

(No Model.)

W. J. WALDEN.

FASTENING FOR GAITERS, GLOVES, &c.

No. 272,359.

Patented Feb. 13, 1883.

Fig. 1. Fig. 1^a. Fig. 2.

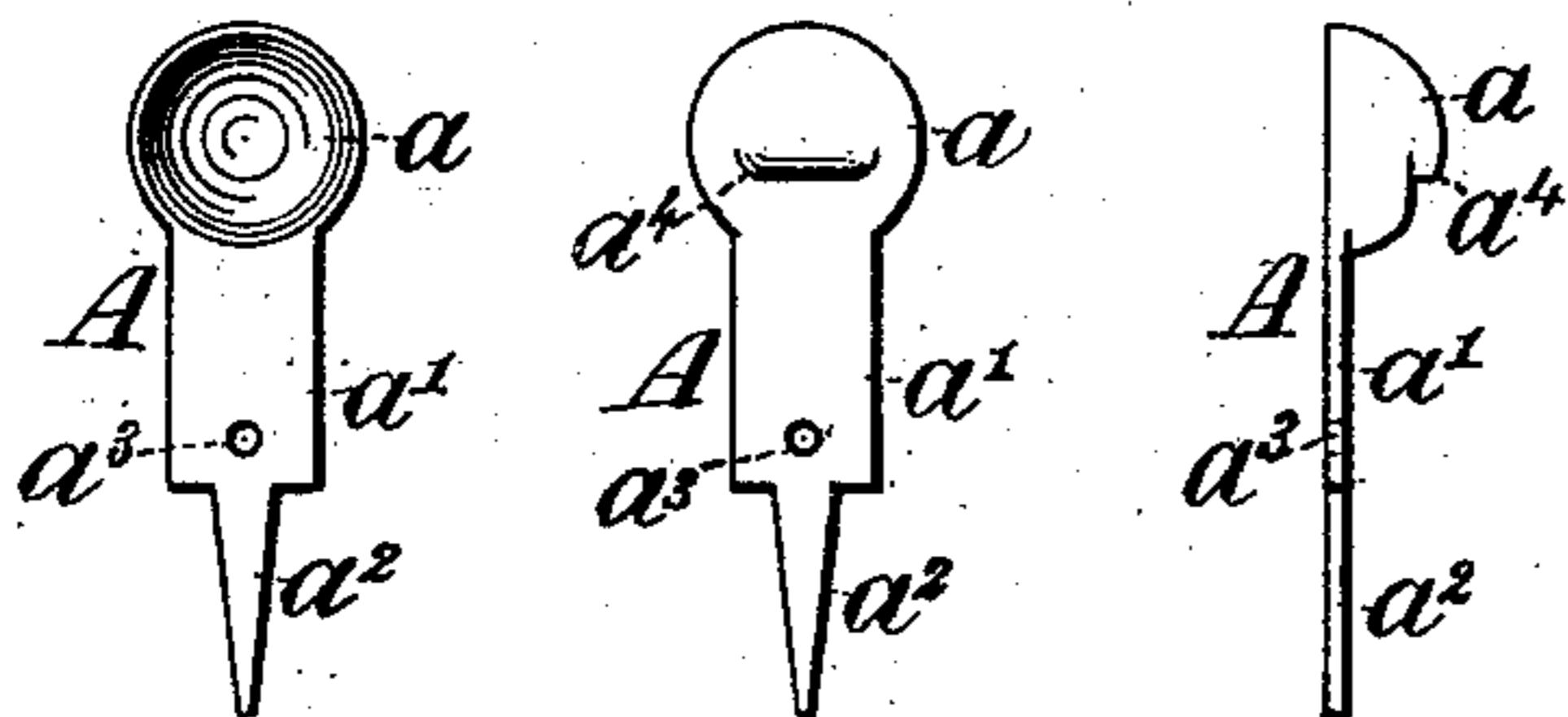


Fig. 3.

