

No. 886,709.

PATENTED MAY 5, 1908.

J. LEMAY.
GARMENT CLASP.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1907.

Fig. 1.

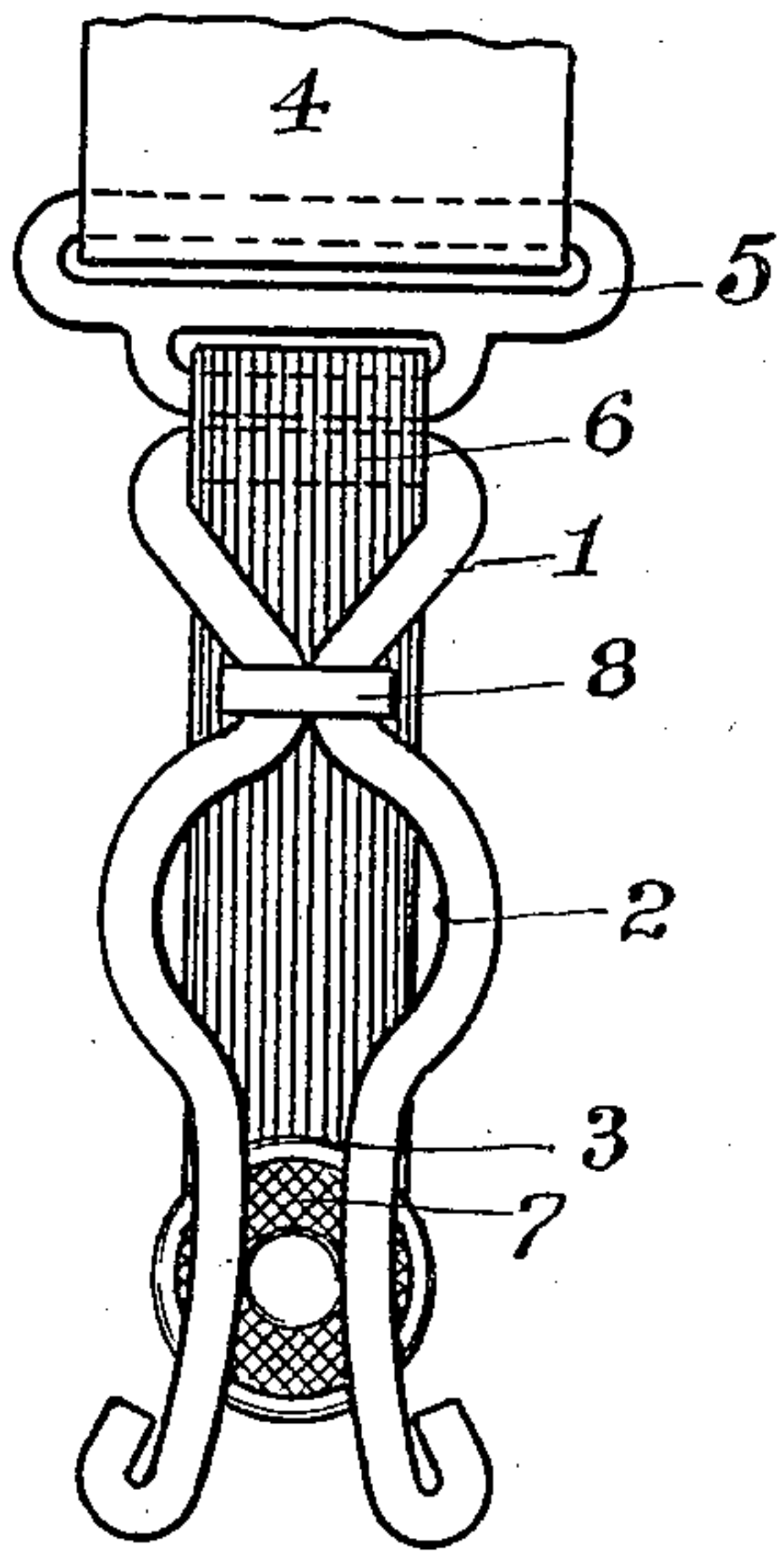


Fig. 2.

