D. H. BUELL.

HOSE SUPPORTING CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1910.

1,040,139.

Patented Oct. 1, 1912.

Fig. 1

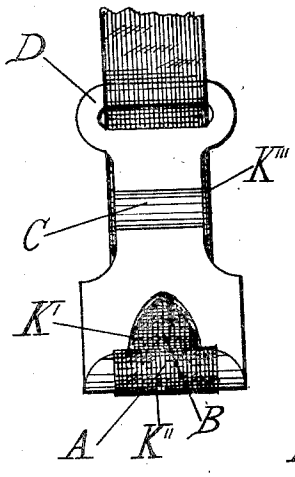


Fig. 2

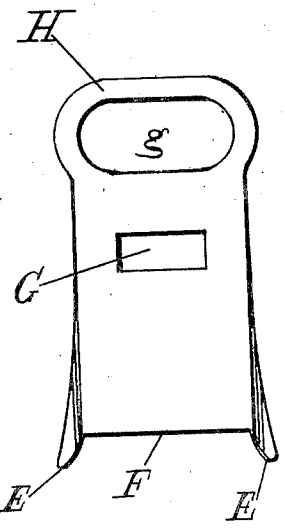


Fig. 3

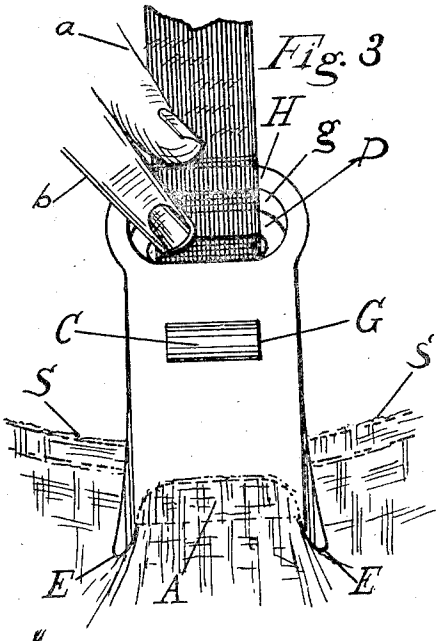


Fig. 4

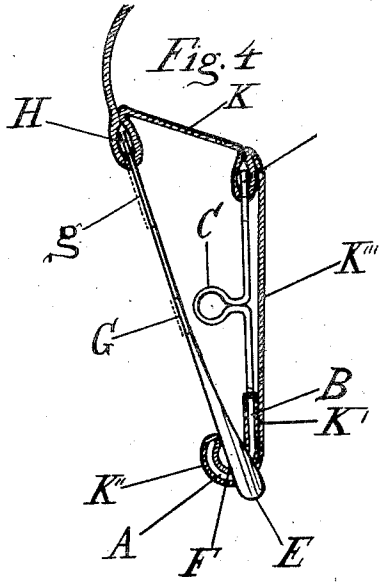
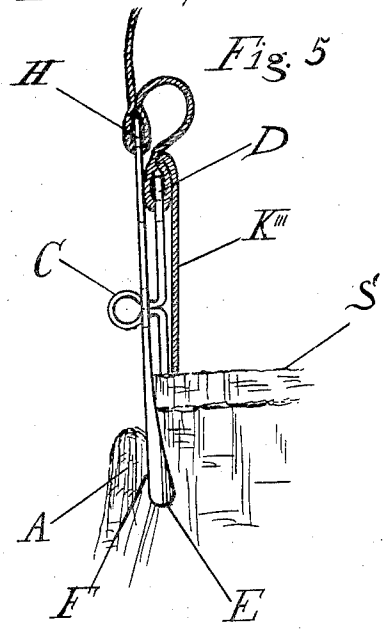


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HOSE-SUPPORTING CLASP.

1,040,139. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 1, 1912.

