No. 890,999. PATENTED JUNE 16, 1908.

G. NEWMAN.

ADJUSTABLE FASTENER FOR SUSPENDERS AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1907.

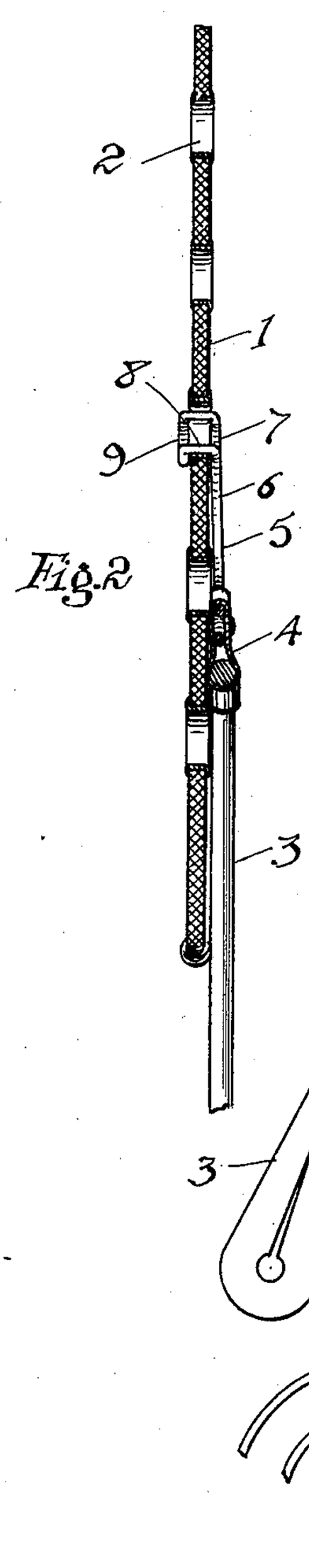

Fig. 2

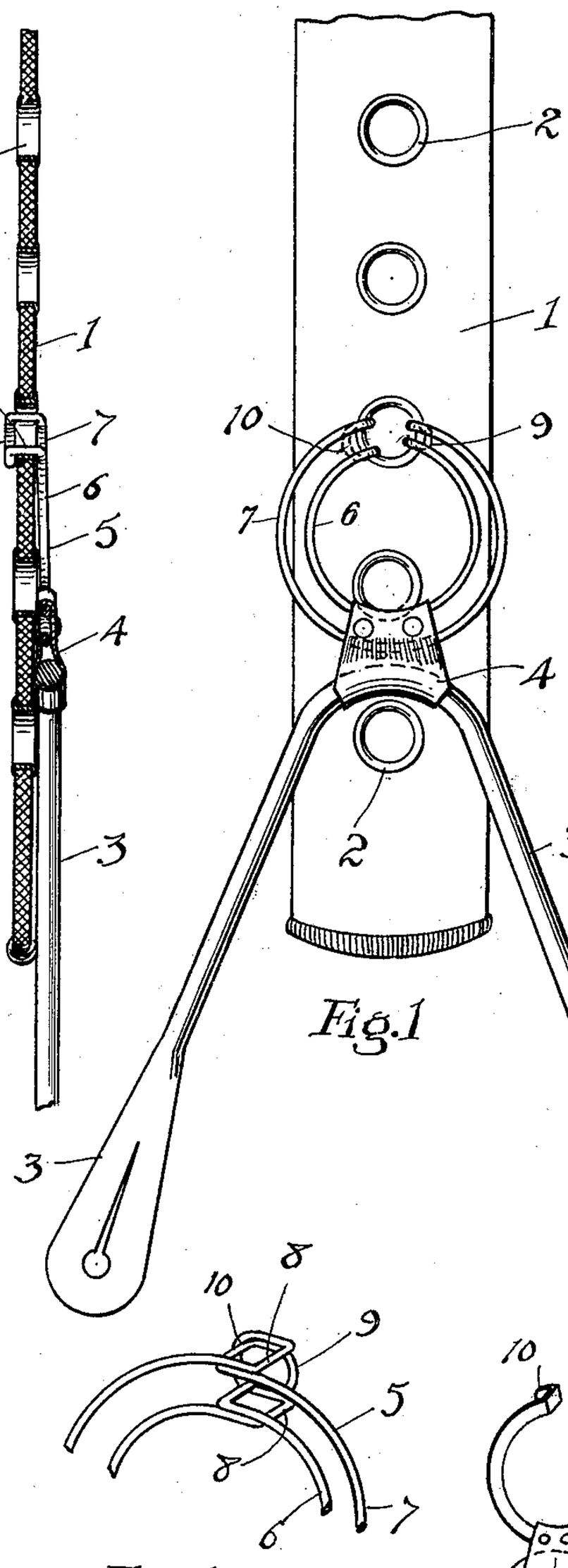

Fig. 1

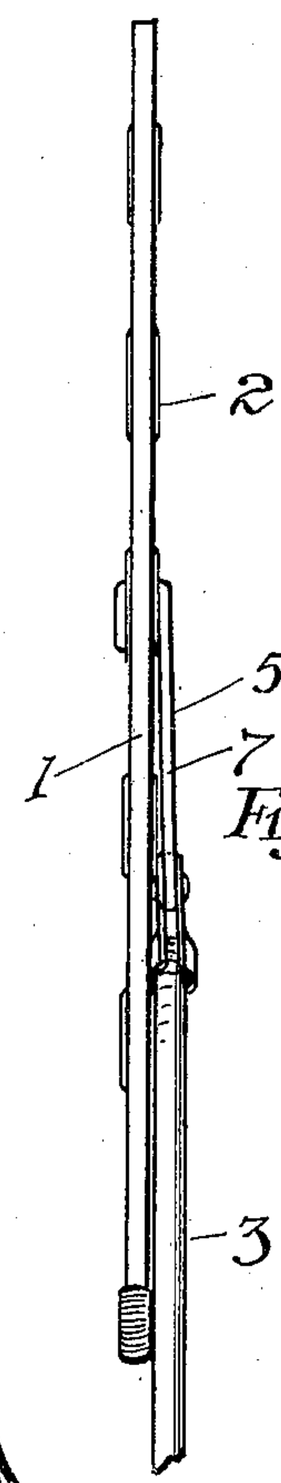

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

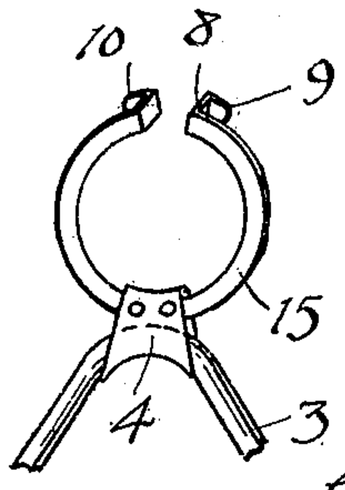

Fig. 5

WITNESSES:

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ADJUSTABLE FASTENER FOR SUSPENDERS AND THE LIKE.

No. 890,999. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 16, 1908.

Application filed September 5, 1907. Serial No. 391,426.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE NEWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Fasteners for Suspenders and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and effective form of spring catch which may be adapted for a variety of purposes. I have herein shown it as used for attaching a suspender end to the web of a suspender, but it may be used for many other purposes, such as a belt fastening, a garment clasp, and others which will readily suggest themselves.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a front view showing the end of a suspender web and a suspender end attached thereto by my improved fastener; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same; Fig. 3 is a side view of the same; Fig. 4 is a broken detail perspective view showing the spring catch compressed; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of the device.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates the web of a suspender, in which are secured a number of eyelets 2 of the usual form; 3 indicates a suspender end, to which is attached a sheet metal sleeve 4, in which is secured my improved spring catch 5. In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 4 said catch consists of a piece of spring wire, first doubled, and then bent into inner and outer incomplete loops 6, 7, the middle portions of the loops being secured in the sheet metal sleeve 4, while the terminal portions are formed into hooks, being bent, first, rearwardly, as shown at 8, at right angles to the plane of the loops, so as to pass through any one of the eyelets 2 in the suspender, and then outwardly from each other, parallel with said plane, as shown at 9, 10, thus forming hooks which engage the eyelet to prevent the withdrawal of the spring catch therefrom. As more plainly shown in Fig. 4, one of these hooks 9 is of width sufficiently less than the other hook 10 to permit it to enter said hook 10, so that, when the sides of the loops are compressed by the pressure of the fingers, the hooks assume the position shown in Fig. 4, being then brought within a sufficiently small compass to pass through the eyelets, while, upon releasing the pressure upon the sides of the spring, said hooks spring apart and engage said eyelet and prevent withdrawal of the spring catch therefrom.

