

No. 766,920.

PATENTED AUG. 9, 1904.

H. L. WAGNER.  
BAND FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Fig. 1.

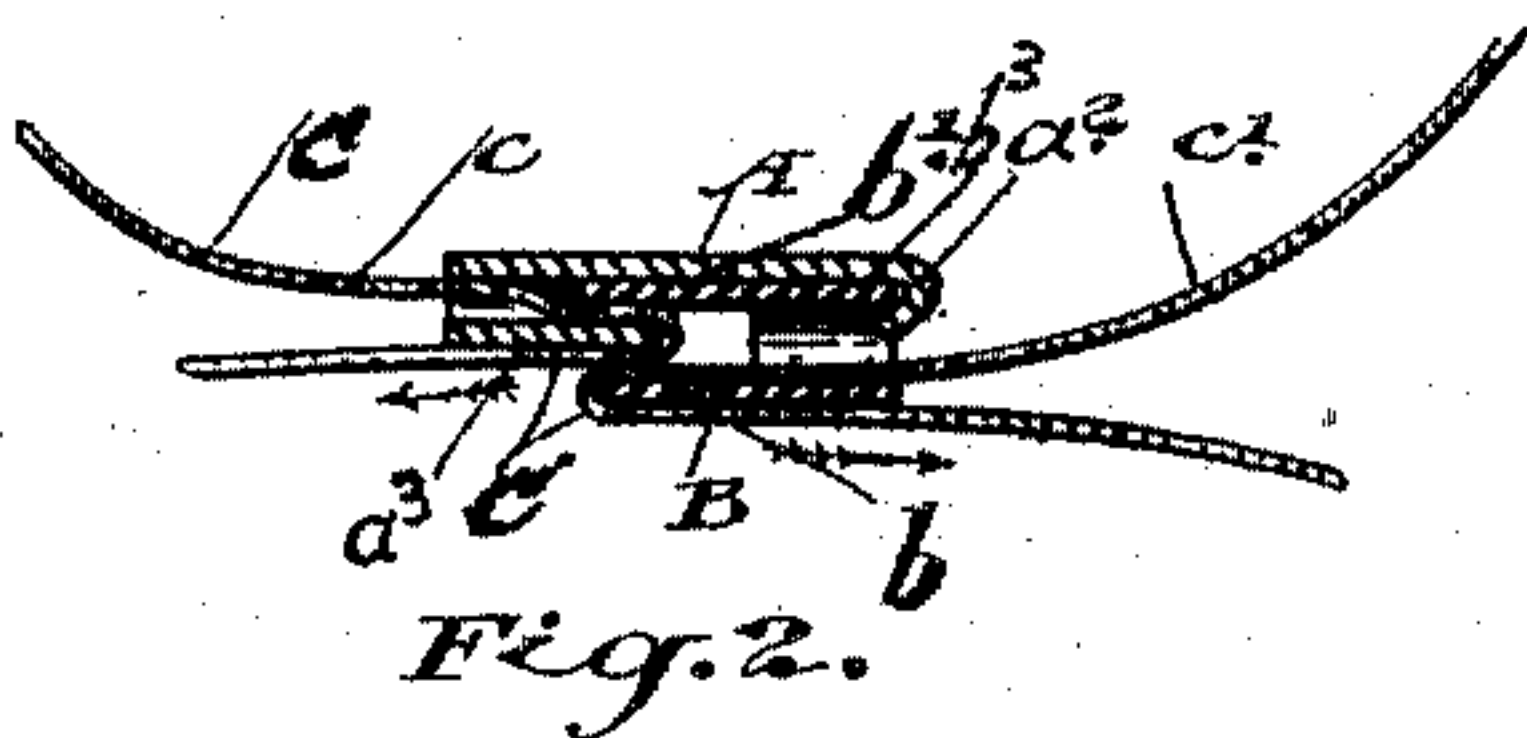


Fig. 2.

