June 19, 1923.

1,459,382

A. J. WAGNER

LINGERIE CLASP

Filed July 12, 1922

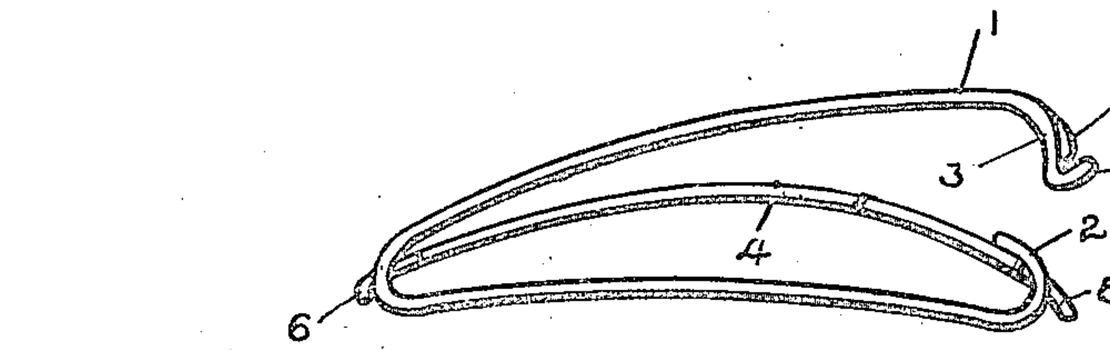

Fig. 1

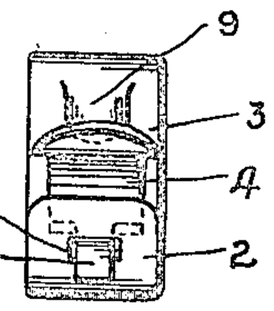

Fig. 2

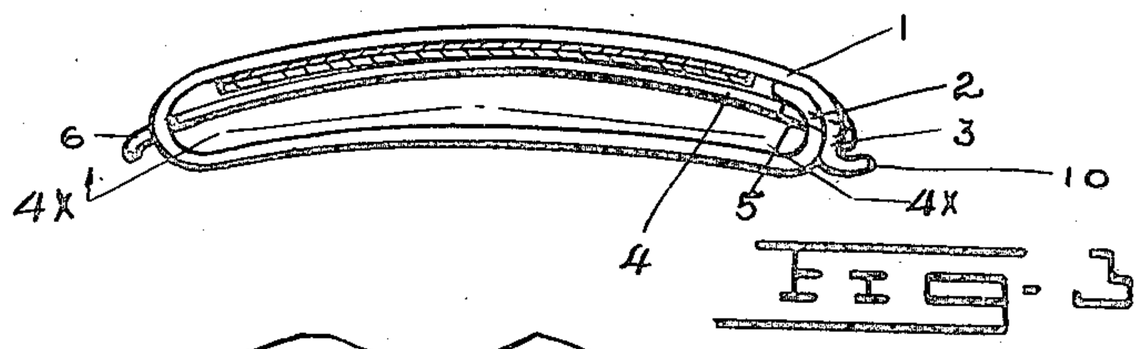

Fig. 3

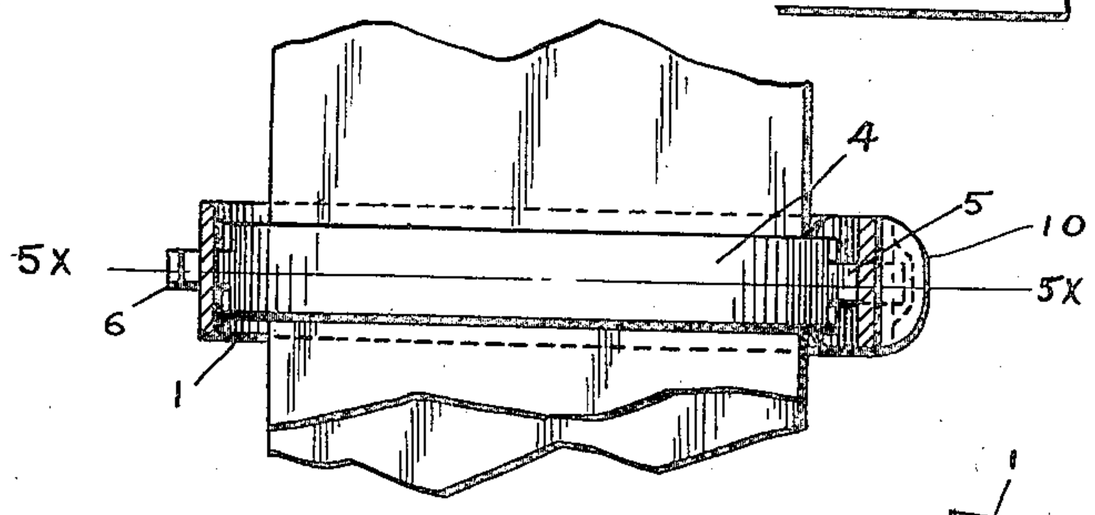

Fig. 4

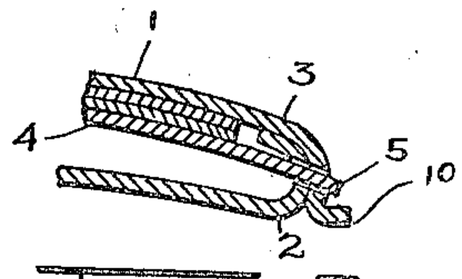

Fig. 6

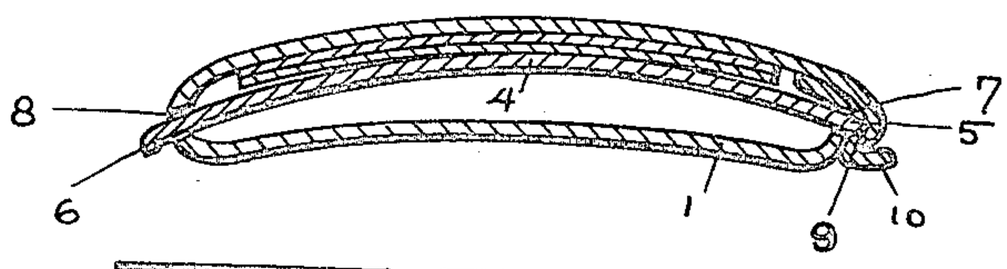

Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR J. WAGNER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

LINGERIE CLASP.

Application filed July 12, 1922. Serial No. 574,423.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR J. WAGNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lingerie Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a new and improved form of lingerie clasp and locking means therefor which is so constructed that after it is fastened to the ribbons or other wearing apparel it cannot move from the position given to it when it is attached, nor can it accidentally open and drop off after it is applied.

This and other objects of this invention will be fully illustrated in the drawing, described in the specification and pointed out in the claims at the end thereof.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the clasp as it appears when it is opened ready to be attached.

Figure 2 is an end elevation of the clasp illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the clasp as it appears when fastened to a pair of ribbons to hold them together.

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the clasp, the section being taken on the line 4^x—4^x of Figure 3 and as viewed from below in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view of the clasp, the section being taken on the line 5^x—5^x of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a detail sectional view of the locking end of the clasp showing a slightly modified form of the locking means of the clasp.

In the several figures of the drawing like reference numerals indicate like parts.

Lingerie clasps are used for many purposes on wearing apparel among which is the fastening together of one or more ribbons at a predetermined point. For this reason it is desirable that the clasp is made to firmly lock so that the ribbons are held together within the clasp as well as to clamp onto the ribbons so that the clasp cannot slide on the ribbons from the point where the clasp was originally attached to the ribbons.

In my present invention these two features are combined by making the clamping element of the clasp interlock with the locking element of the clasp so that when applied the one will co-operate with the other to securely lock the clasp as well as clamp it in place.

