

L. A. WILKINSON.
HOSE SUPPORTER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1911.

1,097,575.

Patented May 19, 1914.

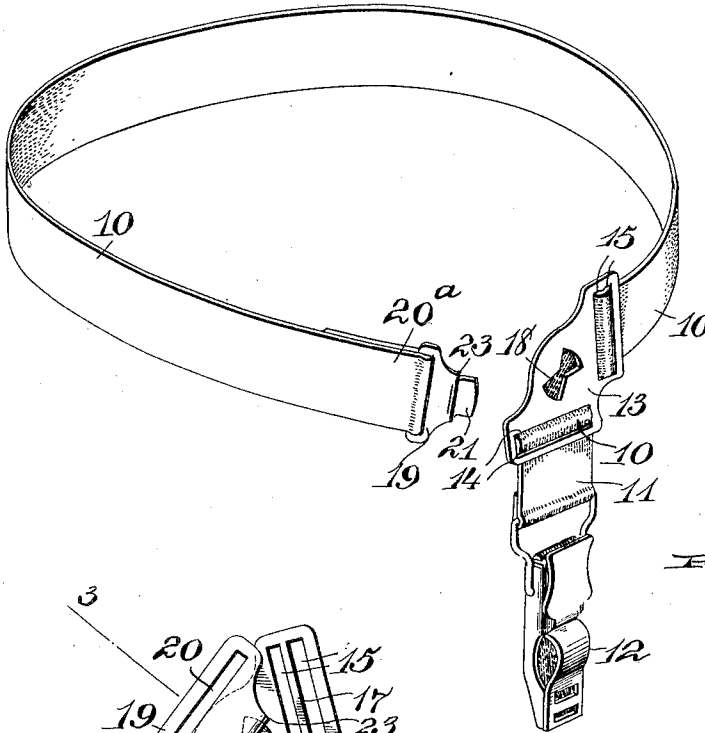


Fig. 1.

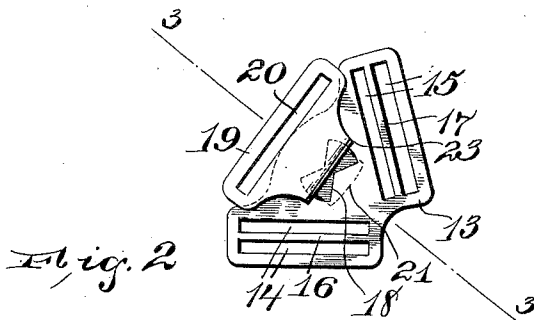


Fig. 2.

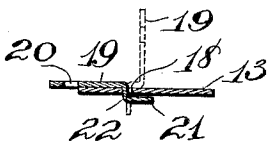


Fig. 3.

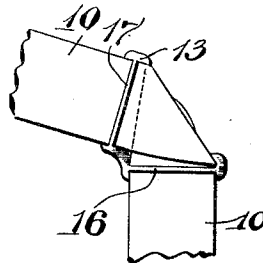


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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LAFAYETTE A. WILKINSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

HOSE-SUPPORTER.

1,097,575.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 19, 1914.

Application filed March 4, 1911. Serial No. 612,381.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAFAYETTE A. WILKINSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hose-Supporters; and I do hereby 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 figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a fastener which consists of separable members and is adapted for a variety of uses, being particularly adapted for use in a hose-supporter.

The fastener consists of members which are detachably secured together and are constructed so as to permit of one of the members swinging on the other to permit transverse strains without a tendency to separate the members. The members also are constructed with a view to limiting said swinging movement.

The invention is designed to provide a fastener which, when assembled, is substantially flat, and in which the members can be assembled by a continuous movement toward each other, without necessarily going through a hooking or catching motion, the assembling and separation of the members being easy and positive, the members being safely secured against accidental separation, particularly when they are fastened together and are subjected to a strain tending to pull them apart.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hose-supporter showing the two members of the clasp separated, and showing a gripping device suspended from one end of the band or strap. Fig. 2 is a view of the clasp with the two members in their interlocked position with the band removed. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3, 3, in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing one member of the clasp with the band passed through it showing the particular way of putting the band in the clasp member.

In my hose-supporter I use a band 10 which can be of a single strip and has its end 11 provided with any suitable gripping

device 12, the particular kind of device for gripping the hose not being an essential feature of this invention, and I consequently do not give any detail description of said gripping device. Near the end of the band to which the gripping device 12 is attached is arranged one member 13 of the clasp. The member 13 is made of a flat plate, preferably sheet metal, and is provided at its two sides with a pair of parallel divergent slots, those on one side being numbered 14, and those on the other side being numbered 15, the pair of slots on each side having a bar 16 and 17, respectively, arranged between them. The band 10 is passed through the pair of slots 15, being fed in from the back of the slot adjacent to the edge, and back through the front of the next slot to the rear of the plate as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The band is then turned so that the face of the band that was away from the plate is toward the plate and is then fed from the rear through the inner of the pair of parallel slots 14 from the back to the front and then back through the outer one of the pair of slots 15 from the front to the back of the plate, and the end is then dependent and in position to support the gripping device 12. This twisting or looping of the fabric of the band, which is shown more particularly in Fig. 4, permits a wider divergence, that is, a greater angle between the pairs of slots 14 and 15, and I have found that an angle as great as 75 degrees between them, which is the angle shown in the drawing, permits an easy and convenient adjustment of the band and does not subject the band to any severe twisting strain, and the band when it emerges from the outer end of each of the slots is flat and without wrinkles.

The fabric of the band when secured as above described prevents any contact of the plate 13 with the leg of the wearer and is well adapted therefor for a summer garter, and when used over underclothing it of course saves the underclothing from marking by the metal, due to its wear thereon. The plate or clasp member 13 has an obliquely arranged perforation 18 placed between the pairs of divergent slots, the perforation being narrow at its center and widened at its ends, the ends being preferably rounded, the particular form of perforation being well illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. This perforation is for the reception of the other clasp member 19

which is a flat plate, preferably metal, and is provided with a slot 20 through which the end 20^a of the band is passed and secured in any of the usual methods. The plate 19 is formed into a step 22 terminating in the projecting lip 21, the step and the lip being narrower than the plate so that where the plate is turned to form the step it forms projecting shoulders 23, and when the lip 21 is passed down through the perforation 18, the shoulders 23 act to limit its movement by bearing on the plate 13 beyond the ends of the perforation 18.

The method of inserting and removing the member 19 from the member 13 is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. This dotted position shows that it is necessary to place the members substantially perpendicular to each other, or nearly so, then the lip 21 is passed through the perforation 18 and then turned down flat against the plate 13, forming a very flat and compact clasp which is held against accidental opening due to any separation of its members. The step 22, passing down through the perforation 18, has a swiveled action due to the widened ends of the perforation 18 which permit and also limit the movement or swinging of the members in relation to each other. This permits a change of angle between the clasps and allows for the pivotal relation of the members which is necessary on account of

the different strains and pulls the band is subjected to due to the movements of the wearer.

The clasp members are cheaply made and are positively locked together, the lip 21 being further secured in its position by its contact with the fold of the band on the rear of the plate 13.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

A separable fastener comprising two members, the first member being provided with a straight step and a projecting lip in extension of the member, the step being of substantially the same width for its entire length and having a substantially square end, the second clasp member consisting of a flat plate with a perforation approximately as long as the width of the lip of the first member, the perforation being narrow at the center and having wide ends, the walls between the center and the ends of the slot being straight to permit and limit the swinging of the step of the first member.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of February, 1911.

LAFAYETTE A. WILKINSON.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CAMFIELD,
M. A. JOHNSON.