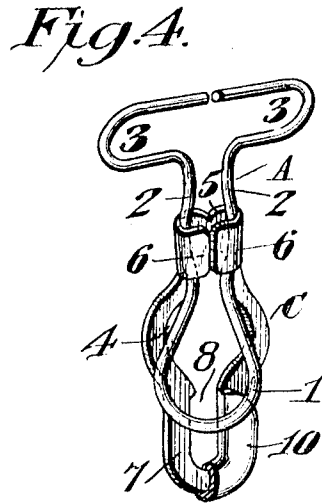
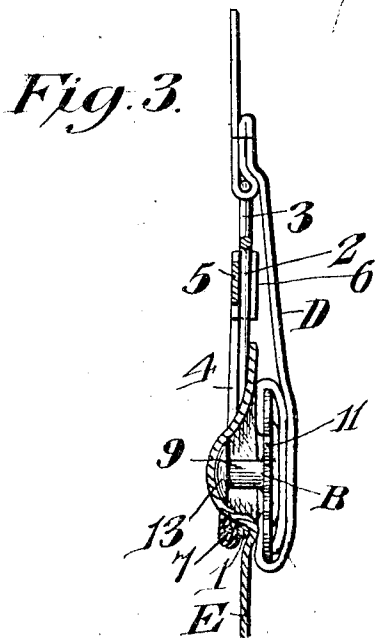
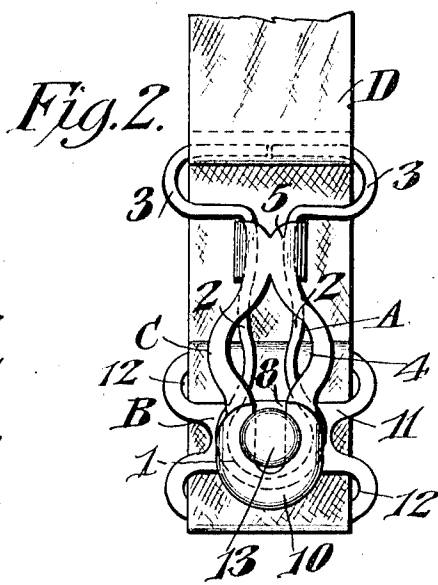
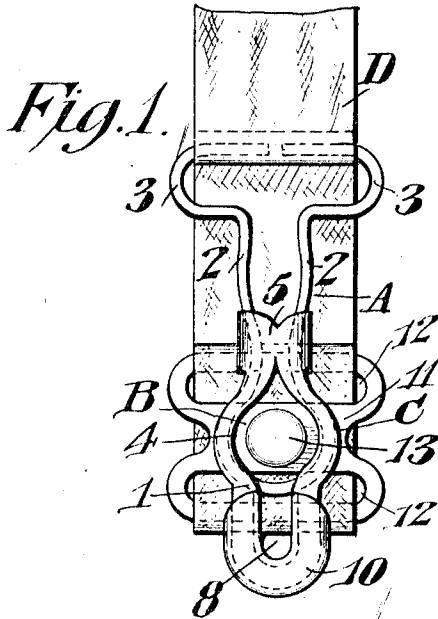


B. F. OREWILER.
HOSE SUPPORTER CLASP.
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1,012,422.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN OREWILER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HOSE-SUPPORTER CLASP.

1,012,422.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.

Application filed April 6, 1909. Serial No. 488,171.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. OREWILER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Hose-Supporter Clasp, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a clasp for hose supporters and the like of that type having coacting stud and loop elements for gripping the hose or other garment, and the principal object of the present invention is the provision of improved means for firmly locking the clasp to the garment or hose.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a comparatively simple and inexpensive clasp which can be readily attached or detached and possessing a firm grip without danger of tearing the fabric.

With these objects in view and others, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates one embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a front view of the clasp open. Fig. 2 is similar view of the clasp closed. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the clasp detached and looking from the rear.

Similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the views.

Referring to the drawing, A designates the loop member of the clasp; B, the stud coöperating therewith; and C, the keeper or locking member for holding the stud against detachment from the loop member.