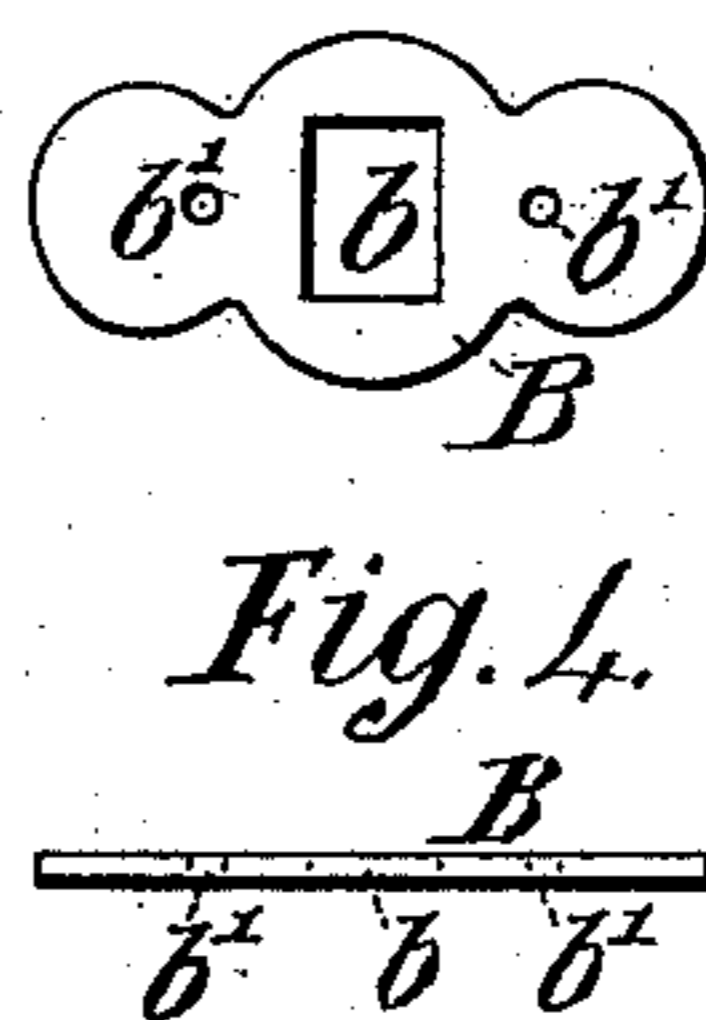


Fig. 5.

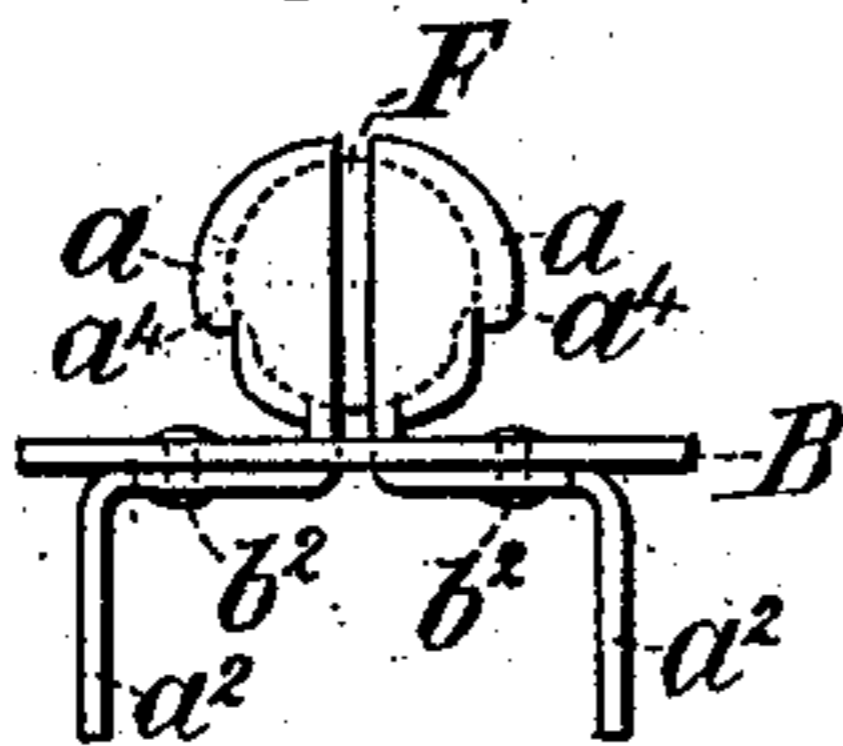


Fig. 6.

