

(No Model.)

C. W. STIMSON.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

CLASP OR BUCKLE.

No. 572,915.

Patented Dec. 8, 1896.

Fig. 1.

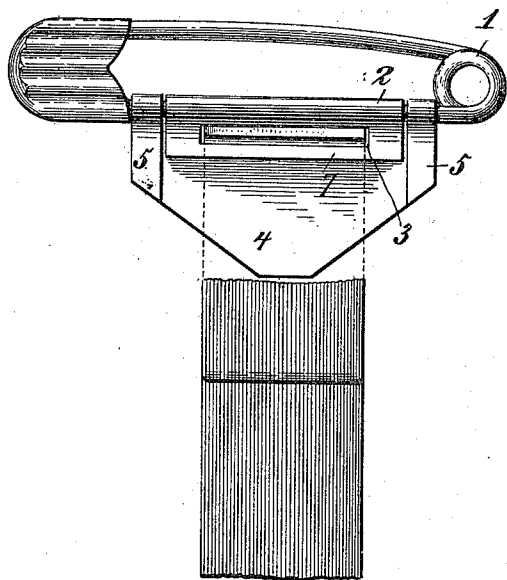


Fig. 2.

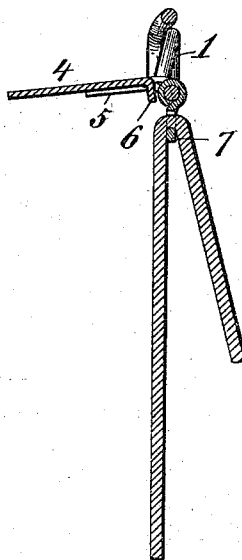


Fig. 3.

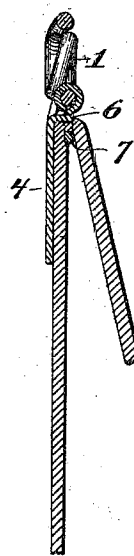


Fig. 4.

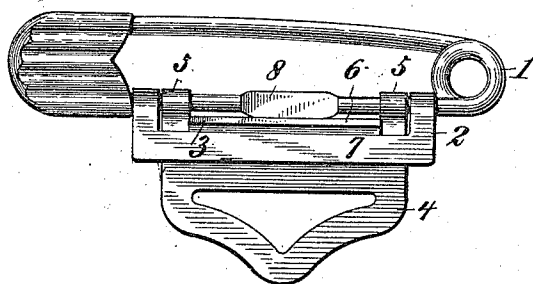
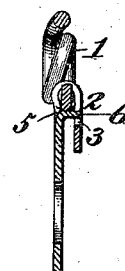


Fig. 5.



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INVENTOR

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(No Model.)

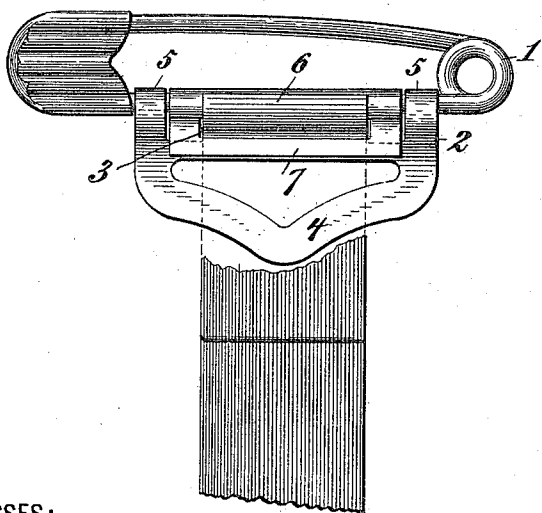
C. W. STIMSON.
CLASP OR BUCKLE.

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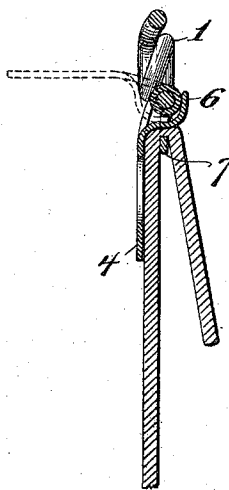
Fig. 6.



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Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WOODBURY STIMSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLASP OR BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,915, dated December 8, 1896.

Application filed April 14, 1896. Serial No. 587,519. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WOODBURY STIMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps or Buckles; 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.

My invention relates to safety-pin clasps or buckles, such as are used for attaching garment-supporters to the garments of the wearer and for adjusting the supporter.

My invention consists in the novel construction of the clasp or buckle and in the novel combination, construction, and arrangement of the parts.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a safety-pin clasp or buckle for holding bands, straps, or strips of webbing, which shall be exceedingly simple in its construction, shall be exceedingly thin and light, and shall hold the band, strap, or strip of webbing firmly without the use of teeth, and, second, to provide a safety-pin clasp or buckle having these advantages, and which is inexpensive, durable, and neat in appearance. These objects are attained in the clasp or buckle herein described, and illustrated in the drawings, which accompany and form a part of this application, in which the same reference-numerals indicate the same or corresponding parts, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the clasp or buckle with the webbing attached thereto, the webbing having been broken away to show the construction of the clasp. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the clasp open. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the clasp closed. Fig. 4 is a detail elevation of a somewhat different form of clasp, likewise attached to and forming a part of a safety-pin. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of this second form of clasp. Fig. 6 is a detail elevation of a clasp similar to that shown in Fig. 1, illustrating a modified form of tongue; and Fig. 7 is a transverse section of the clasp shown in Fig. 6.

