(No Model.)

J. J. UNBEHEND.

SHOE CLASP.

No. 384,339. Patented June 12, 1888.

Fig. 1.

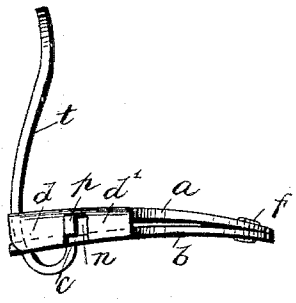


Fig. 2.

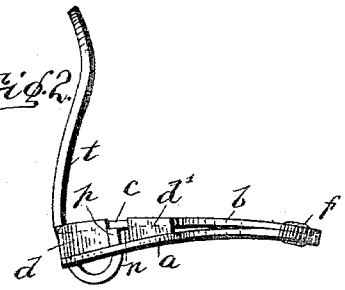


Fig. 3.

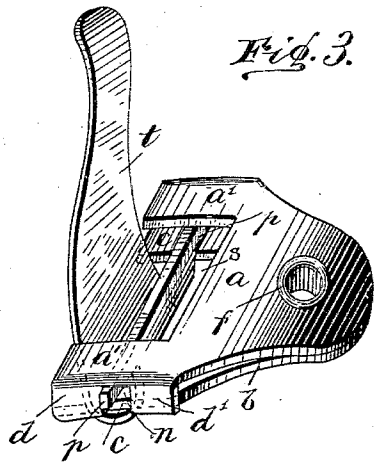


Fig. 4.

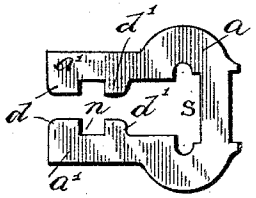
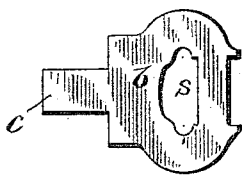


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB J. UNBEHEND, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO JUDSON L. THOMSON & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

SHOE-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,339, dated June 12, 1888.

Application filed December 2, 1887. Serial No. 256,729. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB J. UNBEHEND, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Spring Shoe-Clasps, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in spring-clasps adapted for use upon arctics, overshoes, and the like articles, and the object is to provide a simple, efficient, and economically-constructed spring-clasp which will produce the desired result and shall be very economically manufactured; and to this end the invention consists in the combination, in a spring-clasp, of a base-plate having its side edges bent substantially at right angles to the main portion of the plate, and the bent parts provided with notches or indentations for the reception of the tongue-pivots, a hook-shaped tongue having cam or flattened pivots seated in the notches or indentations in the angular edges of the base-plate, and a supporting spring-plate connected to the base-plate by suitable fastening means and bearing on the tongue, thereby retaining the tongue-pivots in the notches formed in the bent edges of the base-plate, all as hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In specifying my invention reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, like letters indicating corresponding parts in all the views, in which—

Figure 1 is an edge view of my improved spring-clasp, illustrating the general construction and arrangement of the parts, the holding tongue or lever being open for the purpose of showing the operation of the spring-plate on the pivots of the holding lever or tongue. Fig. 2 is a like view, in which the base-plate having the bent angular edges is reversed in construction to that shown in Fig. 1; in other words, in Fig. 1 the base-plate is shown to be the upper plate, with the angular edges bent down and provided with the pivot-sockets, while in Fig. 2 the base-plate is underneath, and the angular edges are bent up on the inside and provided with the notches forming the pivot-sockets with the spring-plate resting on the end of the hook-shaped tongue. Fig. 3 is an isometric view illustrating a further modification in which the base-plate is constructed substantially similar to the form shown in Fig. 1, excepting that the spring-plate is provided with coincident forwardly-projecting arms bearing on the flattened pivots of the tongue. Fig. 4 shows the blank of the base-plate, and Fig. 5 the spring-plate of the construction illustrated in Fig. 2.

a denotes the base-plate provided with a forwardly-extending bifurcation and arms *a' a'*. The arms *a' a'* terminate on their edges with sidewise-projecting extensions *d d'*, having notches *n* opposite each other in the said extensions. The extensions *d d'* are bent at substantially right angles to the main portion of the base-plate *a*, so that the notches *n* project vertically and form seats for the pivots *p* of the hook-shaped tongue *t*. The tongue *t* is provided with cam-shaped or flattened pivots *p*, formed preferably from the material from which the tongue itself is struck up, and the said pivots *p* are seated in the notches or indentations *n* in the base-plate, as shown at Figs. 1, 2, and 3. In order to support the tongue on the base-plate, and to retain the pivots *p* thereof in their seat in the notches or indentations *n*, I provide a spring-plate, *b*, having an extension or extensions, *c*, which bear on the tongue and retain the pivots in the notches *n*.

