

(No Model.)

W. S. RICHARDSON.

GLOVE FASTENER.

No. 300,510.

Patented June 17, 1884.

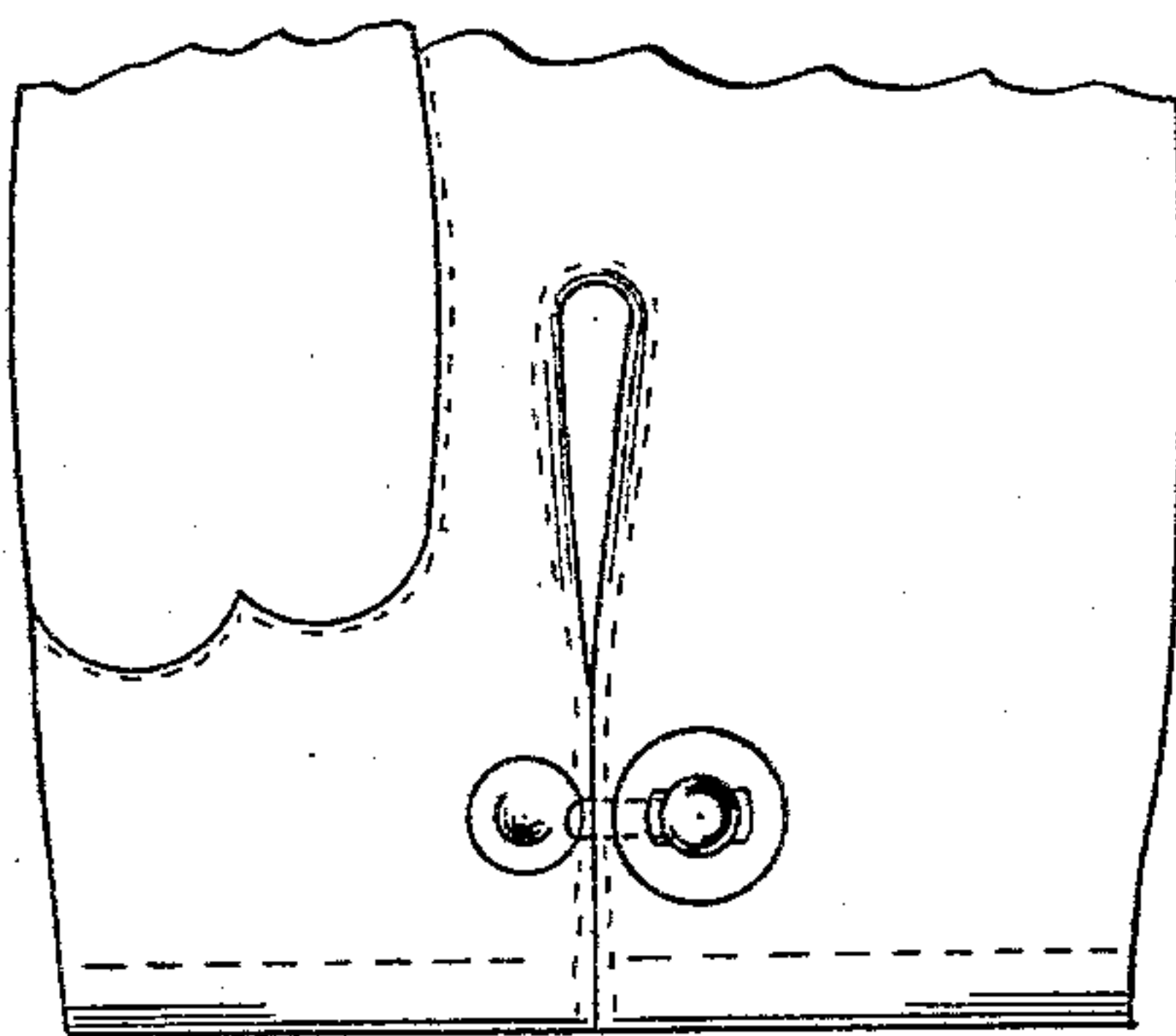


Fig. 1.