The clasp or buckle herein described consists of a frame having a pinch-bar, against which the band, strap, or strip of webbing

designed to be held by the clasp may bear, and a hinged tongue-plate having a tongue projecting at right angles therefrom and adapted to press the band, strap, or strip of webbing against said pinch-bar and in a direction in line with the direction of the pull upon the band, strap, or strip of webbing, both frame-plate and tongue-plate having tongues wrapped around the lower bar of the safety-pin, which therefore forms a pintle hinging the frame-plate and tongue-plate together.

In the drawings, 1 is a safety-pin of the ordinary type. To the fixed bar of the safety-pin is secured a frame-plate 2, having a slot or opening 3, through which the band, strap, or strip of webbing may pass, this opening being somewhat wider than the thickness of the band. 4 is a tongue-plate which also depends, preferably, from the fixed bar of the safety-pin by means of loops 5 5. The connection between the tongue-plate 4 and frame-plate 2 is therefore a hinged connection, the fixed bar of the safety-pin being the pintle.

The tongue-plate 4 has a tongue 6 substantially at right angles to the tongue-plate and arranged, when the tongue-plate is swung down parallel to the frame-plate 2, to enter the slot or opening 3 above the band which may be therein, thus, because of its thickness, pressing this band against the lower bar 7 of the frame-plate, which therefore forms a pinch-bar, against which the band is pressed by the tongue 6. This tongue, it will be noted, presses the band against the bar 7 in a direction which is substantially parallel to the direction in which pull is exerted upon the band. When the clasp is closed, as shown in Fig. 3, the tongue-plate 4 and the frame-plate 2 are as close together as the intervening band which the clasp holds will permit, and the clasp is no thicker, in fact, than the safety-pin to which the clasp is attached.

The tongue 6 when in the slot 3 is in contact with the upper edge of the slot, and is therefore prevented from bending upward and so releasing the band. This is sometimes an advantage, but is not always necessary, and in the forms of clasps shown in Figs. 6 and 7 the tongue has no backing. The frame-plate 2, when wrapped around the fixed bar of the safety-pin, as in Fig. 1, greatly stiffens

and strengthens the pin. This, however, is not always necessary, and in such cases the clasp may be formed as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, in which the frame-plate consists of a simple bar depending below the fixed bar of the safety-pin by means of loops, which in this case are outside of the loops of the tongue-plate 4. The fixed bar of the safety-pin may have a broadened and flattened portion 8, which acts as a backing for the tongue 6 in the same manner as does the frame-plate 2 in the clasp shown in Fig. 1.

In the form of clasp shown in Fig. 6 the distance between the bar 7 of the frame-plate and the bar of the safety-pin from which the frame-plate depends is somewhat greater than in the forms of invention shown in Figs. 1 to 4, and the tongue 6' is elongated, being so formed as to be eccentric with respect to the bar of the safety-pin, from which the tongue-plate depends. Therefore, when the clasp is open and the tongue-plate is in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7, the slot between the tongue 6' and the bar 7 of the frame-plate is quite wide, so as to permit the band to be passed through the slot very easily; but as the tongue-plate 4 is pressed downward the tongue 6', being eccentric, gradually narrows the slot and presses the band gradually by increasing pressure against the bar 7. This form of clasp is particularly adapted for soft and yielding fabrics and for bands of varying thicknesses, as the tongue 6' is capable of bending somewhat, so that it may hold with equal firmness bands of different thicknesses.

The manner of using the clasps is the same in all cases. The fabric is first passed through the slot in the tongue-plate, or, where the tongue-plate consists of a simple bar, is passed over the bar 7, the tongue-plate being in a

position substantially at right angles to the frame-plate 2. The tongue-plate is then pressed downward into a position parallel to the frame-plate and with the band which is to be held, the tongue 6 pressing this band against the bar 7 of the frame-plate in a direction parallel to the direction in which pull will come upon this band, the two plates lying very close together, with only the thickness of the band intervening.

Having thus completely described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a safety-pin clasp, the combination, with a safety-pin, of frame and tongue plates connected to a bar of the safety-pin by joining tongues wrapped around said bar, the frame-plate having an opening through which the band may pass and having a pinch-bar against which said band may bear, and the tongue-plate having a projecting tongue arranged when the clasp is closed, to lie within said opening and press the band against the said pinch-bar, substantially as described.

2. In a clasp, the combination, with a frame having an opening through which a band may pass, of a tongue-plate hinged to said frame, and having a projecting tongue curved eccentrically to the axis of the hinge and lying within said opening, and arranged, when the tongue-plate is turned into a position parallel to the frame, to press the band against the edge of said opening by a gradually-increasing pressure, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES WOODBURY STIMSON.

Witnesses:

JULIUS BLUMBERG,
HARRY M. MARBLE.