Application filed June 30, 1910. Serial No. 569,836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DELILAH H. BUELL, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hose-Supporting Clasps, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the class of clasps which are connected to a strap or web, suspended from the waistband or belt of a garment, and are provided with a means for grasping the top edge of the hose, and the invention consists in a novel construction and combination of the component parts of a clasp, which is very convenient, and efficient in its operation as hereinafter explained and set forth in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 indicates the front elevation of the rear plate. Fig. 2 is a face view of the coacting upper plate. Fig. 3 is a front view of the closed clasp embodying my invention. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the entire clasp partly adjusted, and Fig. 5 the side elevation representing the clasp when completely locked.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, said parts being more fully set forth in the following:

Figure 1, represents the rear plate of the clasp, said plate being provided intermediate of its length, with an outstanding loop portion C, presenting on its underside a curved shoulder. The lower end of said plate is furnished with an upwardly turned portion of the metal A providing a recess for the lower end F of the upper plate, and said lower plate is provided at the top with the bar D to which the webbing is attached. The webbing then passes down the rear of the plate at K‴, continuing around the upwardly turned portion K″, to cover said lower portion inside and out, the end of said webbing passing through the transverse aperture B and lying against the rear side of said plate at K′ being securely fastened.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the coacting upper plate, provided with a transverse slot G, adapted to receive the outstanding loop of the rear plate C. On either edge of the lower side of said upper plate are affixed downwardly and rearwardly extending wings, secured to the lower end of the back side of the front plate, said wings being adapted to receive between them, the lower end of the rear plate, readily locating it, if covered with a fabric to be sustained, and adapted to bind said fabric in the recess of the lower plate and to preserve it from concentrated strain.

Fig. 3 is a representation, of a front view when the front and rear portions of the clasp are adjusted with a garment in clamped position, and lying in the recess A, receiving the pressure of the lower end F of the upper plate, and the sustaining and binding action of wings E E. In Fig. 3 are represented the thumb and forefinger *a*, and *b*, of the operator, in representative action with opposing pressure upon the parts designated, when a garment is released from the clasp.

Fig. 4, is a side view of the clasp, when taking its first position for closing. The transverse aperture G is about to fall to the base of the loop C of the rear plate when the lower wall of the transverse aperture G takes position under and against the lower shoulder of the rear plate, there to be more securely held in position, by the pull of the fabric lying in the recess A said pull tending to press the lower wall of the aperture referred to, in the upper plate against said-shoulder of the loop of the rear plate, giving great security to the locking portion of my device. Fig. 5, illustrates the completely locked position of the clasp when holding a garment as in practical use. It will be noticed in Fig. 4, the upper coacting plate is immediately connected with the main supporter, and the tight form of the connecting webbing upon the upper plate and the tight form of the garment in the recess of the rear plate, cause an opposing action, more securely locking the coacting plates together where they meet, namely the lower wall of the orifice G and the curved shoulder on the under side of the outstanding loop portion of the rear plate— thus accomplishing one purpose of this device. It will be noticed, there are no joints, hinges or toggles to weaken and complicate the construction of this novel device of garment-supporting clasps—also that it is reliable and durable for use, and inexpensive to manufacture, either when stamped cut of any suitable sheet metal, or when molded as for some uses, where a strong and heavy form of fastener is necessary.

I desire my patent to cover any other method of making and attaching the out-

standing loop portion as well as the method represented in the foregoing specifications. Having as I trustfully set forth the parts and workings of my clasp combination I now desire to secure Letters Patent for the same.

Claim—

In a garment clasp the combination of a rear plate, and a coacting front plate, said rear plate being provided intermediate of its length, with an outstanding loop portion, presenting a curved shoulder on its underside, the lower end of the said plate being turned upwardly to receive the lower edge of the front plate, a webbing attached to the upper end of the rear plate, passing behind the same and around the upwardly turned lower portion to cover said lower portion inside and out; the end of the webbing being secured to the body of the rear plate said front plate being secured at its top to said webbing, and having a transverse slot therein, to receive the loop of the rear plate; the lower edge of the upper plate, adapted to be seated in the recess formed by the upturned lower edge of the rear plate, and a downwardly and rearwardly extending wing secured to the lower end of the back side, of the front plate at both side edges of the front plate said wings adapted to receive between them the lower end of the rear plate and to bind a garment in said recess, the plates being constructed so that a pull on a garment in said recess, will tend to force the lower wall of the transverse slot of the front plate against said shoulder of the loop on the rear plate, when the plates are closed together, substantially as described.

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