

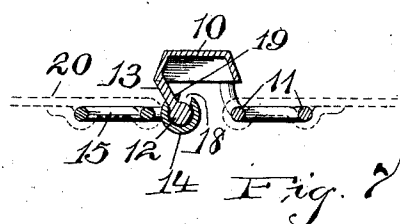
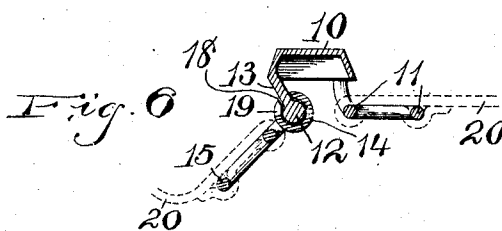
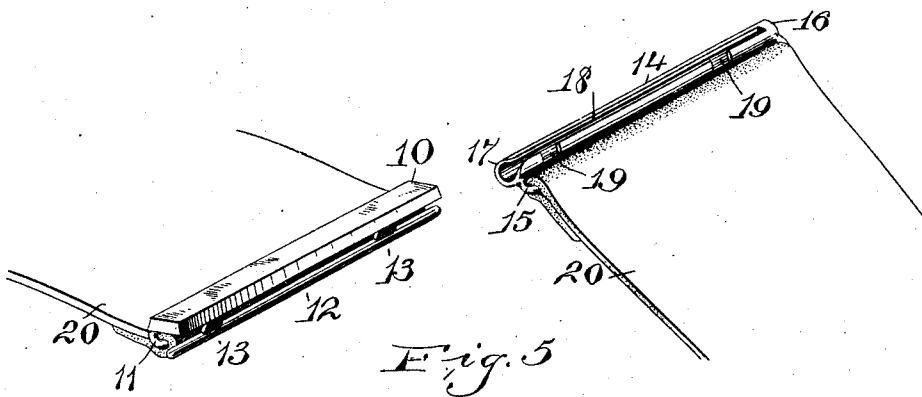
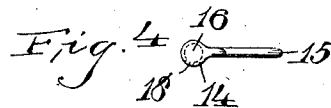
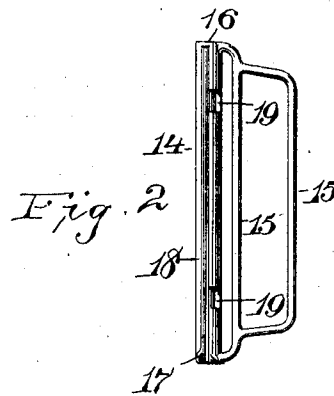
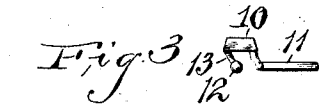
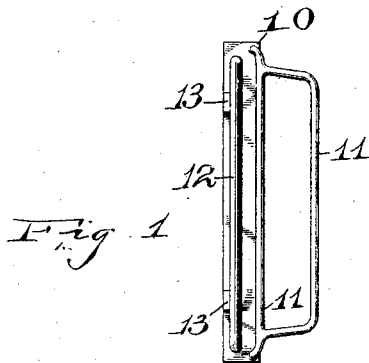
No. 879,282.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

I. MANDEVILLE.

GLASP.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1907.



WITNESSES:

E. A. Pell.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVING MANDEVILLE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO DURAND & CO., OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

CLASP.

No. 879,282.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed January 7, 1907. Serial No. 351,092.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING MANDEVILLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a clasp for jewelry, and is designed particularly to join the ends of collars, belts and similar articles of apparel, and lock the article so that its ends will not become disengaged without a manual manipulation of the clasp.

The invention consists of two members, one to be sewed on each end of the element to be fastened together, and these members are arranged to be slid together longitudinally, and then be twisted slightly to bring them in their proper positions and lock the members against longitudinal separation.

The invention is further designed to provide each of the members with projecting wings or loops for securing them to the ends of strips of fabric so that a pull on the strips of fabric will draw the members so as to twist them in their locked positions.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a view of one member, and Fig. 2 a view of the other member, these views showing the faces of the members that go together. Fig. 3 is an end view of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is an end view of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the two members separated, but showing them in positions ready for their assembling. Fig. 6 is a section through the two members showing them in their positions for engagement or disengagement, and Fig. 7 is a similar view, but showing the members twisted to lock them together.

One member 10 has, on its obverse face, any suitable configuration or design, and serves for a cover for the structure when it is clasped together. The member 10 has its plate provided with a wing 11 which can be of any suitable configuration, but is preferably made as in the drawings, that is in the

nature of a loop. A round bar 12 is mounted on the back of the plate 10 by the ribs 13 which are suitably disposed. The other member comprises a tubular body portion 14 which is provided with the wing 15, also preferably made in the shape of a loop for the sake of lightness, and the end 16 of the tubular portion 14 is closed to limit the movement of the second member on the first member 10. The tubular member has a longitudinal slot 18 which, at the open end, is flared, as at 17, and at points, suitably arranged, are the transverse recesses 19 which open in the slot 18, and the purposes of these recesses will be described hereinafter.

When the device is to be clasped, the tubular portion 14 is slid onto the bar 12, the slot 18 receiving the ribs 13, and when the top 16 of the tubular member 14 abuts on the end of the bar 12, the ribs 13 are in line with the recesses 19, and the device is in the position shown in Fig. 6. When the fabric is tightened by its being in place, it acts to draw, by means of the wings 11, so that the members assume the position shown in Fig. 7, the recesses 19 receive the ribs 13, and the tubular member 14 cannot be slid off from the bar 12. The device is thus securely locked against accidental displacement, and when the article is to be removed, the clasp is grasped, and the wings are manipulated to be out of line and to release the ribs 13 from the recesses 19, and the two members can then be longitudinally slid apart.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A clasp comprising a member having inwardly inclined ribs on the back thereof whereby the member hides the ribs, a bar secured to the ribs, and a second member comprising a tubular portion having a longitudinal slot and having transverse recesses opening into the slot, the recess being adapted to receive the ribs of the first member, the clasp when assembled having the first member disposed to cover the second member and the bar.

2. A clasp comprising a member, as 10, having inwardly inclined ribs on the back thereof, a bar secured to the ribs, a second member comprising a tubular portion having a longitudinal slot and having recesses opening into the slot, the recesses being adapted

to receive the ribs of the first member, and
wings on the members for securing them to
the elements to be joined, the members being
locked when the wings are in line, the first
5 member acting as a cover for the clasp when
it is locked.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I

have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of
January, 1907.

IRVING MANDEVILLE.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CAMFIELD,

E. A. PELL.