(No Model.)

W. F. CLOUD.

SPECTACLE CASE.

No. 379,936. Patented Mar. 27, 1888.

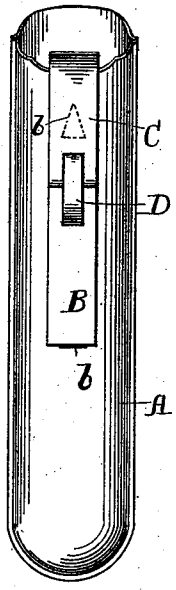


Fig. 2

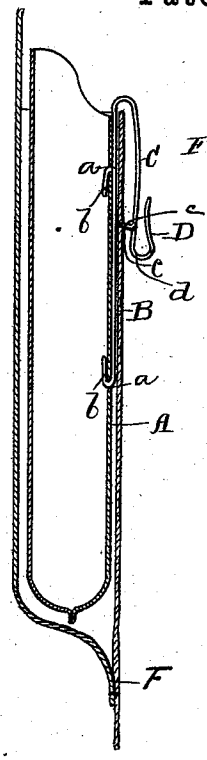


Fig. 1

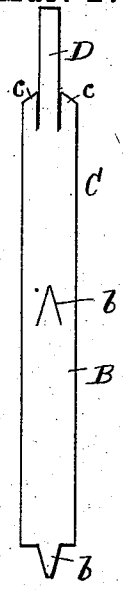


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

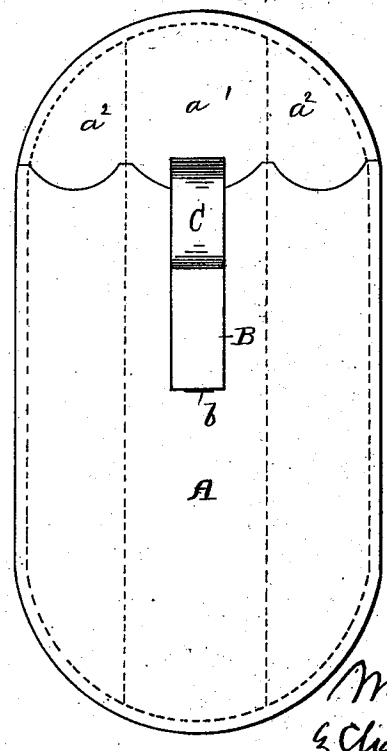


Fig. 5

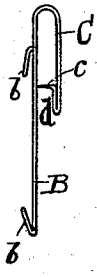
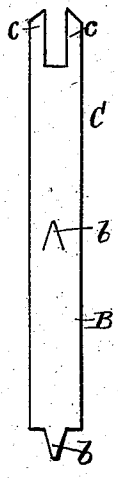


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. CLOUD, OF TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SPECTACLE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,936, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed August 2, 1887. Serial No. 245,967. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. CLOUD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spectacle-Cases, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical section showing a portion of a garment, a case or holder inserted in the pocket therein, and a clasp for securing the holder in place. Fig. 2 is a face view of the case and the clasp detached. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the clasp is formed. Fig. 4 shows a modified form of the case. Fig. 5 shows a slightly-modified form of the metal clasp. Fig. 6 is a plan of the blank for the clasp in Fig. 5.

In the drawings, A represents a case of the kind usually employed for carrying spectacles or eyeglasses. These are commonly carried in one of the pockets of the wearer, generally one of the vest-pockets. Heretofore devices have been employed for the purpose of securing such cases to the garment adjacent to the pocket in which they are carried. So far as I am aware, these devices have, however, been more or less complicated, expensive in manufacture, and liable to get out of order.

The object of the present invention is to provide a device for holding such cases in position in the pocket, which shall be simpler in form and more easily and cheaply made.

B represents the base-plate or back portion of the clasp. It is preferably formed by stamping it from a strip or sheet of comparatively thin metal of suitable nature. It is formed with two or more prongs or teeth, *b*, which are preferably situated as shown—that is to say, one at the end of the part B and the other at a distance therefrom. The case A is provided with apertures at *a a*, adapted to receive these prongs or teeth B, which, after being inserted therein, can be bent in one direction or the other, so as to effect a firm attachment of the clasp to the case.

At the same time that the part B is struck out there is also cut a prolongation, C, which is adapted to be bent outwardly and down, so as to be parallel with or converge toward the part B. Upon it are formed teeth or prongs *c c*, of such nature that they can be inserted into and firmly engage with the fabric of the garment into the pocket of which the case is inserted. The metal of which the parts B C are formed is elastic, so that after the part C has been bent into the position shown the elasticity shall normally press the teeth or prongs inward toward the part B.

In that form of the device shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 there is another part, D, cut in the blank, it projecting beyond the part C, which is somewhat narrower than the parts B C, and is adapted to be bent outward and upward into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to form a hook or open eye for the purpose of carrying eyeglasses or other articles constantly in use by the wearer. This part D is so shaped that at *d* it can also serve as a handle or thumb-piece by which the clasp can be grasped when it is desired to attach it to or remove it from the garment.

In stamping out the blank the prongs or teeth *c c* and the part D are formed simultaneously, the latter projecting outward from the bases of the teeth.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 I have shown a form in which the part D is dispensed with. In order to allow the teeth *c c* to be readily operated, they are in this construction thrown into a position somewhat back from the end of the part C, which is effected by cutting the blank in the form shown in Fig. 6, whereby, when the clasp is bent up into shape, the part at *d'* projects below the teeth, so that the wearer can readily grasp the movable part of the clasp.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modified form of case A. Here there is a central pocket, *a'*, adapted to carry a spectacle-case, a comb, or other article, and supplemental pockets a^2 a^2 for holding pencils or pens.

I herein refer more particularly to cases for the carrying of spectacles, eyeglasses, &c.; but it will be readily understood that the case and clasp can be readily used for other purposes—as, for instance, the case may be that of a pocket-book, porte-monnaie, or other wallet or book of leather or similar material for the carrying of any of the articles ordinarily kept about the person.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the case A, of the clasp having the plate B, with prongs or teeth *b* inserted into the case, the spring-loop C,

formed with the teeth *c c*, and the part *d*, projecting below the teeth, all of the said parts of the clasp being formed integrally, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the case A, of the clasp having the plate B, with the teeth or prongs *b* for securing it to the case, the spring-loop C, with the teeth *c c*, and the hook or eye D, projecting below the part C, all of said parts of the clasp being formed integrally from sheet metal, substantially as set forth.

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

WILLIAM F. CLOUD.

Witnesses:
L. M. FOX,
H. H. BLISS.