

(No Model.)

R. S. WIESENFELD & L. B. BERNEI.

GARMENT FASTENER.

No. 562,997.

Patented June 30, 1896.

Fig. 1.

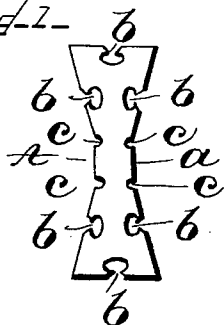


Fig. 4.

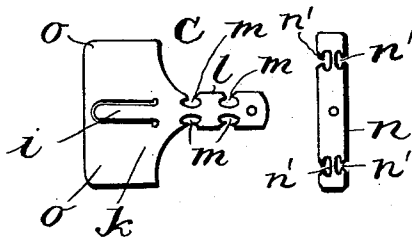


Fig. 2.

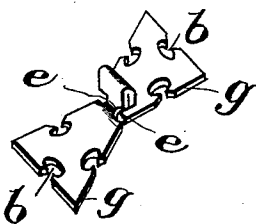


Fig. 5.

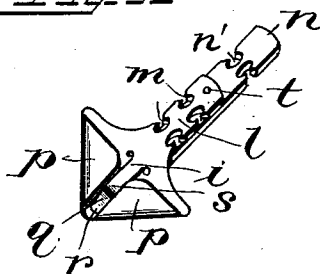


Fig. 3.

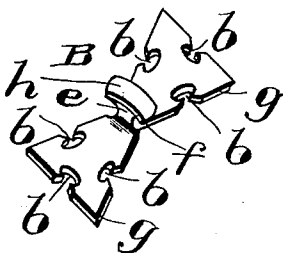


Fig. 6.

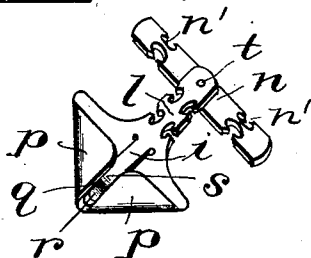
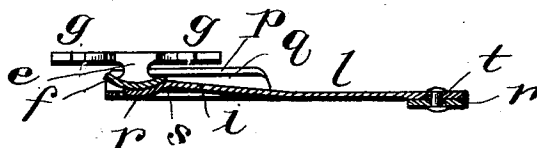


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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GARMENT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 562,997, dated June 30, 1896.

Application filed January 9, 1896. Serial No. 574,920. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT STERN WIESENFELD and LOUIS BERNARD BERNEI, citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fasteners; and we 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.

Our invention relates to garment-fasteners designed for general use, but especially adapted for use on the waistband of trousers, corsets, garment-supporters, and the like; and it consists in certain improvements in construction, which will be fully disclosed in the following specification and claim.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the blank from which the stud is made; Fig. 2, a perspective of the same after it has been bent in the center; Fig. 3, a like view of the completed stud; Fig. 4, a plan of the blanks for forming the clasp; Fig. 5, a plan view of the clasp with its bar in the plane of the shank of the clasp; Fig. 6, a like view showing the bar at a right angle to the shank, and Fig. 7 a vertical longitudinal section through the clasp and the stud.

Reference being had to the drawings and the letters thereon, A indicates the blank from which the stud is made and consists of a plate of sheet metal tapering from its ends on both sides toward the center with a parallel portion *a* in the center between the inclined parts. In the sides are undercut notches or openings *b*, which may also be applied to the ends of the blank, the undercut serving to prevent slipping in the loops formed by the thread by which the stud is secured to a garment. On each side of the blank and at each end of the parallel part *a* are notches *c*, the metal *a* between which forms the neck of the stud, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 7, in which figures *e* indicates the neck and *f* the head, and *g* the flanges by which the stud is attached to the article on which it is used.

The blank is cut from a sheet of metal by a suitable die, is then bent in the center, as

shown in Fig. 2, to supply metal for the head, and said metal preferably rounded on its upper surface, as shown at *h* in Figs. 3 and 7, the bending of the blank and the completion of the stud being effected in a suitable die.

The completed stud we have designated by the letter B.

C indicates the blank from which the clasp or hook is made and is provided with a tongue *i* in the center of the body *k*, the root of which tongue is integral with the metal of the body and with a shank *l*, in the sides of which may be made undercut notches *m* opposite each other to receive the thread used to secure the clasp or hook. These notches may, however, be omitted and the hook secured by the transverse bar *n*, which is pivotally attached to the outer end of the shank *l*. The bar may be turned in the plane of the shank and the shank inserted in a slot in the fabric and the bar subsequently turned at a right angle to the shank.

The clasp or hook is formed by bending the outer corners *o* of the body *k* of the blank C inward toward the transverse center of the body and forming flanges *p p* with a space between their under sides and the body *k* to receive the head *f* of the stud B and a slot *q* between the edges of the flanges to receive the neck *e* of the stud. The tongue *i* of the clasp is curved outward at its end *r* to form an inward projection *s* to engage the head of the stud and prevent its slipping back in the slot *q* and becoming accidentally detached therefrom.

The blank C is also cut from a sheet of metal by a suitable die and the tongue formed therein and the notches in the sides of the shank when they are desired. The blank is then put in a forming-die and the flanges *p p* formed, after which the bar *n* is secured thereto by a rivet *t*.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim is—

A clasp or hook formed from a blank having its outer corners bent inward toward each other and forming a narrow and elongated slot between the adjacent and parallel edges of the flanges and spaces between the flanges and the body of the clasp, and provided with a

tongue opposite said slot, extending to the
outer end thereof and provided at its outer
end with a depression, and with a plain flat
bar pivotally attached to the outer end of
5 the shank of the clasp, in combination with
a stud having flanges for securing the stud,
a neck engaging the slot in the clasp and a
head engaging the flanges.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT STERN WIESENFELD.
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Witnesses:

THOS. KELL BRADFORD,
FERD. BERNEI.