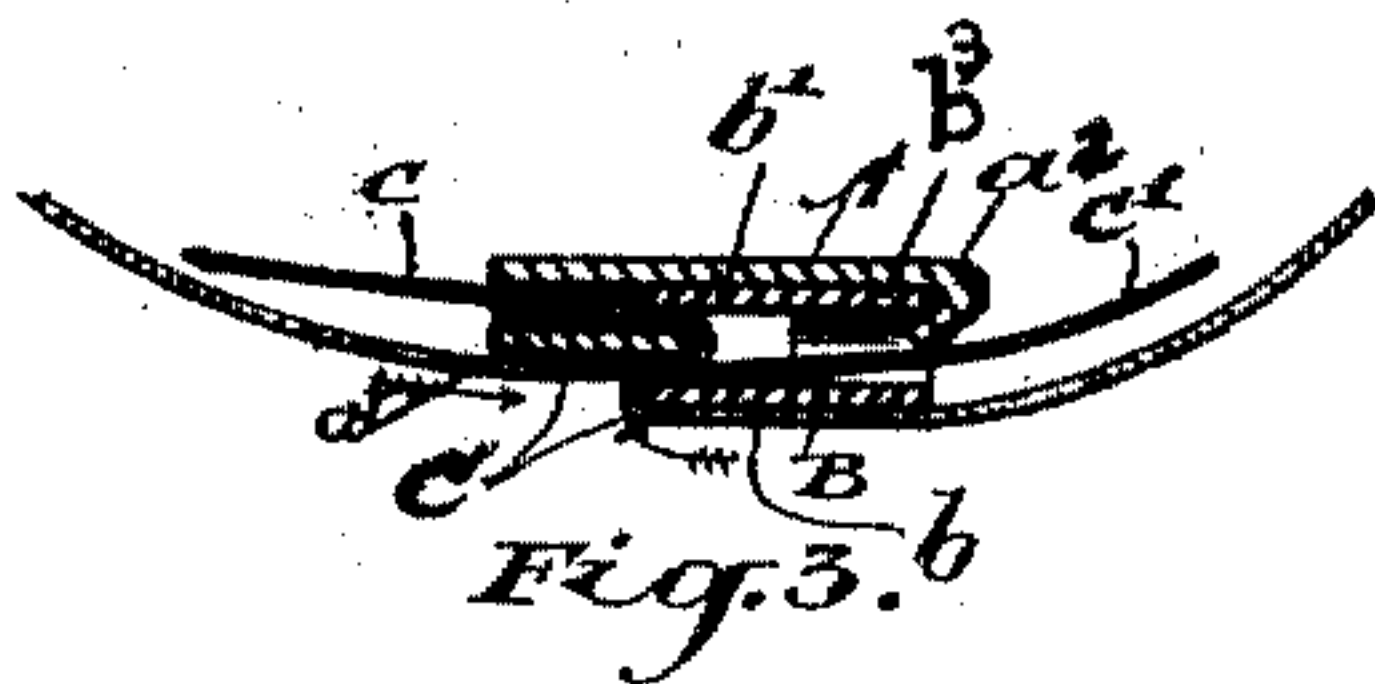


Fig. 3.

