

(No Model.)

G. E. ADAMS.
GARMENT FASTENER.

No. 542,215.

Patented July 2, 1895.

Fig. 1.

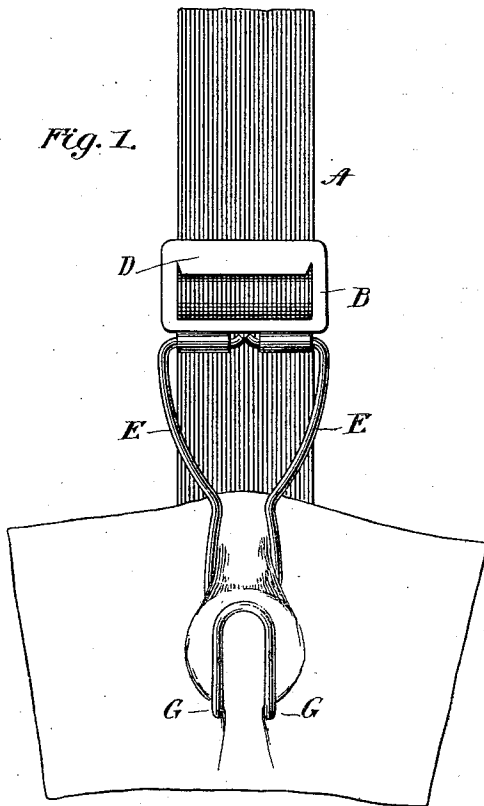


Fig. 2.

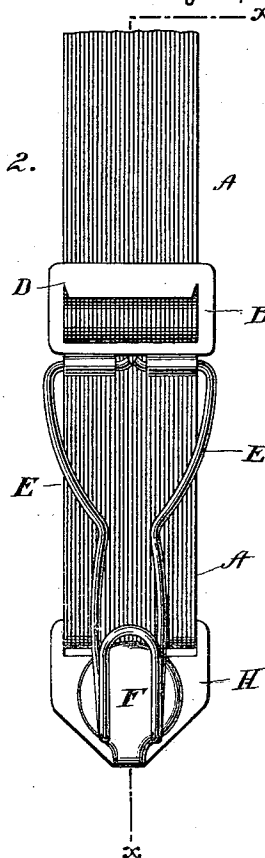


Fig. 3.

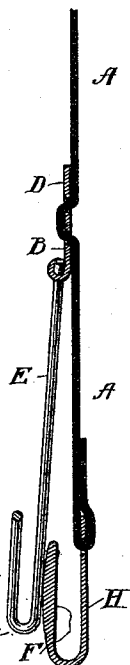
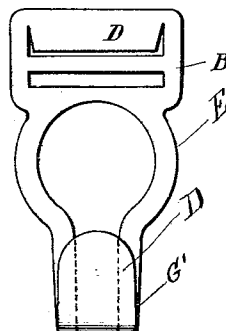


Fig. 4.



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GARMENT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,215, dated July 2, 1895.

Application filed August 24, 1893. Serial No. 483,980. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. ADAMS, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to certain novel improvements in an adjustable fastening device particularly adapted to be used in connection with garment-supporters.

The improvements constituting my invention are hereinafter fully described.

The objects of my invention are to produce a simple and effective device to be used in connection with garment-supporters or their like that can be made either of wire or sheet metal, or both, and that will be of an inexpensive character, that will present a graceful appearance, and that will be a positive fastener.

My invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved garment-fastener in connection with a garment-supporter, showing a portion of the garment being held thereby. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of my invention detached from the garment. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line *x x*, Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a modified detail of my invention.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in all the figures.

A is a portion of the garment-supporter, commonly made of webbing.

B is the upper end of the clasping device, constructed as follows: A blank, preferably of sheet metal, is first struck out. Two or more transverse and substantially parallel slits are formed therein. One of these slits is preferably sufficiently wide to freely admit the thickness of the supporter A, while the other slit is narrower than the first and provided at each end with upward continuations, which form between them a tongue D. The end of this tongue D is raised out of the plane of the blank B, thus leaving an opening through which the supporter A is passed. The tongue D is then pressed down, thus firmly securing together the supporter and the garment-clasp.

The lower end of the clasp may be formed of either wire, (see Figs. 1, 2, and 3,) sheet metal, or both. When formed of wire the said wire may be hinged to the upper portion B of the clasp, as shown in the drawings. The sides and lower portion of the clasp consist of two bars E E, separated near their upper ends sufficiently to admit the head F of a stud used for the purpose hereinafter described. Below this point the bars E E approach each other, as shown in the drawings, to form a longitudinal passage of sufficient width to permit the free passage of the shank of the stud, yet not sufficient to admit the head F of the stud. The extreme ends of the bars E E meet and by preference are joined together. At a point near the ends of the bars E E the said bars are turned upward to form the double hook G G, which performs the function hereinafter described. The form of the stud used by preference in connection with this clasp is what may be termed a "hook-stud."

H is the base of the stud, which may be suitably secured to the lower end of the supporter A. If desirable, the end of the webbing-supporter A may entirely envelop the base H of said stud, thus preventing the metal coming in contact with the body of the wearer.

In operation a thickness of the garment to be supported is placed over the head F of the stud. The clasp is then slipped over the head and pulled until it reaches the position shown in Fig. 1. In this position the head F of the stud is covered by a thickness of the garment, as above referred to, and as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and is clutched at two points on its lower edge by the hooks G G and on its upper and lower surfaces by the clasping-arms E E.

This device differs from other garment-fasteners of ordinary construction in this particular respect. The shank or that portion of the stud which connects the base and the head F is not seated in the lower end of the clasp for the reason that the lower end is open, and were it not for the head of the stud and the double-hooked clasp, the said stud would slip entirely through the clasp. The downward pull of the garment causes it to draw over and into the stud, as shown by the shading

in Fig. 1. At the same time it is securely held against the upper and lower side and edge of the head F by the clasp.

5 The clamping device B is a means of economy in both material and labor, inasmuch as it has been common heretofore to have one strap for the clamp and one for the stud, while my invention provides a means whereby the same strap may carry clasp and stud.

10 The letters E' E' and G' G' are affixed to Fig. 4 for the purpose of distinguishing between the clasp of wire construction and the clasp of sheet-metal construction.

15 The modification shown in Fig. 4 illustrates a clasp made of sheet metal entirely.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A garment-fastener consisting of a tape A, carrying a clasp having depending side arms, 20 said side arms being bent up to form a hook, in combination with a stud F supported by the said tape A, the edge of the stud head being engaged and supported by said hook, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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