

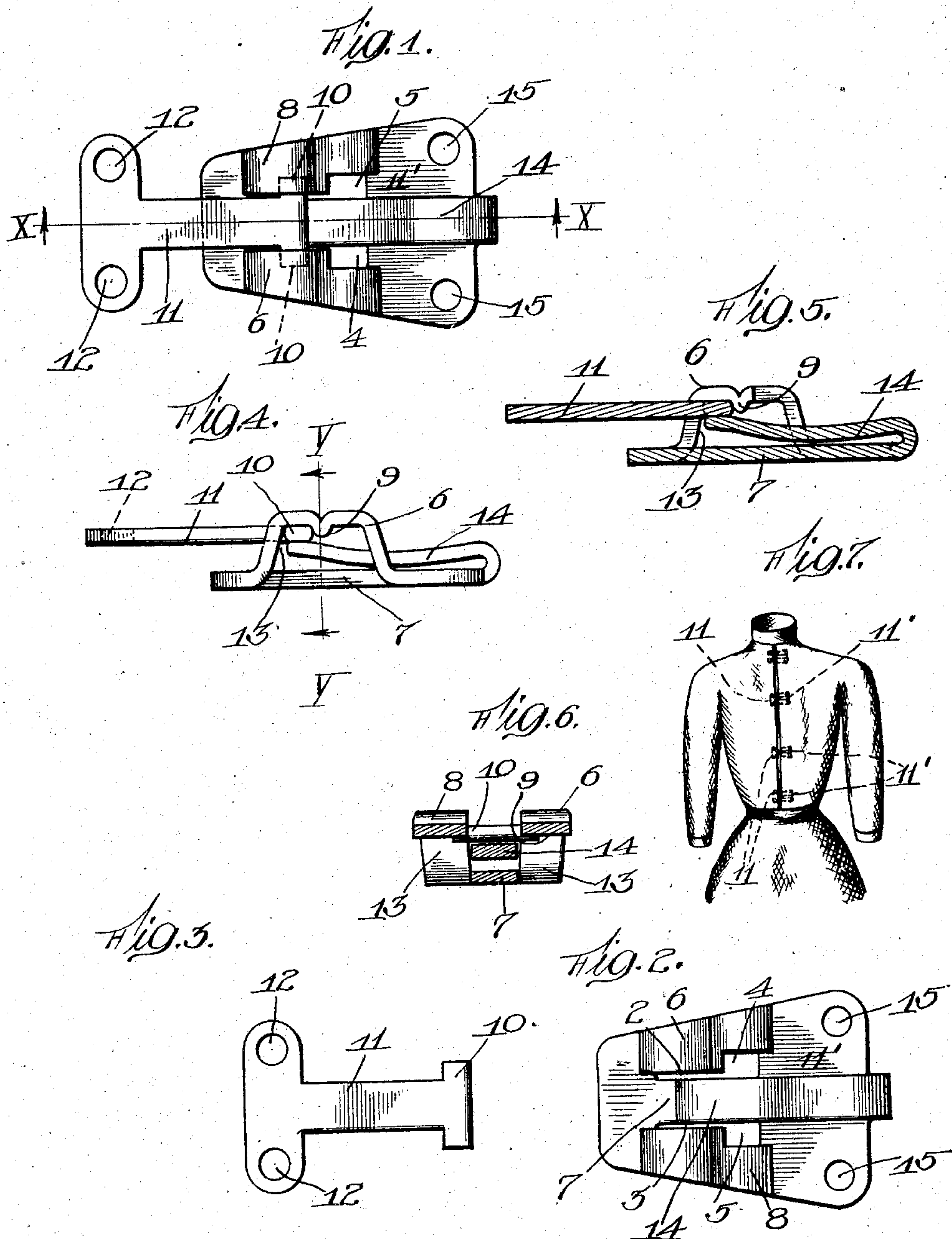
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PATENTED JULY 9, 1907.

H. C. VIZENTS & L. H. CHANDLER.

DRESS FASTENER.

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Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN C. VIZENTS AND LEROY H. CHANDLER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRESS-FASTENER.

No. 859,634.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1907.