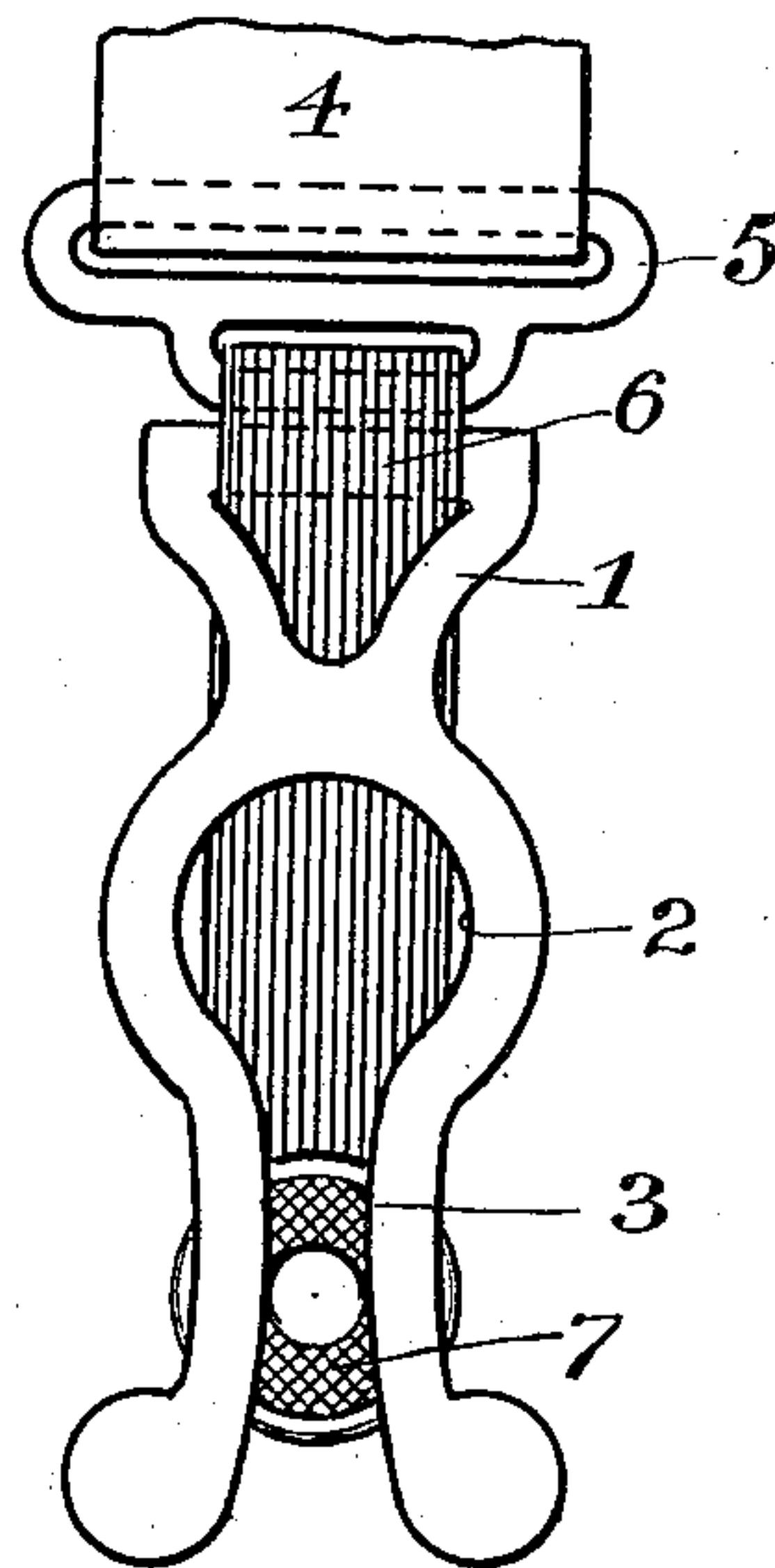


Fig. 3.

