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J. W. ALBIN & D. C. RICKETTS.

CLASP.

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Fig. 1.

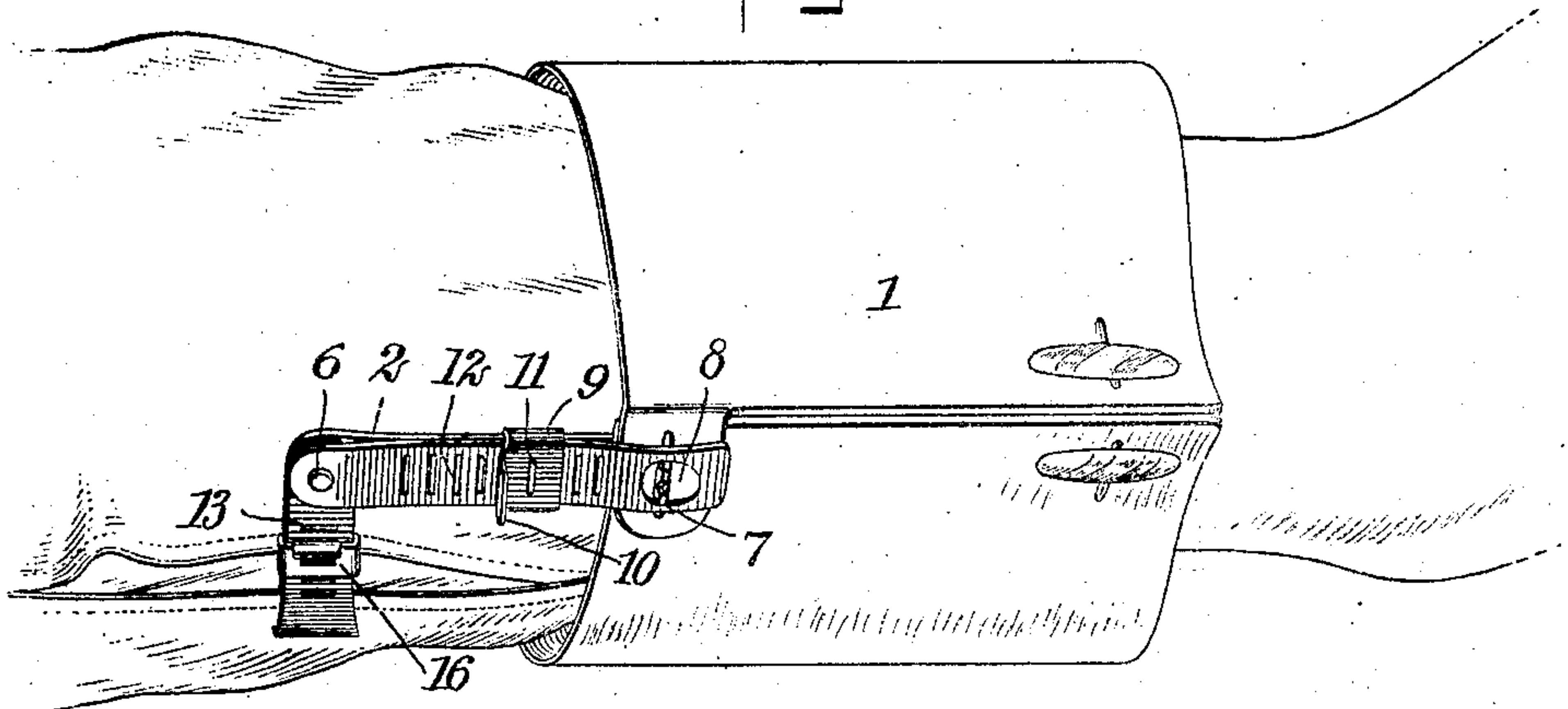


Fig. 2.

