

(No Model.)

E. L. TIEDE.
RIBBON CLASP.

No. 553,084.

Patented Jan. 14, 1896.

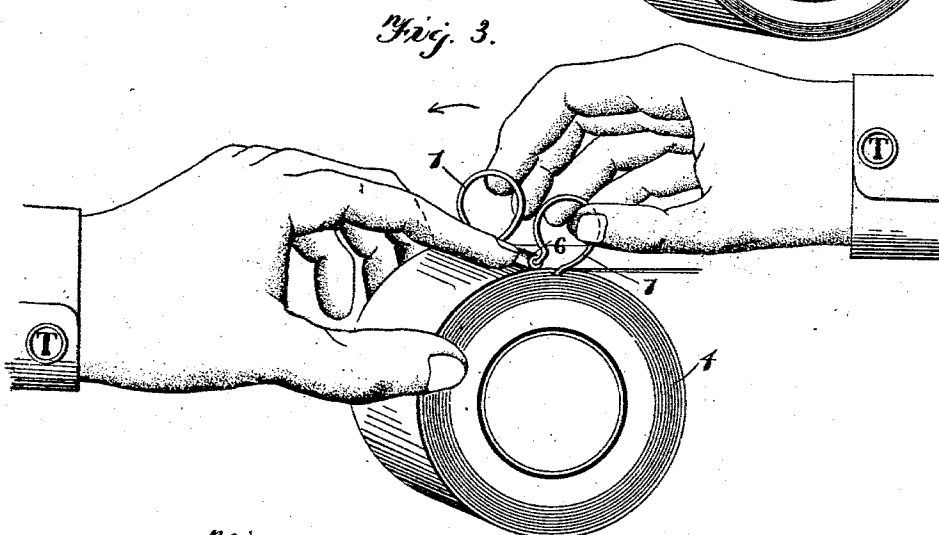
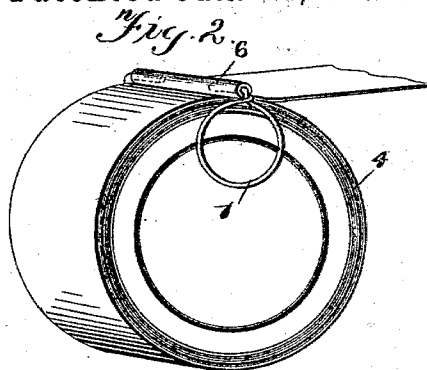
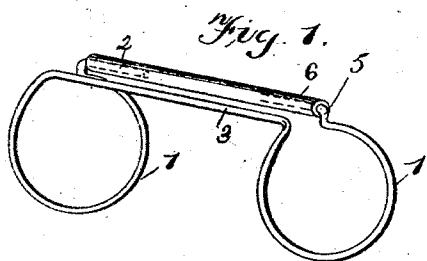


Fig. 4.

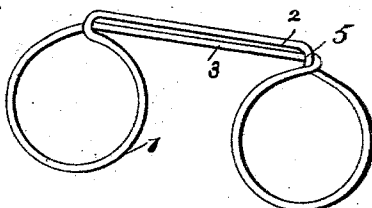


Fig. 5.

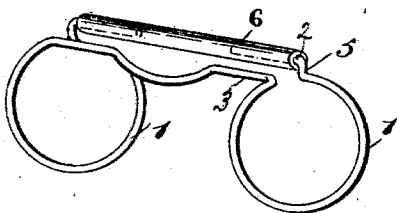
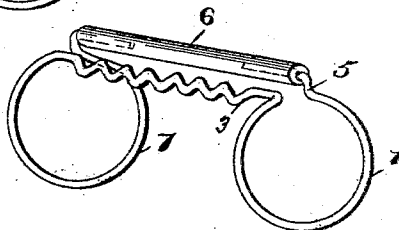


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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EMIL L. TIEDE, OF BELMOND, IOWA.

RIBBON-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 553,084, dated January 14, 1896.

