

J. FORMAN.
GARMENT FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1919.

1,336,692.

Patented Apr. 13, 1920.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1

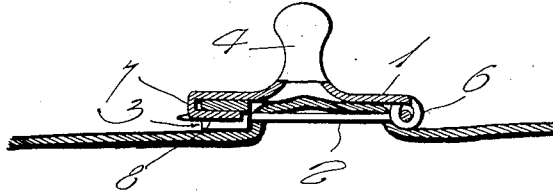


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

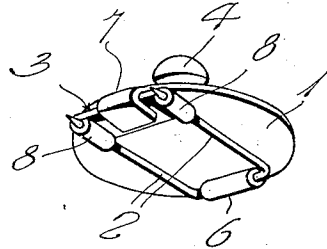
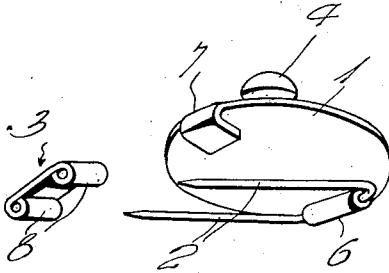


FIG. 5

FIG. 6

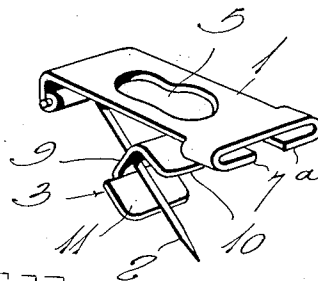
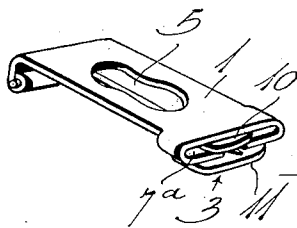
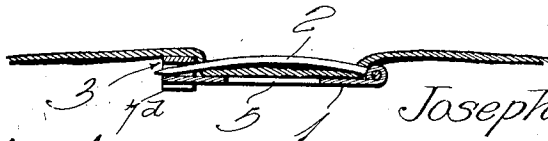


FIG. 12



Inventor

Witness
H. Woodard

Joseph Forman

By *A. B. Russell & Co.*
Attorneys

J. FORMAN.
GARMENT FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1919.

1,336,692.

Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 6.

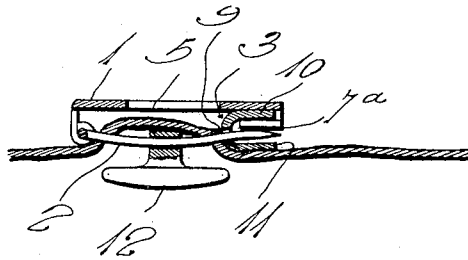


FIG. 7.

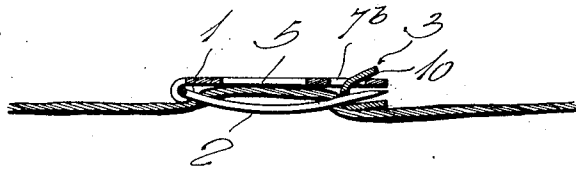


FIG. 8.

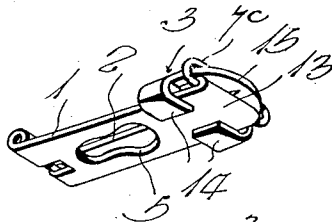


FIG. 10.

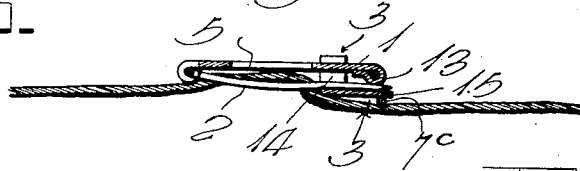


FIG. 9.

