

(No Model.)

J. F. CHATELLIER.
CLASP.

No. 496,721.

Patented May 2, 1893.

Fig. 1.

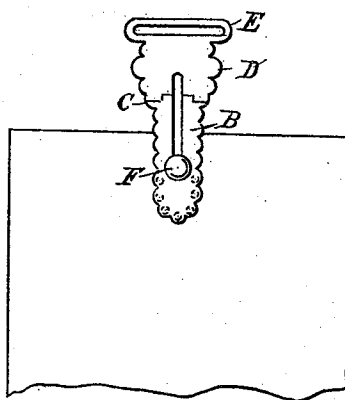


Fig. 2.

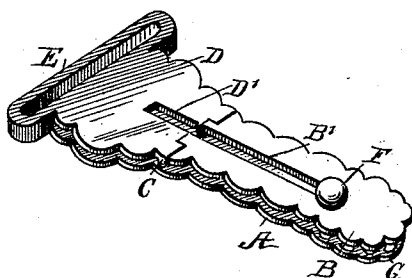


Fig. 3.

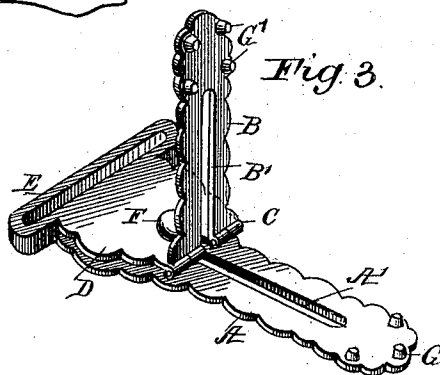
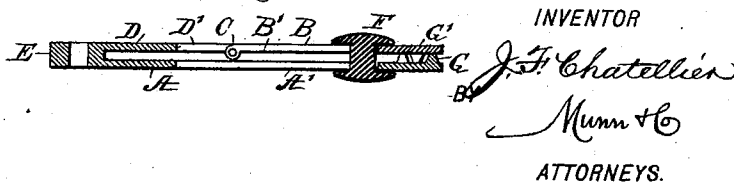


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,721, dated May 2, 1893.

Application filed December 9, 1892. Serial No. 454,634. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Clasp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to clasps for suspending hose and other wearing apparel, and other articles, and its object is to provide a new and improved clasp which is simple and durable in construction, and arranged to conveniently engage or disengage the material to be clasped, securely holding it in position without any danger of tearing or otherwise injuring the material.

The invention consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and then pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the improvement in a closed position. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same in an open position; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the improvement in a closed position.

The improved clasp is provided with a fixed member A, and a hinged member B, connected by a suitable transversely-extending hinge C with a fixed part D, extending above the rear part of the fixed member A and connected with and forming an integral part of the loop E, from which also extends the fixed member A, as plainly illustrated in the drawings.

The hinged member B is similar in shape to the front part of the fixed member A, and extends parallel with the latter when in a closed position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, or can be swung upward into an angular position, relative to the fixed member A, as plainly illustrated in Fig. 3.

In the fixed member A is arranged a longitudinally-extending slot A', and a like slot B' is formed in the hinged member B, the slot extending from the hinge to a suitable distance forward, but not close to the outer end. The rear end of the slot B' passes through the hinged member B and continues into a slot D' formed in the fixed part D, as plainly shown in Fig.

2, the slot A' also extending at its rear end, the same distance as the slot D' in the said fixed part. A locking device in the shape of a button F, serves to lock the hinged member B to the fixed member A, the said button having its shank sliding in the registering slots A', B' and D', with the upper head of the button engaging the top surface of the hinged member B and the part D, and the lower head engaging the under side of the fixed member A.

On the front end of the fixed member A is arranged a series of lugs or projections G, preferably rounded, as shown in Fig. 3, and similar lugs G', are formed on the free end of the hinged member B, the said lugs being arranged to pass between the lugs G of the fixed member A, when the said hinged member B is swung downward. The lugs G and G' are of a height equal to the distance between the fixed and hinged member when the clasp is closed, so that the tops of the lugs engage the opposite surfaces of the fixed and hinged member, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 4.

In order to open the clasp the button F is moved rearward into the position shown in Fig. 3, so that the button extends through the rear end of the slot A' and the slot D', whereby the hinged member B is unlocked and is free to swing up or down in an open or closed position. When in an open position, as shown in Fig. 3, the material to be held in place is passed onto the top surface of the fixed member A so as to extend in the rear of the lugs G and over the same and then the hinged member B is swung down into a parallel position with the fixed member A, thus clasping the material between the two members. The button F is then moved forward, so as to pass into the slot B' and into the front end of the slot A' whereby the two members are securely locked together.

It will be seen that as the front ends of the two members are closed by the lugs G and G', the material cannot pass out of the clasp, and is hence securely held in place without any danger of injuring or tearing the material by sharp teeth, as is so frequently the case with clasps as heretofore constructed.

In order to open the clasp the button F is moved into a rearmost position out of the slot

B', as above explained and illustrated in Fig. 3, to permit of swinging the hinged member B away from the fixed member A to release the material.

5 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

10 A clasp consisting in the two plates or members hinged together to fold face to face, and provided on their inner faces at their outer ends with series of studs G G'; one series of

studs projecting into the spaces between the other, a loop E on the upper edge of the clasp and a slide movable along the clasp and holding the two members closed or permitting 15 them to be swung apart, substantially as set forth.

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER.

Witnesses:

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