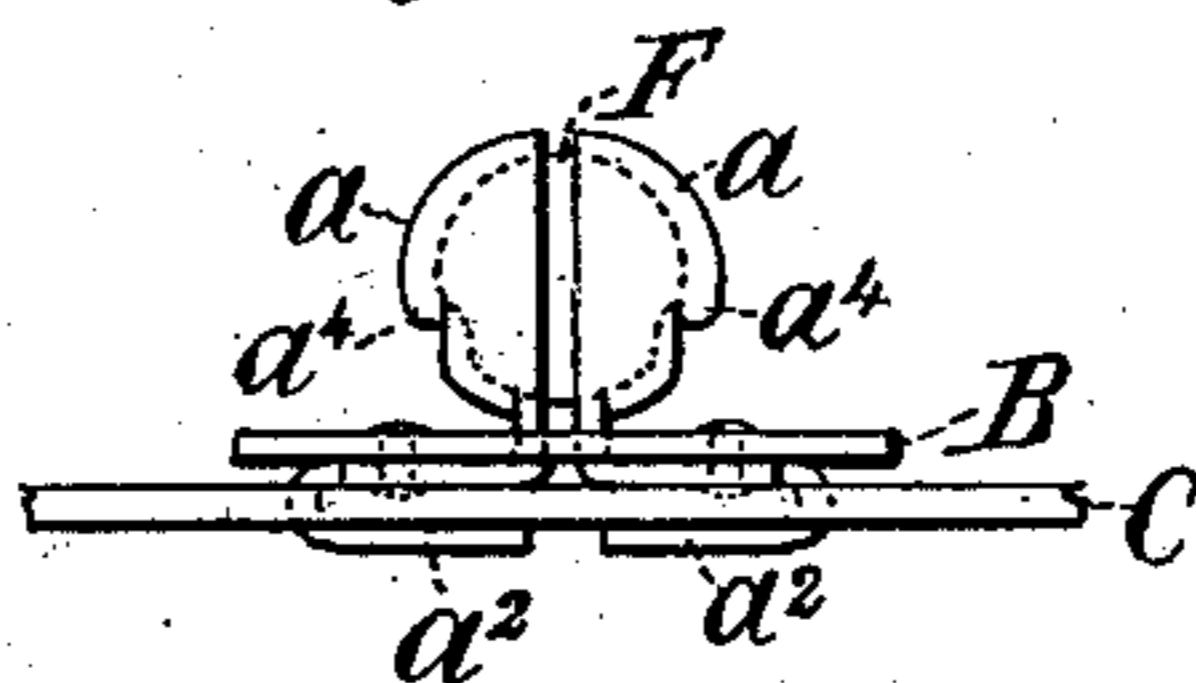


Fig. 7.

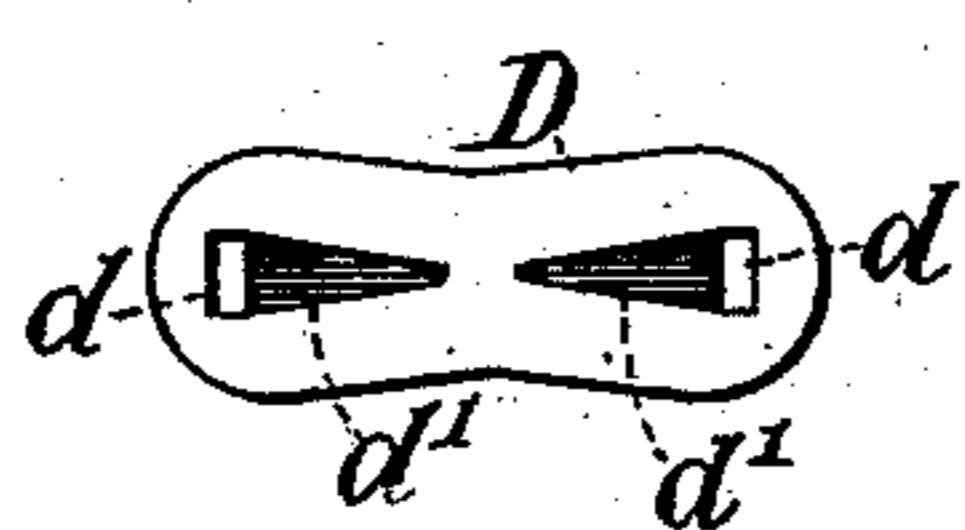


Fig. 9.

