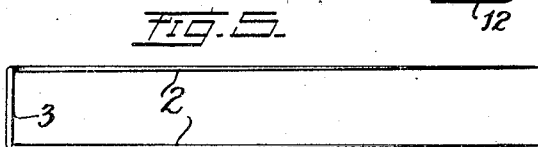
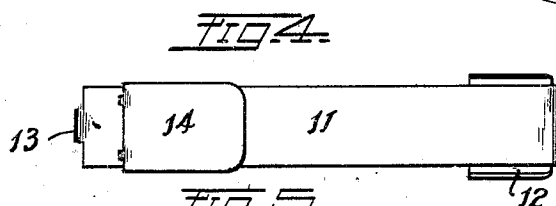
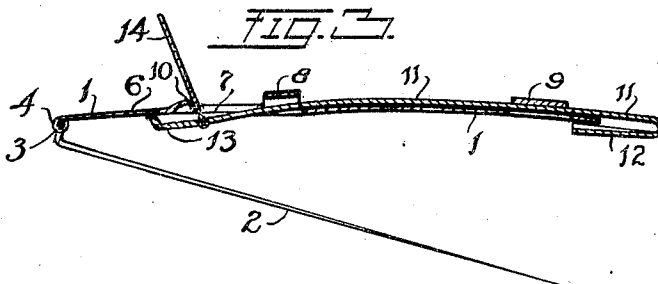
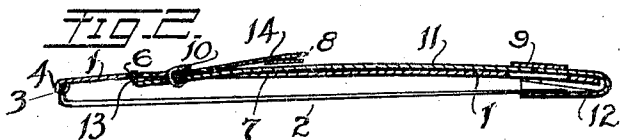
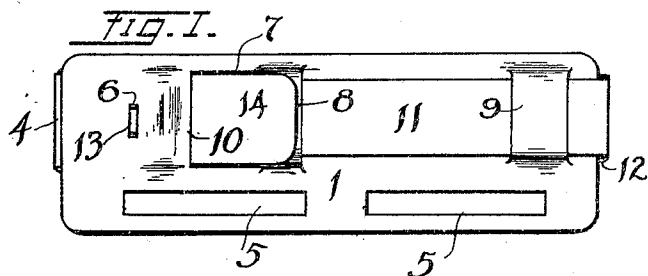


No. 794,183.

PATENTED JULY 11, 1905.

M. E. KINTZ.
GARMENT FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1904.



WITNESSES:
W. E. Windsor
Frederic J. Shaw

INVENTOR
Mary E. Kintz
BY
P. J. Elliott
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY E. KINTZ, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

GARMENT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 794,183, dated July 11, 1905.

Application filed April 7, 1904. Serial No. 201,957.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY E. KINTZ, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices for fastening garments together, especially women's skirts, shirt-waists, &c., and has for its objects to provide a device which shall be simple in construction and appearance, which shall fasten and lock the garments firmly together, and which is readily unfastened from its locked position. I attain these objects by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my device. Fig. 2 is a section thereof in its locked position. Fig. 3 is a similar view in its unlocked position. Fig. 4 is a plan of the sliding lock-bar detached from the fastener, and Fig. 5 is a plan of the double pin.

Similar numerals of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

My fastener consists of the main plate 1, which may be curved and ornamented in any way found convenient and which has the double pin 2 (see Fig. 5) hinged to its end. I prefer to make this hinge 4 by simply turning a part of the end of the plate 1 around the middle part 3 of the double pin 2. The plate 1 has the longitudinal slots 5 near its lower edge, adapted to receive hooks or other fastenings which may be attached to a garment. I also provide the small cross-slot 6 at a point near the hinge 4 and adapted to receive the turned-up end of the locking-bar, as herein-after described. The plate 1 is also cut out at 7 for the handle of the locking-bar to work in and is cut and offset at 8 and 9 to allow the sliding lock-bar to pass between the plate 1 and the offsets, so that the bar shall be strapped thereto, but shall be free to move longitudinally. The edge 10 of the hole 7 is offset or raised and is adapted to allow the handle to pass under it when the device is locked and is adapted to engage said handle to form a ful-

crum therefor when the device is being unlocked.

The locking-bar consists of the main strap 11, having one end 12 turned under to form the locking-recess adapted to receive and to retain the points of the double pin 2 when the bar is locked, but to slide back away from said points, so as to free them, when it is unlocked. Its other end is turned up, as at 13, to enter and to engage the above-mentioned slot 6. The handle-lever 14 is hinged to the part 11 near the end 13 and is adapted to pass through the hole 7 and to extend over the offset 8 when locked, but to act on the edge 10 to push the end 13 out of the slot 6 and to slide the bar 11 back when it is turned up to the unlocked position. The part 11 passes under the offsets 8 and 9 and into the hole 7 to the under side of the plate 1, so that its end 13 may enter the slot 6 from below. The end 12 is also on the under side of the plate 1.

The operation of my device is as follows: The parts being in the positions shown in Fig. 3, the points of the double pin 2 are thrust through the garments to be fastened together, and then the plate 1 is closed down on the pin 2, the handle-lever 14 is turned down on its hinge, and at the same time the bar 11 is slid on the plate 1 so that the part 12 will pass under the ends of the pins to retain them and so that the upward projection 13 shall enter the locking-slot 6 in the plate 1. In this position it is not possible for the fastener to become disengaged from the garments without lifting the handle-lever 14. If, however, this be done, it bears on the offset edge 10, so as to pry the end 13 down and out of the slot 6, and then pushes the entire locking-bar back to its unlocked position, thus releasing the points of the pin 2.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a garment-fastener, the combination with a plate, a pin formed with two parallel tines hinged at their junction to said plate, a sliding bar attached to said plate and extending over the end thereof and adapted to engage and to lock the free ends of said double

pin, and a handle-lever secured to said bar and adapted to engage said plate to force said bar from its locked to its unlocked position.

2. In a garment-fastener, the combination
5 with a plate having a pin hinged thereto, of a sliding bar attached to said plate and extending over the end thereof and adapted to engage and to lock the free end of said pin, and
10 a handle-lever secured to said bar and adapted to engage said plate to force said bar from its locked to its unlocked position.

3. In a garment-fastener, the combination with a plate having a pin hinged thereto, of a sliding bar having one end upturned to engage

a slot in said plate to lock said bar forward 15 and its other end turned down and under said plate and adapted to engage the free end of said pin to lock it, and a handle-lever secured to said bar and adapted to release said upturned end from said slot and to force said bar 20 from its locked to its unlocked position.

Signed at Tacoma this 28th day of March, 1904.

MARY E. KINTZ.

Witnesses:

CORA F. KINTZ,
WILLIAM E. WINDSOR.