No. 775,094. PATENTED NOV. 15, 1904.

E. G. SKINNER.

GARMENT FASTENING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2. 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig1.

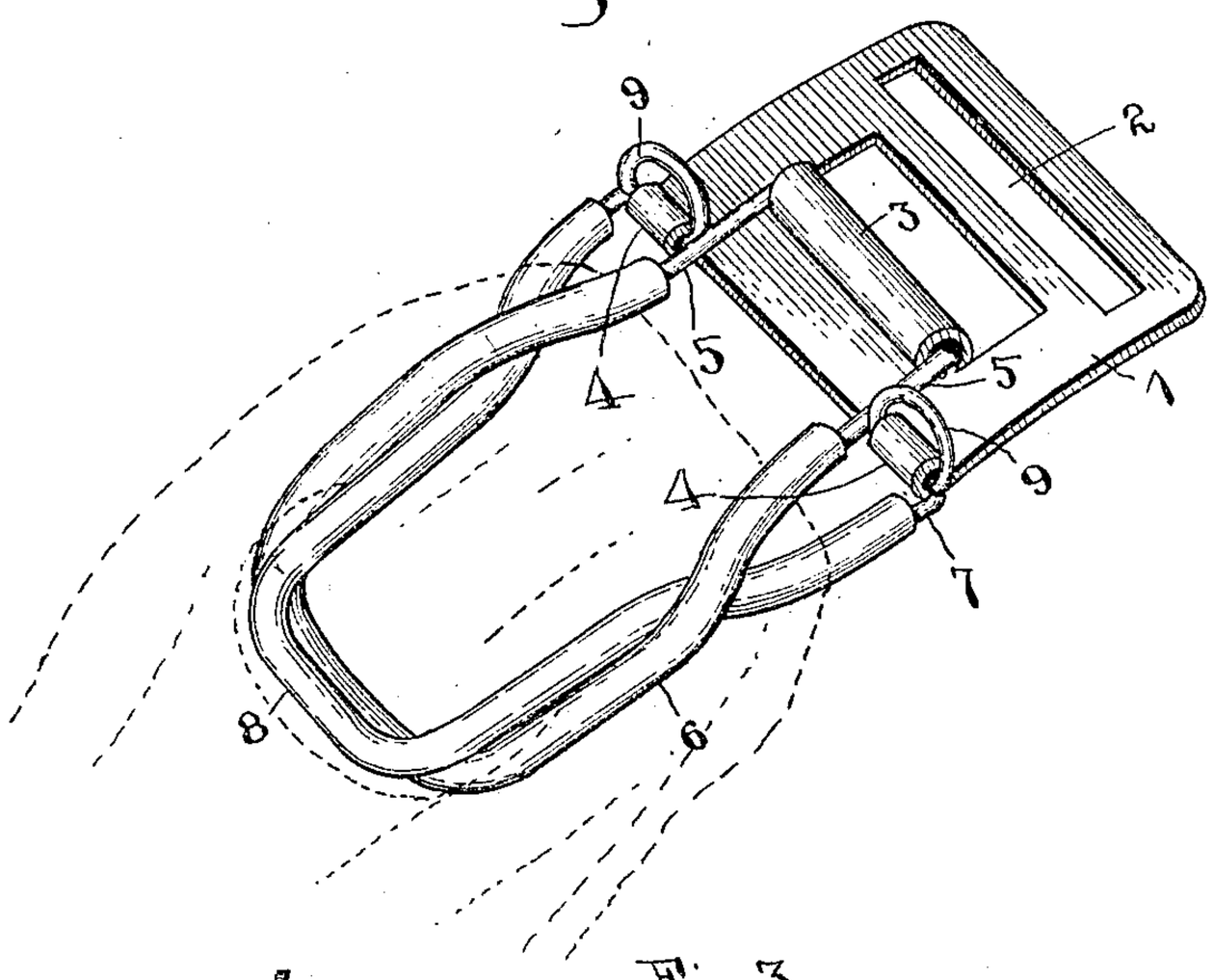


Fig2.

