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PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

S. LEVY.

CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1905.

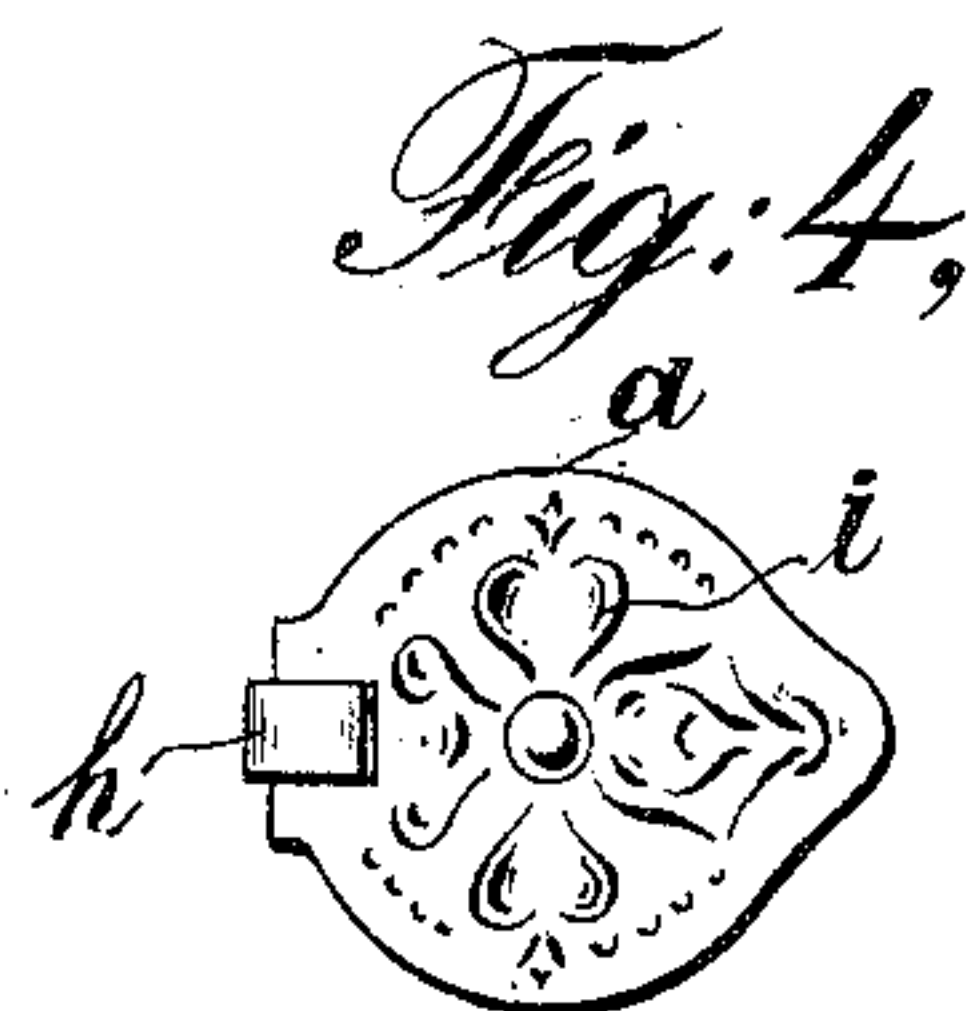
