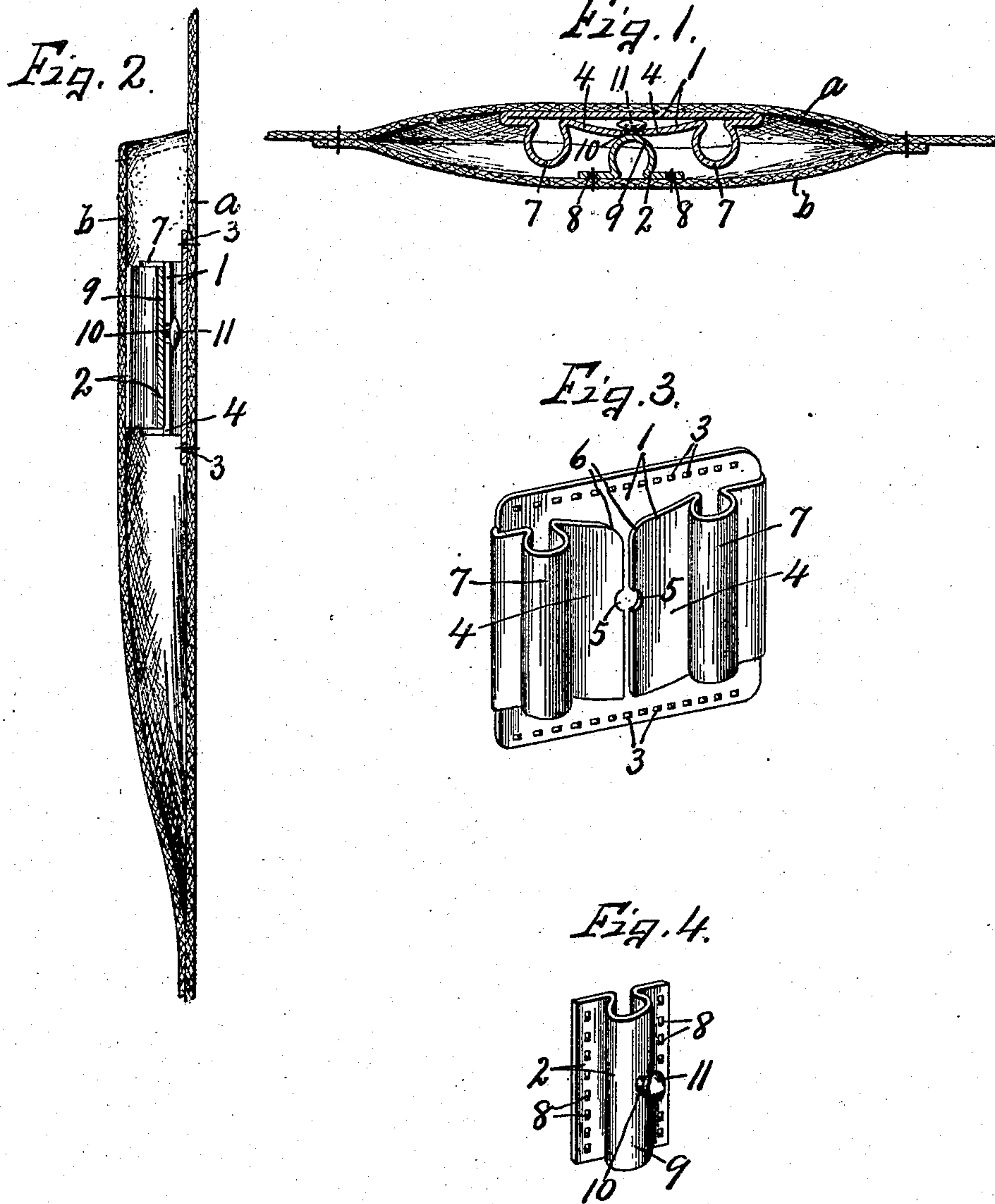


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 COMBINED POCKET FASTENER AND PENCIL HOLDER.
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915,892.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES R. SCHAFER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

COMBINED POCKET-FASTENER AND PENCIL-HOLDER.

No. 915,892.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. SCHAFER, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in a Combined Pocket-Fastener and Pencil-Holder, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in combined pocket fasteners and pencil holders, the object of which is to enable the mouth of the pocket to be effectively closed against pick-pockets or displacement of its contents therefrom and at the same time to provide means for receiving and retaining one or more pencils or similar devices.

In the drawings—Figures 1 and 2 are respectively a horizontal sectional view and a vertical sectional view of a pocket portion of a garment and my improved fastening device attached thereto. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of the clasped sections which are adapted to be interlocked with each other.

The pocket represented in Figs. 1 and 2 comprises separable portions—*a*— and —*b*— of a garment which portions are stitched together at three sides leaving an opening in the remaining side to permit the insertion and withdrawal of any article which it may be desired to carry in the pocket. The fastening device which is to secure opposite portions of the open pocket together is adapted to be secured wholly within the pocket where it is concealed from view and consists essentially of two very thin sheet metal plates —1— and —2— preferably made of spring metal. The plate —1— is preferably rectangular in general outline and is provided along its longitudinal edges with perforations —3— to receive stitches by which the plate —1— is preferably fastened to the back of the pocket. The opposite upright edges of this plate —1— are formed with integral wings or flaps —4— which are folded toward each other into close proximity to the back of the plate —1— with their meeting edges in close proximity to each other and substantially midway between the outer upright edges of the clasp and parallel with each other except that the central portions of the meeting edges are formed with small recesses —5— facing each other to receive a

portion of the clasp —2— hereinafter described.

