

(No Model.)

G. E. ADAMS.
CAST OFF FOR GARMENT SUPPORTERS.

No. 563,540.

Patented July 7, 1896.

Fig. 1.

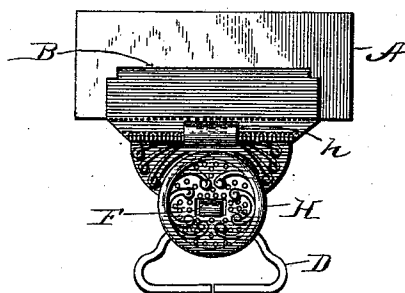


Fig. 2.

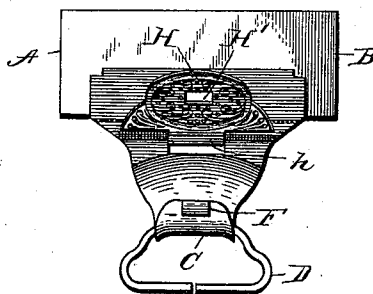
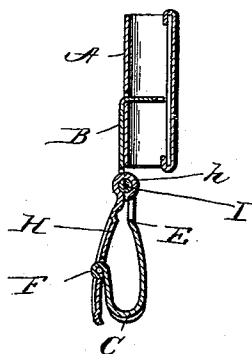


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

John M. Fowler Jr.
Alfred Stuart.

Inventor:

George E. Adams.
By *Lehman & Lehman.*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

CAST-OFF FOR GARMENT-SUPPORTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,540, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed October 16, 1894. Serial No. 526,051. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. ADAMS, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cast-Offs for Garment-Supporters; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of this invention is to improve and simplify the construction of the cast-off illustrated in my prior patent, No. 487,689, dated December 6, 1892, whereby the cost of the same is reduced and the efficiency of the device increased.

The invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described, and pointed out particularly in the appended claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cast-off and buckle embodying my present invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the retaining and hook-supporting plate raised. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the device, made on an enlarged scale.

Like letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

For convenience I have illustrated the present invention in connection with a well-known form of buckle now on the market and consisting, essentially, of a tubular body portion A, through which the webbing may be passed, and a locking-lever B for holding the buckle in adjusted position on the web. The lower portion of this locking-lever in carrying this invention into practice is bent up in the form of a hook C, which, as will be seen in Fig. 2, has the lower portion curved downwardly at each side to form a round bearing on the inside of the hook, over which a cooperating member, such as the metallic loop D, may work freely. This hook C preferably lies with its transverse vertical center immediately under the body portion, to secure which end the metal constituting the back of the hook is set out toward the rear, as shown at E, Fig. 3. Thus the pull is in a vertical plane

and there is less tendency to bend the shank of the hook.

The extreme point or end of the hook is turned outwardly and coiled into a catch projection, (lettered F,) which is adapted, in connection with a pivoted depending plate, to support the said point or extreme end of the hook and in effect give the device the strength of a sliding loop of metal, thereby enabling me to make the device of relatively thin light metal without in any way decreasing its strength.

In the preferred construction, as shown, the overlying or supporting plate H is provided with a pivotal wing or elongation *h* at the top, which passes through a slot in the body of the hook and around a pintle I, formed in said body portion by striking out a tongue and curving it around on the rear side of the body, all as will be clearly understood by reference to Fig. 3.

The contour of the covering and supporting plate conforms generally to the lines of the hook, and, besides being artistically ornamented, it is provided at the proper point with an aperture H', into which the catch projection F is adapted to enter, there being sufficient elasticity in the hook to give the two parts a snap-catch action, which retains them in engagement, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3.

The lower end of the covering and supporting plates, which, it will be observed, does not follow the hook around, constitutes a finger-piece, by which it may be released from the hook, as shown in Fig. 2, when it is desired to disengage the cooperating member of the supporter.

In operation the cooperating member is quickly and easily released by throwing up the covering and supporting plate and disengaging the hook, and it may be as quickly re-engaged and the devices returned to their normal position. When in such normal or locked position, there is absolutely no danger of the cooperating member becoming disengaged, nor is there any danger of the hook becoming bent or distorted by reason of excessive strains, because of the support afforded by the body of the hook on one side and the covering and locking plate on the opposite side.

The device presents an extremely neat and ornamental appearance. There are no projecting parts to get out of order, and the hook-like character of the union is entirely concealed by the overlying supporting-plate.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a cast-off device for garment-supporters, the combination with the hook struck up from sheet metal and having the curved passage-way through the same for the reception of the cooperating member and a catch projection formed integral with the extreme end of the hook of the covering and supporting plate pivotally connected with the body or shank of the hook above the level of the end of the hook and having an aperture through the same through which the catch projection is adapted to snap when the parts are pressed together; substantially as described.

2. In a cast-off device for garment-sup-

porters, the combination with the hook struck up from sheet metal with the curved passage-way through the same for the reception of the cooperating member, the extreme end of the hook being provided with a tongue or projection coiled back on itself to form a catch projection and the body or shank of the hook having adjacent slots therein with the metal formed into a bearing between said slots of the covering and supporting plate having the tongue passing through the slots in the shank of the hook and bent around the said bearings to form a pivotal connection between the two, said covering and supporting plate being further provided with an aperture for the reception of the catch projection on the extreme end of the hook; substantially as described.

GEORGE E. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

G. W. TRAUT,

R. A. MOORE, Jr.