(No Model.)

F. A. RICHARDSON.

GLOVE FASTENING.

No. 476,410. Patented June 7, 1892.

Fig. 1.

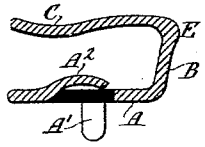


Fig. 2.

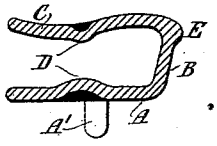


Fig. 3.

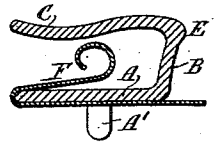


Fig. 4.

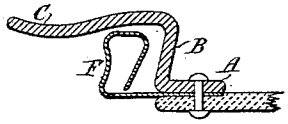


Fig. 5.

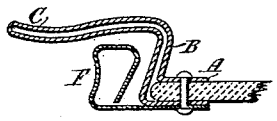


Fig. 6.

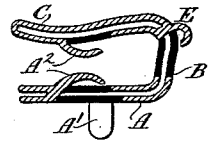


Fig. 7.

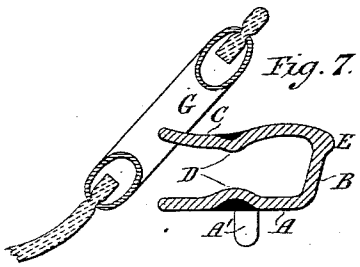


Fig. 8.

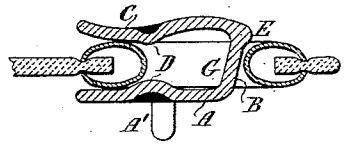


Fig. 9.

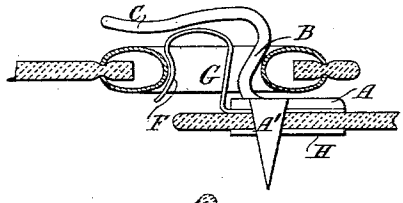


Fig. 10.

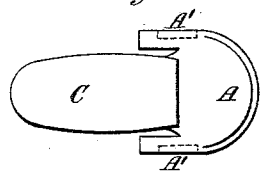


Fig. 11.

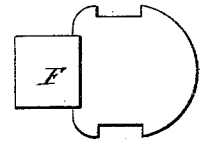


Fig. 12.

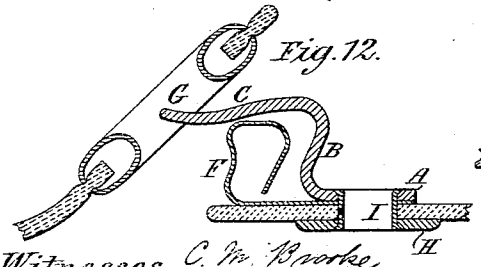
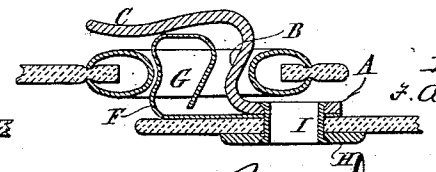


Fig. 13.



Witnesses. C. M. Brooke. Baltus DeLong.

Inventor. F. A. Richardson By his Attys. Baldwin Davidson & Wright

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS RICHARDSON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

GLOVE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,410, dated June 7, 1892.

Application filed January 20, 1892. Serial No. 418,663. (No model.) Patented in England November 4, 1890, No. 17,681.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS RICHARDSON, hosier, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at No. 5 Althorpe Road, Wandsworth Common, London, in the county of Surrey, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for Gloves, Stays, and other Articles of Wearing-Apparel, (for which I have received Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 17,681, dated November 4, 1890,) of which the following is a specification.