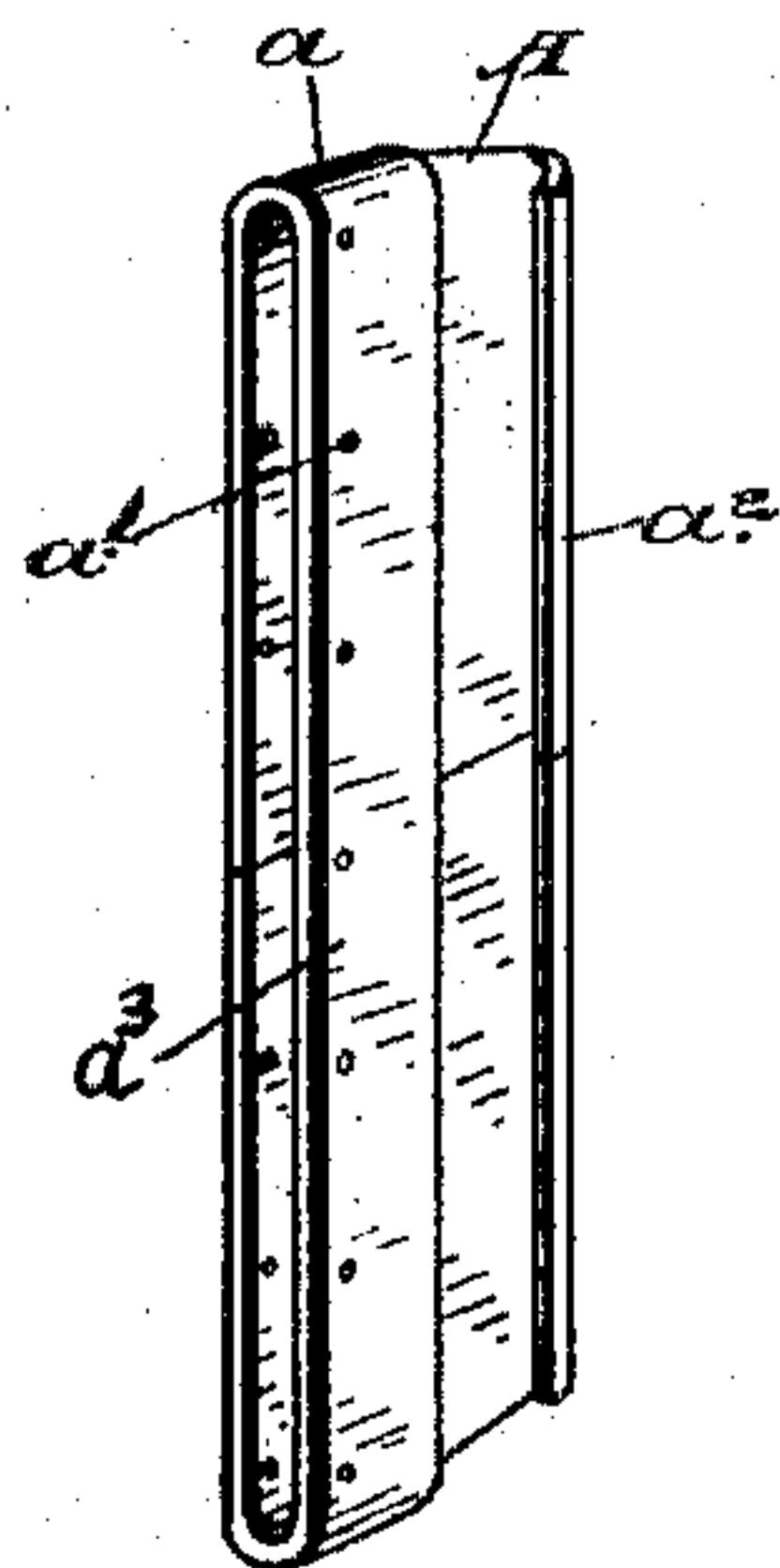


Fig. 4.