As illustrated in the figures, the clasp is made up of a loop 1 of flat metal stock. This loop is long and narrow being about seven times as long as it is wide. The top and bottom of this loop are parallel with each other and are slightly curved and the ends are sharply rounded. The loop is made by bending a single piece of stock into the form shown and making the free ends 2 and 3 of the loop hook shaped so that the free hook shaped end of the top of the loop overlaps the free hook shaped end of the bottom of the loop. This engagement of the ends 2 and 3 of the loop normally holds the clasp closed.

Mounted within the loop is the clamping member 4. This member comprises a flat spring having its ends 5 and 6 reduced to form a pair of tongues thereon. These tongues engage into the slots 7 and 8 respectively provided in the loop 1, the slot 7 being provided in the hook shaped end 2 of the bottom of the loop at the right hand end of the clasp. Between these slots the spring or clamping member 4 is normally suspended in a practically parallel line to the top of the clasp.

When the clasp is used to hold together two or more ribbons the loop is opened as illustrated in Figure 1 and the ribbons inserted through the opened end of the clasp and placed on top of the clamping or spring member 4. The clasp is then closed by forcing the top of the loop down onto the ribbons until the hook shaped ends 2 and 3 of the clasp engage and overlap each other as illustrated in Figure 2. As the top of the clasp is forced down onto the ribbons the clamping member 4 is slightly depressed depending in degree on the thickness of the ribbons. This clamps the ribbons yieldingly in place between the clamping member and the top of the clasp. While the clamping member 4 is depressed, the tonques 5 and 6 formed on the ends thereof are forced out through the slots 7 and 8 respectively. When, therefore, the hook shaped end 3 of the top of the loop begins to overlap the hook shaped end 2 of the bottom of the loop the tongue 5 projects into the path of the end 3 and forms a yielding

lug over which the end 3 must ride before it can completely overlap the end 2.

As soon as the end 3 of the loop has moved over the projecting end of the tongue 6 it is allowed to spring in place in the depression 9 formed in the inside of the end 3. This depression forms a pocket into which the tongue 6 can move and engage in much the same way as a bolt moves into locking position. When therefore the clamping member is depressed by the ribbons placed into the clasp it not only operates to increase the yielding force applied to the ribbons to hold them in place in the clasp, but it also operates to lock the free ends of the clasp in addition to their overlapping engagement and prevent the opening of the clasp by the disengagement of the ends from each other unless it is desired to open the clasp in which case the ends can be forced apart by hand. A small out-turned lip 10 is formed on the bottom of the end 3 of the clasp by means of which the end 3 can be taken hold of and pried away from the end 2 in order to open the clasp.

Instead of the depression 9 a small hole may be substituted in the end 3. The tongue 6 in this case then engages into this hole instead of the depression to lock the overlapping ends of the loop together.

I claim:

1. In a clasp, the combination of a loop, hooked shaped ends formed on one side of said loop, said hook shaped ends being adapted to overlap each other to close said loop, a spring member suspended in said loop, one end of said spring member being adapted to pass through one of the hook shaped ends into the other of said hook shaped ends of said loop and lock said ends into their overlapping position.

2. In a clasp, the combination of a loop, overlapping ends formed on one side of said loop, a spring member mounted within said loop, one end of said spring member being adapted to pass through one of the overlapping ends of said loop into the other of said overlapping ends and lock them together.

3. In a clasp, the combination of a loop, overlapping ends formed on one end of said loop, a spring member suspended in said loop, tongues formed on the ends of said spring member, said tongues being adapted to pass through an opening at each end of said loop, one of said tongues being adapted to lock the overlapping ends of said loop together.

4. In a clasp, the combination of a loop, overlapping ends formed on one end of said loop, a spring member suspended within said loop parallel with the top of said loop, the ends of said spring member having sliding engagement with holes in the ends of said loop one of said ends of said spring member being adapted to lock the overlapping ends of said loop on the depression of said spring member.

5. In a clasp, the combination of a loop, overlapping ends formed on one end of said loop, one of said overlapping ends having an opening therein the other of said ends having a depression formed therein in line with the opening in the other end, a spring member suspended within said loop, one end of said spring member being adapted to pass through the opening in one of said overlapping ends and into the depression in the other of said overlapping ends to lock said overlapping ends together.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ARTHUR J. WAGNER.