

H. STRASBURG & L. FEINGOLD.

CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1909.

951,708.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Fig. 1.

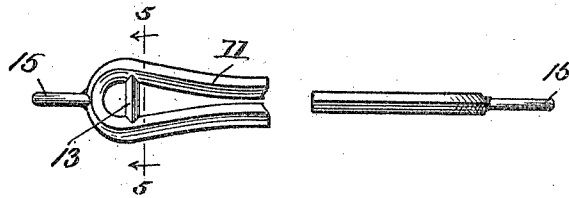


Fig. 2.

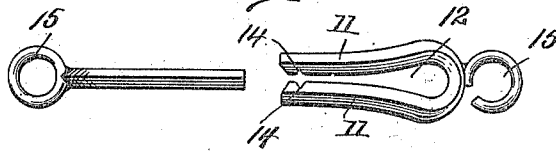


Fig. 3.

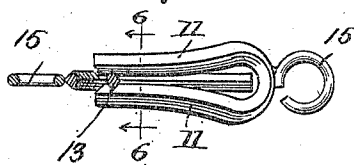


Fig. 4.

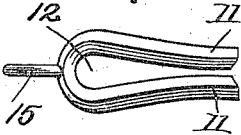


Fig. 5.

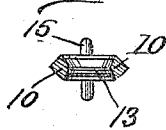


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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CLASP.

951,708.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Application filed April 20, 1909. Serial No. 491,127.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRIS STRASBURG and LIPA FEINGOLD, subjects of the Czar of Russia, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps; 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.

This invention relates to clasps adapted for a large variety of purposes as for instance the clasp of a necklace or other article of personal adornment.

An object of the invention is to provide separable parts which may be readily united and which, when united, may be separated only by the exertion of considerable force.

It is well known that the clasps ordinarily used upon articles of personal adornment, as necklaces, and the like, are liable to become unclasped and the article secured thereby to be lost.

The present invention has for an object to provide clasp sections similarly adapted to be united by sliding the component portions of one upon the similar portions of the other.

A further object of the invention is to provide additional means for securing the members in closed position when so slidably united.

With these and other objects in view, the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a view of the clasp with the portions separated, one portion being shown in plan and the other portion in edge elevation. Fig. 2 is a view of the device similar to that shown at Fig. 1 with the portion shown at Fig. 1 in plan, in Fig. 2 shown in elevation, while the portion shown in elevation in Fig. 1 is at Fig. 2 shown in plan. Fig. 3 is a view of the component parts united with one part shown in section. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the parts separated. Fig. 5 is a view in transverse section as taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1 showing the cross bar in elevation. Fig. 6 is an illustrative view being a transverse section of the parts, the position being indicated by line 6—6 of Fig. 3 which is shown partly in an open position.

Like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The sections of the clasp which form the subject-matter of this application are in the general form of a conventional horse-shoe with the extremities of the shoe brought quite close together as shown at Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The shoes are composed of rods of metal approximately though not exactly square in cross section, the inner corners as shown at 10 in Fig. 6 being greater than a right angle. The arms of the shoe are adjacent each other adjacent the extremities as indicated at 11 receding from each other to form an ellipse as at 12 and into which the extremities 11 of the other member pass when the members are united by sliding one upon the other. When the extremities 11 of the members have respectively passed each other and entered into the ellipse 12 it will be apparent that the arms which are resilient will close together somewhat as indicated at Figs. 1 and 4 whereby force will be required to withdraw the members from each other. As an additional means for securing the members together one or both may be provided with a cross bar 13 and the extremities of the opposing member or members provided with notches 14 for engaging upon the cross bar 13 as indicated at Fig. 3. The sections are provided with any approved means for connecting the same with the article upon which it is used, as the eyes or rings 15.

In use it will be apparent that the sections when used for instance with a necklace are each attached to one of the extremities of the necklace and to connect the same the sections are moved one upon the other with the inner edges of the arms of each section between the like inner edges of the arms of the opposing section until the extremities have passed into the ellipse 12 when the resiliency of the material of which they are composed will prevent the return movement without the exercise of considerable force and no jarring of any kind will cause a disengagement. When provided with the auxiliary means comprising the bar 13 and notches 14 added security is provided. In that case the section provided with the notches is moved so that the ends spring outwardly over the beveled portions of the cross bar 13 and snap upon the corners as indicated at Fig. 3.

What we claim is:—

1. In a clasp, a substantially horseshoe shaped member formed of angular bars and having their extremities positioned adjacent each other at one end, and at the opposite end being formed into a loop, the bars being set in such relation to each other as to form an angle of substantially 45° upon each side of the bar, a cross bar positioned between the looped bars at the looped end thereof and engaging the angular bars, a second substantially horseshoe shaped member formed substantially the same in construction as the first mentioned member but without the cross bar, and with the provision of V-shaped notches formed in the inner edges of the bars adjacent their meeting end, the second mentioned member being adapted to slide into engagement with the first mentioned member and to have the notches formed therein engage the cross bar of the first mentioned member to secure the two members in engagement with each other.

2. In a clasp, a member formed of angled bars provided with a loop-shaped portion at one end, and at the opposite end having the extremities of the bars positioned adjacent each other and substantially parallel for a short distance, the bars being set in such relation to each other as to form substantially an angle of 45° a second member substantially identical in shape and construction as the first mentioned member, and adapted to be forced upon the first mentioned member at an angle of 90° , and means causing the two members to lock in engagement with each other.

3. In a clasp, a member formed of angled

bars provided with a loop-shaped portion at one end, and at the opposite end having the extremities of the bars positioned adjacent to each other, the bars being set in such relation to each other as to form substantially an angle of 45° and a second member substantially identical with the first mentioned member and adapted to be forced into engagement with the first mentioned member, the friction of the one upon the other sufficing to hold the two together under ordinary usages.

4. In a clasp, a member formed of angled bars provided with a loop-shaped portion at one end, and at the opposite end having the extremities of the bars positioned adjacent each other, the bars being set in such relation one with the other as to form a V-shaped angle, a cross bar positioned between the angle bars at the loop end, a second member formed of angled bars and provided with a loop-shaped portion at one end and at the opposite end having the extremities of the bars positioned adjacent each other, and having notches formed on the inner edges thereof, the second mentioned member being adapted to be forced into engagement with the first mentioned member and to have the notches formed therein engage the cross bar to lock the two members in engagement with each other.

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

HARRIS STRASBURG.
LIPA FEINGOLD.

Witnesses:

CARLE WHITEHEAD,
ALBERT L. VOGL.