No. 790,329. PATENTED MAY 23, 1905.

G. H. TAYLOR.

CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1904.

Fig. 1.

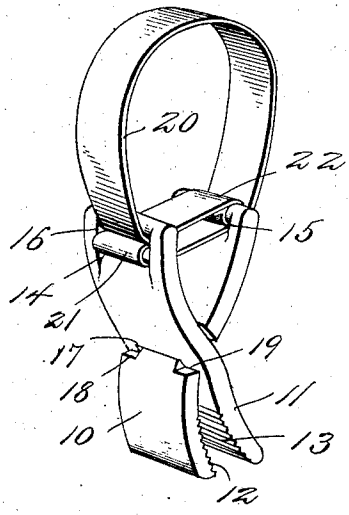


Fig. 2.

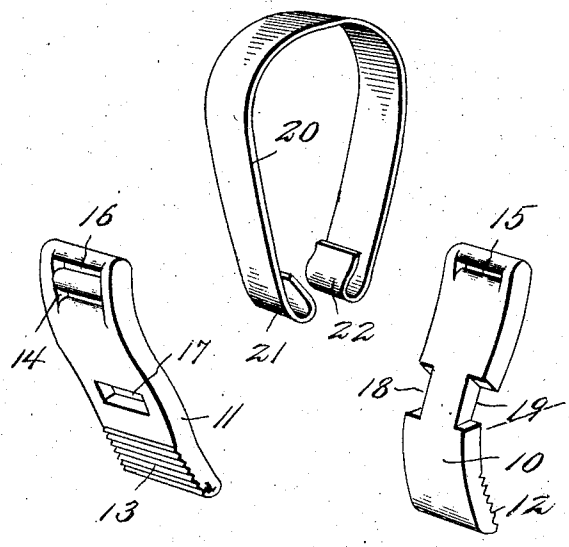
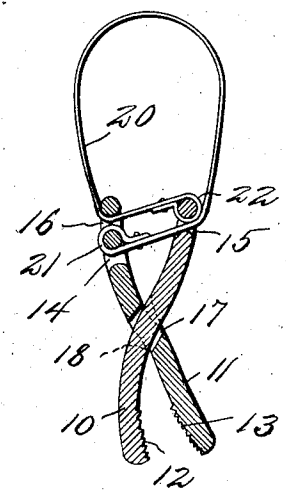


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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No. 790,329. Patented May 23, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEOFFREY H. TAYLOR, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 790,329, dated May 23, 1905.

Application filed July 18, 1904. Serial No. 216,979.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEOFFREY H. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Clasp, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clasps, and has for its object to produce a simply-constructed and convenient device of this character by means of which an article or object may be grasped and firmly gripped by the lifting or pulling strain imparted thereto by the action of elevating or pulling upon an article or object and which will be instantly released when the strain is removed.

Another object of the invention is to produce a device of this character in which a double drawing force will be imparted to the gripping-jaws by the lifting or drawing action upon an object or article.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as various changes in the shape, proportions, and general assemblage of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device applied. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the parts disconnected. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional elevation.

The device herein described may be employed for a variety of purposes and will generally be constructed small enough to be carried in the pocket or in a hand-bag and is more particularly applicable to drawing on shoes, slippers, and the like or for grasping an article or object which it is not convenient to grasp with the fingers. The device may also be employed as a garment-hanger for suspending hats, caps, bonnets, and the like and may be manufactured in various sizes and of any suitable material.

The improved device consists of two metallic arms 10 11, extended at one end into the gripping-jaws 12 13, preferably curved, as shown, and corrugated or serrated to increase their holding power and with transverse apertures 14 15 at their other ends. The arm 11 is also provided with an additional aperture 16 adjacent to the aperture 14 and furthermore provided with an intermediate transverse aperture 17, while the arm 10 is provided with spaced intermediate notches 18 19, these notches and the intermediate aperture 17 providing for movably uniting the two arms 10 11 by distending the walls of aperture 17 and thrusting the member 10 therethrough in the same manner as certain forms of pliers and pincers are united.

A flexible member 20 of webbing of suitable strength is provided and connected by the ends, as at 21 22, respectively, to the apertured ends of the arms 10 11 and passed in opposite directions through the apertures 14 and 16, as shown. By this simple arrangement it will be obvious that when an object is placed between the jaw portions 12 13 and a strain imparted to the flexible member 20 the opposite ends of the arms will be drawn toward each other by a twofold force, as the ends of the flexible member will draw from opposite directions with equal force, which force will be increased with any increase in the resistance caused, for instance, by any increase in the weight of the object to be lifted or pulled upon. It will also be obvious that the instant the strain is released—as, for instance, when slacking up on the flexible member 20—the jaw members will be instantly released and the device removable from the object or article.

The device is very simple in construction, easily applied and operated, and may be adapted for a great variety of purposes.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A clasp comprising a pair of arms, one of

which is provided intermediate of its ends with a transversely-disposed aperture, and the other of which is provided intermediate of its ends with notches to interlock with the walls of the aperture, one terminal of one of the arms being provided with a single cross-bar, and the like terminal of the other arm being provided with two cross-bars, and a flexible drawing member having one end secured to the single cross-bar and its other end passed around the outer cross-bar of the other arm, then around the single cross-bar of the first arm and secured to the second cross-bar of the other arm.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEOFFREY H. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
E. SISSONS,
IRA J. DAVIS.