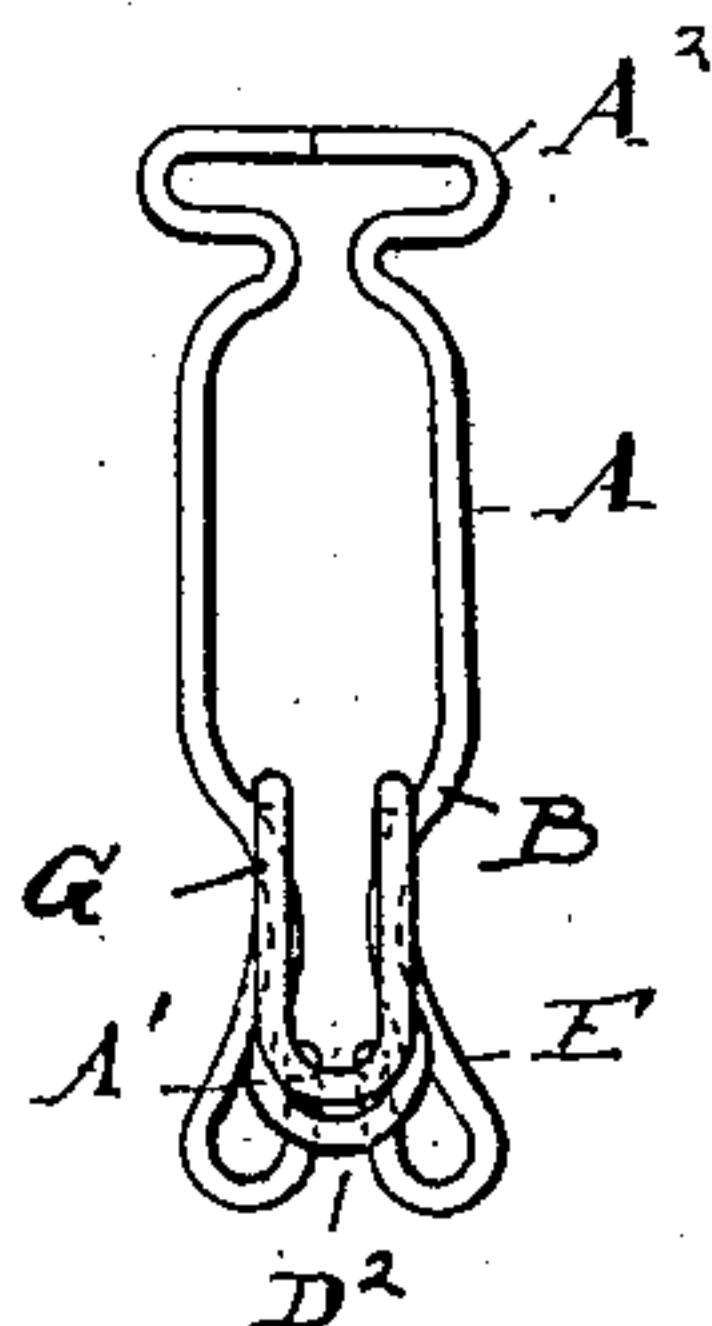


Fig. 7,

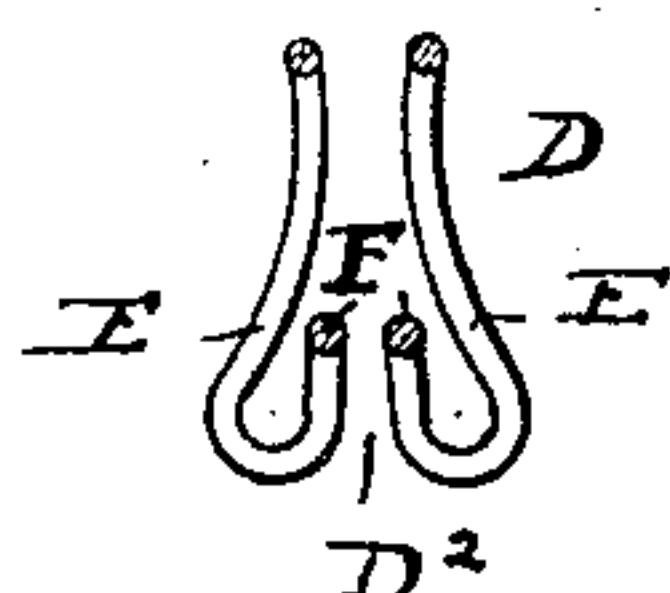
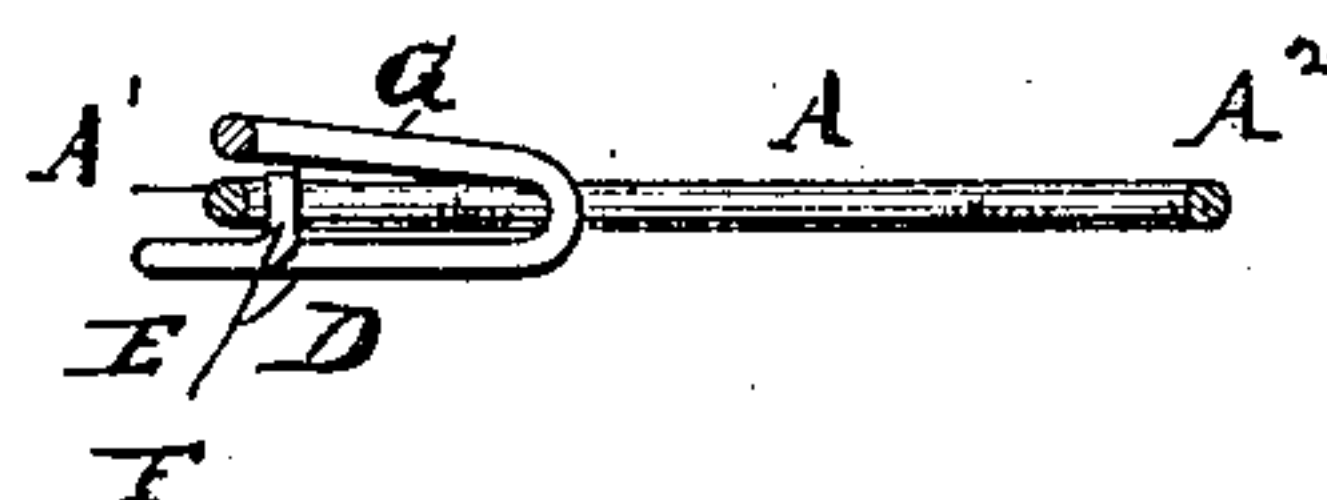


Fig. 6



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX RUBIN, OF MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY, AND LEO RUBIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.; SAID LEO RUBIN ASSIGNOR TO JULIUS JANOWITZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 764,823, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed April 4, 1904. Serial No. 201,373. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MAX RUBIN, residing at Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey, and LEO RUBIN, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps for Wearing-Apparel, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a new and improved clasp for wearing-apparel which is simple in construction, holds articles of any texture or thickness firmly and securely without injuring them, and can be applied or attached easily and readily and holds thick or thin fabrics equally well without requiring any change or adjustment.

In the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures, Figure 1 is a face view of the improved clasp for wearing-apparel with the male member in a pocket. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the clasp without the pocket. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the male and female members as closed or applied. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the male member. Fig. 5 shows both members bent up from wire and engaged. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 7 is a horizontal sectional view of the male member.

The female member is struck up from sheet metal or made from wire and consists of an elongated loop A, which is contracted near one end to form the open eye A' and inclined sides B between the eye A' and the opposite end of the loop, which opposite end A² is attached to a tape C.

The male member D consists of a base D', provided with a longitudinal slot D², forming two spring-shanks or side arms E, which can be moved toward each other and move from each other under the action of their inherent spring tension.

At the inner edge of each side arm E an upwardly-extending spur F is formed a short distance from the outer end of the slot D.