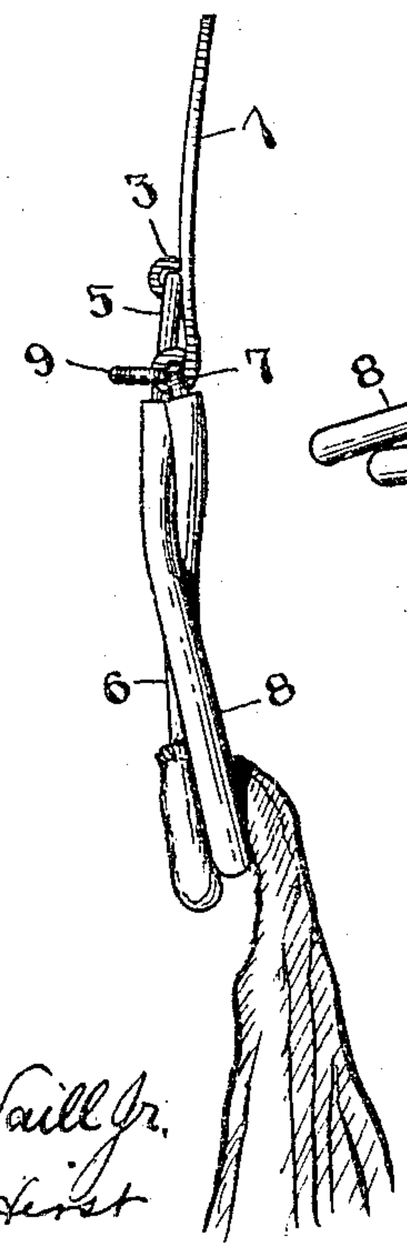
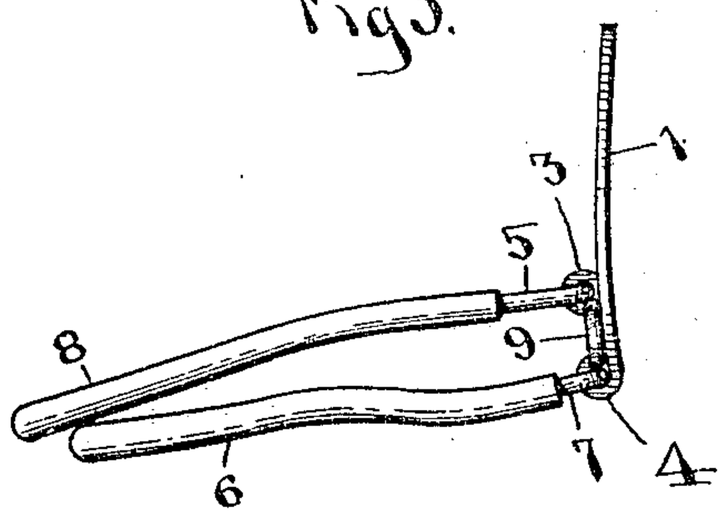


Fig3.



WITNESSES:

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No. 775,094. Patented November 15, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARLE G. SKINNER, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

GARMENT-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,094, dated November 15, 1904.

Application filed May 2, 1904. Serial No. 205,867. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARLE G. SKINNER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Erie, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fastenings, of which the following is a full, clear, and complete disclosure.

The object of my invention is the production of a garment-fastening or clasp which is easily manipulated, is self-locking in operative position, and which will hold garments or fabrics without any tendency to injure the same or to become unfastened.

Briefly, my invention comprises a base-plate to which is connected a strap or other supporting device for the fastening and to which is pivoted two members which engage each other in such a manner as to hold the fabric or garment between them, and which when in operative position are firmly locked by the means hereinafter to be described.

For a full, clear, and exact description of this form of my invention reference may be had to the following specification and to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved fastening; Fig. 2, a side elevation thereof, showing the same in engagement with a piece of fabric; and Fig. 3, a side elevation showing the parts in the position to have the fabric inserted between them.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates a base-plate, which is preferably slightly bent, as shown, and which is provided adjacent one end with a slot 2 for the reception of a strap or other supporting device. The central portion of the plate is cut out in the form of a tongue and rolled into a tube or bearing, as indicated at 3, while one transverse edge of the plate carries two projecting tongues, which are also rolled into the bearings, as indicated at 4. The tube 3 engages the ends of a wire loop 5, which is wider toward its outer end than at the bearing end, and which is preferably covered with a soft material—such as woven fabric or india-rubber 6. The bearings 4 also retain the ends of a second loop of wire 7, which toward its outer end is narrower and is of such a width as to enter the enlarged end of the wire loop 5, so as to engage each other midway of their lengths and adjacent their ends on opposite sides with elastic or spring pressure. The inner ends of the loop 7 after passing through the bearings 4 are bent upwardly so as to form small rings or loops forming shoulders, as indicated at 9. The inner narrow portion of the loop 5 is slightly wider than the distance between the inner sides of the rings 9, and for this reason when said loop 5 is in its operative position or in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the inner sides of said rings 9 hold said loop in a position substantially parallel with the plate 1. The loop 7 may also be covered with fabric or india-rubber, as indicated at 8. In attaching this form of my device to a garment or fabric to be fastened or carried thereby the parts are first brought into position shown in Fig. 3, and a portion of the fabric placed over the end of the lower loop 7, after which said loop is passed through the end of the loop 5, and the parts straightened out so as to assume the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Since the loop 5 is pivoted farther back on the plate than the loop 7, the end of the loop 7 will be forced more and more through the loop 5, as the parts assume positions more and more in a straight line with the plate 1 until the position shown in Fig. 2 is assumed, the parts then being firmly clamped and held in position without any tendency to become loosened except the parts are intentionally moved to the position shown in Fig. 3.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the loops when in engagement are locked together with an elastic or spring pressure, the loops 6 and 8 engaging each other on opposite sides at different points—that is, the loops engage each other adjacent the cross portion of their ends and on the opposite sides of the side runs of the loops about midway of their lengths. This enables the fabrics to be inserted between the loops high up toward the pivot-points, so that the intermediate points of contact between the loops may serve as additional gripping-surfaces. This is particularly advantageous in the larger sizes of clasps or fastenings, such as those used for supporting sanitary napkins

