F. A. FREEMAN.

CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1909.

1,068,049. Patented July 22, 1913.

Fig. 1.

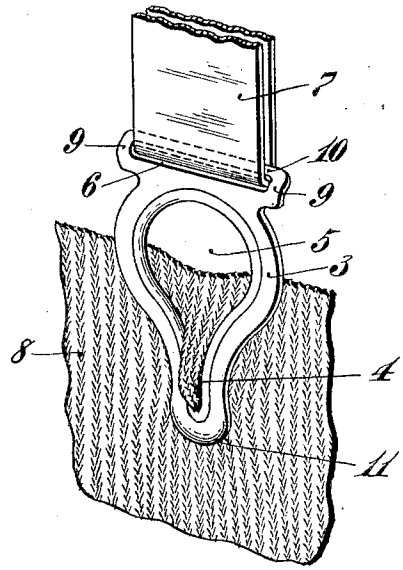
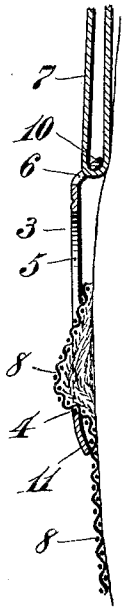


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK A. FREEMAN, OF OVERBROOK, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO PIONEER SUSPENDER COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASP.

1,068,049. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 22, 1913.

Application filed December 18, 1909. Serial No. 533,751.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. FREEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Overbrook, in the county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Clasp, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in clasps.

My object is to provide a clasp that will not come in contact with person of the wearer or with any garment it may be desirable to protect from said clasp.

The clasp is especially adapted for use with knee drawer garters for men, and is adapted to be protected at one end by the stocking, and at the other end by the supporting web, while the intermediate portion is elevated away from the leg.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my clasp in operative position. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of same.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

As shown in the drawings, the clasp 3 is of the usual type of stocking clasp provided with a downwardly extending slit 4 at its lower end for engaging the stocking and enlarged opening 5 above the slit, and communicating therewith for facilitating in securing the stocking 8 in the slit 4. The clasp 3 is also provided with a horizontal slot 6 for securing the web 7 thereto. The extensions or arms 9 at the upper part of the clasp, which connect the bar 10, at either end of slot 6, with the body of the clasp, are bent backwardly so as to carry the bar 10 out of the plane of the body of the clasp, as clearly shown in the drawings. The result of this construction is that when the lower end 11 superimposes the stocking 8, as shown in the drawings, and the bar 10 is surrounded by the web 7, both the lower end 11, and bar 10, forming the upper end of the clasp, are covered or projected, as to their undersides, so that these metal parts cannot touch the leg.

The position of bar 10 with respect to the main body of the clasp, due to the bending of the side extensions 9, serves to throw the entire body of the clasp between said bar 10 and lower end 11, up and away from the leg. It is especially to be noted that the part adjacent bar 10, that is the part on the other side of slot 6, is out of the plane of bar 10. This is the portion, in clasps of this class, that cannot be protected on the underside, either by the supporting band or by the stocking. By bending the structure as indicated, this portion is effectually prevented from coming in contact with the leg. It will thus be seen that the entire structure of the clasp is brought into the class of rustless structures in a simple and efficient manner.

It is obvious that other means than the slit may be employed for engagement with the stocking, and other means may be employed for engagement with the supporting band or web, without departing from the spirit of my invention. The important features are thought to be that the engagement of the lower end of the clasp is with the outer side of the stocking, so that the stocking will cover or protect the underside thereof from the leg, and the band or web 7, similarly protects the underside of the upper end of the clasp, while the entire portion intermediate said projected ends is held away from the leg. That is to say, so long as the upper and lower ends of the clasp are protected, as to their undersides, one by the stocking and the other by the supporting band or web, while the entire intermediate portion is bent up and away from the leg, so that it cannot touch the same, the requirements of my invention, as set forth in the claim, are met.

By giving a slight curve or inward bend to the lower end 11, of the clasp, as shown in the drawings, the throwing out, or away from the leg, of the body of the clasp inter-

mediate its two ends, is more marked, and in some cases this may be a desired formation.

What I claim is:—

In combination with a supporting web, a stocking engaging clasp, comprising a body having a vertically extending slit at one end, and a horizontally extending web engaging bar at the other end, the parts adjacent to and connecting the bar with the main body of the clasp being bent at a substantial angle with said main body, and the said bar entirely inclosed in the web.

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Witnesses:
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."