

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. F. RAYMOND, 2d.
FASTENER FOR GLOVES.

No. 586,692.

Patented July 20, 1897.

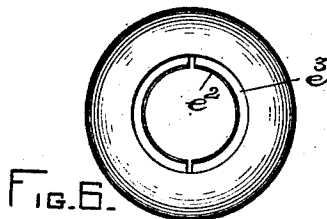
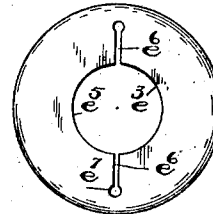
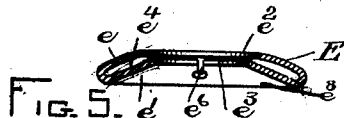
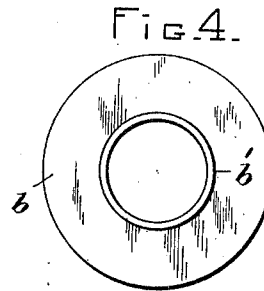
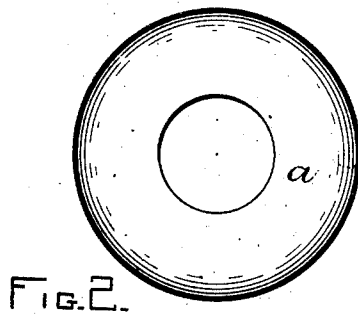
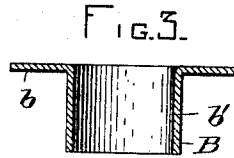
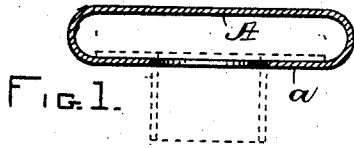
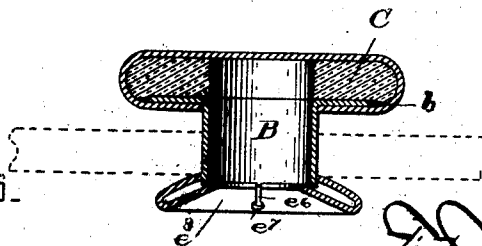


FIG. 8.



WITNESSES.

M. Lynch

J. W. Dolan

INVENTOR
F. F. Raymond

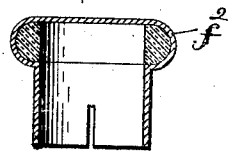
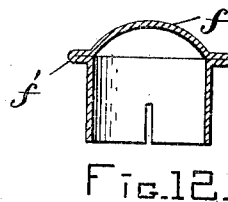
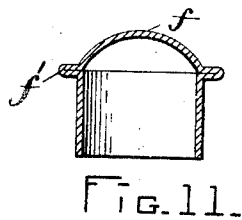
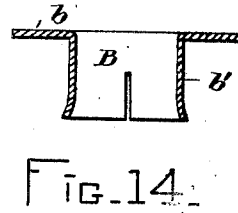
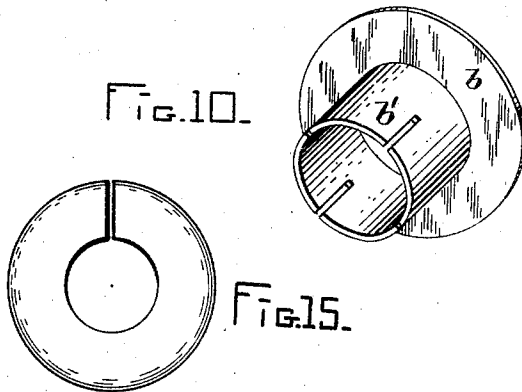
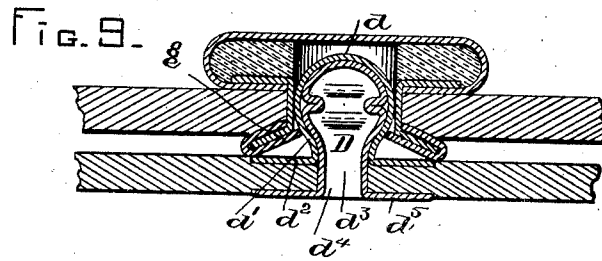
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2

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Fig. 13.

