

M. GLATT.
SUSPENDER CLASP.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1913.

1,152,408.

Patented Sept. 7, 1915.

Fig. 1.

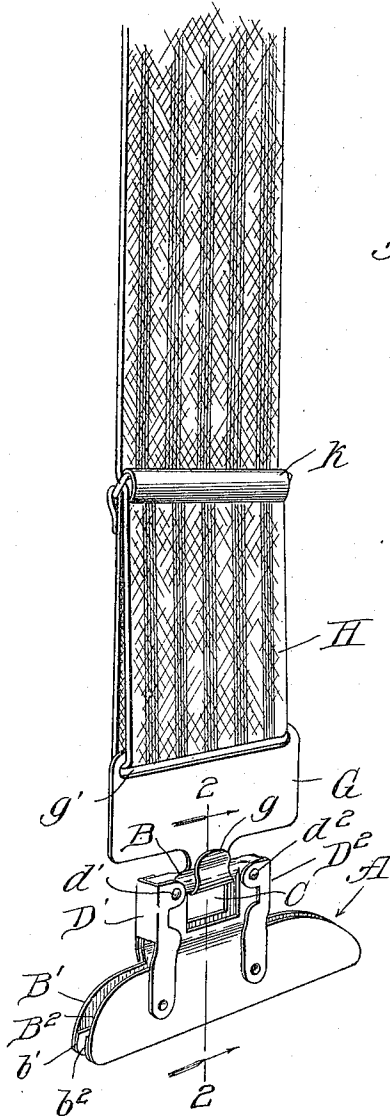


Fig. 2.

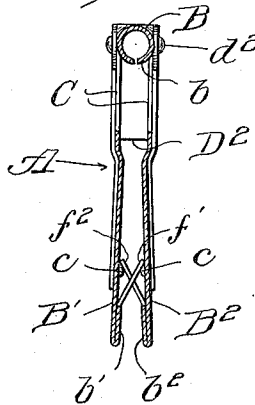


Fig. 3.

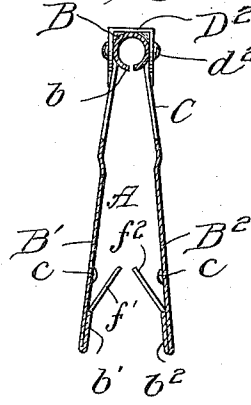


Fig. 4.

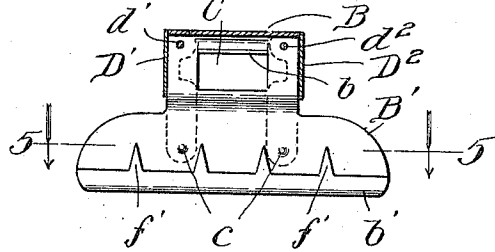


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS GLATT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SUSPENDER-CLASP.

1,152,408.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 7, 1915.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS GLATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suspenders-Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates in general to suspenders and more particularly to clasps for connecting suspenders to the garments which they support.

Suspenders of the forms in general use require the provision of buttons on the tops of trousers in order that the suspenders may be attached to the trousers. It is well-known that considerable annoyance is caused by the pulling off of the suspender buttons from trousers.

The primary object of my invention is to provide improved suspenders which may be securely connected to trousers, or articles to be supported thereby, without the use of buttons, so as to avoid the inconvenience incident to the accidental detachment of the engaged buttons.

A further object of my invention is to provide an improved clasp which may be attached conveniently or detached from a garment and which will so securely grip the interposed portion of the garment that there will be no danger of accidental disconnection of the clasp.

A further object of my invention is to provide an improvement in suspenders which will be simple in construction, convenient in use, and economical in manufacture.

My invention will be more fully disclosed hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which the same is illustrated as embodied in a convenient and practical form, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevational view of my improved clasp, a portion of a suspender being shown attached thereto; Fig. 2 an enlarged sectional view through the clasp on line 2, 2, Fig. 1, the jaws being shown closed; Fig. 3 a view similar to Fig. 2, the jaws being shown in open position. Fig. 4 a longitudinal section through the center of the clasp; and Fig. 5 a section on line 5, 5, Fig. 4.

The same reference characters are used to designate the same parts in the several figures of the drawing.

