No. 875,418. PATENTED DEC. 31, 1907.

W. C. FINNEY.

GARTER CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1904.

Fig. 1.

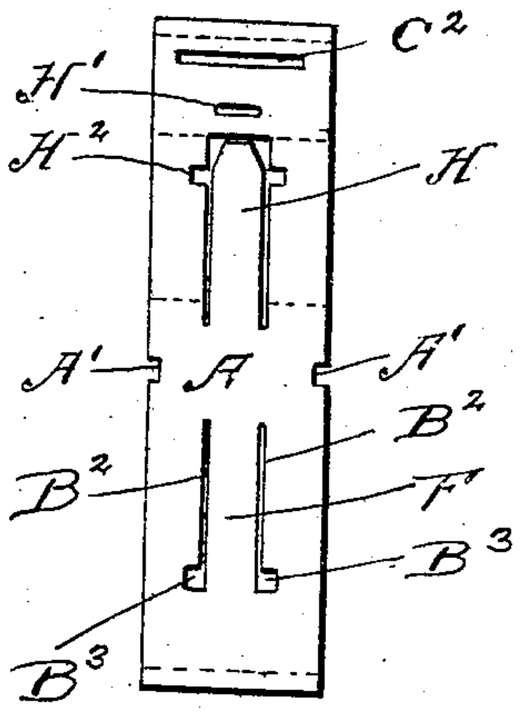


Fig. 2.

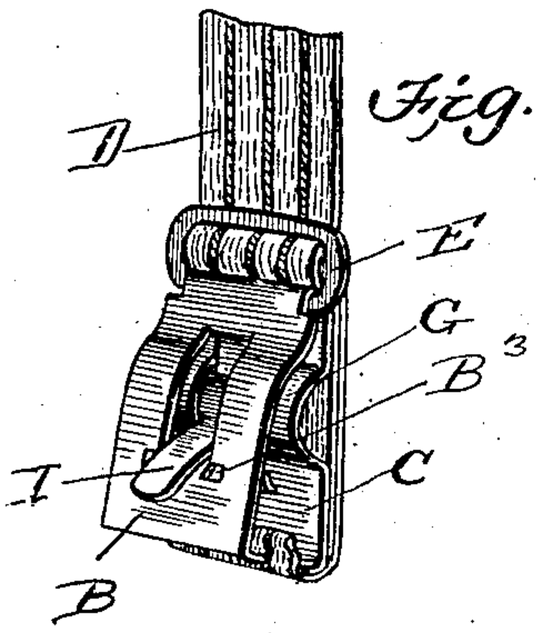


Fig. 3.

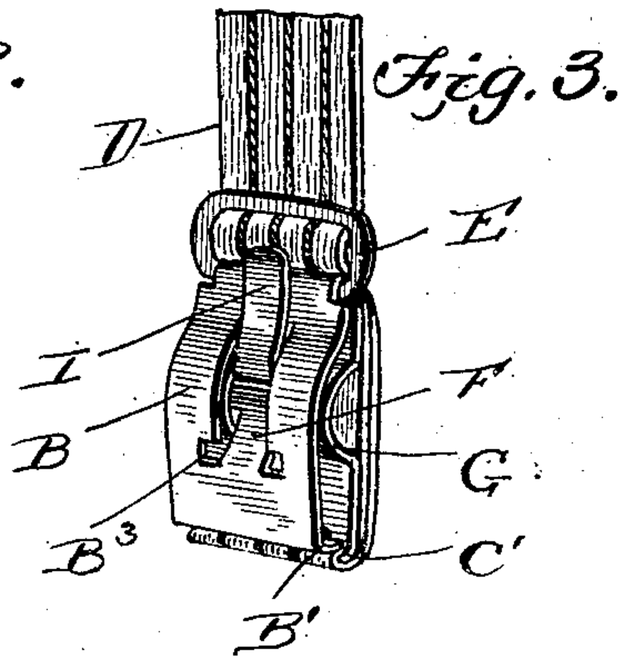


Fig. 4.