Application filed April 20, 1906. Serial No. 312,744.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERMAN C. VIZENTS and LEROY H. CHANDLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dress-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to dress fasteners and its primary object is to provide a simple and practical substitute for the well known hook and eye fasteners, which have been found to be undesirable in washable clothing by reason of the facts that the hooks are closed up or bent into inoperative condition when the clothing are washed or passed between the rollers of a wringer; are liable to catch in the fabric instead of in the eye and thus tear the garment and are easily unfastened.

Our invention is designed to overcome the above-mentioned weaknesses and to provide the other advantages which will appear hereinafter, and consists of the novel construction of fastener and combination of its parts, hereinafter referred to in detail, illustrated in the drawing and incorporated in the claims.

In the drawing—Figure 1 is a greatly magnified face view of a fastener embodying our invention, when made in a size adapted to take the place of the hook and eye. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the keeper portion of the fastener. Fig. 3 shows the catch detached from the keeper. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the fastener. Fig. 5 is a section taken on line X—X of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a section taken on line Y—Y of Fig. 4, and Fig. 7 is a view of a waist or jacket to which our fastener has been applied, the fastener being about half of the full size used for such garments.

Referring to the details of the several views, a keeper portion of the fastener is formed out of a single plate of metal by the operation of a cutting die leaving a flat or base portion and raised portions. In the operation of said die slits 2 and 3, recesses 4 and 5, a central web 7, arches 6 and 8, with inwardly projecting beads 9, and a spring portion 14 are formed at one operation. The latter is bent back upon the base of the keeper so that its free end overlies the web portion 7. In the base or flat portion of the keeper are needle holes 15. A catch to be confined by said keeper consists of a flat piece of metal on one end of which are laterally projecting lugs 10 and on the opposite end of which is a widened portion with needle holes 12 therein. The narrow part 11 is of a width to pass between the arches, and the recesses 4 and 5 permit the insertion of the lugs 10 so that the latter may pass under the arches and over the spring 14 which is arranged to exert pressure

upon what may be termed the cross-bar portion formed by the lugs 10; so that when the lugs have passed the bead 9 on each arch the beads and the wall 13 of each arch will hold the catch against accidental disengagement from the keeper. The parts which are fastened to the garment may be varied to suit a variety of conditions and tastes, and where the fastener is made in a large size, or adapted for other purposes than the specific one shown in Fig. 7, its general configuration may be modified in numerous ways without departing from the spirit of our invention.

It will be noted by reference to Figs. 4 and 5 that the arches 6 and 8 are, unlike a hook, adapted to withstand a great deal of crushing strain, in fact a great great deal more than will be imposed upon them in passing between the rubber rollers of a clothes-wringer which invariably close up the ordinary hooks. Again, the arch has no free end or point which is apt to catch in the clothing or in other objects which the wearer of the clothing may lean or rub against,—as for instance the upholstering of a chair or lounge,—and thus cause unfastening of the clothing or damage to the fastener. Each of the arches are, in effect, a double hook and the means for admitting the catch to the double hook or hooks are not so important as that the hook is anchored at both ends and supported against compression and shields the catch against the objects the wearer of clothing comes in contact with, or serves as a housing and keeper.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination with a catch consisting of a flat piece of metal formed with laterally extending lugs and needle holes, of a keeper consisting of a plate of metal stamped into the form of a base from which rises arches 6 and 8 on either side of a central web 7 and from one edge of which extends a spring 14 which overlies said web, said catch arranged to pass between said arches and said lugs arranged to pass between said spring and arches.

2. The combination with a flat catch, part of which is in the form of lugs 10 and the widened portion having needle holes 12 therein, of a keeper stamped out of a plate of metal into the form of a flat base-portion from which rises arches 6 and 8 between which said catch is adapted to pass and under which said lugs are to be confined, said plate of metal having also the integral spring 14 overlying the base of said keeper and arranged to press the lugs of the catch into engagement with said arches, said arches having inwardly projecting beads 9 which cooperate with the spring in confining said lugs.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HERMAN C. VIZENTS.
LEROY H. CHANDLER.

Witnesses:

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