(No Model.)

W. W. ANDERSON.

GARMENT CLASP.

No. 303,103. Patented Aug. 5, 1884.

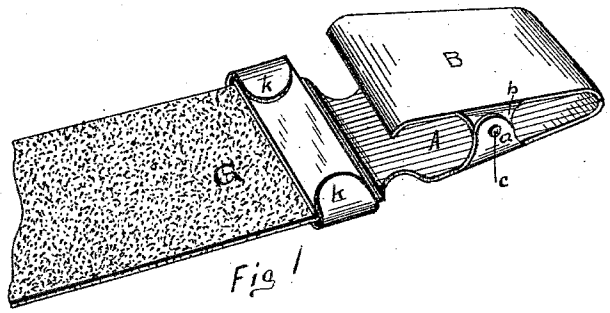


Fig 1

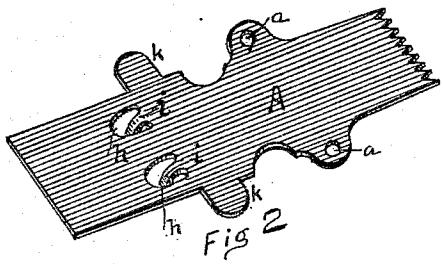


Fig 2

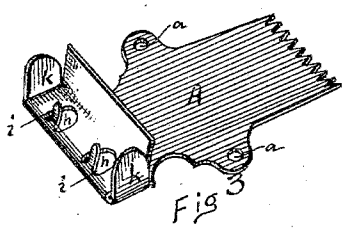


Fig 3

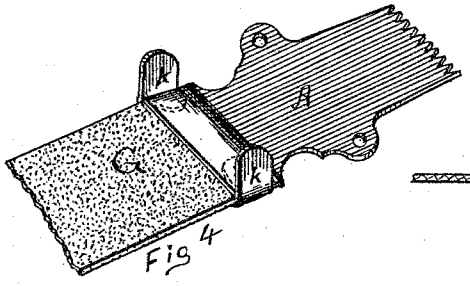


Fig 4



Fig 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GARMENT-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,103, dated August 5, 1884.

Application filed June 5, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. ANDERSON, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Garment-Clasps, and the following is a full and accurate description of the same.

My invention belongs to that class of clasps which are employed in connection with garments—such as sleeve-elastics, garters, &c.—and it relates particularly to the fastening or attachment of the webbing or other band to the clasp.

Heretofore the webbing or band has been attached either by sewing or by means of points or spikes punched up from one of the plates, and after penetrating the band said points are pressed down, and hold it with some firmness. Laterally-projecting ears are left on the edge of the bed-plate, and after the webbing or band is in place these ears are bent or folded over the edge of the webbing or band to hold the same firmly. The objections to this mode of fastening the webbing, which are obviated or corrected by my improvement, are: The points or spikes, being punched out from the plate, either leave holes visible in the plate or leave the points exposed on the surface of the webbing; also, the raw edge across the end of the webbing is left uncovered and exposed. When the points have been punched out from the plate and passed through the webbing, their points are bent down and frequently force the webbing and elastic down into the hole from which the spike was cut with a shearing action upon the webbing, frequently cutting out a piece or breaking the elastic. Garment-clasps also frequently catch in the garment.

That others may fully understand my improvement, I will particularly describe it, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement. Fig. 2 represents in perspective the blank for part A. Figs. 3 and 4 represent the fold-bends, which constitute the fastening for the webbing. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the clasp, the fastening-folds being in longitudinal section.

A is the base-plate, and B is the clamp-plate pivoted to said base-plate by a pivot through the ears *a b* of plates A B, respectively. The gripping ends are serrated, as shown at *d*, so as to seize and hold firmly whatever is placed between them. The rear or tail end of the plate or lever B is bent downward, as at *e*, and the rear end of the plate A is bent upward, as at *f*, so that the end *e* is protected from catching on the garments while in use; also, the upward bend at *f* causes the point of attachment to the web G, the pivot *c*, and the jaws *d* to be substantially on the same plane.

Fig. 2 represents in perspective the plate A in blank, as it is cut from the sheet. Near its rear end one or more heart-shaped holes, *h*, are punched, leaving in each a central point or spike, *i*, with a clear space all around it. These points or spikes are bent downward to an obtuse angle with the plate. There are also laterally-projecting ears *k*, which are finally folded over to confine the web. The rear end of plate A is first bent downward, as at *m*, and then folded forward, as at *n*. The ends *k* and *a* are then bent up, and the end *d* is bent upward, and the plate B is attached by insertion of the usual spring and the pivot-pin *c*. The clasp is then in condition for the market. When the webbing is to be attached, the end of said webbing is placed against the upturned end *m* and forced down upon the points *i*, so that they will penetrate and pass through the webbing. The ends of the spikes *i* are then turned over and forced down, so as to depress the webbing into the openings *h*. This depression of the webbing into the holes *h* increases and improves the hold, but does not cut or injure the webbing. The end *m* is then bent down over the end of the webbing and points *i*, which are thereby concealed, and the raw edge of the webbing covered and clamped. The ears *k* are then bent over and pressed down hard upon the end *m*, as shown in Fig. 1. This binds the whole together and makes a smooth, round-cornered finish, which presents the strongest possible attachment, without any liability to catch in garment.

Having described my invention, I claim as new—

1. A garment-clasp the base-plate whereof is constructed with its end back-folded, as at *m* and *n*, the points or spikes *i*, and the ears *k*, so that the end of the webbing G is entirely covered, concealed, and clamped, substantially as set forth.

2. A garment-clasp provided with the punched-out openings *h*, and the points or spikes *i*, standing therein, with a clear space around, as set forth, whereby, when said spike is bent down upon the band or webbing, said webbing may be forced down into the opening *h* without being cut or torn, as set forth.

3. A garment-clasp provided with a forward bend, *f*, in the base-plate, a clamp-plate, B, having a downward bend, *e*, at its free end, and the spikes *i*, bends *m n*, and the ears *k*, as set forth and described.

WM. W. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
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