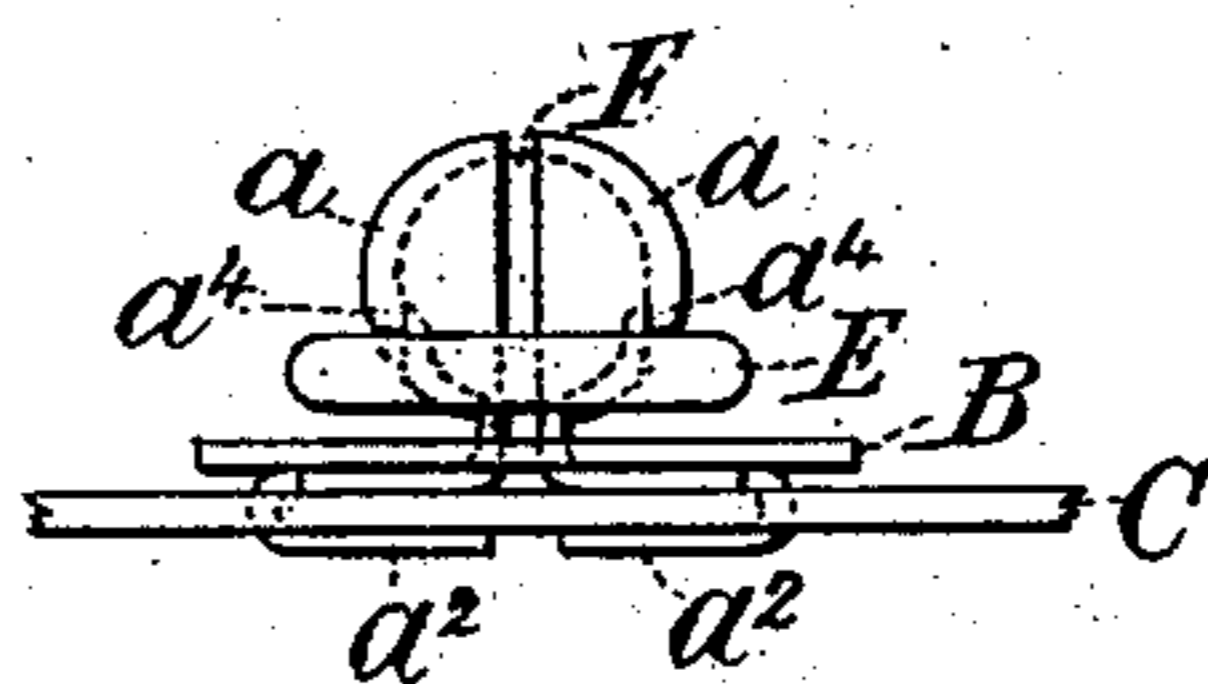


Fig. 8.

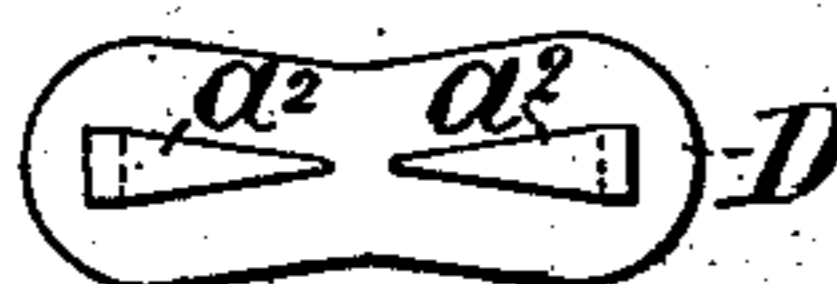
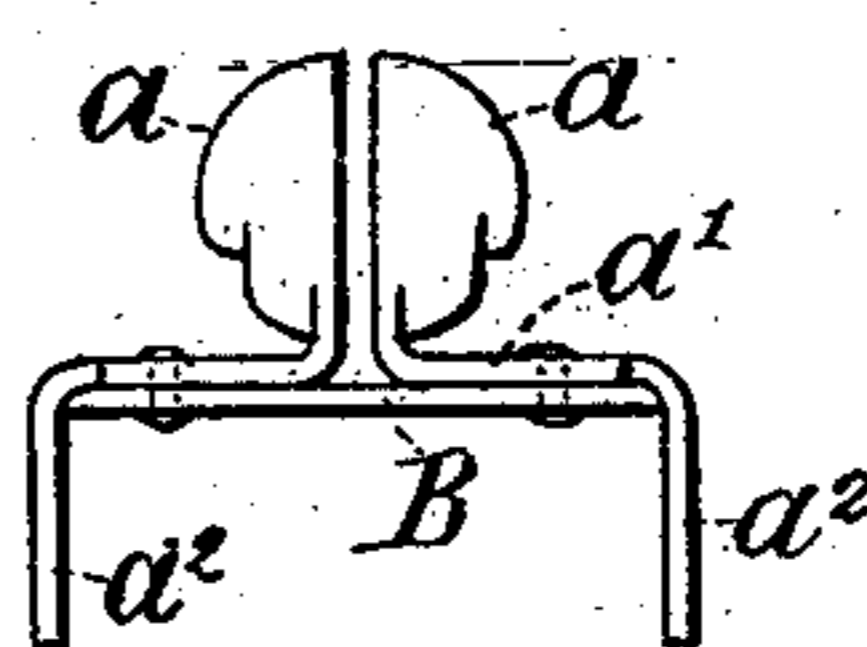


Fig. 10.