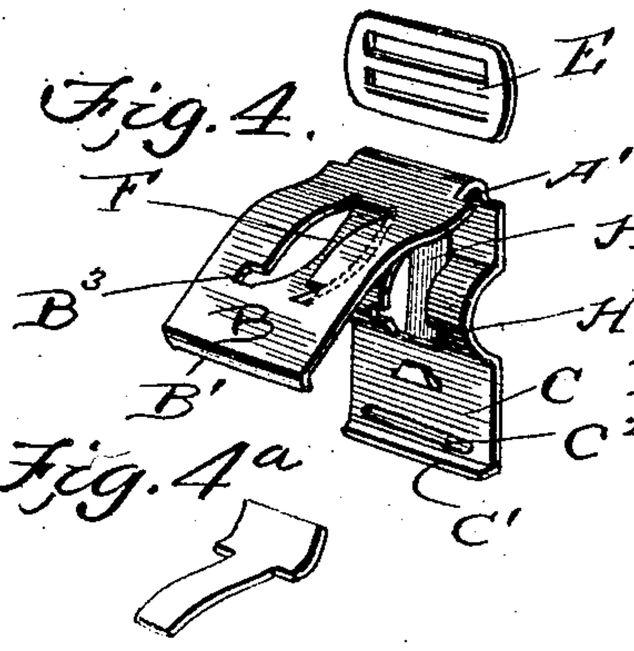


Fig. 4ª

Fig. 5.

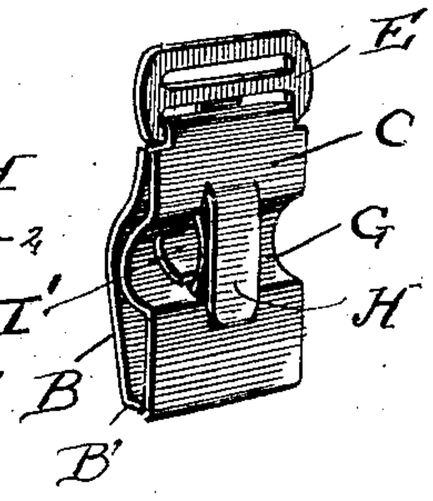


Fig. 6.

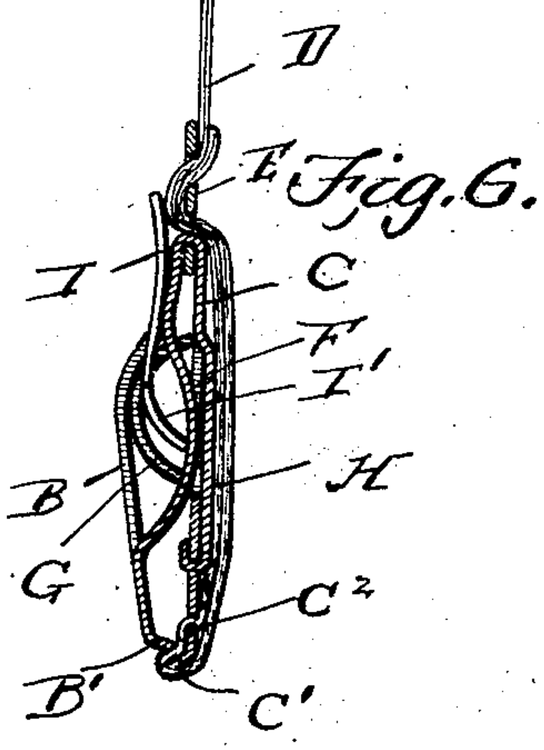


Fig. 7.

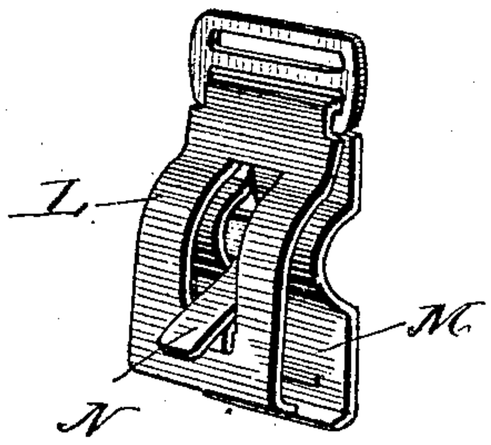


Fig. 8.

