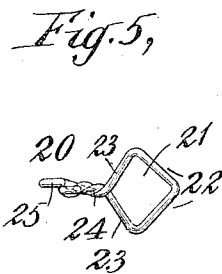
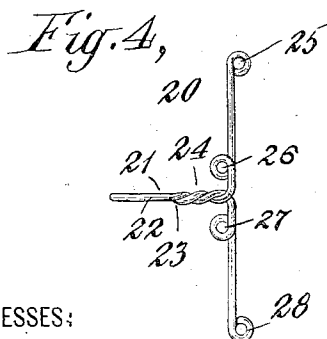
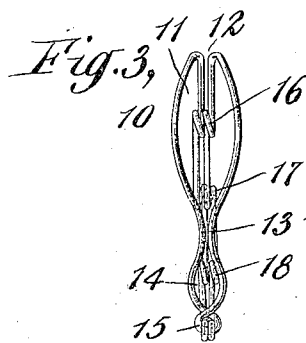
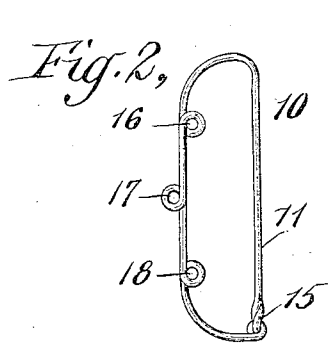
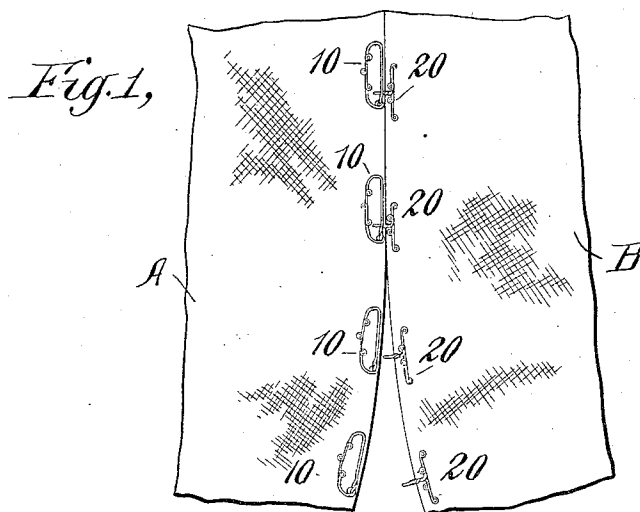


No. 870,549.

PATENTED NOV. 12, 1907.

H. DICKINSON.
GARMENT FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 21, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY DICKINSON, OF FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

GARMENT-FASTENER.

No. 870,549.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 12, 1907.

Application filed August 21, 1906. Serial No. 331,442.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY DICKINSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Flushing, in the county of Queens and State of New York, United States of America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved garment fastener and its object is to provide a simple and efficient device for temporarily fastening a portion of a garment or other article to another portion of the same garment or article, or to another body.

I will describe my invention in the following specification and point out the novel features thereof in claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a representation of two bodies with a plurality of my improved fasteners attached thereto, some of which are shown in their closed or fastened position and some are shown in their open position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, and Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the socket or female member of my improved fastener. Figs. 4 and 5 are, respectively, a side elevation and a plan view of the button or male member of my fastener.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

A and B designate two bodies of cloth, leather or other material which are to be detachably fastened together.

