(No Model.)

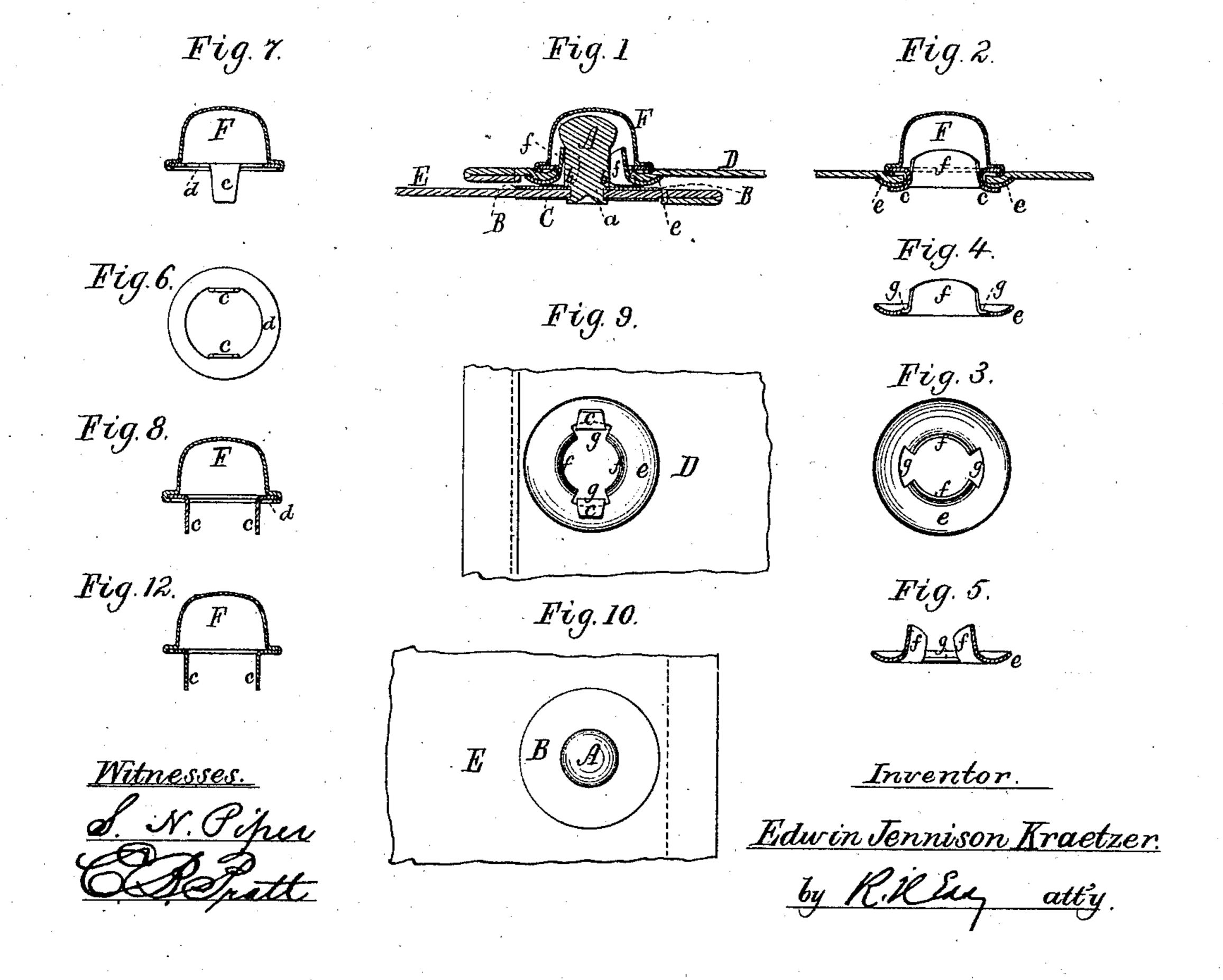
E. J. KRAETZER.