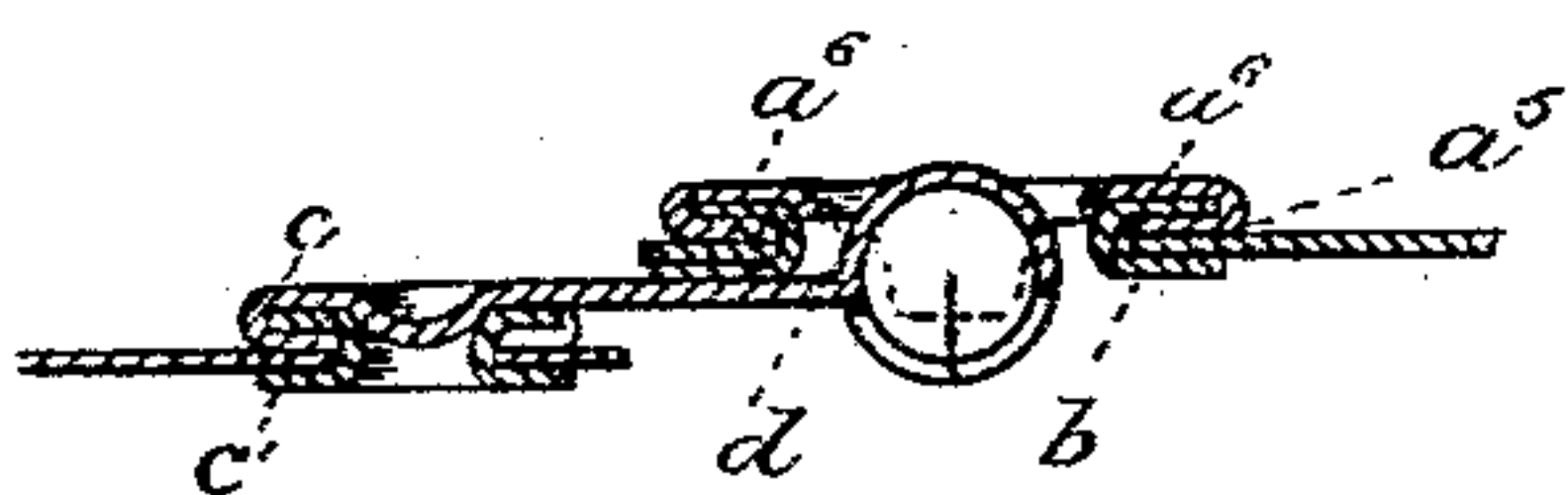


Fig. 2.

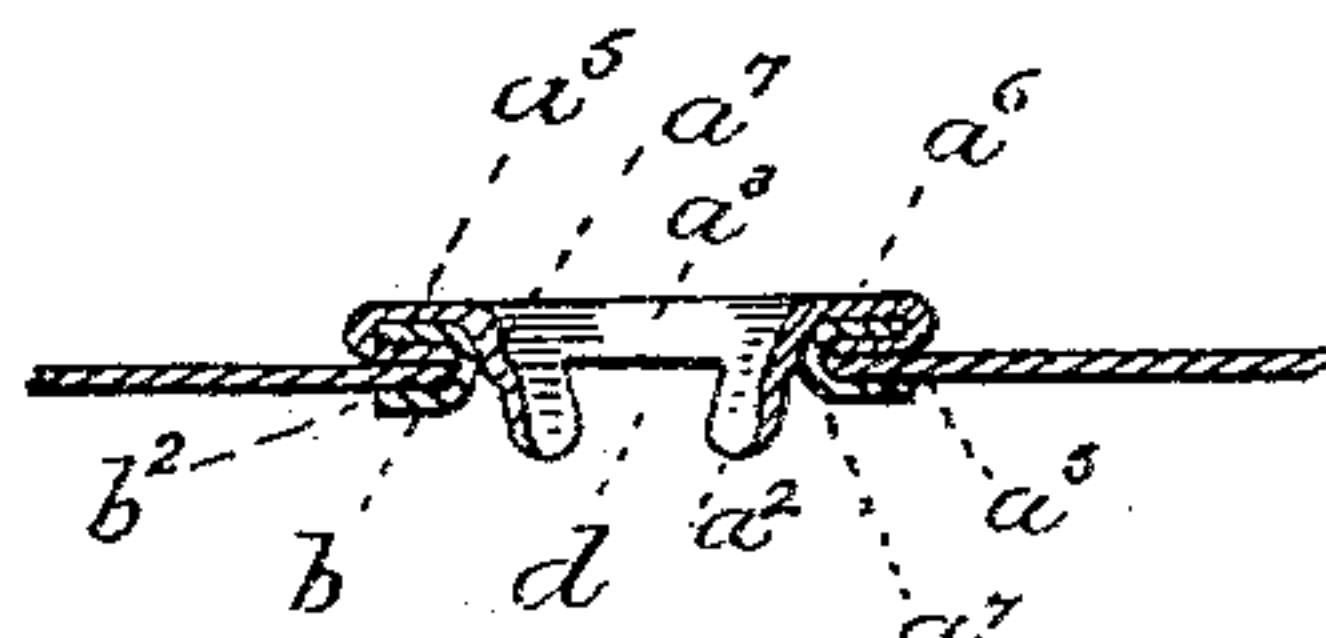


Fig. 3.

