W. KOPS.

GARMENT CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 23, 1913.

1,155,072. Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

Fig. 1.

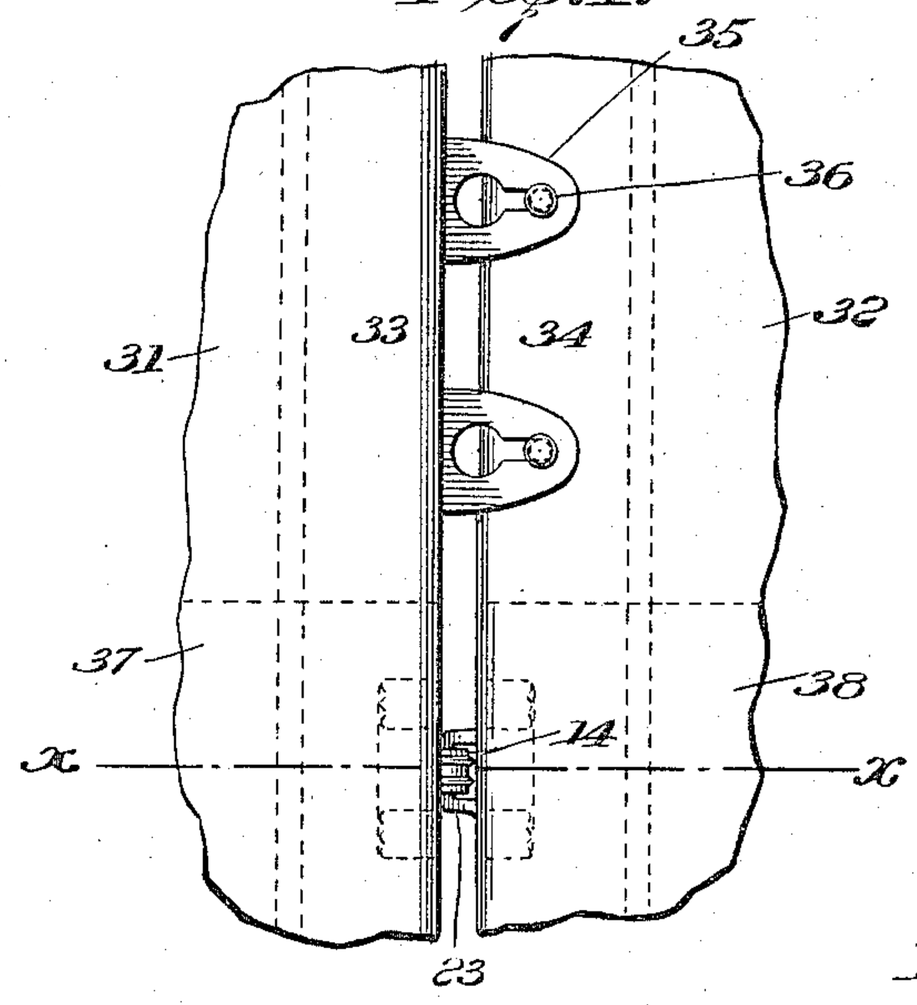


Fig. 3.

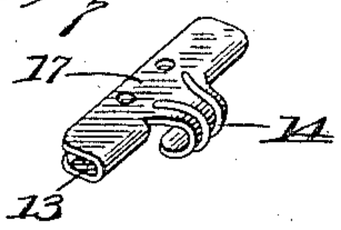


Fig. 2.

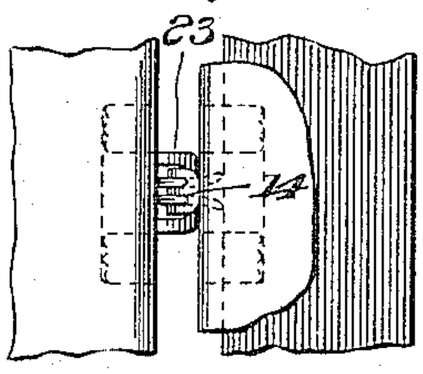


Fig. 4.

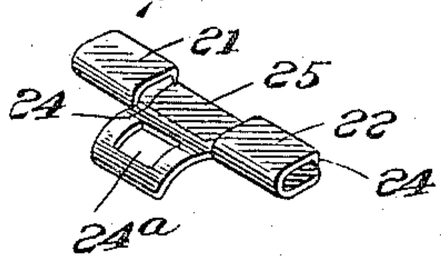


Fig. 5.