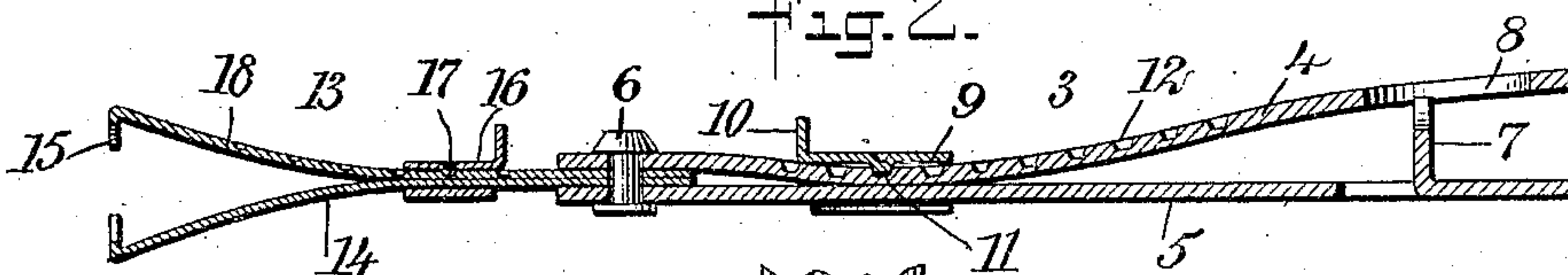
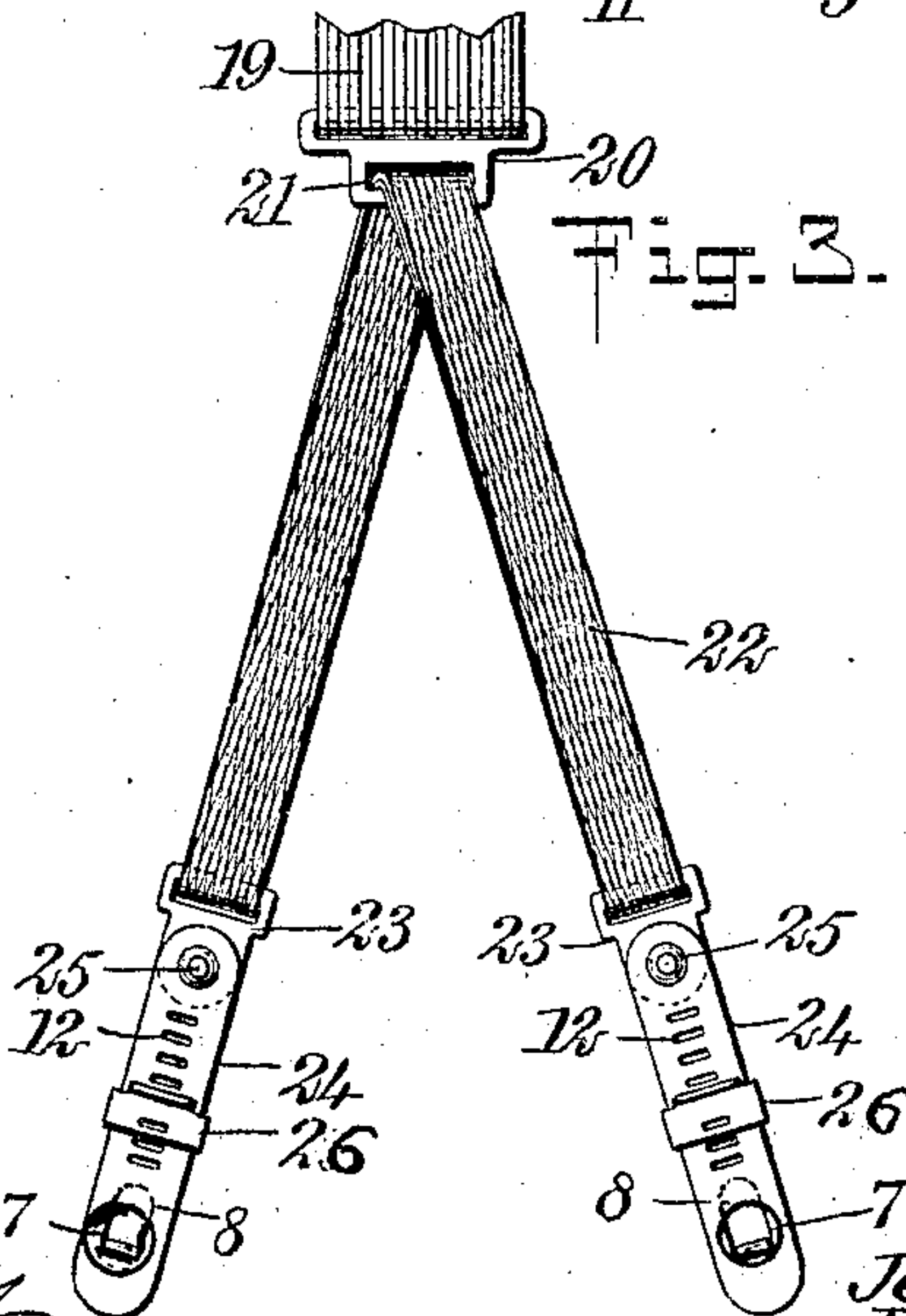


Fig. 3.



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CLASP.

No. 848,584.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JEREMIAH WESLEY ALBIN and DAVID C. RICKETTS, both citizens of the United States, and residents of Babylon, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Clasp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to clasps such as used for garment-fasteners.

The invention is especially applicable in the construction of cuff-holders, but is adapted to be used in various connections.

The object of the invention is to produce a device of this class which is simple in construction, which may be readily applied, and which will have a desirable flexibility, adapting the same to movements of the parts of one's body.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter, and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a portion of a forearm and illustrating the device when applied as a cuff-holder. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section through the cuff-holder shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the lower end of a pair of suspenders, illustrating the application of the invention in this connection.

