

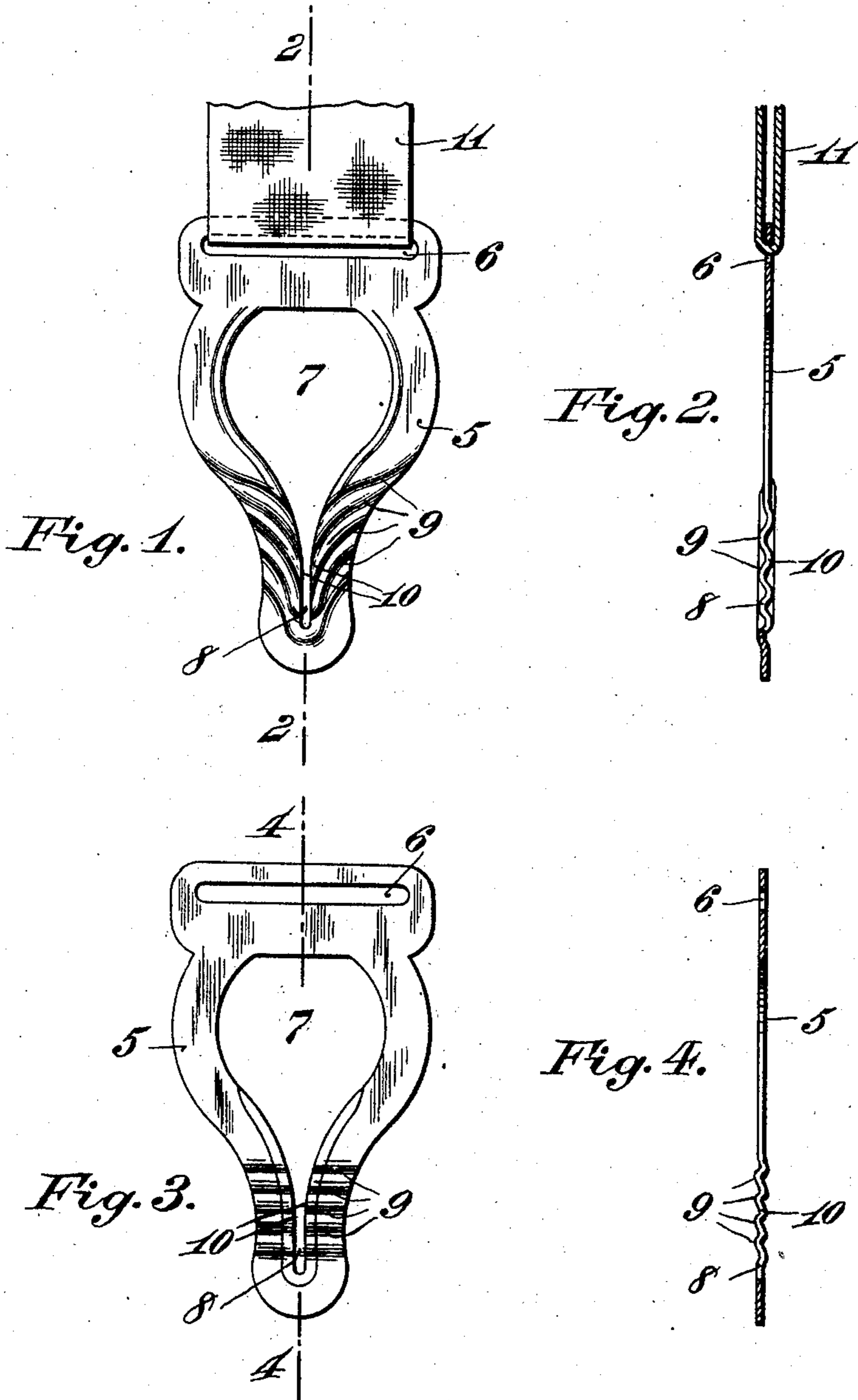
R. A. MOORE.

CLASP.

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963,619.

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WITNESSES:

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CLASP.

963,619.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSWELL A. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Berlin, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Clasp, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to garment supporting attachments.