Upon inspection of Fig. 4 it will be observed that, when the two hooks are pressed together, the parts 8 of the wire assume positions substantially in line with the ends of the hooks, so that the terminal parts when thus compressed assume almost a cylindrical form, permitting of the ready insertion into, or withdrawal from, an eyelet, without danger of any of the parts catching the edges of the eyelets and preventing them passing therethrough.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modification of the invention in which the loops are shown of a piece of spring metal 15, which is not bent double as in the former construction, but forms only a single incomplete loop. It is important that the loop should be of substantially circular form or, at least, that the parts of the loop extending immediately from the eyelet in front thereof should extend in substantially opposite directions, as otherwise, if said parts extended directly downwards to the metal sleeve 4, there would be a possibility of the two sides of the loop passing through the eyelet to the back of the suspender. This construction is very advantageous in general use, and for suspenders particularly it greatly cheapens the cost of construction, at it dispenses with the use of the buckle, leather attachment for the cast-off and the cast-off itself, and also avoids the necessity of using two thicknesses of webbing below the buckle, while the cost of the eyelets is trivial. Moreover, the cast-off herein shown can be operated more easily and rapidly than prior forms of cast-offs.

I claim:—

1. A spring catch comprising, in combination with a closed eyelet, a piece of spring wire bent into an incomplete loop, the terminal portions of said loop in front of the eyelet extending substantially in opposite directions therefrom and being bent back at right angles to the plane of the loop to pass through said eyelet, and then directly away from each other parallel with said plane to form two hooks at the back of the eyelet, adapted, when the spring is compressed, to pass through said eyelet, but to engage the sides of the eyelet when the pressure is removed, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination, with a closed eyelet, of a spring catch comprising a piece of spring wire

bent double, and then bent into an incomplete loop, the terminal portions thereof in front of the eyelet extending substantially in opposite directions therefrom and being bent, first, at right angles to the plane of the loop to pass through said eyelet, and then directly away from each other, parallel with said plane, to form hooks at the back of the eyelet, said hooks being adapted when compressed together, to enter the eyelet, but to engage the sides of the eyelet when the pressure is released, substantially as described.

3. A spring catch comprising, in combination with a closed eyelet, a piece of spring wire, bent into an incomplete loop, means for securing the mediate portion of said spring wire, the terminal portions of said loop, at different distances from said means, being bent back at right angles to the plane of the loop to pass through said eyelet, and then directly away from each other parallel with the said plane to form two hooks at the back of the eyelet at different distances from the part of the wire so secured, and adapted, when the spring is compressed to lie, one above the other, so as to pass through said eyelet, but to engage the sides of the eyelet when the pressure is removed.

4. In a device of the character described, the combination, with a closed eyelet, of a spring catch, comprising a piece of spring wire bent double, and then bent into an incomplete loop, the terminals thereof being bent, first, at right angles to the plane of the loop, and then directly away from each other, parallel with said plane, to form hooks, said hooks being adapted, when compressed together, to enter the eyelet, but to engage the sides of the eyelet when the pressure is released, one of said hooks being narrower than the other, so as to enter the other when so compressed, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE NEWMAN.

Witnesses:
FRANCES M. WRIGHT,
D. B. RICHARDS.