

(No Model.)

W. S. RICHARDSON.

GLOVE FASTENING.

No. 325,698.

Patented Sept. 8, 1885.

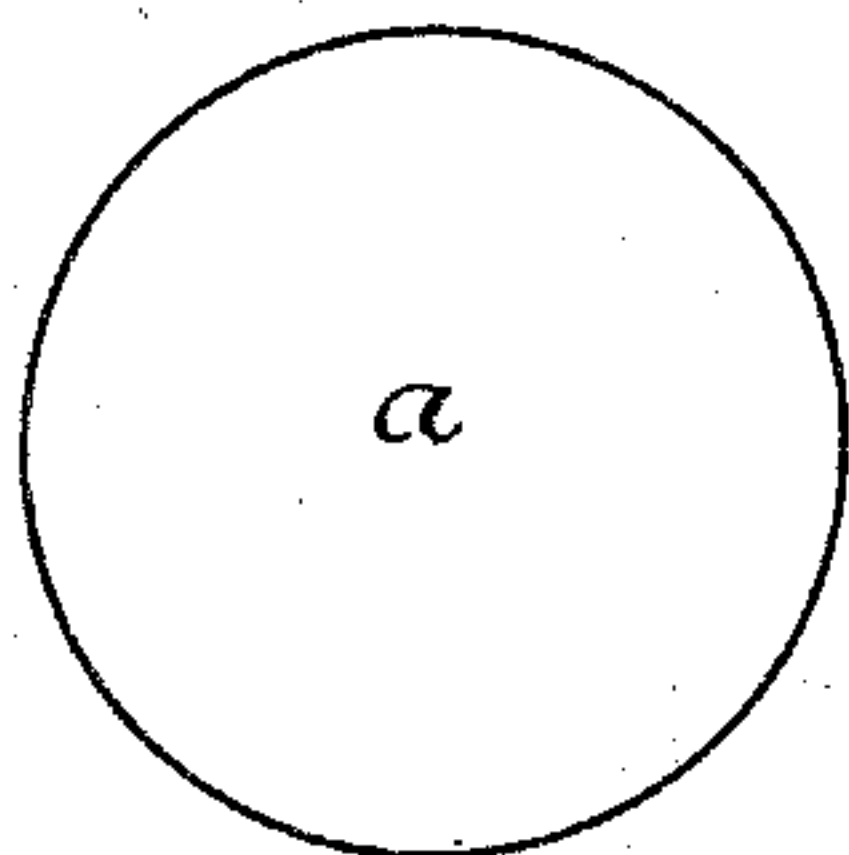


Fig. 1.

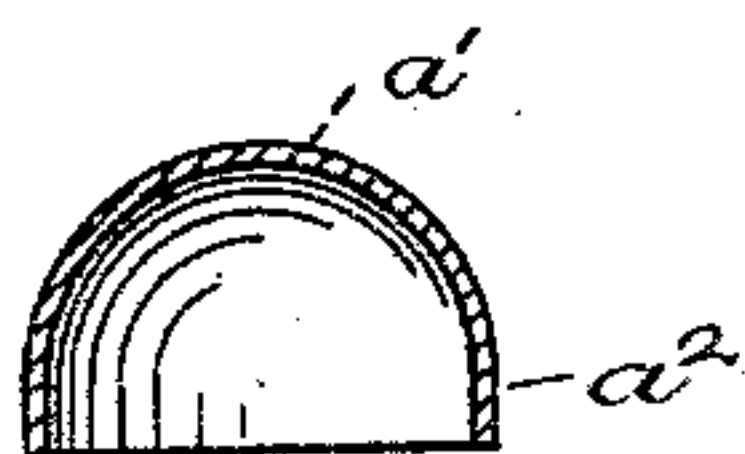


Fig. 2.