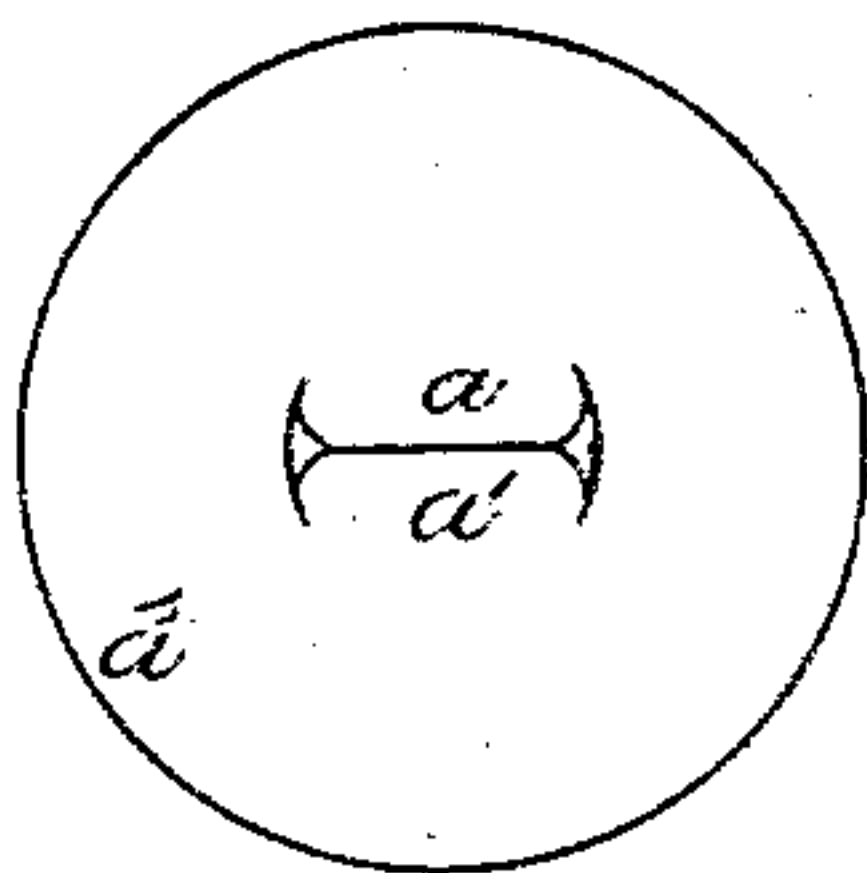


Fig. 4.

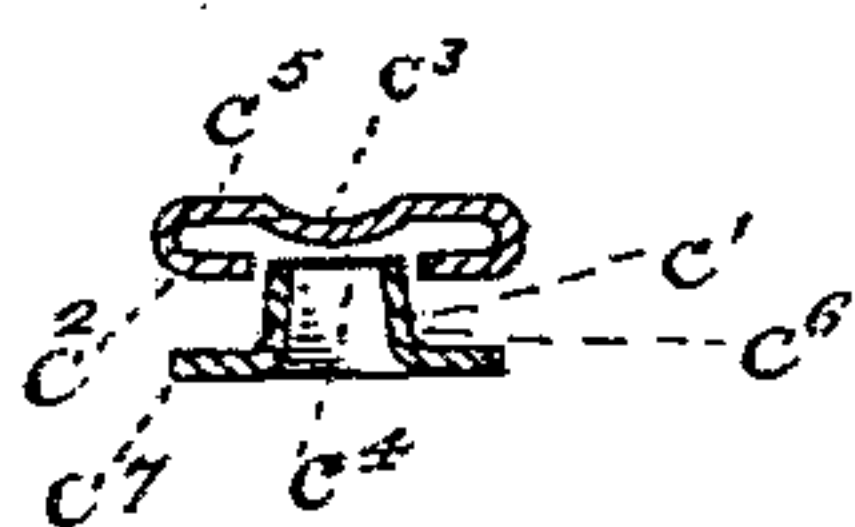


Fig. 5.