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F. F. Raymond, Jr.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREEBORN F. RAYMOND, 2D, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FASTENER FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,692, dated July 20, 1897.

Application filed December 21, 1891. Serial No. 415,795. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREEBORN F. RAYMOND, 2d, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fasteners for Gloves and other Articles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates to the form of fasteners for gloves and other articles having two members—namely, the ball member and the socket member—and it refers especially to the construction of the socket member of the fastener and especially to the means whereby a yielding socket-entrance is provided and the cap of the socket member secured in place to the glove-flap or other material upon which or with which it is used.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view representing in section the cap of the socket member and in dotted outline an eyelet or tubular fastening. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the under side of the cap. Fig. 3 is a view in section, and Fig. 4 in plan, of the eyelet or tubular fastening. Fig. 5 is a view in section, Fig. 6 in plan, and Fig. 7 in plan inverted, of a piece which acts to turn outwardly the lower edge of the fastening to confine the lower edge of the fastening so turned outwardly and thereby hold the cap to the material and to form the yielding entrance to the socket and also the finish to the inner surface of the glove-flap or material to which the socket member is secured. Fig. 8 represents the various parts of the socket member assembled upon either side of the glove-flap or material, but before they are secured together. Fig. 9 is a view in section showing the parts secured together and the ball member of the fastener in place in the socket. Fig. 10 represents in perspective the form of eyelet or tubular fastening which I prefer to use. Figs. 11, 12, 13, and 14 illustrate modified forms showing the cap and the eyelet or cap-fastening in one piece. Fig. 15 is a modification of the piece E.

The cap A may be of any shape or form, and its edge *a* may be folded, molded, or

turned upon the under surface of the flange *b* of the eyelet or tubular fastening B or upon a separate and connecting-collet or base-plate. The eyelet B has the upper flange *b* and the barrel *b'*. This barrel may be of the same diameter throughout, as represented in Fig. 3, or its lower end *b''* may be slightly flaring outwardly, as represented in Fig. 14.

The cap and the tubular fastening form one part or section of the socket member and preferably are united together before the socket member is fastened to the glove-flap or material, and when the cap is formed as represented in Figs. 8 and 9 it will be desirable to use in the cap a filling-disk C, of leather, paper, or similar material. The piece E, which forms the other section of the socket member, is formed of two plates or washers *e e'*. These may be made from one piece of metal, as represented in Fig. 5, or they may be secured together in any desired way.

The upper plate *e* has a hole *e''* of a size somewhat larger than the diameter of the barrel *b'* of the eyelet. The lower plate *e'* has an opening *e'''*, which is somewhat less in size than the diameter of the bore of the barrel *b'* of the eyelet. The said plate before the parts are secured together is also somewhat inclined from the opening *e'''* to form the conical or turning surface *e''''*. The edge *e''''* about the opening *e'''* is made yielding, resilient, or elastic by means of one or more slits extending inward from the edge thereof and preferably, but not necessarily, ending in the holes *e'''''*. (See Fig. 7.) This piece, when the parts of the socket member are assembled, is placed upon the under side of the glove-flap or material, (see Fig. 8,) and a hole having been formed in the fabric of about the diameter of the barrel of the eyelet the barrel is passed through the hole from the other or upper side of the fabric and its lower edge passed through the hole *e'''* of the plate *e* and brought into contact with the surface *e''''* of the plate *e*, when a pressure being applied to the two sections of the member the lower edge of the fastening is caused to be turned outward into the pocket *e''''* and thereby spread sufficiently to firmly unite the cap upon the one side and the section B upon the other side to the glove-flap or material, thereby com-