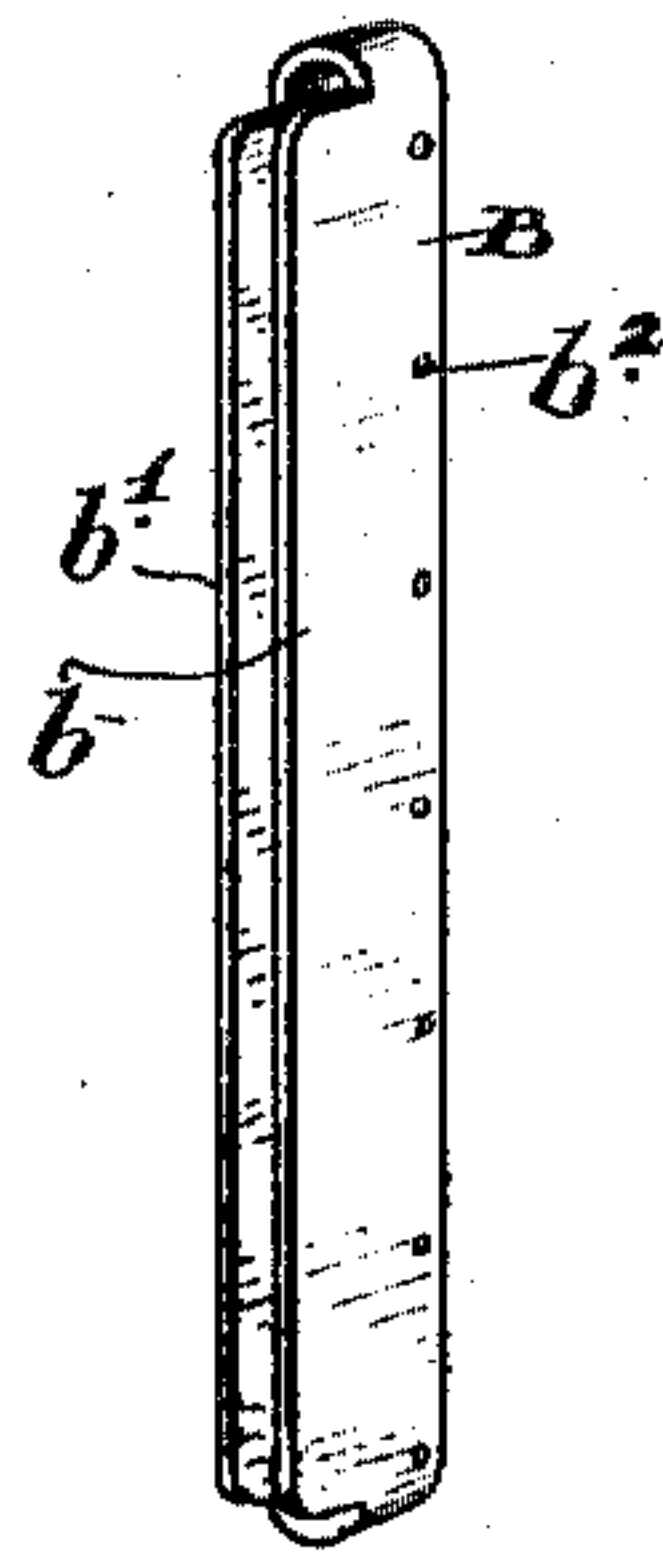


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BAND-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,920, dated August 9, 1904.

Application filed March 16, 1904. Serial No. 198,445. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HERBERT LOUIS WAGNER, student, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Band-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in clasps for ribbon-collars, stocks, &c.; and the object of the invention is to devise a clasp adapted to hold the ends of the ribbon of the stock at the back or front of the neck which will be invisible and not liable to become unfastened, will serve to take the place of the featherbones or steels now used in which the ribbon will be readily adjustable—that is, tightened or loosened, as desired—and in which such ribbon is secured from displacement without the necessity of connecting it to the clasp by sewing; and the device consists, essentially, of a member having a loop at one side and a hook at the opposite side and a member having a coacting looped bar, the ends of the ribbon being secured in the loops of each bar, as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the applicability and invisibility of my device. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the ribbon and clasp at the point of juncture. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the ribbon and the clasp with the ribbon arranged in an alternative way to that shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail of one member of the clasp. Fig. 5 is a detail of the coacting member.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is one member of the clasp, which is provided with a loop *a* at one side, having perforations *a'* for sewing the ribbon thereto, if desired, and a hook *a<sup>2</sup>* at the opposite side. The member A may be formed in any suitable manner and of any suitable shape or size. B is the coacting member, which is made in the form of a loop and is provided with the outer and inner projecting portions *b* and *b'*, preferably arranged so as to extend beyond the looped ends of the main portion B. The member B may be of any suitable size or shape.