My object is to provide an improved attachment or garment supporter having means for increasing the efficiency of engagement with the garment and for facilitating the arbitrary disengagement of the garment and means for providing against injury to said garment.

My invention comprises a slit member formed of a substantially flat plate, such for instance as sheet metal, having a downwardly extending slit. The margins of the slit are substantially parallel, and at the same time undulating. In the specific devices illustrated these undulating margins are in planes transverse the plane of the general extension of said member. By this means is secured a maximum engaging surface of the slit margins, whereby the efficiency of the engagement with the garment is greatly increased, and also the arbitrary disengagement of the garment may be accomplished without unreasonable effort, and without any tendency to tear or injure said garment.

The ordinary slit member now in common use is of extremely thin metal, considerably less than a thirty second of an inch in thickness, and its margins, due to the polishing and finishing of the member, are reduced almost to a knife edge. The result is that when the garment is pulled down into the slit it is frequently cut and torn by the sharp margins of said slit. A simple way of securing the undulation of the margins is by corrugating the member adjacent the slit, as shown in the drawings. Other means for securing said undulation would be within the scope of my claims. These several undulations being close together give a gripping surface amounting to several times the thickness of the flat plate from which the member is made. In other words the gripping surfaces have an extension equal to the distance between the two parallel planes tangent to the undulations, one on one side, and one on the other side of said member. In this way the undesirable

effects of the knife edge of the slit are eliminated. In addition to this the soft material of the garment accommodates itself to the irregular line of the undulating slit margins, and yieldingly projects slightly into the adjacent corrugations, which still increases the efficiency of engagement. Another advantage of this structure is that it obviates the necessity of pulling the garment down so tight into the slit as is ordinarily required with slits now in common use. The result of the improvement therefore is twofold, as above stated, namely an efficient engagement is secured without the danger of cutting the garment and the arbitrary disengagement of the garment from the member is greatly facilitated. Where the corrugations are inclined and convergent, a slightly increased efficiency of engagement between the garment and the member is secured, for the obvious reason that it is easier to pull the garment downwardly in the direction of the convergent corrugations than upwardly against such direction.

Referring to the drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved slit member showing the downwardly slanting convergent corrugations. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing substantially horizontal corrugations. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The slit member 5, as shown in the drawings, is substantially of the same form as now in common use, comprising a flat plate having a horizontal loop 6 for the web 11, the large opening 7 terminating in the attenuated slit 8 toward the lower end. The garment is seized by the fingers through the large opening 7 and drawn into engagement with the margins of the slit 8. By corrugating the lower extension of member 5 as at 9, an undulating margin of the slit is secured as at 10, forming, as above described, a greater engaging surface for the garment. By causing the corrugations to incline downwardly and convergently toward either side of the slit, as shown in Fig. 1, it will be obvious that the direction of the corrugations will not interfere with the downward pull of the garment into the slit 8, but on the other hand, the upward movement of the garment in the slit 8 will be accompanied by

a tendency of the fabric to be spread by the converging corrugations, and therefore will resist accidental disengagement of the garment from the member. The corrugations shown in Fig. 3 are substantially horizontal when the member is in the operative position, and will provide an undulating margin for the slit which will, perhaps in most instances, be sufficiently effective for ordinary purposes.

The chief features of the invention therefore comprise an irregular or undulating margin for the slit, to secure the maximum of engaging surface, and at the same time providing depressions into which the fabric will yieldingly project to furnish an additional means of efficiency in engagement.

What I claim is:—

1. A garment supporter, comprising a flat plate having a centrally disposed opening terminating in a downwardly extending slit, said plate provided with substantially parallel corrugations transverse the slit.

2. A garment supporter, comprising a flat plate having a centrally disposed opening terminating in a downwardly extending slit, the margins of the slit undulating in substantially parallel planes.

3. A garment supporter, comprising a substantially flat slit member having a downwardly extending slit and convergent corrugations adjacent the slit and transverse thereto in direction.

4. A garment supporter, comprising a substantially flat member having downwardly extending slit and downwardly inclined corrugations adjacent the slit.

5. A garment supporter, comprising a substantially flat slit member having a downwardly extending slit and downwardly inclined convergent corrugations adjacent the slit.

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Witnesses:

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