Referring more particularly to the parts, and especially to Fig. 1, 1 represents a cuff, to which the clasp or cuff-holder 2 is attached. In this construction the clasp comprises a body 3, which is composed of two superposed leaves 4 and 5, the latter of which is preferably substantially straight, while the former is resilient and normally tends to assume a position such as shown in Fig. 2, its free extremity being but slightly removed from the free extremity of the leaf 5. At one extremity the leaves 4 and 5 are connected together by a pivot-bolt 6. At its free extremity the leaf 5 is provided with a laterally-projecting spur 7, which is preferably struck from the material of the leaf and extends toward the leaf 4. Opposite this spur 7 the leaf 4 is provided with an opening 8, which is

preferably of oblong or oval form, as indicated in Fig. 1.

Mounted on the leaves 4 and 5 there is a slidable sleeve 9, the opening through which conforms to the outline of the superposed leaves, as will be readily understood. At its rear edge, which is disposed remotely from the spur 7, the material of the sleeve is turned upwardly, so as to form a lip 10. On one of its side faces—preferably its upper face, as shown—the material of the sleeve is pressed inwardly, so as to form a transversely-disposed tongue 11, which projects toward the leaf 4.

On the adjacent face of the leaf 4 we provide a plurality of transverse recesses or grooves 12, which are adapted to receive the said rib or tongue 11. Between the attached extremities of the leaves 4 and 5 there is attached a clamp 13, the same consisting of a pair of leaves 14, the inner extremities whereof abut against each other at the pivot-bolt 6, while the outer extremities diverge, as shown, said outer extremities being provided with inwardly-projecting teeth 15, which are adapted to be forced together by means of a sliding-sleeve 16. This sliding-sleeve is similar in construction to the sleeve 9 aforesaid, being provided with a transverse tongue or rib 17 on its inner side, which is adapted to cooperate with transverse recesses or grooves 18, formed in the outer face of one of the leaves 14, as shown.

When using the device as a cuff-holder, the leaf 5 of the body 2 of the clasp will be disposed toward the body and applied to the inner side of the cuff 1, so that the spur 7 will project outwardly through the openings in the cuff. The leaf 4 is then disposed on the outer side of the cuff, as shown, and the sleeve 9 is then forced in the direction of the spur 7 so as to bring the free extremities of the leaves 4 and 5 toward each other. In this way the spur 7 is made to project through the opening 8 and the body of the clasp is locked to the cuff. Forcing the sleeve 9 toward the spur in the manner described, the rib or tongue 11 will successively engage the transverse grooves or recesses 12, and when the sleeve resists this sliding movement sufficiently the motion will be arrested. The clamp 13 of the clasp is then rotated so as to project laterally from the body of the clasp

and is applied to the edge of the shirt-sleeve, as shown, whereupon the sleeve 16 is forced toward the teeth 15, operating to force the same together, so that they firmly engage the material of the shirt-sleeve. In this way the clasp constitutes a very serviceable cuff-holder, which may be readily applied and detached when desired.

In Fig. 3 we illustrate a construction in which the clasp is adapted for use in connection with suspenders. In this view to the extremity of each shoulder-strap 19 buckles 20 are attached, the same presenting an eye 21, through which the suspender-ends pass in any usual manner. To the lower extremity of these suspender-ends 22 plates 23 are attached, and to these plates 23 the bodies 24 of the clasps attach. Each of these bodies has substantially the form of the body 3, described in connection with Fig. 2. The pivot-bolt 25, which connects the same to the plates 23, correspond to the bolt 6 or pin. The bodies 24 tend to separate at their free extremities in the manner described above and may be forced together by means of a sliding sleeve 26. It should be understood that the construction of the bodies 24, the sliding sleeve, &c., is substantially the same as the corresponding parts in the form described in connection with Fig. 2. The lower extremities of the clasps 24 are adapted to be attached directly to the upper edges of the trousers and obviate the necessity for buttons being attached to the trousers for the suspenders.

Toward their free extremities the side edges of the leaves 14 of the clamp 13 diverge and this arrangement assists in preventing the sleeve 16 from being slid off at the end of the clamp, as will be readily understood.

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

1. A clasp presenting a pair of leaves attached together near one extremity and tending to separate at the opposite extremity, one of said leaves having an opening in its free extremity, the other having a spur which may project through said opening, a sliding sleeve on one of said leaves and having an upwardly-turned lip at one edge thereof, facilitating the movement of said sleeve, said sleeve having a transverse tongue formed on the inner side thereof, the adjacent face of one of said leaves having a plurality of transverse grooves adapted to be engaged by said tongue.

2. In a clasp, in combination, a pair of superposed leaves, a member pivotally attached therebetween and adapted to be attached to a garment, said leaves having free extremities tending to separate, one of said extremities having an opening therethrough, the other having a spur adapted to project through said opening, one of said leaves having a plurality of transverse grooves in the outer face thereof, and a sliding sleeve on said leaves having an inwardly-disposed tongue adapted to engage said grooves, and a lip formed on said sleeve for advancing the same.

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

JEREMIAH WESLEY ALBIN.
DAVID C. RICKETTS.

Witnesses:

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