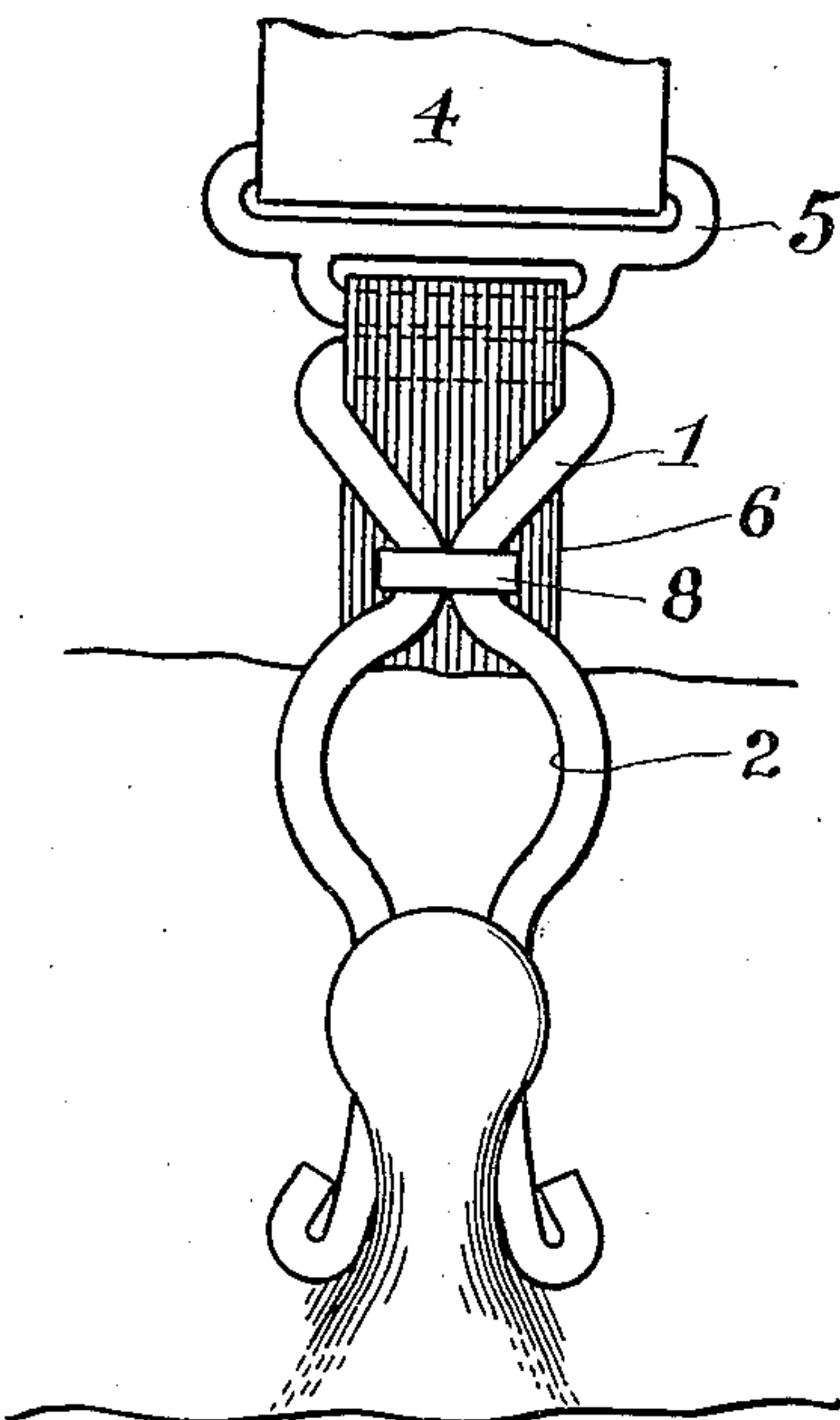


Fig. 4.