The spring-plate *b* is provided with a slot, *s*, coincident with the slot *s* in the plate *a*, and the said spring-plate *b* is connected to the plate *a* by any suitable fastening, as the eyelet-rivet *f*, Figs. 1, 2, and 3; but I do not restrict my invention to the particular fastening means shown, since any suitable fastening for connecting the two plates may be employed. Neither do I restrict my invention to the specific construction illustrated and described herein, since the angular edges or extensions *d d'* may be either on the outer edge of the base-plate *a* and project downwardly, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or they may be on the inner edge of the base-plate *a* and project upwardly, as shown in Fig. 2. The only difference would be that where the angular edges *d d'* project downwardly the base-plate *a* forms the upper

plate of the clasp-frame, and the supporting-spring *b*, with its extensions *c*, bears upwardly and supports the tongue from below, whereas in the other case, where the notched edges *d d'* project upwardly, the plate *a* forms the under plate of the clasp-frame, and the spring-plate, with its extensions *c*, bears against the tongue *t*.

The tongue or holding-lever *t* is hook-shaped, as best shown in the edge views, Figs. 1 and 2, and the laterally-projecting pivots *p* are cam-shaped or flattened, so as to exert a strain on the spring-plate *b* when the tongue or holding-lever *t* is operated in opening and closing the clasp, and the cam-shaped or flattened pivots *p* correspond to the shape of the notches *n* in the base-plate *a*, and the said notches *n* serve as the bearings or sockets for the said pivots of the tongue or holding-lever.

At Figs. 4 and 5 I have illustrated the detail construction of the blanks for the base-plate *a* and spring-plate *b* as employed in the clasp shown in Fig. 2.

To construct the clasp as shown in Fig. 1, it is simply necessary to form the blank shown in Fig. 4 with the notched extensions *d d'* on the outer edges of the arms *a' a'*, instead of on the inner edges, as shown in the said figure, and the spring-plate *b* may have two extensions, *c c*, coincident with the arms *a' a'* of the base-plate *a*. In either case, however, the extensions *c c* bear on the tongue *t*, and thereby retain the pivots *p* in the notches *n*.

Where the extensions *c c* of the spring-plate *b* are central, as shown in Fig. 5, the extension *c* bears on the hook-shaped edge of the tongue *t* midway between the forwardly-extending arms *a' a'* of the base-plate, and where the free end of the spring-plate *b* terminates in two extensions coincident with the arms *a' a'* the said extensions bear against the pivots *p*, which are formed integral with the tongue.

The office of the spring-plate *b* in either case is to retain the pivots *p* in the notches *n*, and in both cases produces this result by bearing on the hook-shaped portion of the tongue *t*. The clasp is simple in construction, compact, and effective for the purpose intended.

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

1. In a spring-clasp, the combination of a base-plate having its side edges bent at right angles to the main portion of the plate and the bent parts provided with notches or indentations for the reception of the tongue-pivots with the tongue having cam-shaped pivots seated in the indentations or notches in the angular edges of the base-plate, and a supporting spring-plate connected to the base-plate and retaining the tongue in the sockets on the base-plate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a spring-clasp, the combination of two sheet-metal plates, *a b*, secured together at one end, the plate *a* bifurcated at its opposite end and provided with sidewise extensions bent at right angles to the plate, and having notches *n n* therein forming bearings for the tongue-pivots, the other plate, *b*, having its free end terminating in extensions *c*, which are adapted to rest against the base of the tongue or holding-lever and confine the tongue-pivots in their bearings in the plate *a*, the hook-shaped tongue-lever *t*, its hook-shaped end constructed with laterally-projecting flat pivots *p*, corresponding to the notches *n* in the bent edges of the plate *a*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 30th day of November, 1887.

JACOB J. UNBEHEND.

Witnesses:
FREDERICK H. GIBBS,
E. C. CANNON.