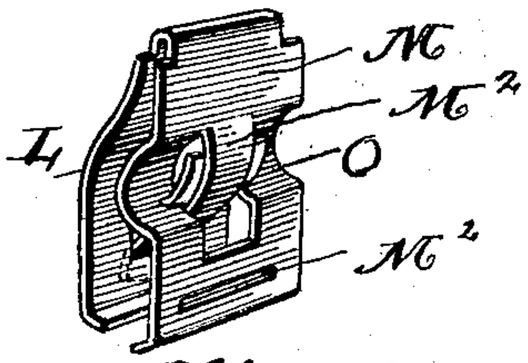


Fig. 9.

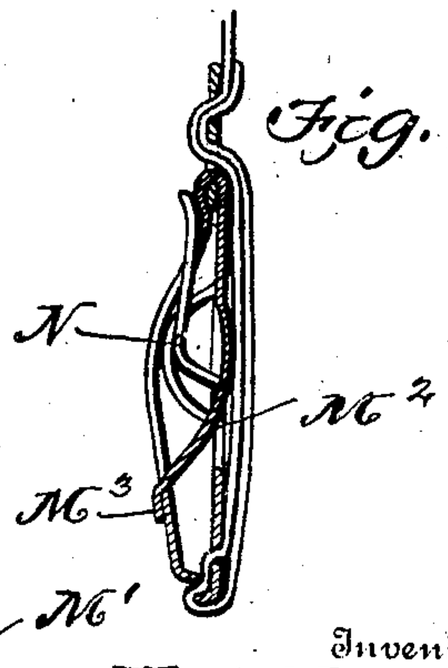
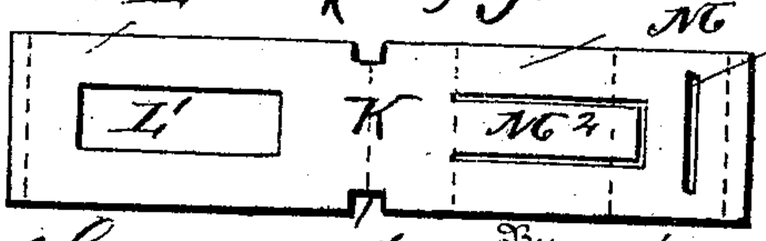


Fig. 10.



Witnesses

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GARTER-CLASP.

No. 875,418. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed December 14, 1904. Serial No. 236,905.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. FINNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Garter-Clasp, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to clasps and more particularly to a clasp intended to be used in connection with a garter or hose supporter, the object being to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient construction of clasp, which will securely hold the hose but will not tear the same.

Another object of the invention is to provide a clasp, in which the clamping members are formed from a single piece of sheet metal and in which the operating lever is held between the said members free from pivots, thereby enabling said lever to be quickly and easily attached and detached as desired.

With these and certain other objects in view, my invention consists essentially in forming the two clamping members from a single piece of spring metal bent upon itself, said members being so constructed and arranged as to clasp the hose when their free ends are brought together, and a lever detachably held between the said members and adapted to operate upon them for the purpose of bringing their free ends together.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction and novelty of arrangement, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the cliams.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification:—Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the clasp with the exception of the lever, is made. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the complete clasp open. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the complete clasp closed. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view showing the clasp in course of construction, the buckle being detached therefrom. Fig. 4[a] is a detail perspective view of the operating lever detached. Fig. 5 is a rear view of the complete clasp closed. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of a slightly modified form of clasp. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of same taken from the rear side, the buckle being omitted. Fig. 9 is a vertical sectional view of the modified form of clasp. Fig. 10 is a view of the blank upon which the said clasp is made.

In constructing a clasp in accordance with my invention, I employ a rectangular shaped piece of spring metal A, which is notched upon opposite sides as shown at A′, and bent upon itself at this point, providing the clamping members B and C, the free ends thereof, being bent as shown at B′, and C′, in order to securely clasp the hose or other garment when the free ends of the jaws are brought together. A transverse slot C² is produced adjacent the lower end of the inner member C and through which the tape or elastic passing up upon the inner face of the member C and through a buckle E, from which the clasp is suspended as most clearly shown, the said tape or elastic webbing D serving as a cushion covering the lower end of the inner member and thereby preventing the tearing of the hose or other garment to be supported. The manner of connecting the tape or elastic webbing to the clasp and buckle, is most clearly shown in Figs. 6 and 9. The outer member B has two parallel longitudinal slots B², produced therein and the intervening portion or tongue F is pressed inwardly as most clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 6, the member as a whole being curved outwardly, and at the lower ends of the slit B² are produced the lateral notches B³, the purpose of which will appear hereinafter.