Application filed October 20, 1894. Serial No. 526,500. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL L. TIEDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Belmond, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ribbon-Clasps; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to ribbon-clasps and the method of applying the same, and has for its object to overcome certain defects and objections in the clasp invented and patented by me August 25, 1891, No. 458,289; and it consists in certain improvements in construction, as will be hereinafter more particularly set forth. In my former clasp the upper or outer clamping-bar was secured in its operative position by having one end secured under a hook; but I have found that this construction was objectionable for the reason that the end of the bar had to be so long to prevent its becoming disengaged from the hook that it projected beyond the end of the roll of ribbon, and thereby was in a position to catch upon the exposed ribbons of other rolls when placed in a box or drawer containing an assortment of ribbons, and thereby pick or roughen the surface of the ribbon as to detract from its appearance. In my present invention this objection is wholly avoided by making the clasp normally continuous or non-separable, as by forming the clasp without any pointed ends or by inclosing them within a sheath or roller; but this change necessitates an entirely different manner of applying the clasp to the roll, and consequently renders the device more desirable, as it is not so liable to become accidentally detached from the roll as where the free end of one of the clamping-bars was secured by passing it under a hook.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of my application, and in which the same reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in each of the views where they occur, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my clasp. Figure 2 is a similar view showing it applied to a roll of ribbon. Figure 3 is a view showing the

manner of applying it to the roll, and Fig. 4 shows the clasp formed from a single continuous piece of material. Figs. 5 and 6 are different forms of the clasp.

In carrying out my invention I take a piece of spring-wire or other suitable material and form a C-shaped loop 1 near each end with the portion 2 of the wire beyond the loop remaining straight or without a hook. The loops are then bent at right angles to the main portion 3 of the clasp and to the ends, so that they will lie parallel with each other and thereby be adapted to pass down over the ends of the roll of ribbon 4 and hold it in position. Between the bend at the ends of the wire and the ends of the loops a short straight piece of wire 5 extends substantially radially from the ends of the loops, behind which the main portion of the clasp is thrown when in position upon the roll of ribbon. The ends of the wire are now slipped into the ends of a hollow piece of glass 6, or other suitable material, where they remain permanently, and the clasp is complete and for all practical purposes is the same as though it were formed from a continuous or unbroken piece of material, as the ends of the wire are never to be removed from the ends of the tube.

In applying the clasp to a roll of ribbon it is taken in the right hand with the thumb and one finger on the outside of the loops and the roll of ribbon in the other, the end of the ribbon being slightly unwound. The end of the ribbon is then passed between the two clamping-bars until the end can be passed the second time between the bars. The loops of the clasp are then swung up over to the left, so as to cause the upper roll or clamping-bar to bear against the fingers of the left hand, which rest upon the roll of ribbon. Then force the loops on over in the same direction until the lower bar has been forced in under the upper bar and the free ends of the loops have been caught between the outer ends of the loops and the ends of the ribbon-roll. This will cause the end of each loop to cross the other end at the short straight piece of material between the end of the loop and the end of the main portion, whereby it will be impossible for it to turn back into its original position without the application of more force than will ever be given to it accidentally,

and it will also lock the free ends of the upper bar within the tube and thereby prevent them becoming accidentally loosened.

If desired, the roller may be dispensed with 5 and the ends of the upper bar be joined together, or the clasp might be made from a continuous piece of material, as shown in Fig. 4, or one of the bars may be bent or curved near the middle, as shown in Fig. 5, or crimped, 10 as shown in Fig. 6. In either construction, however, the clasp comprises two C-shaped loops, the corresponding ends of which loops are joined together or connected by clamping-bars, one of which is shorter than the other 15 and is joined to its respective ends of the loops by two short straight portions of material.

After the clasp has been constructed as above described and applied to a roll of ribbon, it is used in the same manner as is described for the use of my former clasp—that 20 is, the roll of ribbon is taken in one hand and the free end of ribbon in the other hand and pulled out in the same manner as though there were no clasp upon the roll. When it 25 is desired to reroll the ribbon or fasten the free end, the ribbon is wound upon the roll in the ordinary manner and the clasp is forced around the roll until the end of the ribbon is reached, where it remains until it is desired to 30 again unwind the ribbon, when the above operation is repeated. As the plain wire is

passed between the coils of ribbon and the pressure between the two bars is not directly toward each other, the surface of the ribbon is not compressed by the bars, even if the clasp 35 remains a long time upon a roll without being moved. This is a very important matter with the more costly kinds of ribbon. Instead of using the clasp upon ribbons it can also be used on braid or other material which is usually kept in a roll. 40

Having described my invention, I claim—

A normally continuous or non-separable ribbon clasp comprising two parallel substantially C shaped loops and two parallel bars 45 joined to the ends thereof at right angles therewith, one of the bars being shorter than the other one and comprising a hollow roller, and the ends of the loops to which it is joined, each being provided with a short radial portion and a short straight end, said end being 50 bent at an angle to the radial portion and lying parallel with the longer bar and inserted in the end of the roller where it remains permanently, substantially as set forth. 55

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EMIL L. TIEDE.

Witnesses:

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F. M. HANSON.