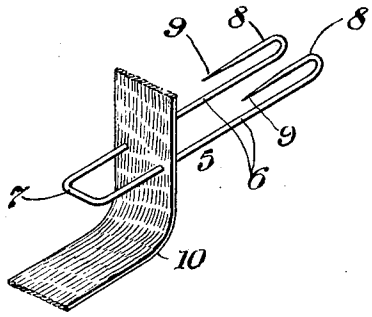
April 7, 1925. 1,532,566

E. N. YOUNG

BODKIN AND FASTENER

Filed Sept. 21, 1922

Fig. 1.



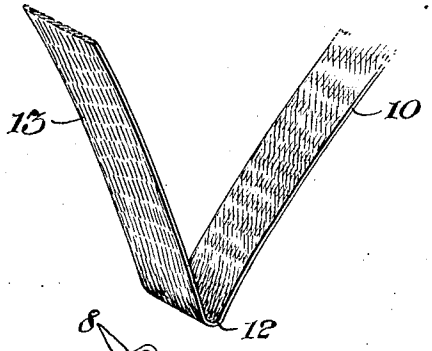


Fig. 2.

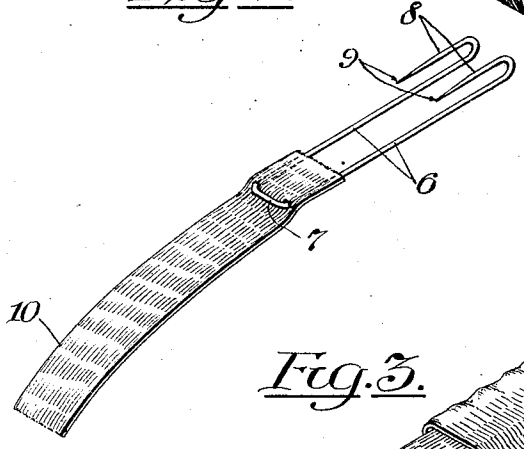


Fig. 3.

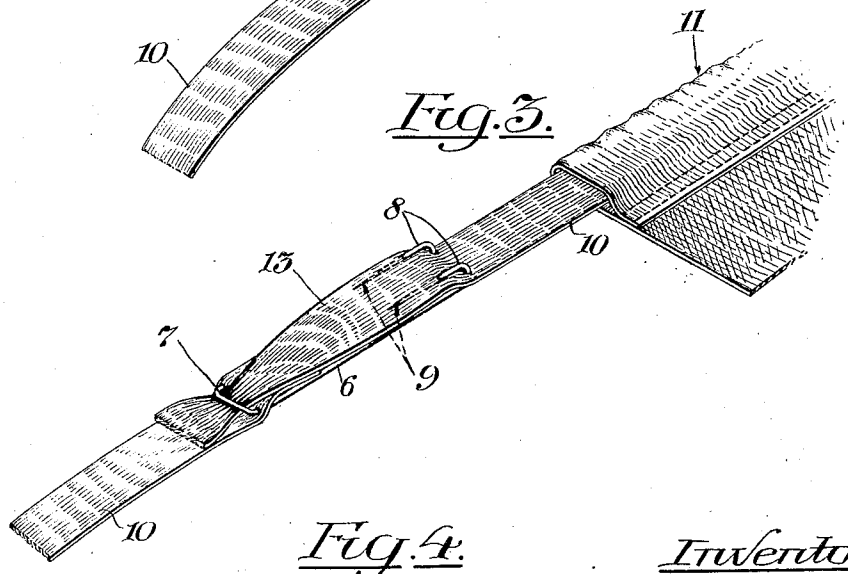
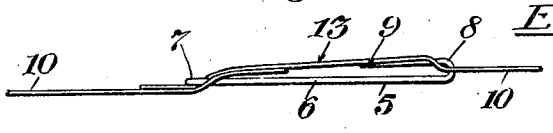


Fig. 4.



Inventor:
Emma Nolan Young
by her Attorney
John R. Nolan

Patented Apr. 7, 1925. 1,532,566

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMA NOLAN YOUNG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BODKIN AND FASTENER.

Application filed September 21, 1922. Serial No. 589,567.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMA NOLAN YOUNG, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bodkins and Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a device of simple and inexpensive construction for use in connection with a band or the like, to facilitate the operation of threading or running the band through the hem or marginal casing of a leg, waist or other open portion of a garment, and also to afford a convenient and reliable means to unite the ends of the inserted material.