The inner member C is upset or curved transversely as shown at G, the said upset or curved portion projecting toward the forward member and the inner member has a bracing finger H punched therefrom, said finger being arranged centrally and longitudinally as shown and extending from the upper portion of the upset or curved part G, across to the lower end of the same, the lower end of said finger fitting into a slot H′, produced in the inner member C, just below the upset or curved portion G. This bracing finger keeps the inner member in its proper shape during the manipulation of the clasp. Lateral notches H², are arranged upon the sides of the opening produced by punching out the finger H and these notches H², are adapted to register with the notches B, when the members of the clasp are brought together thereby permitting the head I′ of the lever I to be inserted or passed through the said notches so that said head can be arranged between the inner faces of the upset portion G and the outer face of the depressed tongue F as most clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6. When the end of the lever is thrown

downwardly as shown in Fig. 2, the clasp will open owing to the inherent elasticity of the metal from which the members are made and when the lever is turned up as shown in Figs. 3, 5 and 6, the ends of the clamping members will be brought forcibly together owing to the fact that the head of the lever presses downwardly or inwardly upon the tongue portion F of the outer member and upwardly or forwardly upon the upset or curved portion of the inner member thereby bringing the two members close together and it will be noted that the head of the lever has a free movement between the parts in contradistinction from a pivotally or confined movement and when it assumes the position shown in Fig. 6, it is obvious that it will be impossible for it to become accidentally unlocked inasmuch as the pressure is applied from both sides in such a manner as to prevent any movement of the said lever except pressure to be applied to the free end thereof.

In Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 I have shown a very slight modification in which the blank K is notched as shown at K′ and folded centrally at that point, providing the outer member L, and the inner member M, the ends of said members being bent exactly the same as heretofore and the inner member is slotted transversely adjacent its lower end as shown at M′ for the purpose of receiving the tape or elastic webbing. The same form of buckle is also used in connection with this form of clasp. The outer member L has a longitudinal opening L′ produced therein, and the inner member has a tongue M^2, punched therefrom, said tongue being curved upwardly or outwardly and has its free end M^3, arranged to bear upon the lower end of the opening L′, as most clearly shown in Fig. 9, and the lever N is inserted between the upset portion O, of the inner member and this tongue M^2, as most clearly shown in Figs. 8 and 9, lateral notches being provided exactly the same as heretofore described for the purpose of permitting the introduction of the head of the lever. The operation of the clasp constructed in this slightly modified form, is identically the same as the operation of the clasp shown in Fig. 1 to 6 inclusive.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly simple, durable and efficient form of clasp, particularly adapted for use in connection with hose supporters inasmuch as the said clasp can be quickly and easily opened and closed and will not tear the hose or other garment which it is intended to support.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A clasp comprising two resiliently connected members, the inner member being transversely upset and slotted longitudinally, the slot bisecting the upset portion, a tongue punched from the outer member, and extending inwardly, said tongue passing through the slot of the inner member, and a lever passing loosely through the outer member and having a head resting loosely between the tongue and the upset portion of the inner member, said head lying upon the inner face of the inner member, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A clasp comprising a piece of spring metal bent upon itself providing two clamping members, the inner member being transversely upset and having a central longitudinal opening, the outer member being longitudinally slotted and having an inwardly depressed tongue a lever held between said tongue and the transverse upset portion of the inner member, and a bracing finger carried by the inner member and extending across the transverse upset portion.

3. A clasp comprising a piece of spring metal bent upon itself providing two clamping members, the inner member being upset transversely and having a longitudinal bracing portion punched therefrom and extending across the upset portion, the other member being slotted longitudinally and having a longitudinal depressed portion, and a lever having a transverse head, said head being held between the depressed portion of the outer member and the upset portion of the inner member, for the purpose described.

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