The loop member A is preferably constructed of a single piece of wire bent centrally on itself to form a stud-receiving eye 1 that is connected with a shank composed of two resilient bar portions 2 that diverge slightly in a direction away from the eye and which terminate in oppositely-doubled terminal members 3 that coöperate to form a loop for receiving the web, tape or the like B, of the hose supporter. The shank formed by the parts 2 carries the slidable keeper C. This keeper is preferably a sheet metal stamping having an eye 4 disposed parallel with the eye of the loop member and coö-

erating therewith to receive the stud member B. The upper end of the eye 4 is formed with an extension 5 provided with oppositely-disposed lugs 6 that are bent backwardly and inwardly to form a collar embracing the shank of the loop member A. The extremity of the keeper C opposite from the collar is formed into a loop 7 that opens into the eye 4, the loop forming a contracted throat 8 for receiving the shank 9 of the stud B. The loop 7 is faced with rubber or other elastic material 10, the adhesiveness of which holds the hose or other garment without the necessity of tightly gripping the fabric between the rubber and shank of the stud. The sides of the throat are inset sufficiently to receive the rubber, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the surface of the rubber will be flush with the surface of the edge of the eye in the keeper and will, consequently, offer no obstruction to the entrance of the fabric into the throat and will not be cut and worn by the passage of the fabric thereover. The width of the throat is such that the frictional contact of the rubber with the garment will hold the same so that the punching of holes in the fabric by stretching the same tightly over the stud is avoided. The keeper is free to move upwardly and downwardly on the shank of the loop member A, and the eye 1 at the lower end and the web-attaching loop at the upper end form stops for limiting the movement of the keeper. When the keeper is in open position, as shown in Fig. 1, the shank members 2 will be spread apart, and when the keeper is in locking position as shown in Fig. 2, the shank members will be drawn together or subjected to tension so as to thereby frictionally grip the collar of the keeper and prevent it from slipping open. The stud member B is provided with a base plate 11 to which the webbing or tape D is connected by being doubled through the eyes or loops 12 of the base plate, and the outer end of the stud shank 9 is formed into a head 13 of such size as to freely enter the eyes of the loop member and keeper.

In practice, the clasp is attached to a garment while the keeper is in the position shown in Fig. 1. The stud is engaged under the garment E, as indicated in Fig. 3, and the portion of the garment over the stud is thrust with the latter through the registering eyes 1 and 4 of the loop member and

keeper, respectively. When the garment is thus positioned, the keeper is moved upwardly on the loop member to the position shown in Fig. 2, and thereby the shank of the stud is forced into the throat 8 of the keeper or locking member, while the side bars 2 of the loop member extend across the eye 4 of the keeper C, so that as a consequence, the stud cannot work its way out of either eye, while they are not in register. If the stud should work upwardly into the throat formed between the bars 2, it cannot become disengaged from the eye 1, because the throat is narrower than the eye, and because the bars 2 are spaced apart less than the diameter of the head of the stud. In locking the clasp, it is merely necessary to engage the lower extremity of the keeper by the thumb, while the upper end of the locking member is engaged by the index finger and the two parts pressed together. In opening the clasp, the loop 3 of the locking member is gripped by the thumb and finger of one hand, while the eye 4 of the keeper is simply gripped by the other hand and the two members pulled apart so far as they will move, when the eyes will register. The stud is then free to move out of the eyes to disengage the garment.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claim appended hereto.

Having thus described the invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

In a device of the class described, the combination of a loop member consisting of a single piece of wire bent at its center to form a terminal eye, spaced bars leading from the eye, and a transverse attaching loop formed at the ends of the wire, the bars being spaced closer together than the diameter of the eye and providing a resilient shank, with a keeper lying upon the loop member and consisting of a single piece of sheet metal formed at one end with a collar to embrace the spaced bars, at an intermediate point formed with an eye, and at the other end having a contracted throat which is closed at its outer end and is formed with substantially parallel side walls, and is open at its inner end leading into the eye, and a stud member separate from both the loop member and keeper, said keeper being slidable outwardly along the loop member to carry the two eyes into register for inserting or releasing the stud member, and then slidable inwardly on the loop member to bring the throat of the keeper into register with the eye of the loop member, thereby causing the spaced bars of the resilient shank to extend across the eye of the keeper, in which position the stud member is engaged in the throat of the keeper, said bars being spaced apart a distance less than the diameter of the head of the stud on the stud member so as to prevent the release of the stud member should the stud work inwardly or upwardly.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN OREWILER.

Witnesses:

L. A. OREWILER,
M. M. OREWILER.