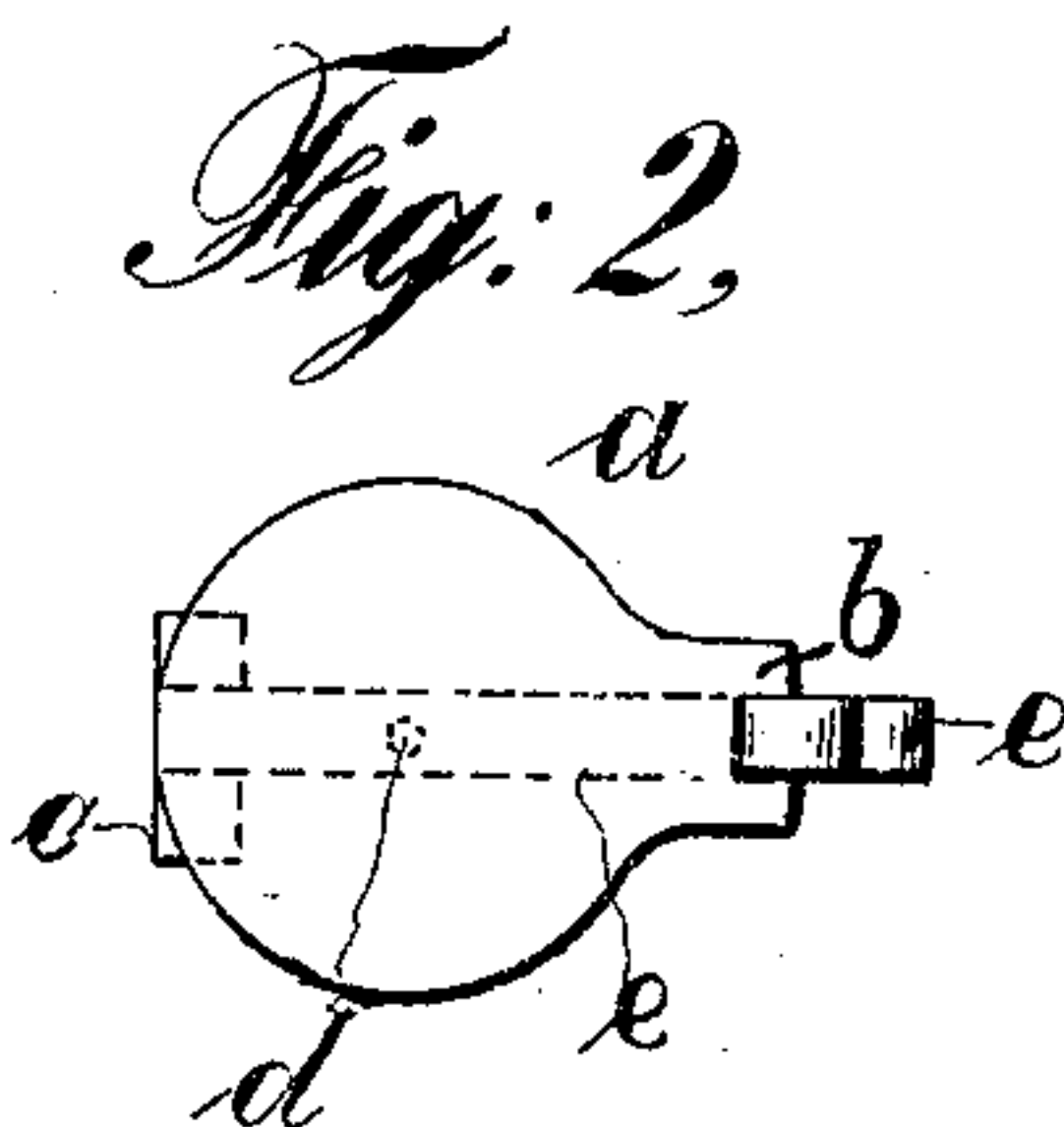
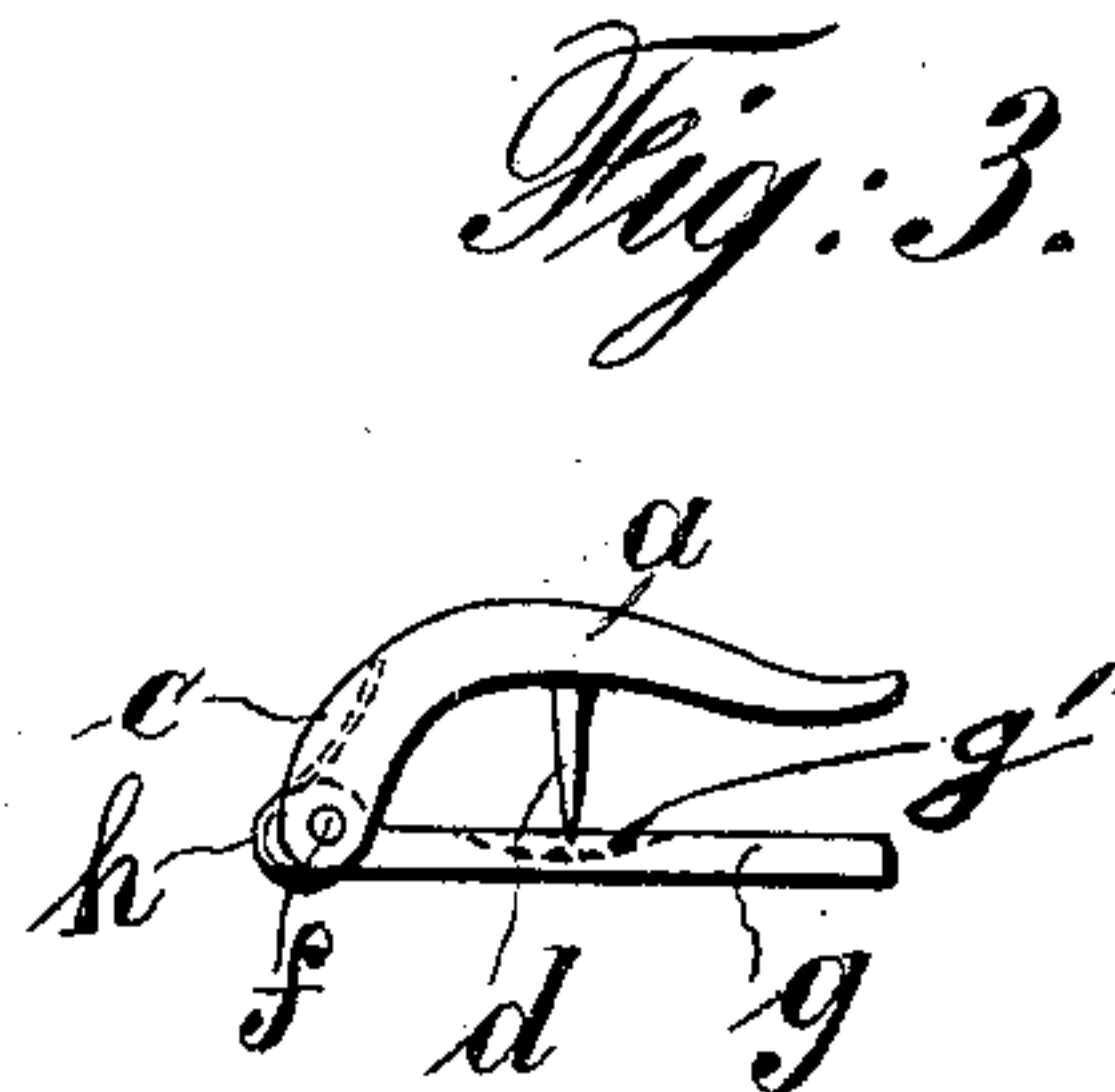