The upper ends of the meeting edges of the wings —4— are preferably rounding at —6— to enable a portion of the clasp —2— to be readily inserted or pressed downwardly from the top between the meeting edges until such portion of the plate —2— is registered with the recess —5—. By folding the flaps —4— toward each other in the manner just described, their meeting edges are more or less resilient or free to be sprung toward and from each other and also toward and from the back of the plate —1— thereby constituting yielding jaws for gripping and holding a portion of the other part of the plate —2— which it is adapted to receive. In order that this resiliency of the jaws or flaps —4— may be increased, the intermediate portions of said flaps are bent outwardly in the form of loops —7— which in this instance are vertical and parallel and may be made large enough to easily receive and frictionally retain pencils and similar devices when inserted thereinto. The clasp section —2— is also made of thin spring metal of rectangular outline having its longitudinal edges formed with perforations —8— for the reception of stitches by which the clasp section —2— is preferably fastened to the inner face of the front portion —*b*— of the pocket as best seen in Fig. 1. The intermediate portion of this clasp section —2— is also bent into the form of a loop —9— of sufficient diameter to easily receive and frictionally retain a pencil or similar device, the central portion of the crown of said loop being provided with an inwardly projecting stud —10— terminating in an enlarged head —11—. These two plates —1— and —2— are secured to opposite sides of the pocket directly opposite each other with the stud —10— approximately in registration with the recesses —5— in the meeting edges of the jaws —4—, the head —11— being somewhat larger than the combined area of the recesses —5— and its end face is preferably conical or rounding so as to wedge its way through the recesses —5— when pressed toward the plate —1— thereby springing the meeting edges of the jaws —4— apart until the head —11— lies behind or between said jaws and back of the plate —1— with a reduced portion —1— in the recess —5—.

While the head —11— is being pressed through the recess —5— or between the meeting edges of the jaws —4—, said meeting edges are sprung slightly apart until the head —11— passes entirely to the rear thereof whereupon the jaws automatically spring toward each other to grasp the stud —10— and thereby lock the two parts of the clasp and consequently the opposite sides of the pocket to which they are secured together. Or the portion of the pocket to which the clasp section —2— is secured may be raised sufficiently to bring the reduced portion of the stud —10— into registration with the upper ends of the meeting edges of the jaws —4— with the head —11— at the rear of said meeting edges whereupon the downward movement of the outer side of the pocket to which the clasp sections —2— are secured causes the reduced portion of the stud to ride between and separate the meeting edges of the jaws until registered with the recesses —5— whereupon the two clasps are locked together.

When it is desired to detach the clasp sections to gain access to the interior of the pocket it is simply necessary to draw outwardly on the front portion of the pocket to which the clasp —2— is secured with sufficient force to separate the meeting edges of the jaws —4— apart enough to permit the withdrawal of the head —11— therefrom. Or this outer portion of the pocket carrying the plate —2— may be elevated sufficiently to withdraw the stud —10— from the upper ends of the meeting edges of the jaws —4—.

What I claim is:

1. In combination with the opposite sides of a pocket, a clasp comprising two sections secured within and to opposite sides of the pocket respectively, one of said sections having its opposite edges folded inwardly toward each other, and in close proximity to each other, the other section having a stud provided with an enlarged head, the stud having sliding interlocking engagement with the inwardly folded edges of the opposite section.

2. In combination with the opposite sides of a pocket, fastening means therefor comprising opposite clasp sections secured to and within the opposite sides of said pocket respectively, one of said sections having its opposite edges extended inwardly toward and in close proximity to each other forming spring jaws, the meeting edges of said sections having recesses alined with each other, the opposite section being provided with a stud having an enlarged head slidably inter-

locked with the meeting edges of said jaws and adapted to enter said recesses for locking the two sections together.

3. In combination with the opposite sides of a pocket, a clasp comprising two sections secured within and to opposite sides of the pocket respectively, one of said sections having its opposite edges folded inwardly toward each other upon the main body, and in close proximity to each other, the other section having a stud provided with an enlarged head, the stud having sliding interlocking engagement with the meeting ends of the opposite section, one of said sections being provided with a loop for receiving and frictionally retaining a lead pencil or similar device.

4. In combination with the opposite sides of a pocket, a clasp comprising two sections secured within and to opposite sides of the pocket respectively, one of said sections having its opposite edges folded inwardly toward each other upon the main body, and in close proximity to each other, the other section having a stud provided with an enlarged head, the stud having sliding interlocking engagement with the meeting ends of the opposite section, said inwardly folded portions having loops for the reception and retention of a lead pencil.

5. In combination with the opposite sides of a pocket, a clasp section secured to the inner face of one side of the pocket and having its opposite edges extended toward and in close proximity to each other forming spring jaws, said jaws being provided with loops for the reception and retention of lead pencils, and an additional clasp section secured to the inner face of the opposite side of the pocket and having a portion thereof slidably interlocked with the jaws of the first named section.

6. In combination with the opposite sides of a pocket, a clasp section secured to the inner face of one side of the pocket and having its opposite edges extended toward and in close proximity to each other forming jaws, and an additional clasp section secured to the inner face of the opposite side of a pocket and provided with a pencil receiving loop, and a head slidably interlocked with the jaws of the first named section.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of September 1908.

CHARLES R. SCHAFFER.

Witnesses:

H. E. CHASE,

CAROLINE M. S. CORMACK.