No. 831,680. PATENTED SEPT. 25, 1906.

E. PYLE.

CLASP LOOP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1904.

Fig. 1.

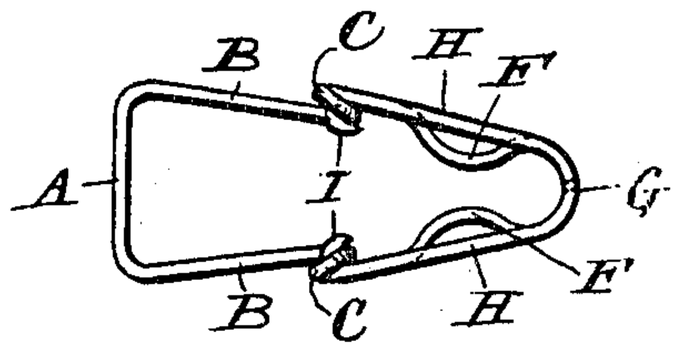


Fig. 3.

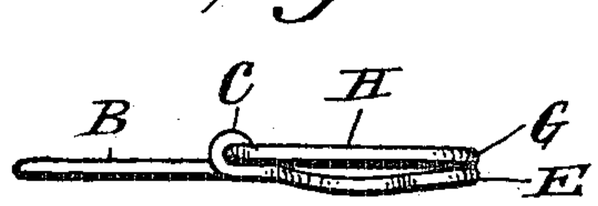
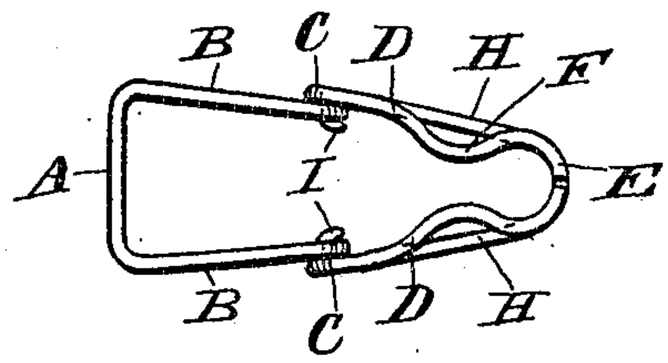


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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EDWARD PYLE, OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

CLASP-LOOP.

No. 831,680. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 25, 1906.

Application filed December 23, 1904. Serial No. 238,163.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD PYLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasp-Loops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to clasp-loops for suspender-ends and other fastening devices employing a button as one of the elements of the fastening and also for use on harness, and particularly on the end of checkreins, and has for its object the improvement of devices of this character, in that two loops are provided—one to clasp the shank of the button or the stem of a checkrein-holder, &c., to insure its non-displacement, while the other loop is adapted to receive the strain or pull on the loop. By the peculiar construction of parts hereinafter described it will be seen that the two loops are resiliently held in contact with one another.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing one side of my improved clasp-loop; Fig. 2, a view showing the reverse side thereof, and Fig. 3 an edge view of the device.

In the drawings similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

My invention consists of two pieces of stiff wire, one of which is bent to form a straight portion A, having the wire at each side extended on lines slightly inclined toward one another, as shown at B. The wire is then bent to form circular loops C, the wire after completing the loops being outside of the parts B. The ends of the wire are then curved inwardly, as shown at D, to close proximity and curved to form a small loop E, the ends of the wire being brought close together. This construction forms a broken or divided loop, with a constricted portion F where the wires are brought to close proximity between D and E. Another loop is formed of the other piece of wire, which is bent in its center, as shown at G, and has the extended portions of the wire on each side of the curved portion G extended on divergent straight lines, as shown at H, and the extreme ends bent to form inwardly-extended hooks I, which are inserted in loops C.

In operation the suspender-end, strap, &c., are secured to the straight portion A. In securing the clasp-loop to a button or other fastening device the button is inserted in the open space between the straight sides B and the strap, &c., drawn away from the button until the shank passes beyond the constricted portion F. The divided or broken portion of loop E permits the sides thereof to spring out when the shank of the button is passed between the constricted portions F, while the resilient nature of material of which the loop E is made causes the loop to return to its former position and clasp the button-shank.

It will be understood that the curved portion G will sustain the weight of the pull on the button or other fastening, while the small loop E by closely clasping the shank of the button, &c., prevents displacement of the clasp-loop in case of temporary release of the strain on the loop.

It will be understood that the formation of the loops C in having the wire at the end of the loop outside of the parts B and securing the ends of wires H in said loops by means of inwardly-extending hooks I insures that the two parts are resiliently held in contact with one another.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a clasp-loop, a loop having one end divided or broken and its sides curved inwardly to form a constricted portion, the divided ends of said loop being normally in close proximity to one another, and a loop pivotally mounted on said constricted loop, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a clasp-loop, a loop having one end divided or broken and its sides curved inwardly to form a constricted portion, the divided ends of said loop being normally in close proximity to one another, and a loop pivotally mounted on said constricted loop and resiliently held in contact therewith, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a clasp-loop, a loop formed of a single piece of wire having one end divided or broken and its sides curved inwardly to form a constricted portion, the divided ends of said loop being normally in close proximity to one another, and a loop pivotally mounted on said constricted loop, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a clasp-loop, a loop formed of a single piece of wire having one end divided or broken and its sides curved inwardly to form a constricted portion, the divided ends of

said loop being normally in close proximity to one another, circular loops formed on said constricted loop, and a loop pivotally secured in said circular loops, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a clasp-loop, a loop formed of a single piece of wire bent at each side of the middle to form a straight bar, the two ends of the wire extended on lines slightly inclined toward one another, the ends of the wire then bent to form circular loops, the ends then bent to form a loop with a constricted portion, the free ends of said wires ending in close proximity to one another, and a loop formed of another strand of wire bent in its middle to form a curved portion, the sides extended on divergent straight lines and the ends bent inwardly to form hooks which are inserted in the circular loops on the first-named loop, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD PYLE.

Witnesses:
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J. FRANK BARR.