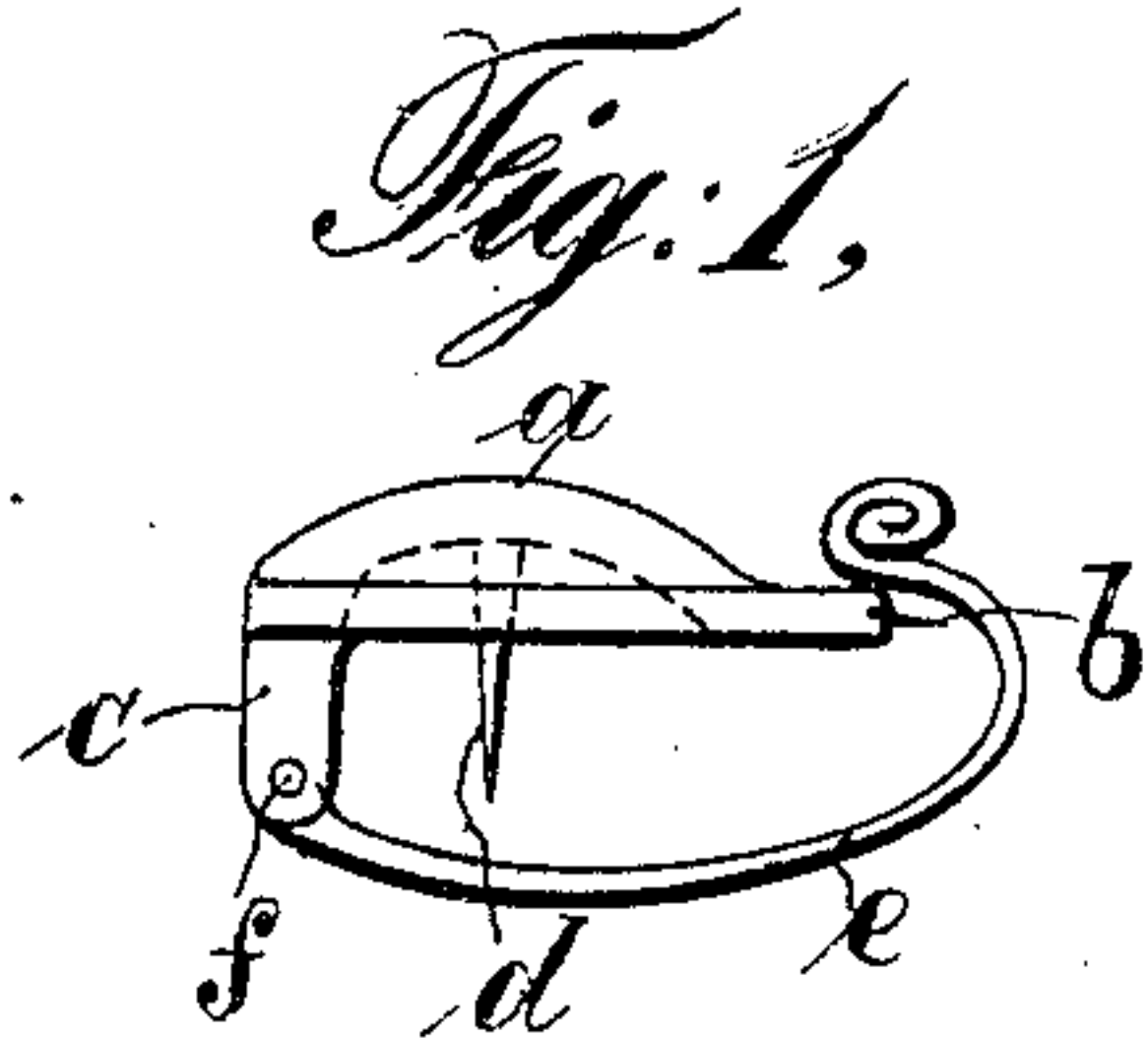
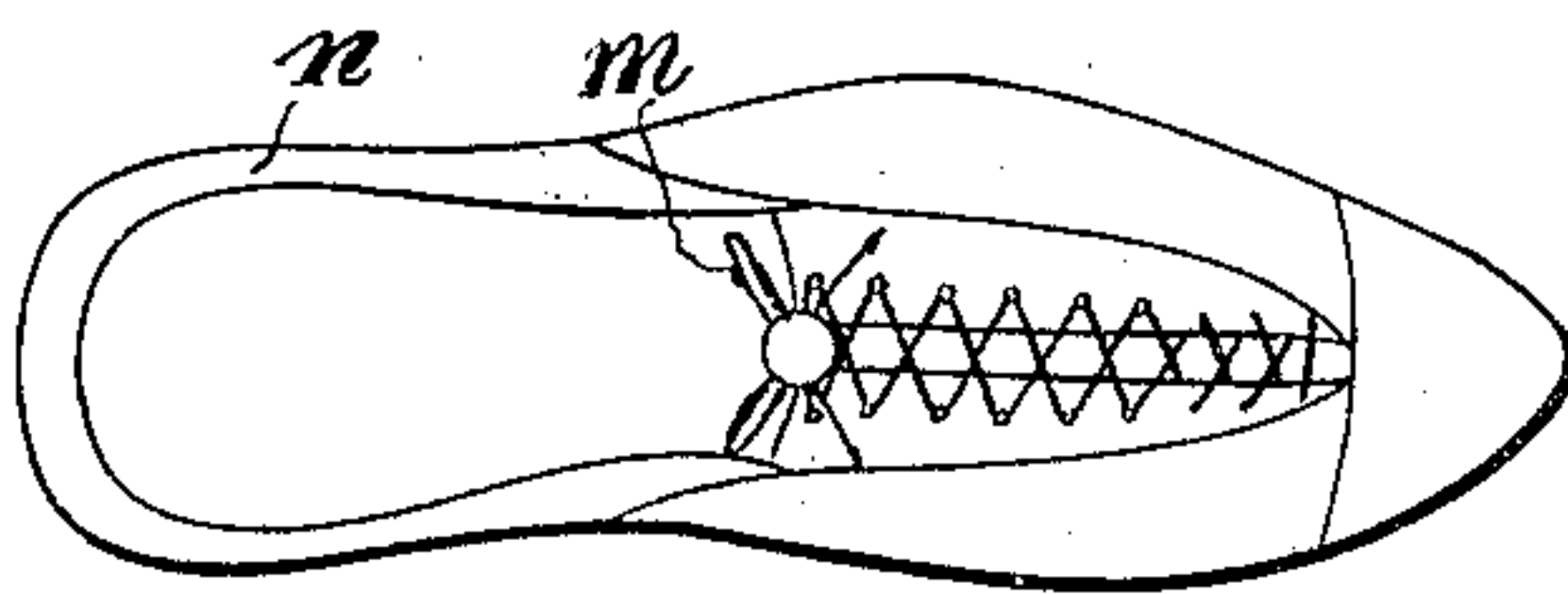