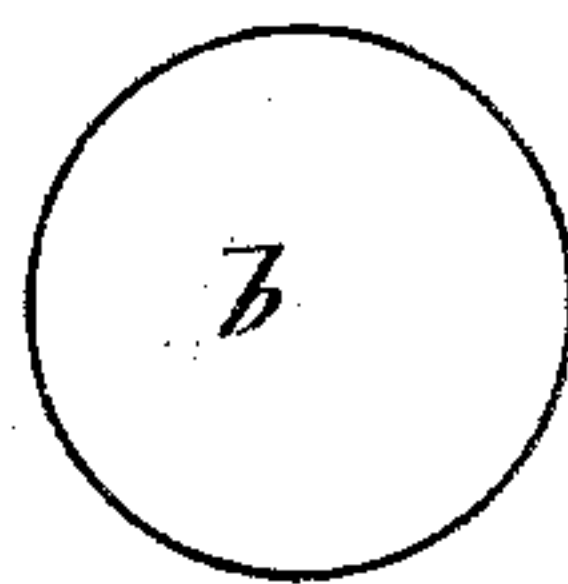


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

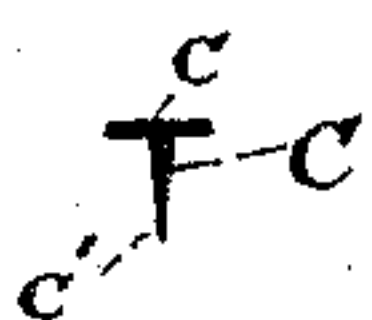


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

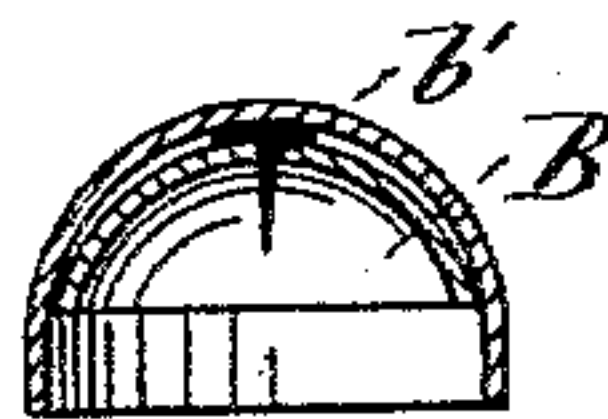


Fig. 7.

