

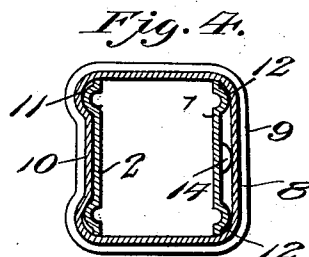
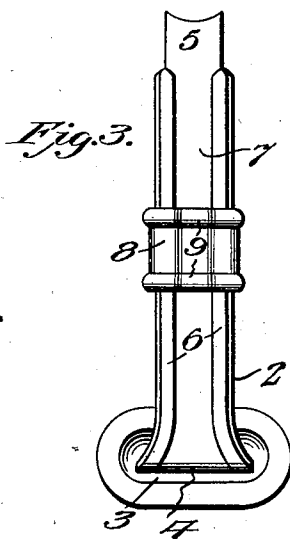
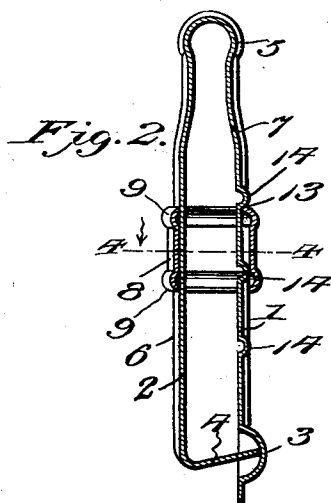
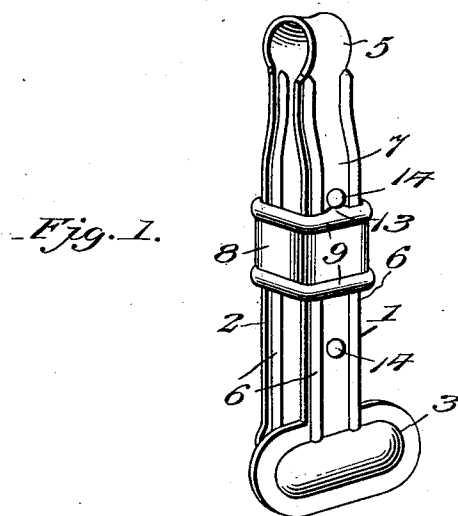
No. 718,794.

PATENTED JAN. 20, 1903.

C. H. REIMARD.
GARMENT CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 19, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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GARMENT-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 718,794, dated January 20, 1903.

Application filed July 19, 1902. Serial No. 116,205. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. REIMARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a garment-clasp; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective device of this class having a positive operation and economical in the cost of manufacture.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a clasp embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4 4, Fig. 2.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The improved clasp comprises a sheet-metal strip struck up from a suitable blank and having an inherent resiliency. The strip is doubled to form two shanks 1 and 2, the shank 1 at its terminal having a transversely-extending socket-jaw 3 and the shank 2 an angular jaw 4 to fit in the jaw 3 and firmly clamp the portion of the garment engaged between the said jaws by forcing it within the socket-jaw 3. The shanks 1 and 2 are connected together by a connecting-bend 5, and each shank adjacent its side edges has outstruck ribs 6, extending the full length thereof from the bend 5 to the jaws. Said ribs do not continue over the bend 5 or the jaws and provide the shanks with central longitudinal recesses 7. A slide 8 engages the shanks 1 and 2 and has outstruck beads 9 completely surrounding the ends thereof. This slide is of rectangular form and closely fits and moves over the shanks 1 and 2. By making the slide 8 rectangular in cross-section it will be prevented from turning or becoming displaced on the shanks and will also be more