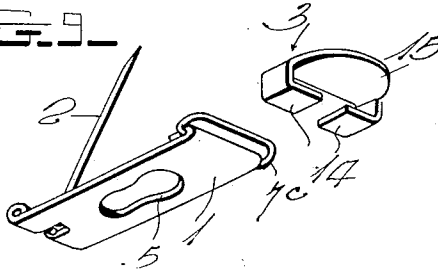
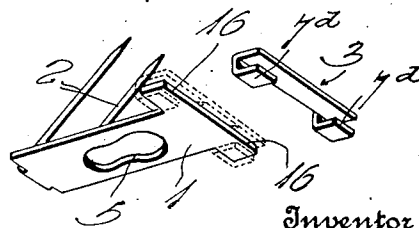


FIG. 11.



Witness
H. Woodard

Inventor
Joseph Forman

By *H. B. Wilson & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH FORMAN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

GARMENT-FASTENER.

1,336,692.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

Application filed November 3, 1919. Serial No. 335,260.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH FORMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fasteners; and I do 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.

My invention relates to garment fasteners and more particularly to a novel means for attaching the fasteners to the garment. Heretofore it has been the common practice to sew hooks and eyes, snap fasteners, buttons and the like in place. This not only requires considerable time and trouble but is more or less objectionable, in that it does not permit quick and easy detachment when the garment is to be laundered or otherwise cleaned.

My invention has for its object to overcome the above named difficulties, by the provision of a simple and inexpensive fastener which may be quickly and easily attached and detached, and which will be tightly held in place by the pull on the material to which it is fastened.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, the descriptive matter being supplemented by the accompanying drawings, wherein all views are over-size for sake of illustration.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a longitudinal section showing one form of fastener.

Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views of the device shown in Fig. 1.

Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are respectively perspective views and a longitudinal section showing a different form of construction.

Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section showing a still further form of the invention.

Figs. 8, 9 and 10 are respectively perspective views and a longitudinal section of still another form of invention.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of another type of the device, and Fig. 12 is a sectional view thereof.

In carrying out my invention, I employ

a base member 1, and at least one pin 2 attached to said base at one end, said pin being adapted for passage through a garment or other piece of flexible material, first in one direction and then in the other, as shown in the drawings. A slide member 3 is adapted to be shifted along the pin 2, toward its attached end, after passage of said pin through the material, said slide being adapted to be then moved in the opposite direction or toward the free end of said pin, and I provide means for connecting the slide and base members, upon the last mentioned movement of the former, thus holding the pin or pins against disconnection from the garment. When the slide member is first forced along the pin, after passage of the latter through the material, such material is compressed on said pin and thus exerts a yielding action to retain the slide member in operative engagement with its holding means. Furthermore, the pull on the material in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, will at all times hold the slide member tightly engaged with the keeper or other means provided for retaining it in pin-locking position.

The features above briefly described may be embodied in numerous forms and I have illustrated several such forms, which are described below. Furthermore, it will be understood that the base member 1 may carry a fastener, may itself form one of the fasteners, or the device may be used only as attaching means for buttons and the like.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3 I have shown one form of the device, in which the base member 1 is of circular form and is provided with a more or less resilient head 4 adapted for reception in a slot or socket of a complementary member, such a slot being shown at 5 in Figs. 4 to 12. Two of the pins 2 are shown in Figs. 1 to 3 and they are hinged to the base member 1 by stamping a tongue 6 therefrom and curling it to form a bearing. Opposite the tongue or bearing 6, another tongue is stamped from the member 1 into spaced parallel relation with said member to form a keeper or hook 7 for engagement with the slide member 3. This slide member is shown as formed of a single

strip of metal extending between the pins 2 with its ends curled around them at 8.