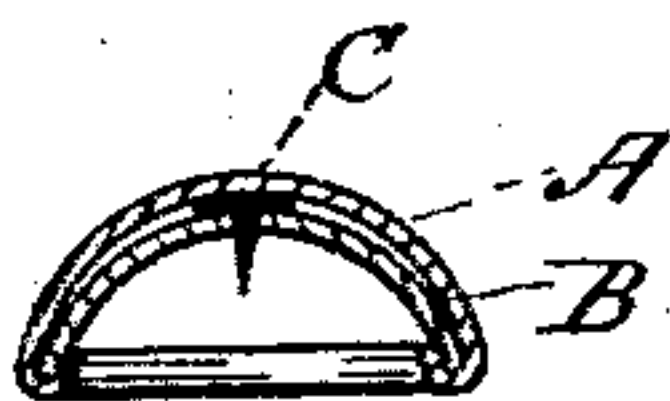


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

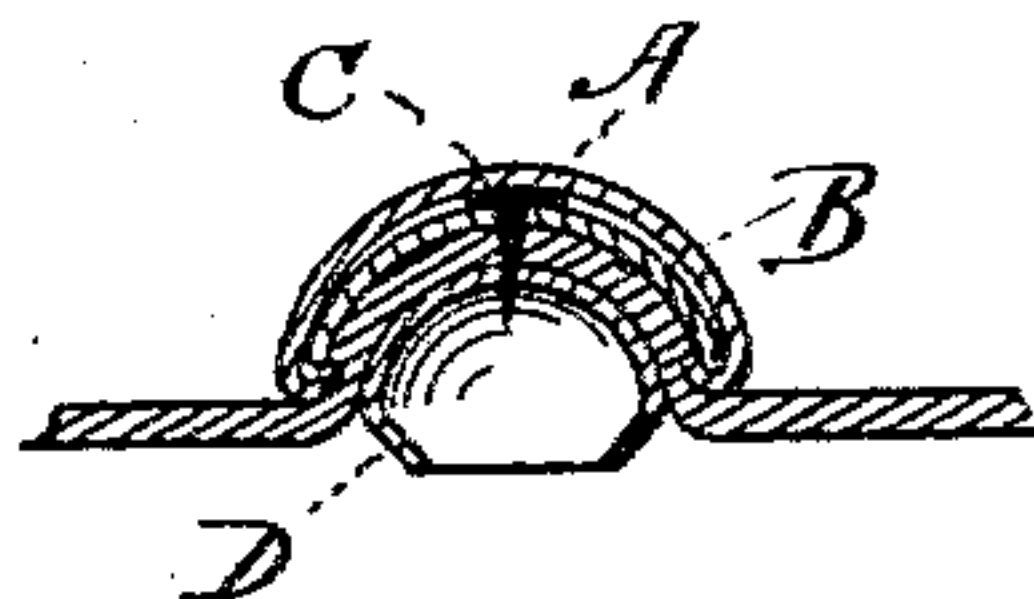


Fig. 10.