GLOVE FASTENER.

No. 306,021.

Patented Sept. 30, 1884.

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United States Patent Office.

EDWIN JENNISON KRAETZER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

GLOVE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,021, dated September 30, 1884.

Application filed July 31, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN JENNISON KRAETZER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for the Wrists of Gloves, or for parts of Various other Articles; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings of which—

to accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a transverse section of a glovefastener of my improved kind, as applied to the two separate portions of a glove-wrist. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the hood and 15 flanged ring to be described. Fig. 3 is a top view of the said flanged ring. Figs. 4 and 5 are transverse sections of such flanged ring, one section being taken in a plane at right angles to that of the other. Fig. 6 is an un-20 der side view of the eared ring of the hood. Figs. 7 and 8 are transverse sections of such eared ring and its hood, to be described. Fig. 9 is an under side view of the upper lap of a glove-wrist, with the two rings applied 25 to it. Fig. 10 is a top view of the lower lap, with the stud or knob applied thereto, such stud or knob being to enter the elastic jaws of the hood. Fig. 11 is a view of the wrist portion of a glove, as having its laps connected 30 by my improved fastening. Fig. 12 shows in transverse section the hood as made with the ears projecting directly from its base, instead of from a separate ring encompassed by and fixed to the said base.

The nature of my invention is defined in the claims hereinafter presented, the fastening embodying it being composed not only of two disks and a stud or knob having its shank extended through them and upset at 4c its end upon one of them, but of a hood provided with ears extending from its base at opposite sides of the inner periphery thereof, and of a ring having at each of its two opposite sides of its inner periphery a flange, 45 the two flanges being separated by two intervals or spaces between them at their ends, as represented. The said hood is shown as composed not only of a ring having two ears projecting downward from its lower surface at 50 opposite parts of its inner periphery, but of a separate cap extending above the ring and

embracing it on the periphery of its base and two opposite sides of such base, all being as represented. The hood, however, may be made without the ring, but with the ears extending directly from the base of such hood.

In the drawings, A denotes the knob, and B and C the two disks with which it is connected. The shank a of the knob has a shoulder, b, against which the upper disk bears 60 when it is on the upper side of the lower of the two laps D E, or parts of a glove or other article to be secured together by the fastening. The shank goes through the two disks B and C and the lap directly between them, 55 and at its lower end such shank is upset or riveted upon the lower disk. By such means the knob is secured to the lap.

The hood is shown at F as provided with the two projections or ears c c, arranged and 70extending down from it or its ring d, as shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8. The flanged ring is exhibited in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 as consisting of a flat or concavo-convex ring, e, and two flanges, f f, such flanges projecting up- 75 ward from the ring at opposite sides of its inner periphery, there being intervals or spaces g g between the two flanges at their opposite ends. These flanges are to operate as elastic jaws to slip over the head of the knob and to so give way to allow it to pass between, and afterward by contracting to embrace it, so as to hold it between them in a manner to prevent it from accidentally separating from them.

The hood F is to be placed with its base on 85 the upper surface of the lap D, and with the two ears.cc extending down through a circular hole in the lap, such hole having a diameter sufficient to enable it to receive, in manner as shown in Fig. 1, the knob A and the two elastic 90 flanges f f. Next, the ring e is to be placed against the lower surface of the lap D in a manner to have the said flanges extended upward into the hood, and with the two ears c c of the latter going down through the spaces 95 g g between such flanges, after which the two ears are to be bent outwardly from each other and closely down upon the lower surface of the ring, the ears so bent down being shown in Figs. 2 and 9.

To engage the lap D with the lap E, the hood, with its elastic jaws or flanges, is to be forced

down over and upon the knob, so as to cause its head to pass between and above the jaws and flanges, they, by their inherent elasticity, springing apart and afterward in toward each other and the shank of the knob, so as to hold the knob in engagement with the hood to prevent their accidental separation. By pulling upward the lap D the hood can be separated from the knob.

