

H. L. BEACH & F. W. BABCOCK.

SEPARABLE FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1912.

1,061,805.

Patented May 13, 1913.

FIG. 1.

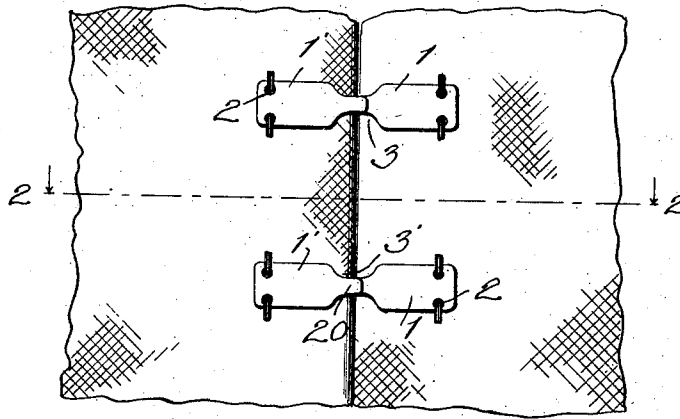


FIG. 2.

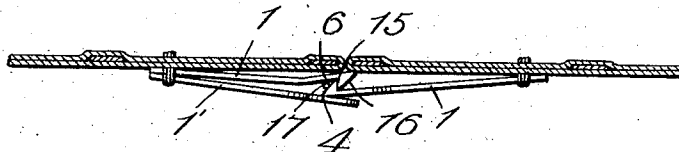


FIG. 3.

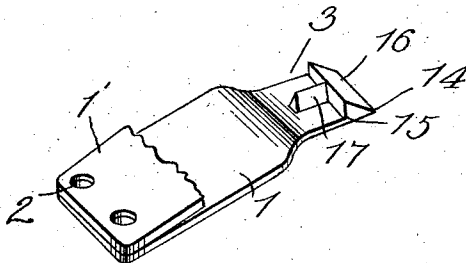
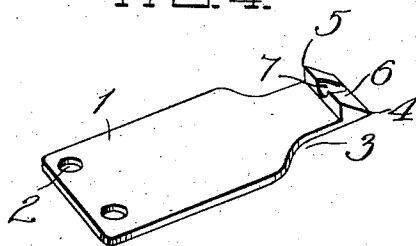


FIG. 4.



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SEPARABLE FASTENER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY L. BEACH and FREDERIC W. BABCOCK, citizens of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Separable Fasteners; and we 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.

This invention is a separable fastener, adapted more particularly for use in connecting garments such as the parts of a pair of corsets; and the object of the same is to produce an extremely flat and serviceable fastener of this type whereof the members will not readily become detached but may be disconnected immediately when desired.

To this end the invention consists in the specific details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as shown in the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of a pair of corsets whose members are connected by this improved fastener, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective detail of what might be called the socket member of this improved fastener, the guard being broken away, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective detail of what might be called the hook member thereof, inverted and reversed end for end the better to show the construction of the hook.

The base or body portion of both members of this improved fastener is by preference composed of thin flat metal, herein indicated at 1, pierced with eyes or holes 2 for the attaching threads in a manner well understood and needing no further description or illustration. The metal may be any which will serve the purpose but should by preference be such or so treated that it will not rust when the garment is washed. Toward the front end the base portion of either member is reduced in width as at 3, leaving the front end carrying the fastening devices as rather narrow and the rear ends carrying the attaching threads or other devices as rather wide. The manner of making these base members and fastening devices thereon is not important to the present invention.

The hook member best seen in detail in Fig. 4 consists of a bill stamped with or secured upon the flat base 1 and of substan-

tially triangular cross section taken on a line through the length of this member. The thinnest portion is its outer end 4 which is flush with the outer end of the base 1 and forms a sharp edge, the thickest portion is its inner end 5 which stands at about right angles to said base, and its face 6 is inclined from the heel at its inner end to the edge at its outer end as shown and is grooved longitudinally as at 7, the groove being transversely rounded and standing along the transverse center of this member. The other or what might be called the socket member with which said hook member engages is composed of two parts, a hook and a guard, which together compose the socket for receiving the hook already described. The hook in this instance, best illustrated in Fig. 3, is also substantially triangular in longitudinal section, its outer end 14 being thin and coincident with the outer end of the base, its inner end 15 being flat and upright, and its face 16 oblique and inclined; but instead of forming a longitudinal groove throughout the length of said face, we provide a V-shaped fin 17 extending from the inner end or heel 15 rearward over and secured upon the base 1 as shown, the ridge or apex of this fin rising to about the same height as the heel 15 of the triangular bill of this hook. The guard has a flat base 1' secured over the base 1 of this member in any suitable way, its side edges are cut away as at 3' like the edges of the base 1, and between these cut away edges the remaining portion 20 forms a spring tongue which overlies the hook just described and by its resiliency is normally pressed into contact with the thicker edge thereof, so that said hook and spring tongue lying upon it constitute a socket into which the hook shown in Fig. 4 may be entered.

