

G. CHAPMAN AND L. M. HILL.

VEIL CLASP.

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1,332,287.

Patented Mar. 2, 1920.

Fig. 1.

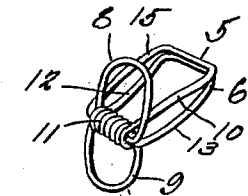
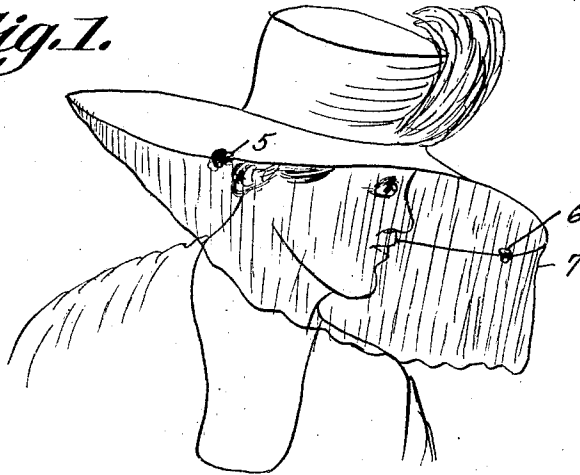


Fig. 2.

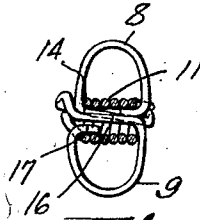


Fig. 3.

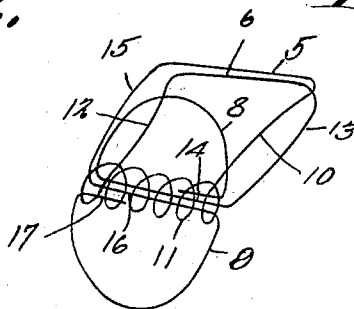


Fig. 4.

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VEIL-CLASP.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Mesdames GENEVIEVE CHAPMAN and LOTTIE M. HILL, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Charlotte, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veil-Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clasps, buckles and buttons, and particularly to a veil holding device for use in connection with the brims of hats so that veils can be held on the hats without need of pinning.

An object of this invention is to produce a device which will hold a veil on the hat without distorting the veil or the brim of the hat, the said device comprising means which can be readily applied to or removed from the brim of the hat; and the said device can be made ornamental so that it will not detract from the appearance of the apparel.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views and in which—

Figure 1 illustrates the applicability of the clasp to hats and veils;

Fig. 2 illustrates perspective view of the clamping member;

Fig. 3 illustrates sectional view through the pivots of the jaws of the clamp; and

Fig. 4 illustrates a diagrammatic view showing the convolutions of the material of which the clasp is formed.

In these drawings 5 and 6 denote the jaws of a clamp or clip adapted to embrace the edge of a brim and to clamp against the upper and lower surfaces of the brim so as to press a veil 7 against the brim and anchor or retain it in place.

The jaws 5 and 6 are manipulated by the application of pressure to the extensions 8 and 9, the former of which is an integral part of the jaw 6, and the latter of which is an integral part of the jaw 5.

The clamp is formed of a single length of spring metal, preferably wire, and the

side 10 of the jaw 5 terminates in a coil 11 constituting a spring which holds the jaws in operative relation to the brim of the hat. The end of the coil remote from the side 10 of the jaw 5 terminates in the side 12 of the jaw 6, and a continuation of the material constitutes the side 13 of the jaw 6, the said side terminating in a straight bar-like portion 14, which passes through the spring and is shaped to form the clamp operating member 8, as shown, the end of the material being straight and extending into the spring on which it is pivoted.

The side 15 of the jaw 5 has a bar or pivot 16 which extends through the loops of the spring and then is shaped to form the jaw operating member 9, which terminates in a straight portion 17 extending into the loops of the spring and being hinged or pivoted therein.

From an inspection of the drawings it will be apparent that when the jaw operating members 8 and 9 are pressed together, the jaws will be open, whereas upon release of the pressure on the said operating members, the spring will operate to press the jaws together so that they will clamp a veil in place as shown in Fig. 1.

The device can be made inexpensively, as it comprises but a single length of resilient material and, owing to the fact that the ends of the material are inserted in the loops of the spring, it has no projections on which fabrics such as veils can catch, even if they have free movement with relation to the hat or veil holder.

We claim—

In a veil holding device, a single length of material shaped to form contacting jaws, said jaws being curved throughout their lengths and having contacting under portions, a portion of the material between its ends being bent to form a double coiled spring, a portion of said material extending through the coils of the spring at right angles to the side walls of the jaws and constituting a pivot on which the jaws move, the said material being looped near its ends to form finger engaging projections extending at right angles to the sides of the jaws and each end terminating in a straight portion projecting into the loops of the spring to form pivots for the jaws.

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