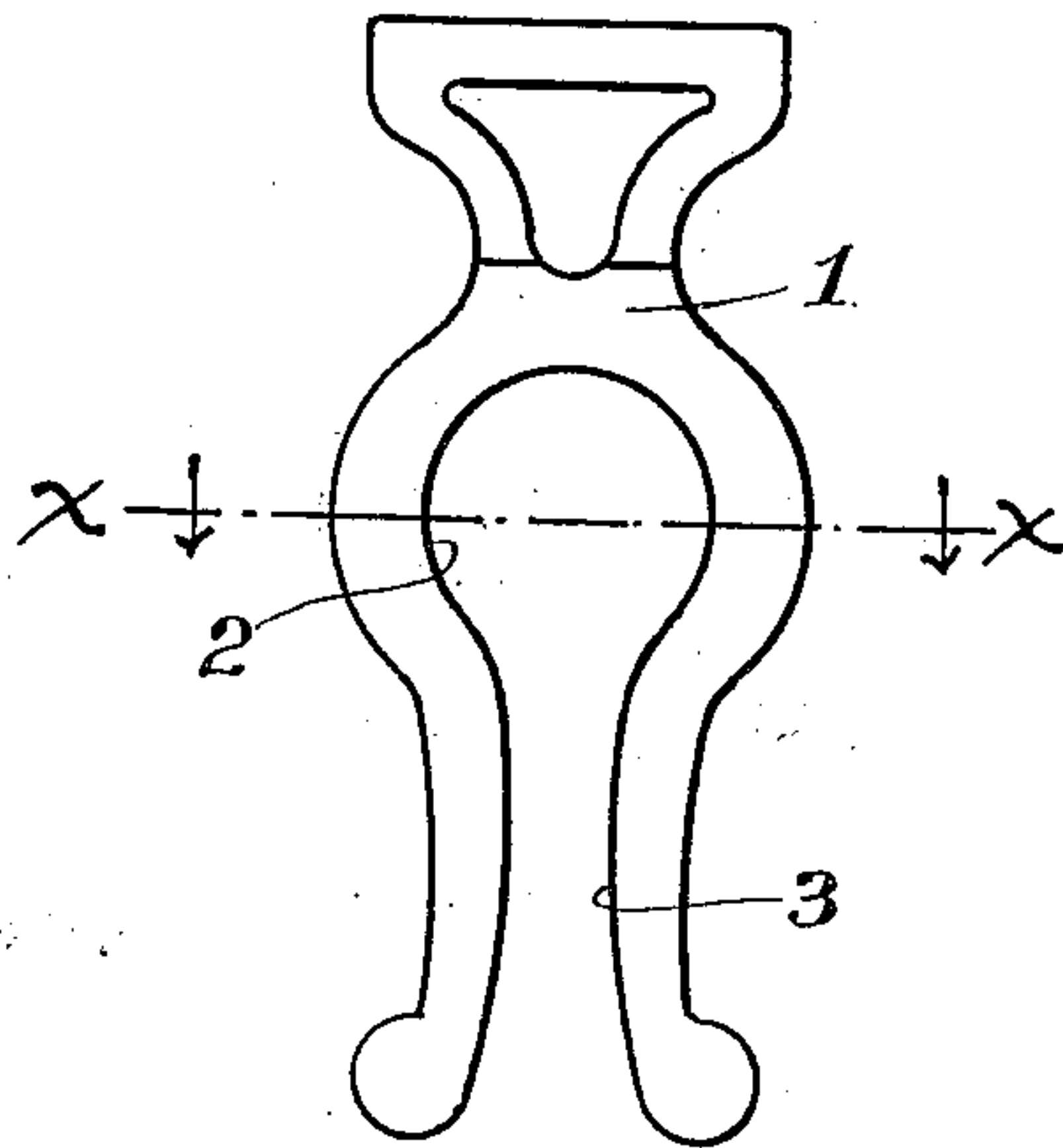
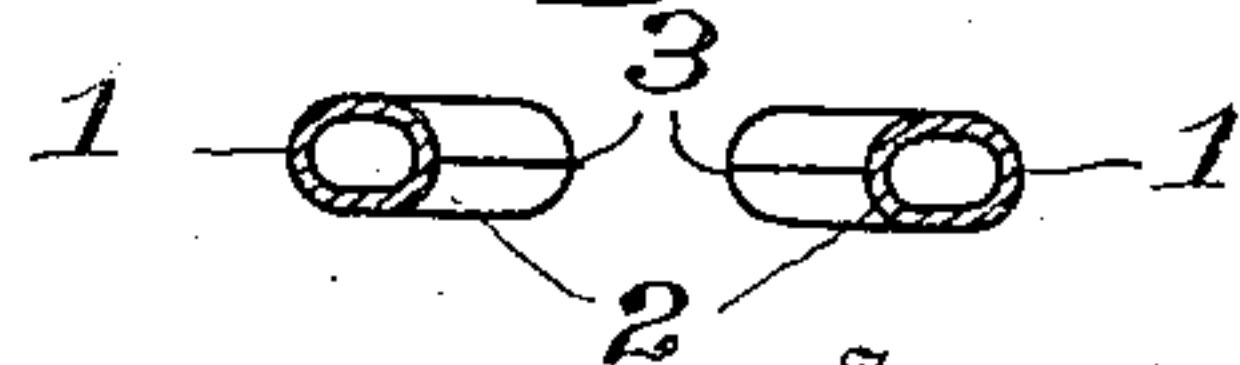


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARMENT-CLASP.