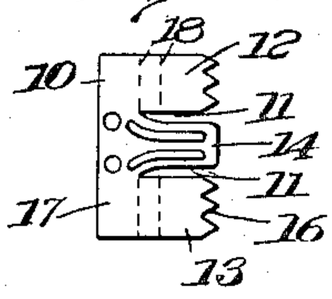


Fig. 6.

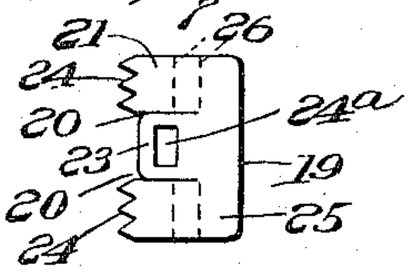
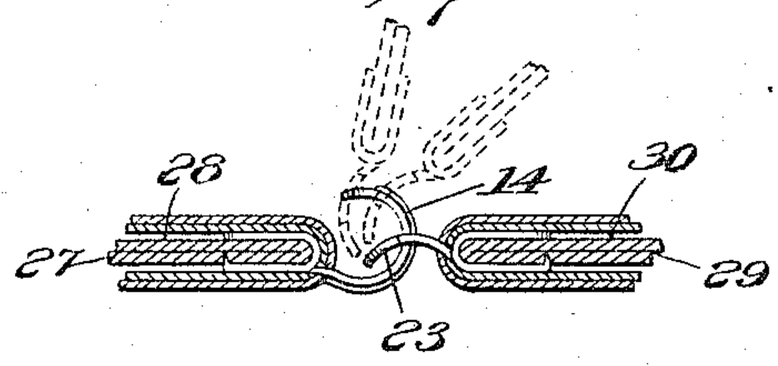


Fig. 7.



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GARMENT-CLASP.

1,155,072. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

Application filed April 23, 1913. Serial No. 762,976.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALDEMAR KOPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Garment-Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to a clasp for securing together the detachable parts of a corset or other garment, and while particularly adapted for this peculiar purpose, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the use in corsets, inasmuch as it may be applied for securing together the detachable parts of any garment.

Heretofore in manufacturing corsets, particularly those having depending skirts on the corset body halves, it has been customary to employ a clasp which is placed below the front steel to secure together the lower front portions of the corset skirts.

As commonly constructed and applied, these clasps have generally comprised a hook member and an eye member placed on the inner surface adjacent to the edges of the skirt portions and both parts have been riveted to the garment. These clasps have necessarily extended an appreciable distance from the inner surface of the garment, causing an undesirable pressure where they come against the body of the wearer, and furthermore inasmuch as these clasps have customarily been riveted to the garment, the strain also centered directly at the points of connection. Furthermore, the hook and eye members of these clasps as commonly employed, easily become detached, and in doing so, separate the parts of the garment intended to be connected.

Now the object of my invention is the provision of a clasp, the members of which are so formed and secured to a corset or other garment, that the parts thereof do not extend inwardly any appreciable distance from the garment, the parts taking up substantially the same space as the thickness of the garment and are secured thereto so as to distribute the pull over an appreciable area.

Furthermore, the hook and eye members of my improved clasp are so formed that when in position in use in a corset or other garment, they cannot readily become disconnected, it being necessary to change the normal positions of the connected edges of the garment in order to separate the hook and eye members of the clasp, as will be hereinafter more particularly set forth.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a partial elevation of the lower portion of a corset to which my improved clasp is attached. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the reverse side of the clasp. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the hook member of the clasp. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the eye member of the clasp. Fig. 5 is a plan of the stamped blank from which the hook member is made. Fig. 6 is a plan of the stamped blank from which the eye member is made, and Fig. 7 is a cross section on line x, x, Fig. 1, showing in dotted lines the positions into which it is necessary to place the hook and eye members in order to separate the same.

Referring to the drawing, my improved clasp preferably comprises the hook member as illustrated in Fig. 3 and the eye member as shown in Fig. 4. The hook member is preferably made of metal and stamped up from a blank 10 so as to be provided with recesses 11, reverse side members 12 and 13, a central member 14 provided with ribs, and an obverse member 17.

The corresponding or outer edges of the reverse members 12 and 13 are serrated as indicated at 16, and these members are turned over on the dotted lines 18 so as to lie in positions substantially parallel to the obverse member 17, the serrated edges being turned to lie within the inturned edge of the an obverse member 17.

