

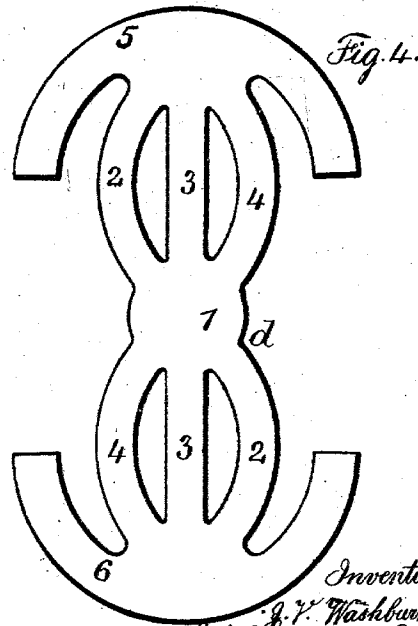
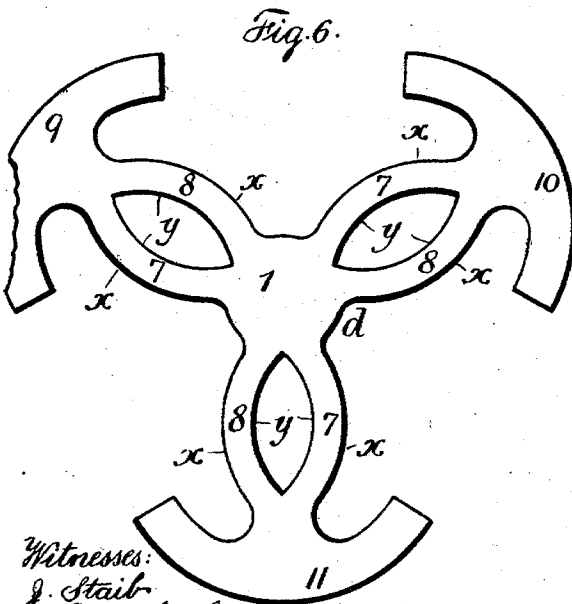
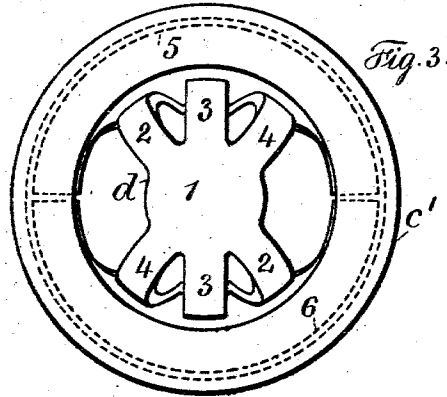
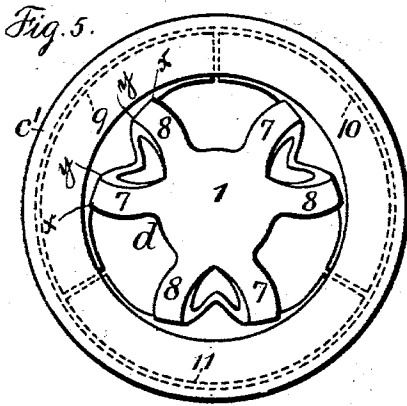
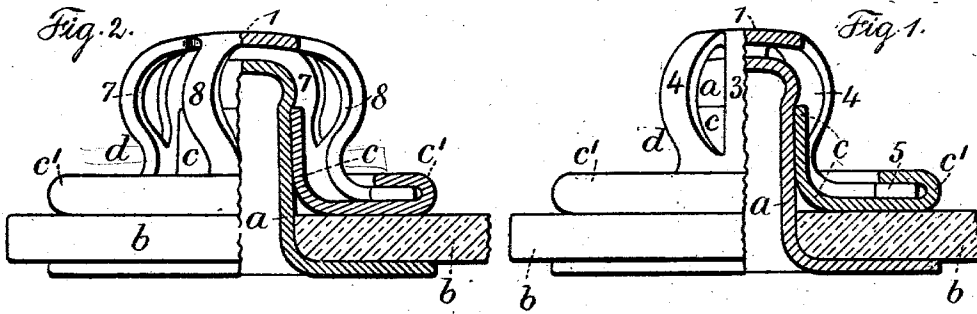
No. 739,762.

PATENTED SEPT. 22. 1903.

J. V. WASHBURN.
STUD MEMBER OF GLOVE OR GARMENT FASTENERS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
J. Stair
Charles Smith

Inventor:
J. V. Washburn
per L. H. Pencil & Son
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES V. WASHBURN, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

STUD MEMBER OF GLOVE OR GARMENT FASTENERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 739,762, dated September 22, 1903.