One part of the fastener is composed of an ordinary eye or eyelet to be secured to one of the two parts, say, of a glove, which are to be fastened together, or a metal plate having a hole or holes formed through it may be used instead of an eyelet or eyelets. The other part of the fastener, which is to be secured to the other part of the glove, is formed somewhat like a hook, but is secured to the fabric in the reverse position to that in which it would be placed if it were to be used as a hook. The hook point or prong projects from a stem which stands up from a plate which is secured to the fabric. The eyelet is to be passed onto the point and the eyelet then turned into a position parallel with the point and surrounding the stem. The stem is provided with a seat for the rear inner wall of the eyelet. For this purpose it may be somewhat inclined or formed with a hollow curve at the back, and a yielding stop or spring is provided which requires to be somewhat bent as the eyelet is being pressed into position to surround the stem and which springs back somewhat when the eyelet is parallel with the prong, so that the eyelet is kept from slipping off the stem. The point or prong itself may be formed with a yielding stop or a separate spring may be provided. Various ways in which the plate with the stem and prong or point projecting from it may be made and secured to the glove or other fabric are shown in the drawings annexed.

Figures 1 to 6 show sections of various constructions. Figs. 7 and 8 are sections illustrating the action of the fastener shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 9 is a section of another form of the fastener. Figs. 10 and 11 are plan views of two of its parts. Figs. 12 and 13 are sections of another form, Fig. 12 showing the eyelet being passed onto the prong and Fig. 13 showing the fastener secured.

In Fig. 1, A is the plate which is to be secured to the fabric. B is the stem, and C the prong. A′ are pieces extending from the plate A, one on each side and bent downward at right angles to the plate, as shown, so that they may be passed through the fabric and then bent over so as to secure the plate to the fabric. A^2 is a curved spring formed of a tongue of metal cut from the plate A. All the parts A, A′, A^2, B, and C are formed in one piece of sheet metal cut and bent to form.

In Fig. 2, in place of the spring-tongue A^2 the plate A and prong C are formed with projections D, facing one another. When placing an eyelet G onto the fastener, as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, the eyelet cannot be pressed over the shoulder of the fastener at E without the prong C and plate A being sprung somewhat apart in doing so, but when the eyelet is brought into the position shown in Fig. 8 they spring back and keep the eyelet bearing against the back of the stem B. In each of these figures, as will be observed, the outer or rear wall of the stem B is formed with a seat for the rear inner wall of the eye—that is to say, it is so formed that the eye cannot slip from it, either outwardly from the top thereof or inwardly between the plate A and fabric—it being understood that the plate A is securely fastened to the fabric, so that the eye is prevented from slipping from the lower end of the stem. The parts A^2 and D act as yielding stops, which bear against the inner front wall of the eye G when it is placed in position.

In Fig. 3 a separate yielding stop or spring F is used to effect the same object. It is formed, as shown, so as to be held between the plate A and the fabric to which the fastener is to be secured.

In Fig. 4 the plate A, instead of being on the same side of the stem B as the prong C, is bent to the opposite side of the stem, so that the stem may be brought close to the edge of the fabric to which the plate is secured. The plate also is secured to the fabric by an ordinary rivet.

In Fig. 5 the plate A, stem B, and prong C

are shown as being formed from a doubled strip of sheet metal, and the edge of the fabric is held between the two parts of the strip which form the plate A.

Fig. 6 shows the fastener similarly formed from a doubled strip of sheet metal and with spring-tongues or yielding stops A^2 instead of a separate spring F. It is also shown to be formed with a similar tongue bent, so as to form a projecting knob at the shoulder E.

The construction shown in Fig. 9 is similar to that shown in Fig. 4, except that the plate A is formed with prongs A′ descending from it to be passed through the fabric and through a plate H, placed against the back of the fabric and then doubled over.

The construction shown at Figs. 12 and 13 is similar to that shown in Fig. 9, except that the parts are secured to the fabric by an eyelet or hollow rivet I.

In some cases, where several fasteners at distances apart have to be used—as, for example, in the case of stays—several hooks could be formed on one plate, which in the case of stays might be the busk itself.

In every instance, as will be observed, the rear or outer wall of the stem B is provided with a seat for the rear inner wall of the eye, and a yielding stop is interposed between the stem and the front of the prong which bears against the front inner wall of the eye.

I claim as my invention—

A hook-and-eye fastening consisting of an eye G and a hook comprising a base A, a stem B, formed on its outer or rear wall with a seat for the inner rear wall of the eye, a prong C, projecting forwardly from the upper or outer end of the stem, and a yielding stop interposed between the front end of the prong and the stem against which the front inner wall of the eyelet bears.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:
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