As clearly shown in Fig. 3, the central member 14 is also curved or turned over on itself so as to form the hook of the clasp. The eye member is similarly formed from a blank indicated at 19, this blank being cut on the lines 20 to provide reverse side members 21 and 22, and a central member 23 in which an aperture 24^a is provided, making this central member the eye of the clasp. The corresponding edges of the reverse members 21 and 22 are serrated as indicated at 24 and these reverse members are turned over on the lines 26 to lie in positions sub-

stantially parallel with the obverse member 25, the serrated edges 24 being inturned to lie within the inturned edge of the member 25 in the same manner as the corresponding parts of the hook member, as hereinbefore described.

In the use of the clasp as hereinbefore described, the hook member is secured to a suitable anchor 27 of fabric or other material, which is placed between the obverse and reverse sides thereof and the reverse sides 12 and 14 forced to position so that the serrated edges clamp the anchor between the same and the inturned edge of the obverse side 17. This anchor with the hook member so attached, is then placed and secured between the folds of fabric forming the pocket 28 which is a continuation of the pocket in which the corset steel is placed, suitable openings being provided in the edge of the fabric fold to pass the hook member 14 through, and it will be noted from Fig. 7, that these openings through which the hook is passed, are forward of the central part of the fabric fold, and furthermore that the hook is so curved that its thickness is inappreciably greater than the thickness of the fabric parts of the corset to which it is attached. Similarly the eye member of the clasp is secured to an anchor 29 of fabric or other material which is placed between the members thereof and the obverse sides forced to position so that the serrated edges thereof clamp the anchor between these sides and the overturned edge of the obverse side 25. The eye member with its anchor is similarly placed within a pocket formed by the fabric folds 30 which are continuations of the folds forming the steel pocket on the other half of the corset body, suitable openings being provided in the same for passing through the eye member 23. This eye member, it is to be noted, is curved so that when the parts are connected, the free or forward edge of the hook extends toward the adjacent inner surface of the hook, by which construction, when the parts of the garment are brought together so as to relieve the tension on the hook, the forward or free edge of the eye member will contact with the edge of the corset skirt to which the hook member is secured, preventing the further movement of the corset skirts toward one another and also the separation of the parts of the clasp, it being necessary in separating the parts of the clasp, to move the separable parts of the garment to the positions indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 7.

It will be understood that the fabric anchors to which the members of the clasp are secured are appreciably extended and after being placed in position, are sewed into the garment so that the strain on the parts of the clasp will be distributed over an appreciable area instead of being restricted to the immediate points of connection as has heretofore been the case.

In Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing I have illustrated my improved clasp as applied to an apparel corset. In these figures, 31 represents a portion of one corset body half, and 32 a portion of the other corset body half. 33 and 34 are the pockets for the corset steels in the respective corset body halves, and 35 and 36 the usual stud and socket members for securing the halves of the corset together at the front thereof, and 37 and 38 represent the skirt portions of the corset attached respectively to the corset body halves and in which skirt portions the parts of my improved clasp are secured.

It is to be noted that the hook member is bent to form an incomplete circle, and furthermore that the tongue of the eye member is formed in the arc of a circle and that the length of this tongue member is substantially equal to the diameter of the circle on which the hook member is formed, and that consequently in the relative shifting of the parts of the clasp when connected in use and if moved sufficiently far, the end of the tongue of the eye member will contact with the plate of the hook member or the fabric to which the same is connected, and the outer surface of the hook member will contact with the plate to which the eye member is connected or with the fabric covering the same.

I claim as my invention:

1. A clasp comprising a plate, a hook bent to form an incomplete circle and attached thereto, a second plate and a curved tongue connected thereto substantially equal in length to the diameter of the curved portion of the hook and having an opening forming an eye therein with which the said hook is adapted to engage.

2. A clasp comprising a plate, a hook bent to form an incomplete circle and attached thereto, a second plate and a curved tongue connected thereto substantially equal in length to the diameter of the curved portion of the hook and having an opening forming an eye therein with which the said hook is adapted to engage, and when the parts are engaged the end of the hook and the convex side of the tongue lie on the same side of the plates to which the said hook and tongue are attached.

3. A clasp comprising a plate, a hook bent to form an incomplete circle and attached thereto, a second plate and a curved tongue connected thereto and extending therefrom a distance substantially equal to the diameter of the circle in which the said hook is formed and having an opening forming an eye substantially equal in length to the radius of the circle on which the said hook

is formed so that when the parts of the clasp are associated and the outer surface of the hook engages the fabric to which the eye plate is attached, the end of the tongue having the eye therein engages the fabric to which the said hook plate is attached to prevent the separation of the parts except when moved to a position at a relatively large angle to one another.

Signed by me this 18th day of April, 1913.

WALDEMAR KOPS.

Witnesses:

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