10 designates the socket or female member of my fastener. It is preferably constructed of a piece of spring brass wire or other suitable material, cut to a given length and then bent into the peculiar shape shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The front of this member 10 is constructed to form at its upper portion an oval loop practically closed at the top as shown at 12, and nearly closed at the bottom as shown at 13. Below this a smaller oval loop 14 is formed. These two loops, 11 and 14, are connected together by a restricted passage at 13. Below the small loop 14 the wire is twisted together to close the bottom of the loop and to form a closed ring 15. Back of this front portion of member 10 (which portion is illustrated in Fig. 3) the wire is bent to form a back portion which is at substantially right angles to the front portion. This back portion may be made to form eyelets 16, 17 and 18 as shown in Fig. 2. The ends of the wire are then carried through the ring 15 and fastened thereto by being bent back upon themselves. The member 20 is similarly constructed of spring wire. In Fig. 5 it may be seen that the front portion of this member 20 is made to form a wedge-shaped head 21 with its outer faces 22, 22 set at an acute angle to each other and its inner or back faces 23, 23 set at an obtuse angle to each other. Back of this head the wire is twisted together to form a short shank 24. The back

portion of this male member 20 is carried to either side of the head 21 perpendicularly to the plane of the head and may be made to form eyelets 25, 26, 27 and 28. A pair of these members constitutes a fastener. They are adapted to be attached to two bodies which are to be fastened together, such, for example, as the opposite sides of the placket of a skirt, a glove, a corset, or any other desired article. They are shown so attached in Fig. 1. They may be attached in any desired manner as by being sewed onto the surface of the article. The eyelets 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27 and 28 will facilitate this method of attaching.

It may be seen from the drawings that the front face of the member 10 and the head 21 of member 20 both lie in planes at right angles to the surface to which they are attached. When it is desired to fasten the two parts together the head 21 is first pushed through the loop 11. The width of the opening formed by this loop is considerably smaller than the width of the head 21 at the widest portion of this head. The wedge of the latter will, however, force the sides of this loop apart until the widest part of the head has passed inside of the loop 11, when the latter will spring together again into its normal position when it will surround the shank 24 of the member 20. The sides of the oval loop 11 may be readily sprung back as above described, for it is not rigidly held between the closed ring 15 and the eyelet 16. After the head is thus sprung through the oval loop 11 it is pressed downward until its shank 24 is forced through the contracted passage 13 and into the small loop 14. The contracted passage will be sprung apart by the pressure upon the member 20 and will close again to cause the small loop 14 to embrace the shank 24. The two members are then securely fastened together as the width of loop 14 is not great enough to allow the head 21 to be pulled back out of it. The fastener is secured against all ordinary strains to which it is subjected and the members will not become separated except by voluntary manipulation. When it is desired to separate the two articles thus secured together it is only necessary to push the shank 24 up through the restricted passage 13 into the large loop 11 and to pull the two members of the fastener apart. The angle between the back faces 23, 23 of the head 21 is sufficient to cause the sides of loop 11 to be sprung apart a sufficient amount to accomplish this result. Where a plurality of these fasteners are attached to the opposite sides of a garment, such as a corset, it is possible to give the two movements necessary to connect or disconnect them simultaneously to all of the members. The manipulation is therefore very simple.

The reliability of this fastener together with the simplicity of its construction and ease of manipulation give it many advantages over other fasteners of this character. I have illustrated and described it as con-

structed of spring wire, but its principle may, of course, be embodied in other suitable constructions.

What I claim is.—

1. In a garment fastener, the combination of a member
5 constructed to form two openings of different size connected by a restricted passage, and a second member having a wedge-shaped head of greater width at its widest portion than that of the larger of said two openings.
2. A garment fastener, consisting of two members constructed of spring wire, one of said members being of such
10 shape as to form two loops of different size and a restricted passage between said loops, the other of said members being constructed to form a wedge-shaped head having front faces at an acute angle to each other, and a
15 shank.

3. A garment fastener, consisting of two members constructed of spring wire, one of said members being of such shape as to form two loops of different size and a restricted passage between said loops, the other of said members being constructed to form a wedge-shaped head
20 having front faces at an acute angle to each other, a shank, and means on each of the members for attaching them to a body or bodies with their operative faces in planes at right angles to said bodies.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this
25 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY DICKINSON.

Witnesses:

J. M. WILSON,
FRANK MILLER.