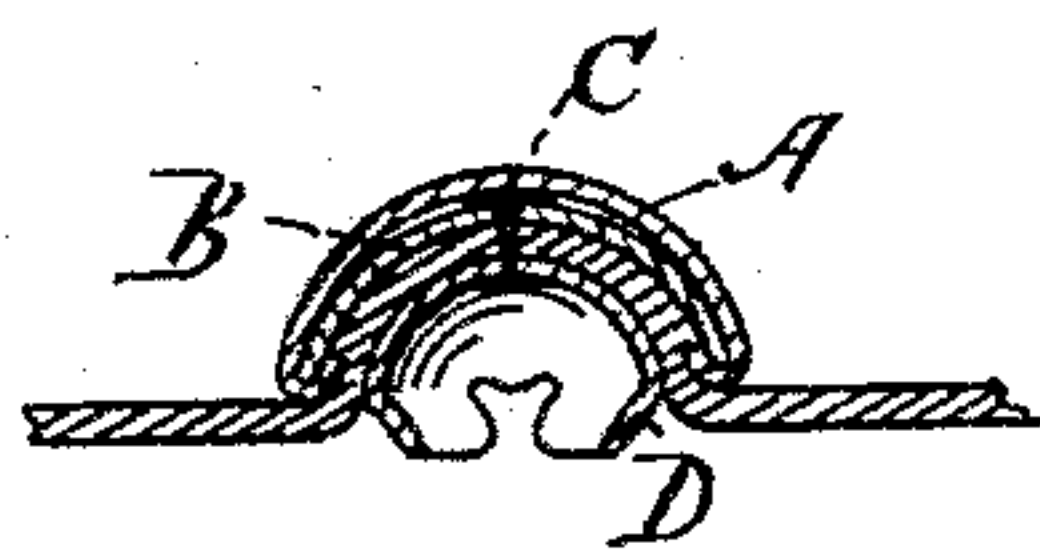


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

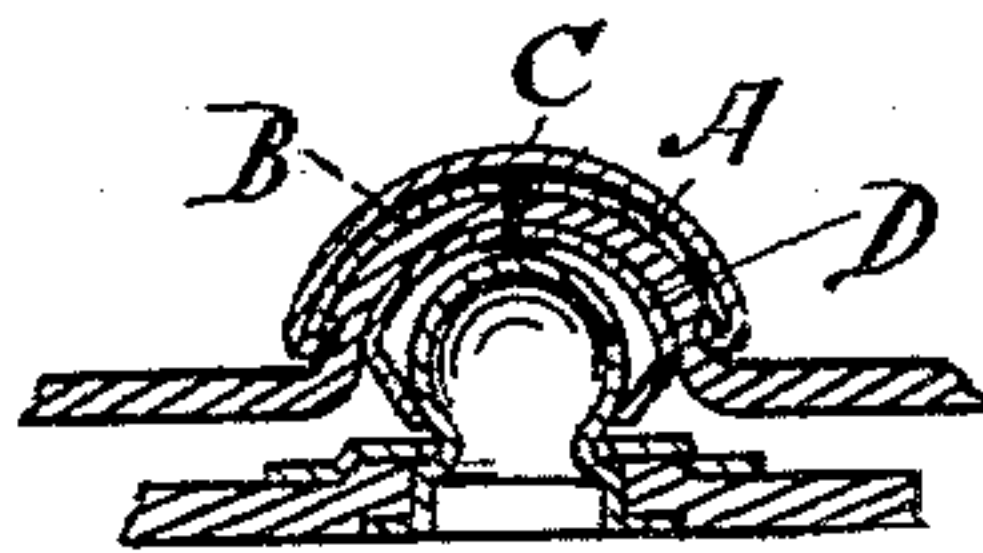


Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

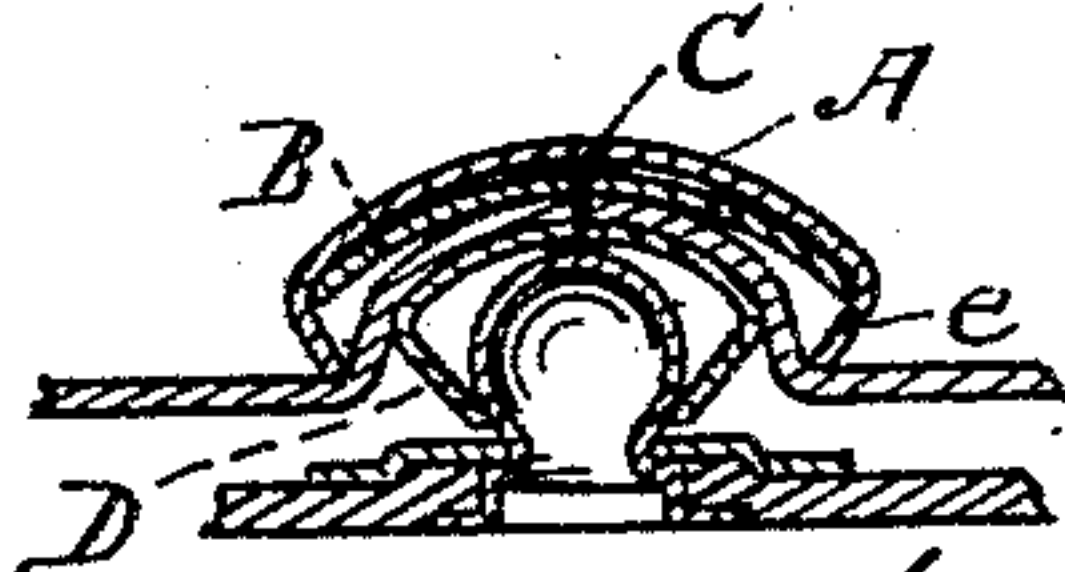


Fig. 16.

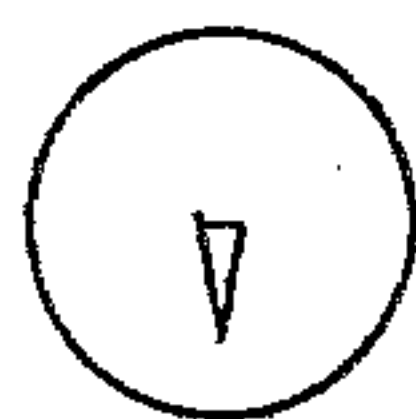


Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## GLOVE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 325,698, dated September 8, 1885.

Application filed December 22, 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 new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Gloves and other Articles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention is an improvement upon that described in my patents numbered 260,050 and 300,509, dated, respectively, June 27, 1882, and June 17, 1884; and it consists in various details of construction which cheapen its cost and permit it to be easily applied.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of a blank from which the cap of the fastening is formed. Fig. 2 represents the shape of the blank after having been submitted to the action of suitable dies, whereby the curved top and short sleeve are formed. Fig. 3 represents the plan of a blank for an intermediate piece of the fastening. Fig. 4 shows this blank as shaped by the dies. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a pointed flanged rivet. Fig. 6 shows the rivet attached to the piece shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 7 represents the cap and intermediate piece assembled. Fig. 8 represents a section of the complete capped fastening-prong. Fig. 9 is a section of the socket adapted to be fastened by the prong to the cap. Fig. 10 shows in section the position which the socket bears to the cap when fastened to a glove-flap or other material. Fig. 11 is a section at right angle to that of Fig. 10. Fig. 12 shows a section of a stud adapted to be used with the socket member of the fastening, as represented in section in Fig. 13. Fig. 14 shows the fastening prong or projection formed on the under side of the cap. Fig. 15 shows the prong formed upon the under surface of the intermediate piece and cap. Fig. 16 illustrates a detail which is hereinafter described. Fig. 17 shows a manner of forming a prong integral with the intermediate piece by striking down a V-shaped or pointed section to the position shown in Fig. 18.

