

No. 800,610.

PATENTED SEPT. 26, 1905.

J. P. CROASDALE.
GARMENT CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1905.

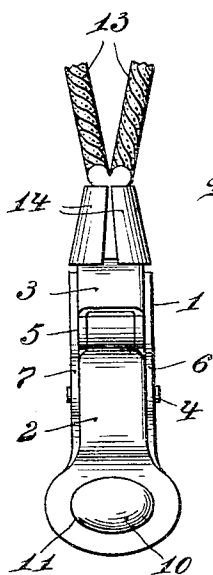


Fig. 1.

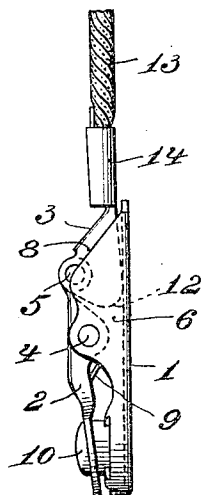


Fig. 2.

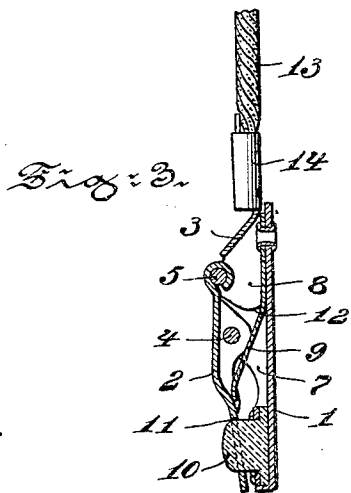


Fig. 3.

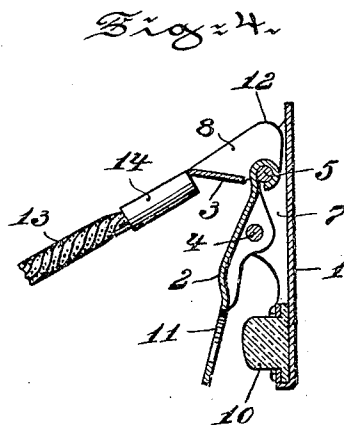


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
Jas. C. Woburnsmith.
Howard S. Olin

Inventor:
J. P. Croasdale

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. CROASDALE, OF BERWYN, PENNSYLVANIA.

GARMENT-CLASP.

No. 800,610.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 26, 1905.

Application filed June 14, 1905. Serial No. 265,155.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. CROASDALE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Berwyn, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Garment-Clasp, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in garment-clasps.

The object of my invention is to provide a garment-clasp which shall be efficient in securing the garment, which shall be easily operated, and which shall have its parts so correlated as to furnish no projections which shall be liable to be caught by the clothing to cause the opening or disengagement of said clasp.

My clasp is especially adapted for hose-supporters and is designed to be neat in conformation.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my device in the operative position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the center of said clasp when in the closed position. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the clasp when in the open position, the spring, however, being omitted.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

My clasp comprises a stationary or button member 1, having a flat under surface adapted to lie against the leg. This member 1 has turned-up sides forming bearings for the pivot 4 of the pivoted member 2. This pivoted member 2 has an aperture 11, adapted to receive the button 10, preferably of resilient or yielding material. At the opposite end of pivoted member 2 is pivotally secured by pivot 5 the cam-shaped locking member 3, to the rear or upper end of which is secured by clips 14 the usual cords 13 of such garment-supporter. The cam locking member 3 has a U-shaped cross-section consisting of the two cam-shaped sides 8 and the intermediate inclined bridge connecting them. As will be seen from an inspection of Figs. 1 and 2, the bridge or connecting portion between said sides 8 is sloped or inclined from the pivot part 5 toward the member 1, so that from the cord-clips 14 to the top of the clasp device there are no projections or catches to engage with the clothing. The cam portions or lugs 8 have rounded ends 12 to facilitate the manipulation of said cam locking member into the closed or open position. The spring 9, which is shown as secured by an eyelet-rivet to base 1,

but which may obviously be secured in any suitable way between members 1 and 2, has a free end bearing against the under side of pivoted member 2 and normally tends to maintain said member 2 in the open position. It will be obvious, therefore, that the bringing of the cam member 3 into the closed or open position the rounded part 12 has a sliding contact with the upper face or front face of member 1, and the actuation of said cam member 3 in either direction is against the tension of spring 9. The operation of the cam member with respect to the opposing tension of spring 9 and the contacting face of member 1 is an over-the-center operation. It is obvious, therefore, that the spring 9 will tend to maintain the pivoted member 2 in whichever position it may be left until the locking member 3 is again operated.

My device is believed to be a distinct improvement over similar devices of the prior art in that by pivoting the cam locking member 3 to one of the free ends of pivoted member 2 and securing the web or cord to said cam member 3 the device is operated with perfect ease by simply grasping the cord 13 and pulling it away from the leg. This throws the locking member 3, and consequently the pivoted member 2, into the open position. This obviates the necessity of any clip or catch or thumb-piece, such as are shown in some of the devices of the prior art, in connection with member 3 for the manipulation of said locking member 3, and a perfectly smooth unbroken surface is secured from the clips 14 throughout the entire upper or front extension of the clasp. By forming the sides 6 and 7 of member 1 to embrace the pivoted member 2 and the locking cam member 3 and by inseting the lugs 8 of cam member 3, which surrounds pivot 5, so as to have their outer sides in alinement with the outer sides of pivoted member 2, as shown in Fig. 1, an extremely compact and self-contained device is produced. It will also be noticed that the travel of the pivot 5 never being beyond the turned-up sides 6 and 7 said pivot-pin is thereby prevented from falling out, without the necessity of riveting the same. In this way considerable space is saved, which is important in making the device as compact and neat as possible.

What I claim is—

1. In a garter-clasp, the combination of a button member, and an apertured member, for cooperating therewith pivoted to said but-

ton member, a supporting cord or web and
a locking-lever secured to said cord or web and
pivoted to the apertured member to operate
between the button member and the aper-
5 tured member to lock said members in the
clamping position.

2. A garter-clasp and a supporting web or
cord therefor, said clasp comprising a button
member having a flat extension and struck-
10 up sides, an apertured member lying between
and pivotally secured to said struck-up sides,
a locking member pivotally secured to the

apertured member and also within the chan-
nel formed by the said struck-up sides, said
locking member having an inclined surface 15
from its pivot-bearing toward the flat middle
portion of the button member, and means for
securing said locking member to the support-
ing web or cord.

JNO. P. CROASDALE.

Witnesses:

MAE HOFMANN,
EUGENE ZIEGLER.