Fig: 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLASP.

No. 828,672.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SALO LEVY, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to novel fastening or securing devices, and pertains particularly to clasps for personal wear.

The novel clasp may be applied on various parts of garments, but is particularly designed for fastening or securing the shoe-laces after same have been tied.

The novel clasp may be easily attached and removed. When applied, it secures, say, for instance, the tied shoe-laces, in a firm and reliable manner. For general wear the clasp may be made of inexpensive material, preferably of metal. When used as a securing device on dancing-shoes, oxford ties, or ladies' fancy footwear, then the clasp may be ornamented by embossing or engraving the top surface of the head. In some instances it may be desirable to use the clasp as jewelry. Then the head of same may be studded with precious stones. The securing-clasp may also be worn as a fastening device for ribbons around the neck, and when made large enough it may serve as a buckle for ladies' belts, which then solely consists of a plain broad ribbon, the folded ends of which are then clamped by the clasp.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents in side elevation a securing-clasp which embodies my invention. Fig. 2 shows in top plan view the clasp illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 illustrates in side elevation a modified form of clasp. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the modified form of clasp shown in Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 shows the device as applied to the tied lace of a low shoe.

Similar characters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents the head of the clasp, which is provided on one side with a small elongation *b* and on the other side with a downward extension *c*. The head *a* of the clasp is dome-shaped and has in its center a pin *d*, which is permanently secured thereto and extends from the center vertically down. The downward portion *c* of the clasp is cut out in the center of its lower end portion for the purpose of receiving the hook *e*, which is secured there by means of a small

pin or bolt *f*. The hook is adapted to engage the small extension *b* of the head and may be released therefrom, because it turns on the pivot *f*. Thus the hook *e* is hinged to the downwardly-extending portion *c* of the head *a*.

The modification illustrated in Fig. 3 consists of the head *a*, having a regularly-curved rear portion or downward extension *c*, in which the base-plate *g* is secured by means of the pivot *f*, as before. The pin *d* is secured in the center of the hollow inner portion of the head *a*. This pin also is in a vertical position. The base-plate *g* is straight and does not extend up to the head *a*. Its front portion is practically parallel to the front portion of the head. The central part *g'* of the straight base-plate *g* is somewhat dished out. The head *a* and the base-plate *g* are held in the position indicated in Fig. 3 by means of the spring *h*, which is located in the rear portion of the clasp. This spring is mounted on the hinge or pivot *f* and extends up to the top of the clasp, as shown in Fig. 4. When it is desired to apply this modified form of clasp, then the force naturally exerted by the spring *h* has to be overcome. This is simply done by separating with the fingers the base-plate *g* and the head *a*. Then the clasp is applied, and when the fingers are removed then the force of the spring *h* returns the base-plate *g* to the head *a* to the position shown in Fig. 3.

As above stated, the clasp may be provided with an ornamental surface *i*, as is shown in Fig. 4. If desired, the top of the head *a* may be studded with precious stones, and the whole head of the clasp may be of precious metals, such as silver or gold, while cheaper clasps are manufactured of brass or iron and then varnished or electroplated.

Assuming now that the clasps shown in Fig. 1 shall be applied, say, to the bow of the shoe-laces, then the hook *e* is disengaged from the front portion *b* of the head. The hook is now placed below the knot of the bow and the head with the pin pressed down, so that the pin passes through the fabric and the hook is then closed. When releasing the clasp, then the hook is disengaged from the front portion of the head, the latter lifted up, whereby the pin passes out of the fabric. Now the clasp may be easily removed. The modified form shown in Fig. 3 is applied in the same manner. First the head *a* and the base-plate are separated. Then the base-plate is shifted

below the knot of the bow and the head, with pin, allowed to return to its normal position, which in this instance is effected by the spring *h*. The pin passes through the fabric and secures the clasp in the knot of the bow in a reliable manner. This clasp is released by pulling apart the head and the base plate and drawing out the latter from underneath the knot of the bow.

10 In Fig. 5 one instance is illustrated how the clasp is applied. It is secured to the knot of the bow *m* on the shoe *n*.

In the described manner I have produced a novel clasp which is applied and removed conveniently and quickly and may be made plain and highly ornamental.

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

20 1. A clasp comprising a top part or head having a downward extension on one side integral therewith, a pointed pin secured in the center of the lower surface of said head and adapted to pierce through fabrics, a base part

movably joined to the downward extension 25 of the head, and means to hold the device in a closed position.

2. A clasp comprising a top part or head having an integral downward extension on one side, a pointed pin permanently fixed to the inner lower surface of said head and adapted to pierce through fabrics, and a base part with hook joined to the downward extension of the head. 30

3. A clasp comprising a dome-shaped top part or head having an integral downward extension on one side, a pointed pin permanently fixed to the inner lower surface of said head and adapted to pierce through fabrics, and a base part with hook joined to the downward extension of the head. 35 40

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 5th day of July, 1905.

SALO LEVY.

Witnesses:

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AGNES SIMMONS.