In applying the device just described, the pins 2 are passed first in one direction and then reversely through the material as seen in Fig. 1, the slide member being in the meantime detached. This member is then replaced and forced toward the attached ends of the pins 2, until it can be engaged with the hook or keeper 7. When moved to the proper extent, in the direction set forth, the slide member is shifted in the opposite manner into the keeper. While moving in the first named manner, the slide compresses the material on the pins to quite an extent so that such compressed material serves to yieldably retain the slide in proper engagement with its keeper. Furthermore, all pull exerted on the material during the wearing of the garment, serves to draw such material tightly against the slide member as seen in Fig. 3, thus preventing movement thereof to a released position.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6, the base member 1 is of an elongated rectangular form, one pin 2 being pivoted to one end of said base while the opposite end of the latter is provided with lateral tongues 7^a bent inwardly toward each other and into parallel relation with said base member to form hooks or keepers for the slide 3. In this form of the device, the slide in question is stamped from a single strip of sheet metal bent into the form of a U and provided between its ends with an opening 9 to receive the pin, one end of the metal strip forming a tongue 10 for reception in the keepers, while the other end provides a guard plate 11 for the free end of the pin. The modified form under discussion may be used to carry a fastener, may itself form a fastener to cooperate with another, or may be used merely for attaching an ordinary button as shown at 12 in Fig. 6.

In Fig. 7 the construction of all parts is the same as described in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, with the exception that the keeper for the tongue 10 is formed by an opening 7^b in the base 1, instead of by lateral tongues.

In Figs. 8, 9 and 10, one pin 2 is pivoted to the elongated base 1 and the other end of the latter is bent at 13 to form means for attaching a wire loop or bail 7^c forming a keeper for the slide 3. In this form of the device, the slide is stamped from sheet metal with two guide arms 14 to straddle the base 1 and with a tongue 15 for reception in the keeper 7^c. No opening is provided in the slide for the pin 2, but said slide underlies the pin as shown in Fig. 10 and thus holds the same in operative position.

Figs. 11 and 12 illustrate a still further form of the fastener, in which the slide 3 carries the keepers instead of mounting

them on the base member 1, said keepers being shown in the form of hook-like tongues 7^d on the ends of the slide, adapted to receive lateral tongues 16 on the base 1.

All forms of the device are simple and inexpensive, may be quickly and easily attached and detached, and when once applied will be effectively held in place by the pull upon the material incident to wearing the garment. This is due to the fact that in all types of the device, the pin-locking slide 3 is applied after passage of the pin through the material and must be forced back on said pin against the resistance of the material thereon, until it can be connected with the base 1 by shifting it in the opposite direction. The resiliency of the material assists in this last named movement and said material is in contact with the slide at all times, serving to hold the same in place.

Since excellent results are obtainable from the several details disclosed they may be followed, but I wish it understood that within the scope of the invention as claimed, the fastener may be embodied in numerous forms other than those herein disclosed.

I claim:

1. A fastener of the class described comprising a base, a pin attached at one end to said base and adapted for passage first in one direction and then reversely through a piece of flexible material, a pin-locking slide adapted to be forced along said pin toward its attached end after insertion of said pin through the material, and means for connecting said slide to said base when the former is moved toward the free end of the pin, whereby any pull on the material will hold the slide and base tightly connected.

2. A fastener of the class described comprising a base member, a pin attached at one end thereto and adapted for passage first in one direction and then reversely through a piece of flexible material, and a pin-locking slide member adapted to be forced along said pin toward its attached end after insertion of said pin through the material, one of said members having a keeper and the other having a portion engageable with said keeper when said slide member is moved toward the free end of said pin, whereby any pull on the material will hold the two members tightly engaged.

3. A fastener of the class described comprising a base member, a pin attached at one end thereto and adapted for passage first in one direction and then reversely through a piece of flexible material, a pin-locking slide member adapted to be forced along said pin toward its attached end after insertion of said pin through the material, a keeper hook stamped from said base member with its bill parallel thereto, said slide member hav-

ing a portion receivable in said hook when said member is moved toward the free end of the pin.

4. A fastener of the class described comprising a stamped metal base having a lateral tongue bent into spaced parallel relation to said base to form a hook, a pair of parallel pins attached at one end to said base with their free ends on opposite sides of said hook, and a slide on said pin con-

sisting of a single strip of metal extending between said pins with its ends bent around them.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOSEPH FORMAN.

Witnesses:

FELIX O. ADLER,
J. H. FLAYHART.