

W. C. SCHMIDT.
DETACHABLE FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1910.

961,089.

Patented June 7, 1910.

Fig. 1.

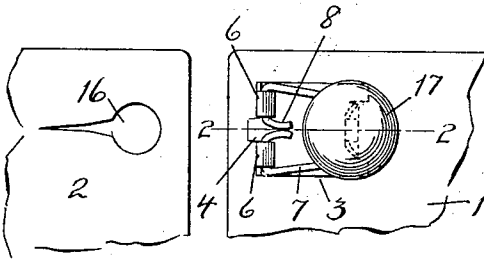


Fig. 2.

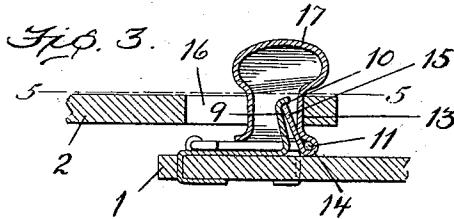
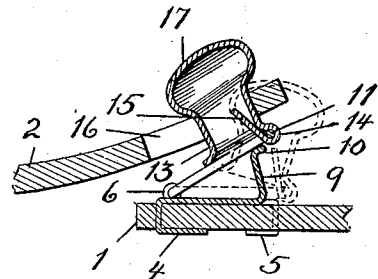


Fig. 4.

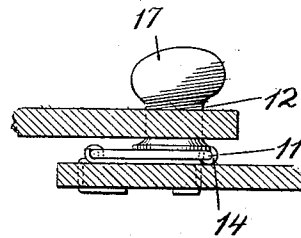


Fig. 5.

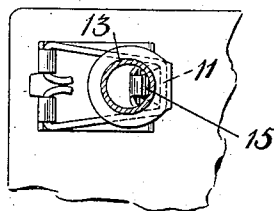


Fig. 6.

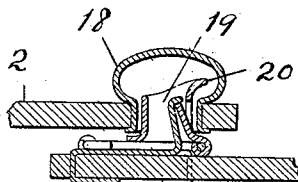
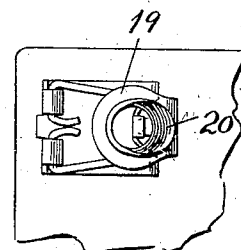


Fig. 7.



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DETACHABLE FASTENER.

961,089.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 7, 1910.

Application filed February 19, 1910. Serial No. 544,855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. SCHMIDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Detachable Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fasteners for shoes, gloves and other articles where it is desired to unite or join the two ends or edges of materials.

The object of the invention is to improve the construction of fasteners of this class so as to make them more secure when engaged and also to effect a leverage on the materials to draw them toward each other during the operation of joining the fasteners without the aid of a button-hook or other device.

With these and other objects in view the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which,—

Figure 1 shows the meeting edges of the materials to be joined, one of which is provided with a button hole and the other with the fastener embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2, is a sectional view of the same showing the meeting edges partly engaged,—the section being taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is another sectional view showing the meeting edges fully engaged. Fig. 4, shows the engaged edges of the material and a side elevation of the fastener. Fig. 5, is a plan view of the edge of the material to which the fastener is attached and also shows a sectional plan of a portion of the fastener,—the section being taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6, shows a sectional detail of a slightly modified form of fastener, and Fig. 7, is a plan view of a portion thereof.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, 1, designates one edge of material and, 2, the other edge, which are to be secured or joined in an overlapped position.

The material, 1, carries the fastener which has a base plate, 3, having a central tang, 4, at one end and two tangs, 5, at the opposite end, all of which extend through the material, 1, and are clenched at the inner or under side thereof so as to hold the base plate, 3, rigidly to the outer side of the material.

At each side of the central tang, 4, the base plate has eyes, 6, which are formed by curling the edges of the metal over, and these eyes pivotally sustain a wire frame, 7, the

ends, 8, of which latter pass freely through the eyes. Between the tangs, 5, the base plate has a laterally or outwardly-extending prong, 9, the extreme end of which is turned to one side so as to form a hook or shoulder, 10, which serves a useful and important function in the operation of the fastener as will presently appear.

The wire frame, 7, of the fastener, in the present instance, is slightly narrower at its free end than it is at its pivoted end and is provided with a cross-bar, 11, which may swing down over and beyond the hook, 10, of prong, 9. A socket member, 12, is pivotally sustained from the cross-bar, 11, of the wire frame and while it is movable with the frame and cross-bar it is also movable independently of said frame and bar. This socket member has a tubular lower portion, 13, and an eye, 14, at the lower edge thereof. It also has an inclined prong, 15, that extends from said eye upwardly or outwardly into the tubular portion so that the upper or free end thereof will lean to one side of the wall of said tubular portion, as clearly seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

By pivotally attaching the socket member to the free end of the pivoted frame, 7, the same may be tilted with respect to the frame, as shown in broken lines in Fig. 2, and thereby shift the position of the prong, 15, so it may pass down over the hook, 10, of prong, 9, both of which are carried by the base plate.

After the socket member has been lowered over the prong, 9, and tilted so as to clear said prong it will then be permitted to seat itself flat against the base plate and by so doing the prong, 15, will project beneath the hook, 10, and immediately engage therewith, as seen in Fig. 3, and will thereby be locked by the hook so as to prevent the free end of the frame, 7, from swinging outwardly.

In some instances it may be found desirable to provide the edge of the material, 2, with a button-hole, 16, so as to have a button-hole effect, in which case the socket member will be provided with a closed or dome-shaped outer end, 17, and in such an instance the socket member will be projected through the said button-hole, 16, prior to the engagement or the swinging of said socket over and into engagement with the prong, 9, on the base plate. In other instances however it may be desirable to con-

ceal the button-hole in the material, 2, and in such a case I have provided a hollow head, 18, which is attached to the material, 2, so as to cover the button-hole, as shown in 5 Fig. 6. In this latter instance the socket member, 19, may be left uncovered at its outer end, and will merely pass outwardly through the opening in the material and enter the hollow head, 18. To prevent acci- 10 dental disengagement of the head, 18, from the socket member I have provided the latter in this instance with a lateral projection or lug, 20, which enters the head and necessitates a canting or tilting of the head, the 15 same as is necessary with the structure shown in Fig. 2, to effect a disengagement. It will therefore be seen that in either instance the pivoted frame on one edge of the material carries a socket member at its free 20 end which is engaged with a head, opening or other element on the other edge of the material and that after such engagement the socket member is tilted or canted so as to be lowered over the prong, 9, on the base 25 plate so as to engage the prong, 15 of the socket member with the prong, 9, of the base plate.

Having thus described my invention what

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. A fastener of the character described comprising a base plate having a locking member near one edge and a frame pivoted thereto adjacent the other edge and the free end of said frame being movable over the 30 said locking member, and a pivoted socket carried at the free end of said pivoted frame and having a locking member therein,—said pivoted socket being movable independently 35 of and also with the frame. 40

2. A fastener of the character described comprising a base plate having a locking member near one edge and a frame pivoted thereto adjacent the other edge and the free end of said frame being movable over the 45 said locking member, and a socket member pivoted to the free end of the frame and having an inclined locking member that extends outwardly from its pivot point to engage the locking member on the base plate. 50

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

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