No. 886,709.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 5, 1908.

Application filed December 19, 1907. Serial No. 407,187.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH LEMAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Clasps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has reference to garment clasps, and has for its object to so construct the clasp that there shall be no binding of the clasped fabric against a "dead end" or any unyielding surface, thereby reducing to a minimum the likelihood of tearing the fabric.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain details of construction and arrangement of parts, such as will be hereinafter fully described and then particularly pointed out in the claims which conclude this application.

Referring to the accompanying drawing Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing my improved clasp with the loop element made from wire—Fig. 2 a similar view showing the clasp made from sheet metal—Fig. 3 a similar view showing the position of the parts when the fabric is clasped—Fig. 4 a detail view of the loop made from sheet metal in a hollow form, and Fig. 5 a section at the line x, x , of Fig. 4.

Similar numbers of reference denote like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

Heretofore devices of this description have comprised a button element and a loop element large at the upper end to admit the button and contracted at the lower end, which latter end is closed so as to afford a sort of abutment against which the fabric is clamped by the button, but in this construction the fabric will be bound in plaits or folds firmly against the lower end of the loop and frequently becomes cut or worn through by the continued use of the clasp and it is the main object of my improvement to overcome this defect.

I have ascertained that by leaving the lower end of the loop entirely open, the fabric will not only be held firmly and sufficiently for all practical purposes by the side arms of the loop element, but will spread or "fan" out smoothly and in diverging lines, and, since there is absolutely no contact at the open end or bottom of said loop element

there will be no bunching or folding of the fabric, and consequently no possibility of said fabric being cut or overdrawn at that point.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 3, 1 is what I will term the loop element which is made, in this instance, from wire, this loop being large at the top, as seen at 2, to admit the button, and contracted at the lower end, as seen at 3, the extreme lower ends of the wires being slightly diverged, for the purpose presently to be explained. The main webbing 4 is secured to an ordinary fixture 5, and to the lower end of the latter is secured the button carrying tape 6, the extreme upper end of the wire loop being preferably secured to the upper portion of this tape 6.

7 is any suitable button which is carried by the lower part of the tape 6, the length of the latter being such that the button cannot pass out through the lower or open end of the loop.

Around the middle portion of the loop I preferably place a metal band 8 in order to hold the side members of the loop and make the latter substantially rigid.

In utilizing my improvement the fabric is placed over the button, inserted up through the wide portion 2 of the loop and then drawn down into the contracted portion, and the fabric will lie smoothly and without folds or bunches and will fan out in diverging lines, as shown at Fig. 3.

The button head is preferably rotatably mounted on its shank so that there can be no grinding action against the fabric owing to the movements of the wearer, and the head of the button can be made of any metal, plain or covered with cloth, plush or any suitable material, and the button itself may be made in any approved form or shape and may be secured to the tape in any well known and ordinary manner.

The loop may be made from sheet metal as shown at Fig. 2, in which instance the band 8 will of course be omitted, since the middle portion of the loop would be integral with the rest of the loop.

In order to give great strength and stiffness to the loop, the latter may be made hollow as shown at Figs. 4 and 5, this being accomplished in the ordinary way in which hollow articles are formed from sheet metal.

I prefer to spread the lower ends of the loop so that they will diverge, since the fabric will lie more smoothly and will fan out, so to speak, without the presence of irregular plaits or bunches.

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

5 1. A garment clasp comprising a button element and a loop element large enough at the upper portion to admit the button, the lower end of the loop element being contracted and open and having the mouth of the opening diverging.

10 2. A garment clasp comprising a webbing, a loop and button carrying tape flexibly secured to said webbing, said loop being en-

larged at its upper portion to admit the button and contracted and open at the lower end, while said tape is of such length that the button cannot be withdrawn from the open end of the loop. 15

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

JOSEPH LEMAY.

Witnesses:

F. W. SMITH, Jr.,
M. T. LONGDEN.