

(No Model.)

W. S. RICHARDSON.
FASTENER FOR GLOVES.

No. 573,188.

Patented Dec. 15, 1896.

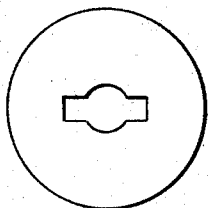


Fig. 1.

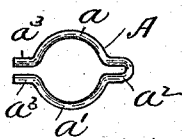


Fig. 2.

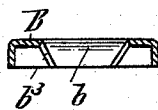


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

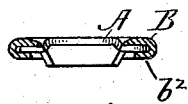


Fig. 5.

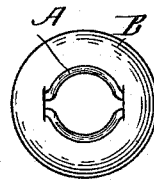


Fig. 6.

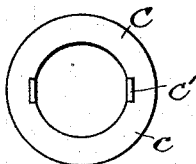


Fig. 7.

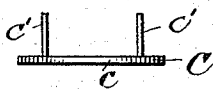
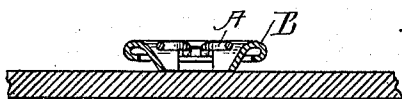


Fig. 8.

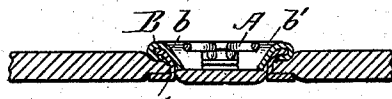


Fig. 9.

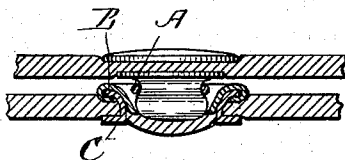


Fig. 10.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FASTENER FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,188, dated December 15, 1896.

Application filed March 19, 1896. Serial No. 583,382. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fasteners for Gloves, 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 a fastener for gloves and other articles, comprising a ball member and a socket member, and it pertains to the socket member as to its construction and as to the manner in which it is attached. In construction I have designed it to employ a yielding device of wire arranged and supported so that it forms the exposed portion of the opening to the socket, as well as the yielding part thereof, and as to its attachment the socket member is devised so that it may be attached to the garment or fabric with which it is used by driving and without requiring the removal by the punching of a hole therein to receive any portion of the fastening device.

I will now describe the invention in connection with the drawings, where—

Figure 1 is a view in plan of a blank of which the wire holder is formed. Fig. 2 is a view in plan of the wire section of the socket member. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation thereof. Fig. 4 is a view in section of the wire holder partially formed from the blank represented in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 represents in section the holder and wire assembled together. Fig. 6 is a view in plan of the said parts so assembled. Fig. 7 is a view in plan of a pronged fastener. Fig. 8 represents the wire section and its holder upon one side of the material or thing to which it is to be attached and the fastener on the other. Fig. 9 represents the said parts as secured each to said material, and Fig. 10 represents the socket member as engaged by the ball member.

The socket member, as represented, has three parts: first, the wire section A; second, its holding or retaining plate B, and, third, the fastening C. The wire section A is the part which forms the exposed mouth or entrance to the socket and also provides the

socket member with its yielding and grasping properties. I prefer to make this wire section of one piece of wire of suitable length, which is fashioned or bent to produce the curved spring sides $a a'$, which together form a yielding ring or socket entrance, and also to provide at one end of the ring the connected ears a^2 and at its other end the disconnected ears a^3 . These ears extend laterally in an outward direction from the ends of arms which are inclined outwardly from the plane of the ring, and they afford means whereby the yielding ring or socket entrance is brought and held in its exposed position in relation to the outer surface of the holder B. The ears $a^2 a^3$ serve to lock or secure the ring to the holder by lapping upon the inner surface thereof.

It will be understood that the sections $a a'$ obtain their yielding relation to each other because of the connected or closed ears a^2 , the end of the closed ears being a fulcrum-point upon which the yielding sides or sections open and close, and this movement is permitted because the ears a^3 are disconnected.

The holder B has a hole b of a size a trifle larger than the inner diameter of the annular portion of the wire, and it is belled in somewhat, so that its surface b' is upon a line with or slightly below the outer surface of the ring. In other words, it forms a shallow cup for the wire ring, the wire ring being upon the outer or exposed side and the ears being upon the inner side. (See Figs. 6 and 9.) This cup is made of sheet metal. Its outer edge is drawn or folded inward to produce the flange b^2 . Its central section is formed or struck up to provide the anvil b^3 , by which the prongs of the fastener are turned and caused to extend beneath the flange. This inner section b^3 also serves, in connection with the fastener, to compress the material and so form it or shape it as to provide room for the ball within the socket-entrance. (See Fig. 10.)

I prefer to employ a fastener like that represented in Fig. 8 and consisting of an annular plate c , having fastening-prongs c' , preferably formed from the metal of the plate by turning down sections thereof from its center to the position represented in said figure,

where they are shown as parallel with each other and extending from the inner edge of said ring or plate *c*. A fastener of this description may be driven through the material
 5 without removing any part of it, and its prongs are so spaced and of such length that they will enter or pierce the fabric or material to which the member is to be secured and will be turned by the point-turning anvil of the
 10 holder B beneath its flange b^2 , and will thus serve to draw the said anvil-section b^3 against the material as well as fasten the holder and socket-section in place. I would not be understood as confining myself, however, to this
 15 particular form of pronged fastener, but may use any mechanical equivalent therefor. When this type of socket member is used, it will as a rule be preferable to employ it as the under member of the fastener and the ball
 20 member as the upper. This is because it will be easier and cheaper to cap the ball member thus constructed, although I do not confine myself to this relation of the two parts. It will be understood, also, that by making the
 25 wire ring the exposed mouth to the socket a ball with a shorter shank can be employed than in structures which inclose a wire-retaining device within a holding-plate.

Having thus fully described my invention,

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent 30 of the United States—

1. In a fastener of the character specified, a socket member having the entrance to the socket and the ball-grasping device formed of wire as specified, and provided with offset
 35 ears adapted to secure it to a holder in a manner to locate the said entrance and grasping device in the opening of said holder or upon the outer side thereof, as and for the purposes specified. 40

2. The combination of the wire socket-entrance and ball-gripping device having ears a^2 , a^3 arranged in relation thereto as specified, the holder B with which the said wire section
 45 is combined as set forth, the said holder having an inclined central section and flange b^2 , as and for the purposes specified.

3. In combination with the holder B having the conical section or anvil b^3 and the flange b^2 arranged in relation to the anvil or
 50 conical section as specified, the wire socket-piece attached to the holder B by ears as indicated, and a driving-fastening to engage said holder, as and for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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