Application filed November 13, 1902. Serial No. 131,826. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES V. WASHBURN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Stud Members of Glove or Garment Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the well-known stud-and-socket form of glove and garment fasteners in which the parts are adapted to be snapped into connection; and the object of my invention is the construction of the spring-head of the stud member with a less number of disconnected parts in an effort to make the head stronger and more substantial.

My invention consists in the combination, with a post and collet or an eyelet and collet combined, of a spring-head stamped out of a piece of sheet metal and cupped up to shape and comprising a central portion and at least two radial portions perforated and so subdivided into integral spring members and the radial portions terminating in feet portions, which by preference form a sectional flange when the head is cupped up to shape.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are partial elevations and vertical sections representing forms of my invention. Fig. 3 is a plan of the structure shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a plan of the head portion as stamped out of sheet metal and before the same is cupped up to shape. Fig. 5 is a plan of the form shown in Fig. 2, and Fig. 6 is a plan of the head portion shown in Figs. 2 and 5 as stamped out of sheet metal and before being cupped up to shape.

a represents the post, having a tubular portion, a base-flange, and a closed end adapted to be spread in connecting the same to the eyelet *c* with the flexible material *b* intervening. The eyelet *c* by preference is formed with a flange *c'*, adapted to be overturned, so that the part *c* is substantially a combined eyelet and collet.

In the form shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4 *d* represents the spring-head, which is stamped out of a piece of sheet metal and cupped up to shape. This structure is formed with a central portion 1, with radial portions perforated so as to form three spring members 2 3 4 in

each opposite radial portion, and 5 6 represent the semicircular feet or terminations of the two radial portions, which when the structure is cupped up to shape to form the spring-head constitute a sectional flange.

In the form shown in Figs. 2, 5, and 6 *d* represents the spring-head, having a central portion 1 and likewise stamped out of a piece of sheet metal and cupped up to shape. This structure is provided with three radial portions, each having a central perforation forming in each radial part two spring members 7 8, terminating in segment-feet 9 10 11, which when this form of head is cupped up to shape constitute a sectional flange.

It will be noticed from Figs. 2, 5, and 6 that this form of spring-head when cupped up to shape fails to conform strictly to an imaginary circular outline—that is to say, the outer edges *x* of the members 7 and 8 of the radial portions project beyond the radius of the inner edges or portions *y* of said members. Consequently when the spring-head as part of a stud member is snapped into connection with the socket member in fastening the parts of a glove or garment there is a yielding of the outside edges of the members 7 and 8 which is slightly greater than the yielding of their inside edges, producing a slight swinging movement or torsional strain of the parts of said members, the structure assuming its normal position when received in the socket member, and this peculiarity in the structure tends to hold the stud and socket members more firmly in their connection than would otherwise be possible. It therefore follows that to separate the stud and socket members, and consequently the connected parts of the glove or garment, slightly more force than usual must be applied. This form of spring-head provides for the respective ends of the radial or spring portions of the head being connected instead of, as in the old structure, one end only being connected to the center of the head and the radial portions being liable to twist or bend out of shape, which is not the case with the structure of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a glove and garment fastener, the combination with the post and eyelet, of a

- spring-head stamped out of a piece of sheet metal and cupped up to shape and comprising a central portion and at least two radial portions perforated and so subdivided into integral spring members and the radial portions terminating in feet, and means for connecting the eyelet to the spring-head.
2. In a glove and garment fastener, the combination with a post and a part forming an eyelet and collet, of a spring-head stamped out of a piece of sheet metal and cupped up to shape and comprising a central portion and at least two radial portions perforated and so subdivided into integral spring members and the radial portions terminating in feet of curved form and which, when the head is cupped up to shape form a sectional flange engaged by the overturned edge of the part forming a combined eyelet and collet.
3. In a glove and garment fastener, the combination with a post and eyelet, of a spring-head stamped out of a piece of sheet metal and comprising a central portion and at least two radial integral spring members and the radial portions terminating in feet, and said head cupped up to shape so that the spring members at their outside edges are of slightly greater radius than said spring members at their inner edges, and means for connecting the spring-head at its feet with the

eyelet, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. In a glove and garment fastener, a stud member having a spring-head formed of two or more arms radiating from a common center and cupped up to shape, the said arms being split or divided into spring members, the free ends of which form feet.

5. In a glove or garment fastener, a stud member having a spring-head formed of two or more arms radiating from a common center and cupped up to shape, the said arms being split or divided into spring members, the free ends of which form segmental feet.

6. In a glove and garment fastener, a stud member comprising a spring-head formed of two or more arms radiating from a common center and cupped up to shape, the said arms being split or divided so as to form spring members, and the free ends of said arms forming feet and said feet being brought together, a collet engaging said feet, and a means for connecting said parts in place with material intervening.

Signed by me this 14th day of November, 1902.

JAS. V. WASHBURN.

Witnesses:

C. H. HART,

EDWARD B. PLATT.