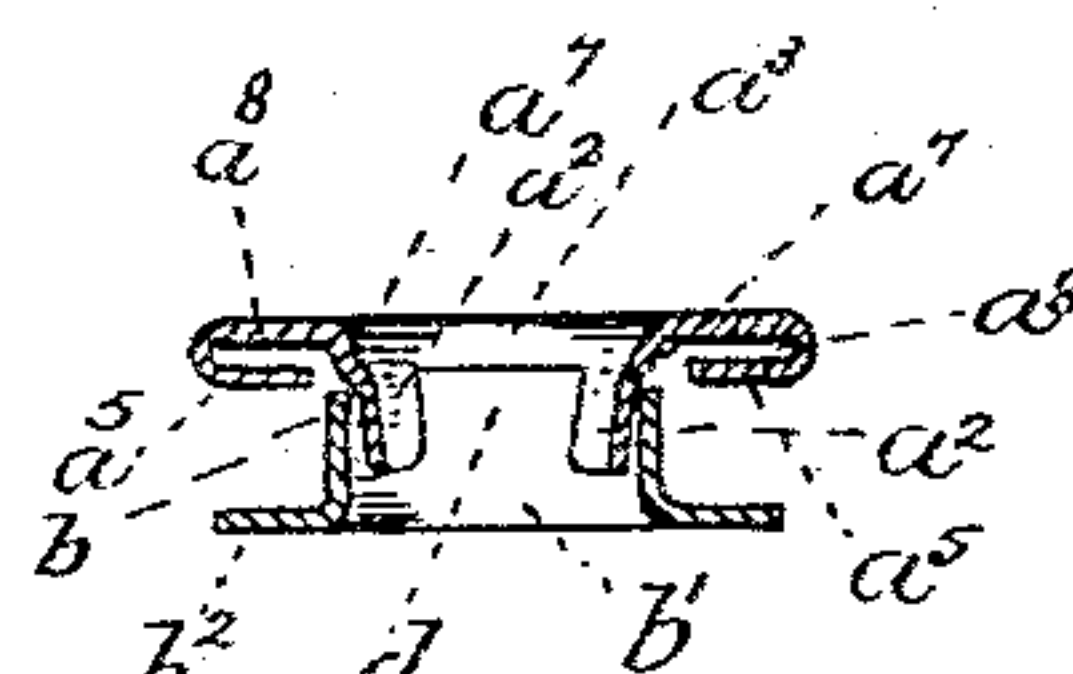


Fig. 6.

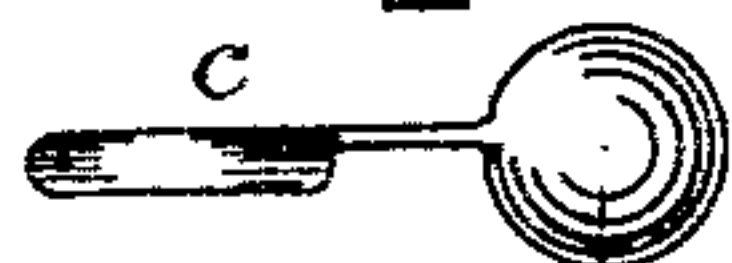


Fig. 7.

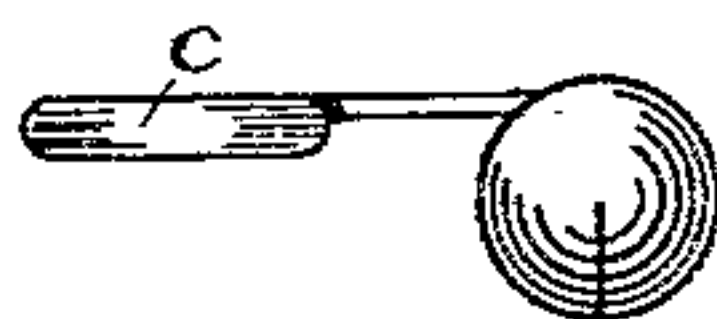


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

WITNESSES

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GLOVE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,510, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed January 23, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United States, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Fastenings for Gloves and other Articles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a wrist portion of a glove having my fastening. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section (enlarged) of the fastening when secured in place. Fig. 3 is a view in section of the socket-fastening. Fig. 4 is a plan of the blank from which it is made. Fig. 5 represents in section the parts of the ball fastening device before they are secured together. Fig. 6 shows the same view of the two parts of the socket. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 show views of the various forms of the ball member in side elevation.

This invention is an improvement upon that described in my Letters Patent No. 260,050, dated June 27, 1882; and it relates to a socket member having a flange folded over to form a recess or space for the reception of a fastening-eyelet, to a ball member having a like construction for fastening in place, and to a ball having its shank projecting tangentially instead of radially.