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WILLIAM J. WALDEN, OF KINGSLAND, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

FASTENING FOR GAITERS, GLOVES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,359, dated February 13, 1883.

Application filed October 23, 1882. (No model.) Patented in England April 28, 1882, No. 2,016.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JAMES WALDEN, of Culford Road, De Beauvoir Town, Kingsland, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastenings for Gaiters, Boots, Gloves, Stays, and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved fastening for gaiters, boots, gloves, stays, and other articles, the object being to provide a secure fastening which may be attached without damage to the boot, glove, or other article in a rapid and efficient manner, and which may be easily fastened and unfastened. I attain these ends by making my fastener in the manner to be now described with reference to the drawings.

Metal is placed beneath a die and stamped out, as shown at Figure 1. Each of such pieces A consists of a half-sphere, a , and a stem, a' , with parallel sides for about half its length, the remaining half being pointed, as shown at a^2 . A small rivet hole, a^3 , is also formed in the stem at the same time. In Fig. 2 one of these pieces is shown in profile, from which it will be seen that the outer surface of the half-sphere a is formed with a rounded ridge or projection, a^4 , toward its lower part. The purpose of this ridge or projection a^4 will be presently explained. Two of such pieces A are necessary to complete one fastener. A plate of metal, B, Fig. 3, is then stamped out to form a support for the two pieces A. The plate B has a square hole, b , in its center and two rivet-holes, b' b' , toward its end. The plate B is shown in edge view at Fig. 4. The stems of the two pieces A A are then put through the plate B, their upper parts, a a , forming together a split button, and the stems a' a' are bent upward at right angles, in which position the rivet-holes a^3 a^3 will coincide with the rivet-holes b' b' . The bent stems of the pieces A A are then riveted at b^2 b^2 to the plate B, and their pointed ends a^2 a^2 are bent down, as shown, Fig. 5. The fastening is then ready to be applied to articles of leather or other material, C, and slits are not required to be cut therein prior to inserting the

fastening. At most a small hole is necessary to enable the points a^2 a^2 to be inserted. They will then cut their own way on pressure being applied. The ends a^2 a^2 are then bent upward and inward, as shown in Fig. 6, so as to firmly unite the fastener to the material C. If the material C be not strong enough to hold the tapered ends a^2 a^2 without tearing, a backing-plate, D, is used. Its under side is shown in Fig. 7. This plate D has two slits, d d , for the pointed ends a^2 a^2 to pass through without being bent up, as shown in Fig. 6, and indents or recesses d' d' , in which the said points a^2 a^2 , when bent up, will be flush with the under surface of the backing-plate. A simple eyelet or slotted plate, E, of any convenient form and proper internal diameter, is attached to the other part of the article to be fastened—such as a gaiter or boot—and is pressed over the hollow divided head or ball, forcing its two halves a a together, and snapping or locking beneath the rounded ridge or projection a^4 , as shown in Fig. 9.

By this method of manufacturing spring-fastenings great durability in the several parts is obtained; but to still further maintain the efficiency and power of the spring thus formed at the base of the plate B, when riveted, I preferably insert within the ball a a , during its manufacture, a spherical or oval piece, F, of rubber or equivalent elastic material. (Shown in dotted lines in Figs. 5, 6, and 9.)

The two pieces A A may be bent and riveted to the unslotted front plate, B, as shown in Fig. 10, instead of being passed through a slot in the said plate and bent afterward. This is a stronger method of construction, though perhaps not so slightly in appearance, and is well adapted for heavy boots and gaiters.

I claim as my invention—

1. A member of a fastening device, consisting of two pieces, A A, of spring metal, and a supporting-plate, B, the said pieces A A having hemispherical or round heads a a , with projections a^4 a^4 for an eyelet or slotted plate to snap over, and two pointed ends, a^2 a^2 , for piercing the material to which the fastening device is to be applied, and being passed through and bent to lie against and be riveted

to the said supporting-plate, all substantially as herein described.

2. In combination with an eyelet or slotted plate, the within-described spring stud or button, having a hollow divided head, *a a*, filled with a ball or block of rubber or elastic substance, *F*, projections *a⁴ a⁴* on said head for the eyelet *E* to snap under, stems *a' a'*, riveted to the front plate, *B*, and points *a² a²*, adapted to attach said stud to articles of leather or

other material without previously cutting said articles, substantially as set forth.

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