At that end of the male member D opposite the open end of the slot D² the metal forming

the base portion of said member is bent and curved over said base portion to form the spring-arm G, which is movable toward and from the base portion, and consequently, also, toward and from the spurs F.

Figs. 1 to 4 show the male member made from sheet metal, and Figs. 5, 6, and 7 show it bent up from wire; but the essential features are the same, as both constructions have the base portion slitted longitudinally to form the two spring-arms E, movable toward and from each other and each having an upwardly-extending spur F and said base portion bent at one end on itself to form the spring-arm G, extending beyond the spurs F and movable toward and from the same and the base portion. In both constructions the male member is widest at the open end of the slot and tapers toward the opposite end.

A pocket J is formed in any suitable manner in the end of a suspension-tape K, to which tape K the tape C is to be attached, and into this pocket the male member D is inserted in such a manner that its base rests upon the bottom of the pocket and the wider end of the said male member is at the lower end of the pocket, the width of the pocket being about equal to the width of the male member at its wider end.

The article of wearing-apparel to be held is placed upon the male member, and then the female member is pressed upon the article in such a manner that part of said article and the upper part of the male member project up into and through the larger opening of the female member, and then one member is moved lengthwise of the other until the spurs F pass into the eye A'. This is possible, as the spurs F can move toward each other when passing through the narrowest part of the female member A and then again snap outward within the eye, thus preventing accidental disengagement of the parts—that is, disengagement without the application of power or force. When the male member is within a pocket J, the operation and action are the same. When the male member is to be concealed in the pocket, it need not be finished or polished, thus greatly reducing the cost of manufacture.

In all cases the spurs G can give toward each other to permit their entering the eye A' and so as to remain in the same until forcibly removed, and the top spring-arm G can move
 5 toward and from the spurs—that is, in a plane at right angles to that in which the spurs F move—to compensate for thicker or thinner material that is being held.

If desired, the spurs may be provided with
 10 sleeves *m*, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, to prevent them from cutting the fabric.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. In a clasp for wearing-apparel, a male member having two laterally-movable spring-arms, a spur projecting upward from each and a spring-arm projecting over and beyond said spurs, and movable toward and from the
 20 same, substantially as set forth.

2. In a clasp for wearing-apparel, a male member constructed with two spring-arms, movable toward and from each other, each having an upwardly-extending spur, a short distance from the free end of said arms, and a
 25 spring top plate extending over said spurs and movable toward and from the same, the said male member being wider at the free ends of the laterally-movable spring-arms than at
 30 the opposite ends, substantially as set forth.

3. In a clasp for wearing-apparel, a male member having two spring-arms movable toward and from each other, which arms are flared from each other, toward their free ends,
 35 a spur extending upward from each arm, and a spring-arm extending over said spurs, and movable toward and from the free ends of the same, substantially as set forth.

4. In a clasp for wearing-apparel, the combination with a female section, consisting of
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a loop, contracted a short distance from one end to form an open eye, of a male member having two spring-arms movable toward and from each other and each provided with a spur and a spring-arm extending over said later- 45 ally-movable arms and spurs and beyond the latter and movable toward and from said spurs, substantially as set forth.

5. In a clasp for wearing-apparel, the combination with a female member consisting of 50 a loop contracted near one end to form the open eye A', and the inclined parts B, of the male member D constructed with two laterally-movable spring-arms, each having a spur, part of the metal of which the male member 55 is made, being doubled on itself in the form of a spring-arm extending over and beyond the spurs and movable toward the free ends of the same, whereby shoulders are formed for engagement with inclined parts B of the 60 female member, substantially as set forth.

6. In a clasp for wearing-apparel, the combination with a pocket of suitable material, of a male member D inserted in said pocket, which member has two laterally-movable spring- 65 arms, each provided with a spur and the spring-arm G extending over and beyond said spurs, and movable toward and from the same, and made integral with the laterally-movable spring-arms, and a loop-shaped female mem- 70 ber adapted to receive said male member, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX RUBIN.
 LEO RUBIN.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,
 PERCY B. MAYER.