I prefer to form the socket member from a blank shaped substantially as shown in Fig. 4, by striking down the central portions, a and a' , thereof to form the yielding sides a^2 of the socket and the connecting-sections a^3 , and the outer portion, a^4 , of the blank is folded down and turned in to form a flange, a^5 , below the seat or disk portion a^6 , within which flange the end section, b , of an eyelet, b' , is turned and held. The outer surface, a^7 , of the parts forming the yielding sides and the connecting-sections a^3 should be so inclined as to provide means whereby the end of the fastening-eyelet is turned outward, so that it shall be caused to be extended outwardly at substantially right angles to the remainder of the eyelet-tube, and well into the space or cavity within the

flange a^8 . The eyelet preferably has a flat flange, b^2 , and when the two fastenings come together a smooth and finished surface is given the fastening upon the inside of the article to which it is attached, as well as upon the outside, and they will occupy the position in relation to each other shown in Fig. 3. This member of the fastening can be used in two ways—that is, the socket portion may form the under section of the fastening and the yielding sides project therefrom into or through the hole previously formed in the material to which it is attached, in which case the eyelet would be inserted from above, and from the upper surface of the complete member; or the parts may be reversed, so that the yielding sides of the socket, instead of extending upwardly through the hole, shall extend from the upper surface of the material downward into or through the hole, in which case of course the eyelet member will be on the under surface of the material, and the socket member becomes the part which is moved in the act of fastening and unfastening the glove, rather than the ball member, and this last-named construction gives an open socket, and in this respect the socket member differs from the member described in my various Letters Patent.

The ball member of the fastening, instead of being fastened by a tubular rivet or eyelet, as described in my said patent, is formed from a blank in substantially the same way that I form the ball therein described, with this exception, that the annular portion c , in which the hole is formed for the reception of the fastening rivet or eyelet c' , is made somewhat larger, and the outer portion thereof folded in upon itself in the same manner as in the socket member to the shape shown at c^2 in Fig. 5, to provide a holding-flange for the end of the fastening-eyelet, and the central section, c^3 , is formed or struck down to provide a conical projection, c^4 , so that the end of the fastening-eyelet upon striking the side of the same shall be turned or folded therein to enter the space c^5 above the flange. The eyelet c^6 , used therewith, is preferably a flat flange, c^7 , and in Fig. 2 I represent the fastening as attached to the article with which it is used.

The advantages of the form and construction described for the socket member are economy of metal and cheapness of construction, combined with a very strong substantial manner of fastening, and a very neat and ornamental finish of the same upon both the upper and lower surfaces, and the special advantage of the method of attaching the ball member of the fastening is, that it is very securely held in place thereon, and the material to which it is attached is not likely to be injured or cut along the edge of the ring or seat of the fastening by its use.

The ball, instead of being supported by a radial arm or shank, as shown in Fig. 7, may have the arm or shank extend tangentially from the same, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, or from any portion of the circumference of the ball between the extreme tangent shown to the radial, and this form of ball is new; or the shank of the ball may be bent to throw the ball up or down in relation to the end of the shank or seat. There are formed between the yielding sides a^2 the recesses d , which provide a space for the arm of the ball, and also allow the sides to yield.

It will be observed that by the construction described the socket member is firmly clamped to the material and the end of the fastening device concealed from view.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A member of a fastening for gloves and other articles, consisting of a section having the flange a^5 , yielding sides a^2 , and an eyelet, b' , having a flange, b^2 , and end section, b , turned within the recess formed by the flange a^5 , all substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A member of a fastening device for gloves and other articles, having the yielding sides a^2 , shaped substantially as specified; and the flange a^5 , bent or drawn to form the recess a^8 , for receiving and holding the end of a device for securing the member in place, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. The ball member of a fastening device, having the seat provided with the flange c^2 and the recess c^5 , all substantially as and for the purposes described.

4. The ball member of a fastening device, its seat and flange c^2 , forming the recess c^5 , and conical projection c^4 , all substantially as and for the purposes described.

5. The combination of the ball member of a fastening device, having the flange c^2 , forming the recess c^5 , with the eyelet c' , having the flange c^7 , all substantially as and for the purposes described.

6. A member of a fastening device for gloves and other fastenings, having the yielding sides a^2 , the seat a^6 , the turning surface a^7 , and the flange a^5 , bent or drawn to form the space or recess a^8 , within which the end of the device for securing the member in place is turned to lap upon the upper surface of the flange a^5 , all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

7. A ball-fastening having an arm integral therewith, but extending therefrom tangentially or out of a radial direction, all as described.

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Witnesses:

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