The form of embodiment of my invention herein illustrated comprises a single piece of wire, of appropriate length, bent to form a substantially U-shaped body whereof the legs terminate in hook members. Such body is adapted to be attached to one end of a band and the device used as a bodkin to facilitate the threading of the band through a hem or marginal casing, and the hook members are adapted to be then engaged with and covered by the other or free end of the band, and such free end then tucked under and clamped by the connecting portion of the body as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device, enlarged, embodying my invention, showing the mode of attaching the device to one end of a band.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the device as attached, the other end of the band being illustrated as bent or looped preparatory to engagement with the hooks of the device.

Fig. 3 is a similar view of the device as connecting both ends of the band, a portion of the garment through the casing of which the band is run, being indicated.

Fig. 4 illustrates the device in edge view as connecting both ends of the band.

Referring to the drawings, 5 designates a single piece of resilient wire bent into substantially U-form, thus affording a pair of spaced-apart legs 6 connected at one end by a cross-member, as 7. The free ends of the legs are bent upward and forward to form elongated hook members 8 which overlie the bodies of the respective legs, and the extremities of the hook members are pointed, as at 9.

To use the device above described, the points of the hooks are entered into one end of the band 10, which is usually of elastic material, and the band is slid along the hooks and upon and along the legs, as seen in Fig. 1, until the cross-member 7 lies against and transversely of the band, as seen in Fig. 2. The hook end and the legs of the device, thus projecting beyond the adjacent end of the band, can be readily entered into the open end of a hem or casing 11 of a garment, and the device conveniently used as a bodkin to facilitate the threading or running of the band through the hem or casing. The curved ends of the hooks present a smooth leading portion which permits a free and easy movement of the device through the hem or casing, and the cross-member 7 extending across substantially the width of the band, prevents the twisting of the forward end of the band during its passage. Owing to the resiliency of the wire the spaced legs may be pinched toward each other to press their hook ends together in such manner as to afford a tapering member which can be easily entered into the mouth of and progressively advanced through the hem or casing. When the device with the end of the band attached thereto is brought through the opposite end of the hem or casing, the other or free projecting end of the band can be readily attached to the device by the simple act of folding or bending such end as indicated at 12 in Fig. 2, and engaging the fold with the hook members, the upper ply of the fold thus affording a flap 13, which covers and protects the points of the hooks. The free end of this flap can then be passed between the cross-member 7 and the portion of the band with which the member is associated, the step being facilitated by manually sliding such portion into the position indicated in Fig. 1. Hence when opposite outward stress is exerted upon the band from the respective ends of the device the connected ends of the band material are drawn taut and the cross-member is caused to bear snugly upon the flap and clamp it in place, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. The two ends of the band are thus securely united, the stress of service thereon contributing to the reliability of the connection. The device thus constitutes a unitary bodkin and buckle. If

desired the connected ends of the band, including the fastening device, can be slid into and covered by the hem or casing.

The removal of the band from the garment for any purpose, as, for example, preparatory to washing the latter, can be readily accomplished by merely removing the flap 13 from the cross-member 7, disengaging it from the hook portions of the device and pulling the band bodily from the casing. The band can be subsequently run through the casing and its ends reunited by the device as previously explained. The device can be readily disconnected from the band and attached to a new band as occasion may require.

The word "band" is used herein to include a tape, ribbon, or similar material, whether elastic or non-elastic.

I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a buckle comprising a pair of spaced-apart legs connected to each other at one end by a transverse member, the legs being of sufficient length to permit the device to be used as a bodkin, the other ends of the legs being bent upon themselves to form hooks having straight-portions of substantial length which overlie the legs, the hooks being of sufficient length to pass through a band from back to front and from front to back and underlie the projecting end of the band when straightened whereby the said end of the band will act as a protector for the points of the hooks.

2. The combination with a securing band for insertion through a hem or casing of a garment, of a buckle secured to one end of the band, said buckle having a pair of spaced-apart legs connected to each other at one end by a transverse member, the other ends of the legs being connected to hooks which overlie the legs, the buckle being secured to the band by passing the hooks through one end of the band from front to back and drawing the band over the legs of the buckle to the transverse member, the other end of the band being connected to the buckle by bending the band upon itself and passing the hooks through the end of the double ply of the band, such latter end of the band then being straightened and passed between the band and the transverse member, the hooks being of sufficient length to permit the straightening out of the bent end of the band without danger of the hooks being disengaged from either portion of the latter end of the band, whereby the points of the hooks are covered by an overlying and frictionally secured portion of the band.

Signed at New York in the county and State of New York this 19th day of September A. D. 1922.

EMMA NOLAN YOUNG