

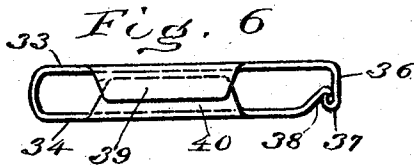
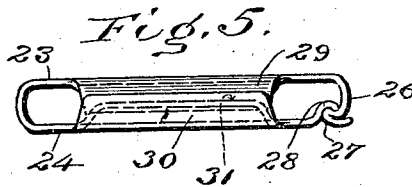
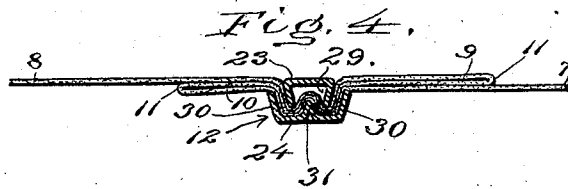
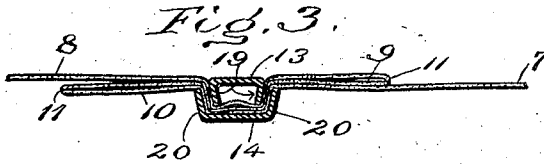
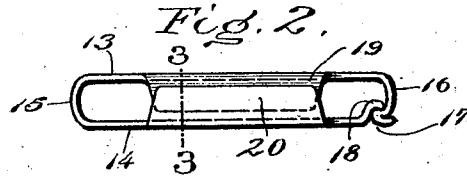
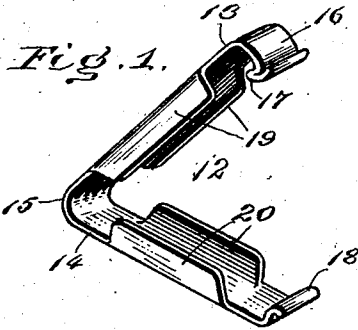
Sept. 21, 1926.

1,600,684

V. M. McGIBBON

LINGERIE CLASP

Filed May 18, 1926



INVENTOR
V. M. McGIBBON
BY
Rogers, Kennedy & Campbell,
ATTORNEYS.

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1,600,684

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VIOLA M. MCGIBBON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LINGERIE CLASP.

Application filed May 18, 1923. Serial No. 109,912.

This invention is a novel lingerie clasp, designed more especially for clasp-
ing or clipping together two or more thicknesses
of ribbon or similar strip material. A typi-
cal instance of the utility of the invention
is in connection with the adjustment of the
length of shoulder straps of women's gar-
ments, the invention permitting the strap or
ribbon to be redoubled, and the clasp en-
gaged transversely over the three layers of
material so as to secure the same against
endwise slipping and thus enable the strap
to be securely adjusted to the desired length.

The general object of the present inven-
tion is to afford a clasp or clip which will
give the described utility and function in a
convenient and efficient manner. A further
object is to afford such a clasp which will
be simple in structure and inexpensive to
manufacture. Other objects and advan-
tages will be explained in the description or
will be apparent to those skilled in the
subject.

To the attainment of the objects and ad-
vantages referred to the present invention
consists in the novel lingerie clasp, clip or
fastener and the novel features of construc-
tion, arrangement and detail herein illus-
trated or described. Particularly the inven-
tion may be described as a lingerie clasp
or clip for holding or uniting a plurality
of portions or thicknesses of ribbon or simi-
lar strip material, the same consisting of
opposite bars or jaws swingingly connected
at one end and with a detachable catch or
fastening means at the other end, and pro-
jecting flanges or ribs from the respective
bars adapted to pinch or compress and hold
the layers of fabric effectively against slip-
page.

In the accompanying drawings showing
an embodiment of the invention Fig. 1 is
a perspective illustrating one embodiment of
the invention, in open position.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same
embodiment, with the clasp in closed posi-
tion.

Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the
line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing
a modified embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the clasp
shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a view like Fig. 5 showing a
further modification

The strap or ribbon 7 shown in Fig. 3

may be the shoulder strap of a garment, in
which case it may be a light ribbon, which
is usually sewed permanently to the gar-
ment, but frequently thereafter requires re-
adjustment of length, for example by taking
up the ribbon at an intermediate point, and
securing together the two portions. I have
shown for this use a certain structure of
clasp in a pending application, and the
present invention is an improvement there-
over in certain respects, and conveniently
and efficiently serves the purpose. The
ribbon is shown as refolded so as to form a
top or outer layer 8, a middle layer 9, and
a bottom layer or thickness 10, with two
bends 11, 11 in the material. In some cases
there may be separate ribbon ends to be
clasp-
ed, and then only two thicknesses would
require to be secured by the clasp. As ap-
parent from Fig. 3 the loops or bends 11
can be adjusted to different positions so as
to change the effective length of the ribbon
as desired, and obviously such loop por-
tions might be doubled back and included
with the materials held in the clasp if so
desired.