C is the ribbon. It will be noticed on reference to Fig. 2 that one end, *c*, of the ribbon is passed inwardly through the loop *a* and back outwardly over the outer bar of the loop. The end *c'* of the ribbon is passed inwardly through the loop B and backwardly outwardly, and such ends may be drawn forwardly and tied in a bow in front of the neck, as indicated in Fig. 1. To fasten the ends together, the inner projecting portion *b'* of the loop B is inserted to the inside of the loop *a* and pushed inwardly sufficiently so that the rear inner edge *b<sup>3</sup>* of the loop B passes the hook *a<sup>2</sup>*, whereupon the tightening of the ribbon will draw the rear inner edge *b<sup>3</sup>* of the loop B into the hook *a<sup>2</sup>* and have a tendency to force the inner projecting portion *b'* of the loop B against the ribbon on the outer portion *a<sup>3</sup>* of the loop *a*, thereby securely binding the ribbon *c* and at the same time the ribbon *c'*, which passes around the outer portion of the loop B. (See Fig. 2.) By drawing upon the ends *c* and *c'* the ribbon forming the stock may be made as tight as required and tied in the front.

If desired, it will of course be understood that the ends of the ribbon may be sewed through the holes *a'* in the loop *a* and holes *b<sup>2</sup>* in the loop B once the desired size is obtained; but it is not necessary at all, as the ribbon will be held perfectly securely without, and besides it is also an advantage to have the ribbon so that it may be tightened should it stretch to any extent.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the ribbon ends *c* and *c'* brought just to the outside of the outer portions of the looped members and then inwardly through the loops of the members. In this form the ends of the ribbon will not show and may be sewed through the openings *a'* and *b<sup>2</sup>* of the loops *a* and B, respectively, although this is not necessary, such ribbons being securely held in position on account of the inner edge *b'* of the loop B pressing against the inside of the loop *a*. It will thus be seen that in either case, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the ribbon will be securely held in position. Of course, as shown in Fig. 1, the ribbon instead of being brought around to the front may be



stitched and a knot formed at the back, and there are various ways of arranging the ribbon with which ladies are familiar, but which are not prevented with the use of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A connecting-clasp for the ends of ribbons and the like comprising one member having a loop at one edge and a hook formed at the opposite edge, and a coacting loop member having on one side laterally-projecting edges, one of said edges of the coacting loop being designed to fit underneath the loop of the other member and the rear inner edge of the coacting loop being designed to fit underneath the hook of the other member, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A connecting-clasp for the ends of ribbons and the like comprising one member having a loop at one edge and a hook formed at the opposite edge, and a coacting loop member having on one side laterally-projecting portions, one of said inner projecting portions  $b'$  being designed to fit underneath the loop of the other member and the rear inner edge  $b^3$  of the coacting loop being designed to fit underneath the hook of the other member and the outer projecting portion  $b$  of the coacting

loop fitting outside of the loop  $a^3$  of the other member, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a connecting-clasp, the combination with a member having a loop on one edge and a hook formed at the opposite edge and a ribbon having one end passing through and around said loop, of a second member having a coacting loop designed to have one edge of its inner side placed within the loop of the first-mentioned member, a ribbon passing through the loop of said second member and carried around the outer side of said loop, which outer side is arranged to overlap the outer side of the loop of the first-mentioned member, substantially as described.

4. A connecting-clasp for the ends of ribbons and the like comprising one member having a loop on one edge and a hook formed at the opposite edge, and a coacting member having one edge designed to be inserted in the loop of the opposite member and the other edge within the hook of the same, as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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