The hood serves to protect and cover the knob, not only to prevent it from being accidentally forced down through and out of the jaws, but prevents extraneous matters from getting between the knob and the jaws.

I do not herein claim a fastening device consisting of a socket-piece formed of sheet metal, with an arm and elastic jaws extending from it and integral with it, and also of a knob and a circular plate extending from the knob-shank, all being as represented in the United States Patent No. 276,714; nor do I herein claim for a glove or garment fastener an eyelet consisting not only of a ring provided with ears extending from it at its inner periphery, but of another ring having at each of the two opposite sides of its inner periphery a flange, such being as represented in the United States Patent No. 290,067, dated December 11, 1883, and granted to me

Ido not claim a glove-fastening constructed as represented in the British Patent No. 1,450, of the year 1870, there being important differences between the said fastening and that hereinbefore described. While I have, like the said patented fastening, a knob and a perforated jawed plate and a hood to the latter, I have the parts made and applied differently. My hood instead of having a cylindrical projection to screw into a similar one extending upward from the jawed plate and to go through the glove material to which the hood and plate

downward from its base, and the ring to couple with it has two elastic flanges, and between them two notches to receive the ears, which, after insertion in the notches, are bent upon the ring so as to connect it to the hood and the glove material between the two. Furthermore, instead of the knob being fixed to and extended from a single plate held to the material.

are to be applied, has two ears extending

50 extended from a single plate held to the material by rivets, I have the knob separate from the support-plates, and provided with a shank that goes through them and the material between them, and is upset upon the lower one, my modifications allowing the fastening to be

my modifications allowing the fastening to be made not only much cheaper, but better in several respects, especially in the matter of the hood, whose fastening-ears extend from the inner periphery of a ring arranged within the hood, and constituting a broad base on

60 the hood, and constituting a broad base or plate to rest on the material of the glove. In my fastening the extreme edge of the hood is insulated from the material, or does not bear

directly on it to cut into it when the hood is fixed to the jawed plate. There are also essen- 65 tial differences between my glove-fastening and that represented in the British Patent No. 809 for 1877, for the latter has a "split ring" without jaws, while I have an entire ring with elastic jaws, with notches or spaces between 70 them to receive the ears of the hood, and, furthermore, the hood of my glove-fastening has its ears projecting from a flat ring embraced by the hood, which is not the case with the fastening of said British patent.

I claim—

1. In a glove-fastening, the combination of the hood provided with two ears extending downward from its annular base at opposite sides of the inner periphery thereof, with a 80 ring having at each of the two opposite sides of its inner periphery an elastic flange or jaw, the said ears being depressed between the said elastic flanges or jaws and bent outwardly and against the under surface of their ring, 85 so as to couple the two together and upon a glove-lap or piece of cloth or material when between them, all being substantially as set forth.

2. In a glove-fastening, the combination of 90 the entire ring provided with elastic flanges or jaws arranged and extending from it as described, with another ring having ears going between the jaws at their ends and bent down upon the first-named ring, and with a 95 separate hood encompassing the other or eared ring at its base and embracing opposite sides of the latter, all being substantially as represented.

3. The combination of the two disks B and 100 C and a knob, A, having its shank extended through them and upset at its end against the lower of them, with an entire ring provided with two elastic flanges or jaws, another ring having two ears extending from it between 105 such jaws and bent down upon the first-named ring, and a separate hood provided with two ears extending from its base at opposite sides of the inner periphery thereof, such ears going through the flanged ring between its two 110 jaws or flanges, and being bent down against it, as represented.

4. The combination of the two disks B and C and a knob, A, having its shank extended through them and upset at its end against the 115 lower of them, with an entire ring provided with two elastic flanges or jaws, and with a separate hood having two ears extending from its base-ring, as described, and between the said flanges or jaws, and bent against the ring, 120 all being substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

R. H. Eddy, E. B. Pratt.