in which it is desired to hold a comparatively large number of thicknesses of cloth.

The fastening device may be duplicated on the same plate. From the above description it will be seen that I have produced a clasp or fastening device which is adapted for a great variety of uses, such as in connection with hose, sleeves, sanitary napkins, rubber dental dams, and for a great variety of other uses, which will be obvious.

Having thus described my invention, it will be obvious that certain changes may be made in the details and arrangement of parts and mechanical equivalents may be used without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention; but

What I claim, and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A fastener comprising two pivoted interlocking substantially flat loops which engage each other intermediate their lengths and adjacent their ends on opposite flat sides with spring-pressure when in operative position.

2. A fastener, comprising a plate, two substantially flat gripping-loops pivoted thereto on different axes, one loop being reduced in width to fit within the other, the corresponding adjacent side runs of the loops crossing and engaging each other intermediate their ends, and the ends of the loops engaging each other on opposite sides from the engagement of said runs, when in operative position.

3. A fastener, comprising a plate, two substantially flat gripping-loops pivoted thereto on different axes, one of said loops being widened intermediate its length toward its outer end, and the other of said loops being narrowed intermediate its length toward its outer end, so that said loops cross and engage each other intermediate their ends and also engage each other adjacent their outer ends on opposite sides when in operative position.

4. A fastening, comprising a plate, two substantially flat gripping-loops pivoted thereto on different axes, one of said loops being widened midway of its length toward its outer end, and the other of said loops being narrowed midway of its length toward its outer end so that said loops cross and engage each other, intermediate their ends and also engage each other adjacent their outer ends on opposite sides, with spring-pressure when in operative position.

5. A garment-fastening comprising a plate, two interlocking loops pivoted thereto on different axes, one of said loops having an enlarged end adapted to receive the other of said loops and shoulders positively engaging one of said loops for locking said loops in their operative positions.

6. A garment-fastening, comprising a plate, two interlocking gripping parts pivoted thereto on different axes, one of said loops having its ends extended at right angles to form spring members being adapted to engage the other of said loops and hold the same in operative position.

7. A fastening device comprising a plate, two interlocking, gripping-loops pivoted thereto at different points, one of the said loops being adapted to engage within the other in close frictional contact and shoulders adapted to engage the spring-arms formed near the pivot end of one of said loops to prevent disengagement of the loops when in the locked position, substantially as described.

8. A clasp or fastening device comprising a frame or plate, elongated gripping-loops independently pivoted thereto on different axes so that when the loops are turned at a substantially right angle to the frame or plate they will be disengaged the one from the other, one of the said loops being adapted to engage within the other when on substantially a plane with the frame or plate, one of the said loops having spring-arms near its pivotal end and shoulders provided upon said frame or plate, adapted to engage said spring-arms, when the loops are interlocked, substantially as described.

9. A fastener, comprising a plate, two interlocking gripping-loops pivoted thereto on different axes, one of said loops being widened at its pivoted end, and the other of said loops being narrowed, one of said loops being formed with shoulders which engage the other of said loops.

10. A fastener, comprising a plate, two interlocking loops pivoted thereto on different axes, the pivoted ends of said loops being widened and narrowed respectively, and the inner widened end of one loop having rings formed thereon and adapted to engage the inner narrowed end of the other loop.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of April, A. D. 1904.

EARLE G. SKINNER.

Witnesses:
LEWIS H. VAN DUSEN,
J. P. CRITTENDEN.