In use the members of this fastener are attached to the garment as by stitching through the eyes or perforations 2, the hook members for instance being stitched down one side of a pair of corsets and the socket members down the other side as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. When now the corsets are put on and the edges drawn together, the bills of the hook members are passed under the guards or tongues of the socket members and their faces 6 are moved up the faces 16 of the hooks within said socket members until the inner ends 5 and 15 come into register when the spring tongue 20 of the guard will cause

the bills to interengage, and the groove 7 in the hook member will pass over the fin 17 behind the heel of the bill in the other member in a manner which will be clear. There-
 5 after considerable strain may be applied to the members of this separable fastener without disconnecting them, because the heel ends of the bills of the two hooks come forcibly into contact with each other when
 10 said strain is applied, and the pressure of the spring tongue holds the heels engaged during such pressure. The function of the groove 7 and fin 17 is to prevent lateral dis-
 15 engagement of these two hooks one from the other, because it is obvious that when the members of this fastener are moved relatively and laterally, it will be necessary for the rounded wall of the groove 7 to travel
 20 over the sharp edge of the fin 17, which it cannot do without springing the tongue of the guard upward. It will be found that in use this separable fastener permits considerable
 25 flexibility in the relative position of the parts connected thereby, and this is a desirable item where the fastener is applied to articles of clothing and especially where
 30 such articles partake of the continuous movement of the wearer. When it is desired to disconnect the parts of this fastener, it is only necessary to insert the thumb nail
 35 under the tip of the spring tongue and raise it off of the hook, and then lift the hook member so that its bill disengages the bill of the other hook within the socket
 40 member. In engaging the two members of this fastener, the sharp outer end 4 of the hook member may be passed into the space between the beveled face 16 of the other
 45 hook member and the adjacent flat face of the spring tongue, and pushed into the socket until it automatically engages the same. While we have shown the socket
 50 member of this coupling with one face outward, it is obvious that it could be inverted and attached to the garment in opposite position if the hook member be similarly inverted, and therefore we do not wish to limit
 55 ourselves to the exact position in which the parts of this device shall be applied.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. In a separable fastener, the combination with a hook having a bill substantially triangular in end elevation and provided with a longitudinal groove throughout the
 55 length of its face and extending through its

heel; of a second hook shaped to engage the first and having a fin extending to the rear from its heel and adapted to stand in said groove when the heels of the two hooks are engaged.

2. In a separable fastener, the combination with a hook having a bill substantially triangular in end elevation and provided with a longitudinal groove throughout the
 65 length of its face and extending through its heel, said groove being curved transversely; of a second hook shaped to engage the first and having a fin extending to the rear from its heel and adapted to stand in
 70 said groove when the heels of the two hooks are engaged, the fin having a sharp upper edge adapted to rest in the bottom of said curved groove when said heels are engaged.

3. In a separable fastener, the combination with a hook having a bill provided with
 75 a longitudinal groove through its face and heel; of a second hook shaped to engage the first and having a fin extending to the rear from its heel and provided with a sharp edge adapted to rest in said groove when
 80 said heels are engaged, and a spring guard secured to the base of the second hook and having a tongue at its front end normally contacting with the bill of this hook but yielding to permit the entrance of the other
 85 hook.

4. In a separable fastener, the combination with a hook having a bill provided with a longitudinal groove throughout the length
 90 of its face and extending through its heel, said groove being curved transversely; of a second hook shaped to engage the first and having a fin extending to the rear from its heel and adapted to stand in said groove
 95 when the heels of the two hooks are engaged, the fin having a sharp edge adapted to rest in said groove when said heels are engaged, and a spring guard secured to the base of the second hook and having a tongue at its
 100 front end normally contacting with the bill of this hook but yielding to permit the entrance of the other hook.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY L. BEACH.

FREDERIC W. BABCOCK.

Witnesses:

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