pleting the socket of the fastener by bringing the edge e^5 of the under plate e' sufficiently within the bore of the eyelet or tubular fastening as to provide a yielding, resilient, or flexible entrance or edge to the socket-cavity B' . The extent to which this edge may project beyond the bore or inner surface of the barrel of the eyelet or fastening depends, of course, upon the size of the bore of the fastening and the size of the other or ball member of the fastener. The piece E therefore provides a means for turning outward the edge of the tubular fastening, a means for holding the edge when thus turned, the upper plate e acting as a washer. It also provides the yielding entrance to the socket and the finish to the inner surface of the glove-flap or material. In the application of the socket member to the material the piece E may be flattened to bring it to a level shape, or it may be left somewhat inclined and so as to produce a flaring or inclined surface e^8 about the opening to the socket, which will act when thus shaped as a direct centering surface e^8 , by which the ball is guided to the opening and into the socket.

Any form of ball member may be used. I prefer that represented in Fig. 9, comprising the hollow section d , having the notched end of a diameter slightly greater than the diameter of the socket-entrance e^3 , the neck d' and the flange d^2 and the fastener d^3 , notched in the cavity of the ball, and having the neck d^4 , which passes through a hole in the glove-flap or material to which it is secured, and the flange d^5 .

In Figs. 11, 12, and 13 I have shown the cap, tubular section, or eyelet of the socket member of the fastener made integral, and when they are so made I prefer that the rounded portion f of the cap extend only over the bore of the tubular section and from the base of the rounded portion and flange or folded section f' , against which one member of the setting instrument for securing together the two sections of the socket member rests. The same result is obtained, however, by the form represented in Fig. 13, where the space caused by the outward swell f^2 of the cap is filled by a plastic material like cement and which forms a body to hold the cap in shape during the action of the setting instrument. With the form of cap and tubular fastening represented in Figs. 11, 12, and 13 I am enabled to obtain a very small socket member, one that will be applicable to ladies' gloves.

It will be understood, of course, that in some instances a cap may not be used. The socket member would then comprise the flange, tubular fastening, and the piece E , and it will be open at the top.

In use the ball member of the fastener is inserted into the hole e^3 , and being of a slightly larger size extends it as it is forced through

the same, the hole contracting by the resiliency of the plate after the passage of the ball.

In Fig. 15 I have represented the piece E as having but one slit e , extending entirely through the piece from the center, so that the yield of the jaws or edges e^5 is lateral in relation to the slit.

In Fig. 14 I have represented the barrel B' of the eyelet not only as split, but as having its lower edge flared outward slightly, thereby developing an outward line or fold when brought into contact with the turning surface e^4 . I would say also that the piece E may have any number of slits e^6 extending outward from the edges e^5 for the purpose of giving the edge a yielding action.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. In a fastener of the character specified, a resilient socket member comprising an eyelet having an upper or outer flange adapted to rest upon the surface of the material, and having its end upon the opposite side of said material bent outwardly into a recess formed by two plates of the piece E , the upper plate having a hole e^2 of a size somewhat larger than the diameter of the barrel of the eyelet, and the lower plate having an opening e^3 , less in size than the diameter of the bore of the barrel of the eyelet, whereby the edge of the lower plate surrounding this hole extends inwardly beyond the wall of the barrel, as and for the purposes described.

2. The combination of an eyelet having a flange upon one surface of the material to which it is secured, and a conical piece E comprising superposed conical plates e and e' , the latter being resiliently united at their outer edge, the upper plate having a hole of a size somewhat larger than the diameter of the barrel of the eyelet, the lower plate having a hole of less size than the diameter of the barrel, the said piece being united to the end of the eyelet opposite its flange by the turning of said end upon the under plate e' between it and the plate e , as and for the purposes described.

3. In a fastener of the character specified, a socket member comprising an eyelet having an integral cap or head f and an outwardly-extending flange f' with the socket-piece E formed of the two plates e and e' , the latter being resilient, as specified, and united to the open end of the eyelet as specified, the edge of the plate e' surrounding the hole therein, extending within the bore of the barrel of the eyelet, as and for the purposes described.

FREEBORN F. RAYMOND, 2D.

In presence of—
J. M. DOLAN,
M. LYNCH.