

No. 691,308.

Patented Jan. 14, 1902.

W. P. DEVINE.
FASTENER FOR GLOVES, &c.

(Application filed Mar. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

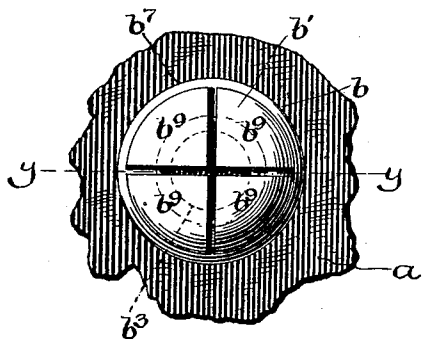
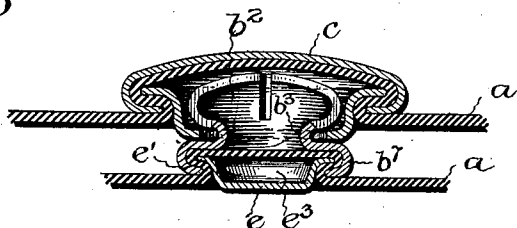


Fig. 2.

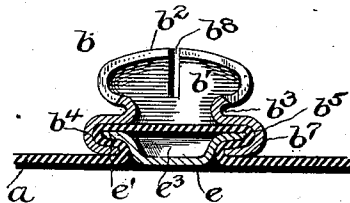


Fig. 3.

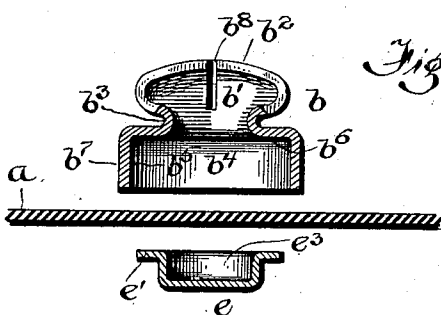


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PATRICK DEVINE, OF SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR
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FASTENER FOR GLOVES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 691,308, dated January 14, 1902.

Application filed March 27, 1900. Serial No. 10,370. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PATRICK DEVINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at 445 Broadway, South Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for Gloves, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a stud member for glove-fastenings in which the material is held stretched in position between two parts having depressions which extend in opposite directions.

The invention consists in the improved fastening for gloves and the like and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth and finally embraced in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several views, Figure 1 is a sectional view showing the fastening parts in relation to the glove or other garment or other parts to be joined together. Fig. 2 is a plan of the ball or stud member of the fastening. Fig. 3 is a section taken at line *yy*, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a section of the stud or ball member parts prior to uniting them with the garment.

In said drawings, *a* indicates the garment, which may be a glove, corset, waistband of a dress-skirt, pants, or the like, or other garment or article having parts to be joined together, and *b* *c* are respectively the ball or stud member and the socket member of the fastening.

The ball or stud member *b* of the fastening is illustrated in detail in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, where the section or plate *b'* comprises a cross split head *b²*; a reduced neck *b³*, and a receptacle *b⁴* for the fabric and under plate *e*. The under plate *e* is dish-shaped, its depression being opposed to the depression of the receptacle *b⁴*, and is also provided with a peripheral

flange *e'*, which fits loosely within the wall *b⁵*, so as to press the fabric up against the shoulder *b⁶*, formed by the neck, and when the cylindrical part *b⁷*, forming said wall *b⁵*, is bent inward the fabric will be given a reverse turn over the edges of both the cylindrical part *b⁷* and the flange *e'*, as will be understood upon reference to Fig. 3. The rear or under plate *e* inside of the peripheral flange *e'* is made dish-shaped or forms a shallow flat central rearwardly-extending projection, forming a depression *e²*, and so while the fabric is given in cross-section an S-shaped turn, whereby the strain on said fabric is distributed over two annular holding edges of the parts *b⁷* *e'*, the rear of the garment, having the ball member attached, presents to view only a small imperforate disk lying flush with the surface of the garment, as indicated more clearly in Fig. 3, thus imparting to the garment a peculiar neatness, while at the same time the great strength due to the imperforation of the garment fabric and the distribution of the strain, as above described, and the cheapness due to the ball member being made of two pieces of metal only are obtained. Thus the ball member is fastened to the garment without perforating the latter and with great security, there being no danger of the fabric being drawn out from between the plates, because of the reverse bends.

The head or ball *b²* is split or cut transversely, the splits crossing at right angles through the vertical axis of the head, the cuts *b⁸* forming resilient quadrants *b⁹*, Fig. 2, adapted to spring toward the center from four different directions, so that the ball will enter the socket with ease and yet when once in will hold with firmness and security.

I am aware that changes may be made in the shape and proportions of the parts without departing from the spirit or scope of this invention, and I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the positive expressions above employed, except as the state of the art may require.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a garment-fastener, a ball member formed of two parts, one, the ball part having a neck and a cylindrical part of a diame-

ter greater than the diameter of the neck to
form an inner flange-holding receptacle, the
other a cup-shaped part with an annular flange
to fit within said receptacle with the imper-
forate material located between the flange and
neck, the depressions of said receptacle and
cup-shaped members extending in opposite
directions from the material and therefore in
opposition to each other, the cup-shaped mem-
ber being imperforate and lying flush with
the outer surface of the material.

2. In a garment-fastening, the ball member
comprising a plate b' , embracing a ball, neck,
and inner flange-holding receptacle and a
flanged and dish-shaped plate, the edges of the

flange of which last plate are arranged in said
receptacle and adapted to hold the fabric of
the garment therein, the depressions in said
receptacle and plate being arranged in opposi-
tion to each other, the rearwardly-extending
center part of said flanged plate being imper-
forate and lying flush with the fabric, sub-
stantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of
March, 1900.

WILLIAM PATRICK DEVINE.

Witnesses:

DANIEL ALLEN,

GEO. F. H. MURRAY.