The clasp or clip 12 is shown in Fig. 3
as extending transversely to the length of
the ribbon or strip 7. It is preferably made of
sheet metal, as aluminum, light and elastic,
or spring brass. It is an advantage hereof
that the entire article may be struck, stamped
and bent out of a single integral piece of
sheet metal. The clasp hereof is shown as
formed with a top bar or jaw 13, which
obviously could be ornamented as desired,
and a bottom bar or jaw 14. The two bars
are swingingly connected at one end prefer-
ably through an integral connecting por-
tion 15, although for some purposes a hinge
connection might be employed. The oppo-
site or free end of one of the bars, namely
the top bar 13, is shown as formed or bent
into an offset or flange portion 16, the ex-
tremity of which is recurved forming a hook
or catch 17 adapted to engage with a com-
plementary bent portion or hook 18 on the
opposite or lower bar 14; the elements 16,
17 and 18 forming a detachable catch for
the free ends of the clasp, so that the clasp
can be opened as seen in Fig. 1 and applied
transversely to the ribbon or strap and re-
stored to closed position as seen in the re-
maining figures. In order to prevent slip-
page of the ribbon or other fabric
one or both of the bars or jaws are

provided with inward projections, flanges, or wedging walls adapted to wedge and pinch and securely hold the layers of ribbon between them. Thus tapered or converging walls 19 are struck down from the side edges of the upper bar and diverging walls 20 struck up from the lower bar. It is preferable that one or both pairs of walls or flanges be deflected from parallelism so as to give a wedging grip or squeeze upon the fabric, while allowing the device to be applied without injury to the fabric. The flanges should be proportioned to give a pinching grip upon thin material, and for thicker material the device is self adjusting by reason of the natural spring and yield of the flanges and of the two bars on which they are formed, a slight yield giving increased space due to the flared or tapered disposition of the flanges. The grip could be increased by serrating the edges of the flanges 19 or 20 where contacting the ribbon.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a clasp with upper and lower bars 23 and 24 and with catch 26, 27, 28 substantially as in Fig. 2, and with the flanges 29 of the top bar converging and the flanges 30 of the bottom bar diverging, although this arrangement could be reversed. Additionally Figs. 4 and 5 show a central deflector in the form of a ridge or fin 31 struck inwardly or upwardly from the bar having diverging flanges, namely the lower bar 24. This deflects and bends the fabric inwardly, and adds a gripping action, especially on the middle and lowest layer 10, while at the same time causing the fabric to bend sharply around the flanges 29, giving a better grip at that point, especially on the middle and top layer; so that a very secure clasping is effected with great ease and without damage to the strap or ribbon.

In Fig. 6 the upper bar 33 is shown as carrying diverging flanges 39, while the lower bar 34 carries converging flanges 40, which may be substantially the reverse of those shown in the other figures. A form of catch is shown without projecting parts to mar adjacent fabrics or irritate the wearer, the end flange 36 having an inward reverse bend at 37 arranged to engage an inclined hook extension 38 on the opposite bar, these parts proportioned so that the redoubled portion 37 lies flush or below the surface of the side bar 34. In the Fig. 6 form as

well as the others the several layers of ribbon are securely held by a combination of actions, one of which is the wedging or squeezing between the inclined flanges of the two bars and another of which is the direct pinching action by the converging flanges 19 or 29 or 40 of one of the bars pressing toward the body of the other bar, as will be clear from Figs. 3 and 4.

It will thus be seen that I have described a lingerie clasp or clip embodying the principles and attaining the objects of the present invention. Since many matters of design, arrangement and detail may be modified without departing from the principles it is not intended to limit the invention to such matters except so far as set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A lingerie clasp comprising opposite bars swingably connected at one end and provided with a catch at the other end, both bars having their side edges bent inwardly as flanges, some or all of which are non-parallel, to give a wedging squeeze upon the material.

2. A lingerie clasp comprising opposite bars swingably connected at one end and provided with a catch at the other end, both bars having their side edges bent inwardly as flanges, the flanges on one bar being converged and those on the other bar being flared.

3. A lingerie clasp comprising opposite bars swingably connected at one end and provided with a catch at the other end, both bars having their side edges bent inwardly as flanges, some or all of which are non-parallel, to give a wedging squeeze upon the material, and one of said bars having an internal fin or ridge arranged to deflect the material.

4. A lingerie clasp comprising opposite bars swingably connected at one end and provided with a catch at the other end, both bars having their side edges bent inwardly as flanges, the flanges on one bar being converged and those on the other bar being flared, and one bar having a central projection struck inwardly to deflect the material passing between the flanges.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed my signature hereto.

VIOLA M. MCGIBBON.