Reference letter A designates a clasp com-

prising two jaws B' and B², such jaws being connected by a resilient member B preferably formed integrally with the jaws. The member B projects above the jaws and is shorter than the gripping surfaces of the jaws, such member projecting at right angle to the gripping edges of the jaws and being located centrally with respect to the ends of the jaws. An opening C is formed through the overlying portions of the member B with which is adapted to be engaged any suitable support. The edges of the overlying portions of the member B above opening C are bent inwardly, as shown at b, so that the portion of said member above the hole therethrough is circular in cross section to facilitate engagement and disengagement with the clasp of a suitable supporting member, as for instance the open hook g on a plate G, such as may be conveniently adjustably secured to the web or adjacent portion of a suspender, as indicated at H. The plate G is provided with a slot g' through which the elastic, or other fabric of the suspender, may be looped.

ℓ indicates a clamp for varying the length of the suspender in a well-known manner.

D', D² designate latches which are preferably U-shaped in cross section and surround the opposite sides of the member B of the clasp. The latches D' and D² are preferably pivotally connected, as shown at d', d², to the interposed portions of the member B. The portions of the latches opposite to their pivotal connections are bifurcated so as to form resilient ends which are adapted to straddle the jaws B' and B², and thereby retain the jaws in locked engagement with an interposed object, such for instance as the top of a pair of trousers.

In order to retain the latches in engagement with the jaws, cooperating bosses and recesses are formed, such for instance as the bosses e which project inwardly on the lower ends of the two parts of each latch and engage recesses e formed on the outer surfaces of the jaws when the latches are in locked engagement with the jaws, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5.

In order that the jaws may securely clamp the interposed garment, their lower edges are folded inwardly, as shown in b', b², and the inwardly folded portions are provided with upwardly and inwardly inclined points f' and f², respectively. The points on the opposing jaws are preferably located in

staggered relation, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, so as to more securely grip the interposed garment.

The manner of using and operation of my improved clasp are as follows: The latches are swung outwardly from each other whereby their resilient end portions are disengaged from the outer end surfaces of the jaws, so that the jaws separate from each other, as shown in Fig. 3, owing to the resiliency of the member B, which integrally connects the jaws. The garment to which the clasp is to be united, as for instance the top of a pair of trousers, is passed between the jaws, after which the latches D' and D² are swung downwardly with the lower resilient portions of each latch overlying the outer surfaces of the jaws, as shown in Fig. 1. The latches serve to retain the jaws close together, as shown in Fig. 2, and thereby embed the points f', f², which project upwardly and inwardly from the lower edges of the jaws, into the interposed garment. When the latches have been fully swung into their operative engagement with the jaws, the bosses on the lower ends of the latches rest within the cooperating recesses in the outer surfaces of the jaws so as to prevent the accidental displacement of the latches relatively to the jaws. It will be seen that inasmuch as the upper portions of the latches surround the opposite sides of the overlying parts of the member B, the opposite edges of the member B serve as stops to limit the downward and inward movement of the latches and thereby position the latches in most efficient engagement with the jaws. This will be evident from an inspection of Fig. 4.

From the foregoing description it will be observed that I have invented an improved clasp by means of which suspenders may be conveniently and securely connected with trousers without the necessity of buttons, thereby obviating the annoyance incident to the use of the suspenders now generally in

use occasioned by the pulling off of the suspender buttons.

While I have illustrated and described my improved clasp as applied to a suspender, yet it will be understood that it may be made capable of practical use in other connections.

I claim:

1. A clasp for suspenders and the like comprising two jaws, a resilient member forming an extension and connecting said jaws, the upper end of said member being above and shorter than the longitudinal gripping edges of the jaws, and two latches pivoted on opposite ends of said member and adapted to engage the lateral edges thereof and straddle said jaws to retain them in clamped engagement with an interposed object and to be swung in opposite directions away from said member to release said jaws and permit the removal of the interposed article.

2. A clasp for suspenders and the like comprising two jaws, a resilient member formed integrally with and connecting said jaws, the upper end of said member being above and shorter than the longitudinal gripping edges of the jaws, and two latches pivoted on opposite ends of said member and adapted to engage the lateral edges thereof and straddle said jaws intermediate their ends to retain them in clamped engagement with an interposed article and to be swung in opposite directions away from said member to release said jaws and permit the removal of an interposed article, said member comprising means intermediate of said latches for engaging a support for the clasp.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name.

MORRIS GLATT.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."