The fastening comprises, in substance, three elements or their equivalents—first, the part which I call the “cap;” second, the interior diaphragm or piece for supporting the pointed

fastening projection, which preferably is made separate; and, third, the socket, which is fastened to the intermediate piece by the pointed projection, which extends through the material and through the hole in the upper surface of the socket, and is clinched or turned therein.

The invention is especially applicable to that class of fastenings in which the socket is used with its opening downward or toward the material to which it is attached, or to which the other member is secured. The cap A is made from a disk, *a*, of proper shape, which is drawn to the form shown in Fig. 2—that is, to have the rounded top *a* and the short sleeve *a'*. The second or intermediate piece, B, of the fastening is shaped from the disk *b*, and preferably is formed in suitable dies to the shape shown in Fig. 4. It either has a hole centrally formed for receiving the flanged pointed rivet C or has a fastening-prong formed integral therewith, as represented in Fig. 17. I prefer the former of the two ways, and the shape of the rivet which I prefer is represented in Fig. 5. This rivet is made of soft metal, has the head *c* and the point *c'*, and when in position in the intermediate piece, B, its shank extends through the hole *b'* and its head rests upon the upper surface thereof, as represented in Fig. 6. This intermediate piece, with the fastening projection, is then secured to the cap by drawing or folding the sleeve upon the under surface of the piece, as represented in Fig. 7, and thus forms what is, in substance, a fastening stud or point having a cover, flange, or cap.

The socket portion D of the fastening is like that shown in my Patent No. 276,714, with the exception that it has no arm by which it is secured in place—that is, it simply consists of a piece of metal struck to the shape shown in Fig. 9, whereby it is provided with yielding sides or jaws.

A hole, *d*, is formed in the central part of the device, through which the fastening-prong C is passed in attaching it to the material. To apply it to a glove-flap or other article, the prong of the cap-section is passed through the material and into the hole in the socket, which is placed upon the under side thereof, and it is then headed, clinched, or turned down upon its inner surface, thereby firmly securing



the cap and the socket together and to the flap or material, the material, it will be observed, being between the socket or cap. With this form of construction it will be noticed that it is unnecessary to first form a hole in the flap or material before the socket is secured in place. The cap may be covered with cloth or other suitable material, as described in my pending application executed December 15, 1884, or any form of stud or ball may be used in connection with the fastening. Of course the cap can be attached directly to the head of the fastening-rivet, instead of to the intermediate piece, through which it passes, if desired, in which event the intermediate piece may or may not be used, as may be preferred. The fastening prong or projection is integral with the cap, and extends from the under surface thereof, as shown in Fig. 14, or from the intermediate piece, as shown in Fig. 15; and in lieu of bending the sleeve of the cap under the lower edge of the intermediate piece, as shown in Fig. 8, it may be bent downward and inward to form a side, *e*, to the cap, as shown in Fig. 16, in which case the lower edge of the intermediate piece, B, will bear against the inner surface of the side, and the lower edge of the side *e* will bear upon the surface of the material. In other words, the edge of the cap, instead of being folded around and under the intermediate piece, B, as shown in Fig. 13, is turned downward and inward to form a tapering sleeve, the lower edge of which rests upon the material.

To obtain the best results, it is desirable that the cap should be quite deep, in order that the socket member of the fastening when applied to a glove-flap or other material may set well up within the cap, so that its mouth or lower surface shall not project much, if any, below the under surface of the material to which it is attached; but of course I do not confine my invention to this special form of cap, as a shallower one may be used.

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

1. The fastening device comprising a capped prong or pointed rivet, C, and the socket D, secured to the cap by the prong or pointed rivet, as described, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of the cap A, the intermediate piece, B, the pointed fastening C, and the socket member D, through the top of which the pointed fastening is passed, and upon the under surface of which it is headed or clinched, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. The cap A, having the side section or tapering sleeve, *e*, in combination with the socket-piece D, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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