effective in adjusting the shanks to bring the jaws 3 and 4 in close relation proportionately to the thickness of the portion of garment held between the said jaws. The rear side of the slide is struck inwardly at the center, as at 10, throughout its entire length to provide opposite grooves 11 to receive the ribs 6 of the rear shank 2 and also to set up a close frictional engagement between the body of the rear side of the slide between the said grooves and the recess 7 of the said rear shank 2. The front side of the slide has its opposite portions regularly curved in the arcs of circles, as at 12, to move over the ribs 6 of the front shank 1 and to permit the greater portion of said front side to stand clear and outward from the recess 7 of the front shank, and the end of the front side of the slide farthest from the jaw 3 or nearest to the loop 5 has an inwardly-struck tongue 13, which is adapted to spring over and lock against any one of a series of outstruck projections 14, formed in the center of the recess 7 of the front jaw and in longitudinal alinement. It will be seen that when the tongue 13 engages either one of the projections 14 the slide 8 will have any tendency thereof to move toward the loop 5 and away from the jaws 3 and 4 positively obstructed, and the clamping pressure of the jaws on a portion of a garment or other device can thereby be regulated as necessity may require to establish a firm engagement of the jaws with the article held thereby.

The ribs 6 give the shanks sufficient rigidity to maintain them in proper shape and by their formation permit the use of comparatively thin sheet metal in the construction of the clasp. The beads 9 of the slide 8 also strengthen and keep said slide in shape and prevent the latter from being forced out of shape when pressed over the shanks toward the jaws. It will be apparent that the absence of the ribs 6 and beads 9 would render the clasp impracticable in view of the tendency at all times of the shanks 1 and 2 and the slide 8 to become bent, and a further advantage of the beads 9 is that the fingers of the operator will have a rounded smooth surface to engage during the operation of the

slide, and thereby remove all liability of injury to the fingers of the hand.

By forming the inwardly-struck portion 10 in the rear side of the slide the tongue 13 at one end of the front side of said slide will be rendered more effective in its locking operation in view of the fact that the slide will be held in closer relation at its front side to the frontshank and a tendency toward the tongue 13 by loose movement slipping over or becoming disengaged from either of the projections 14 will be entirely obviated. Moreover, the use of the rectangular-shaped slide 8 prevents the shanks 1 and 2 from having irregular lateral movement in relation to each other, and an accurate registration of the jaw 4 in relation to the socket-jaw 3 will at all times ensue. By stiffening the shanks through the provision of the ribs 6 and the slide through the medium of the beads 9 the wearing qualities of the entire clasp will be increased. It is proposed to plate the several parts of the clasp or otherwise ornament the same without interfering with the structural features heretofore enumerated, and, furthermore, changes in the proportions and general dimensions may be resorted to without in the least affecting the principle of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A garment-clasp comprising a pair of shanks continuous with a bend at one end and having jaws at their opposite ends, the said shanks having outstruck ribs extending longitudinally thereof adjacent to their side edges and the one jaw formed with outstruck projections in longitudinal alinement between its ribs, and a slide movably engaging the jaws and having surrounding end beads, one of the latter at one side of the slide being struck inwardly to form a tongue to lock against the said projections.

2. A garment-clasp comprising a pair of

shanks having terminal jaws, the shanks being formed with longitudinally-extending ribs near their side edges and one shank having longitudinally-alined projections in a recess between the ribs, and a slide movably engaging the shanks and having at one side an inwardly-struck tongue to coöperate with the projections and a depression at the opposite side to closely fit in the space between the ribs of the other shank.

3. A garment-clasp comprising a pair of shanks having terminal jaws, both shanks being formed with outwardly-struck longitudinal ribs adjacent the side edges thereof to provide central recesses extending the full length of the shanks, the one shank having outwardly-extending projections longitudinally alined in the center of its recess, and a slide movably mounted on the shanks and formed with end beads completely surrounding the same, the one bead being inwardly struck to provide a tongue for engagement with the projections and the opposite side of the slide inwardly depressed to form grooves for the reception of the ribs of the shank opposite that having the projections and also to cause the adjacent side of the slide to closely fit in the recess of the shank opposite that carrying the projections.

4. A clasp comprising a pair of shanks with terminal jaws, both shanks having longitudinal ribs adjacent to the side edges thereof, and one shank carrying a locking projection between the ribs, and a slide movably mounted on the shanks and having an inwardly-extending tongue to coöperate with the projections of the one shank.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. REIMARD.

Witnesses:

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CHAS. W. RAY.