No. 637,310. Patented Nov. 21, 1899.

J. WHEATFIELD & G. T. REED.

GARMENT FASTENING.

(Application filed May 5, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

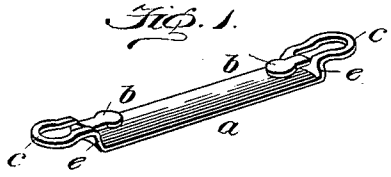


Fig. 2.

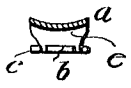


Fig. 4.

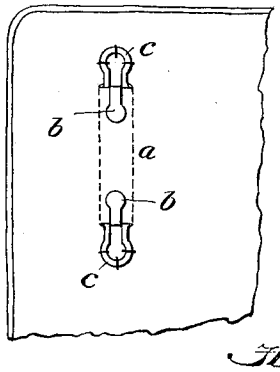


Fig. 3.

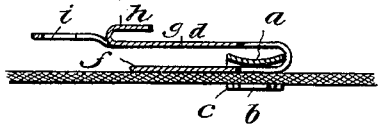


Fig. 5.

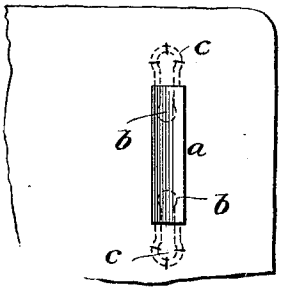


Fig. 6.

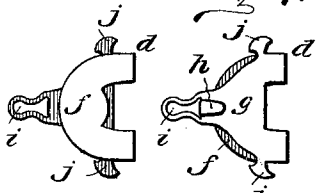


Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

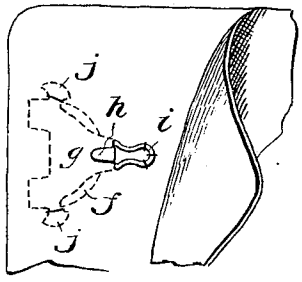
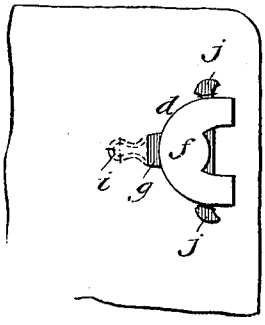


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB WHEATFIELD AND GEORGE THORN REED, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNORS TO SIEGMUND B. SONNEBORN, OF SAME PLACE.

GARMENT-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,310, dated November 21, 1899.

Application filed May 5, 1899. Serial No. 715,717. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB WHEATFIELD and GEORGE THORN REED, citizens of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

The improvement herein relates to garment-fastenings in which a hook and a clasp-bar part are adapted to be fastened to the meeting parts of garments, such as the waistbands of trousers; and the improvement resides in the hasp-bar in particulars of construction whereby it is made a new article of manufacture, as we shall point out in the claims, in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the convex hasp-bar. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 shows a section of the hook and clasp-bar engaged. Fig. 4 shows the inner side of the hasp-bar as it is applied to the garment, and Fig. 5 shows the outer side of the hasp-bar as it is applied to the garment. Figs. 6 and 7 show, respectively, the outer hook side and the inner fastening side of the hook; and Figs. 8 and 9 show, respectively, the hook side and the fastening side of the hook as applied to the garment.

The hasp-bar *a* is stamped out from a strip of malleable metal, with an identical double-ended construction, in which a tongue *b b* is cut within the bar at each end *c c*, so as to be integral therewith, to form the self holding or securing parts for the bar, and it will be noted that when the bar is inserted in the garment the tongues *b b* and the end parts *c c* stand in the same plane against the inner side of the garment, as in Fig. 4, while the outer side of the bar forms a loop, as in Figs. 3 and 5, into which the hook *d*, fastened on the other meeting part of the garment, engages to fasten the meeting parts together.

In the operation of stamping out the tongues the loop-forming part of the bar is bent at each end at the junction of the tongue parts, so as to form shouldered ends *e e*, standing on the same side of the bar as the tongues, each shoulder part terminating in the tongue, so that the latter and the end from which it is cut will stand in the same plane for easy endwise insertion in the openings in the fabric. The tongues and ends standing in opposite directions from the shoulders give a secure fastening to the bar, so that it cannot be pulled out by the hook fastened on the other part of the fabric.

The precise feature of improvement in the hasp-bar resides in a construction whereby its longitudinal edge, with which the hook engages, has a curved or convex formation to render certain and easy the engagement of the hook with the hasp, which is secured in contact with the fabric, and to increase the stiffness of the hasp. The preferred way of obtaining this important advantage is to form the hasp convex in cross-section, the convex side being next the fabric, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to provide an entrance-opening for the hook. This construction also increases the strength of the hasp-bar and prevents it from being twisted.

The hook may be of any suitable form and fastened to the garment in any suitable way. The hook shown is well adapted for the purpose and is formed of a plate having a folded or lapped form, in which the outer folded part is rounded at its edge and forms the hook *f*, the inner or back part *g* being fastened on the inner side of the garment by an integral tongue *h*, stamped out from the end *i* of the inner part, and also by side spurs *j*, to which latter sewing is applied and may also be applied to the eyed end, the opposite edges of which are curved inward to form holds for the thread. When fastened to the garment, the binder-tongue and the eyed end stand in opposite directions. The eyed end of the hook is inserted through an opening in the fabric and sewing is then applied to the side edge spurs to make it secure.

We claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture the garment-fastening hasp herein described consisting of a loop or hasp forming bar, at each end of which are shoulders, tongues projecting therefrom inward toward each other and ends projecting outward from the integral ends of said tongues, the edges of the bar between the

shoulders being formed to provide a convex under surface, for the purpose stated.

2. As a new article of manufacture the garment-fastening hasp herein described consisting of a loop or hasp forming bar, having turned end shoulders, tongues projecting inward therefrom, and ends projecting outward from the integral ends of the tongues together with and including an under transverse convex form of the bar between its shouldered ends, for the purpose stated.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB WHEATFIELD.
GEORGE THORN REED.

Witnesses:
MURRAY HANSON,
WILLIAM H. BERRY.