(No Model.)

# A. J. SHIPLEY.

## GLOVE FASTENER.

No. 428,967. Patented May 27, 1890.

Fig. 1

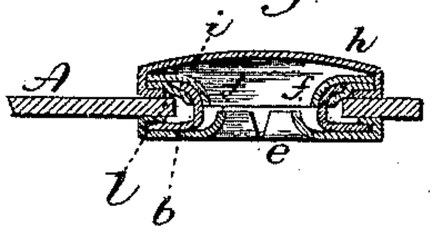


Fig. 2


Fig. 3

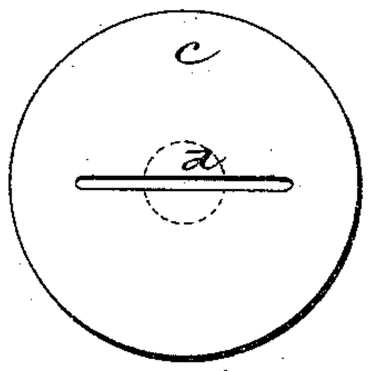


Fig. 4

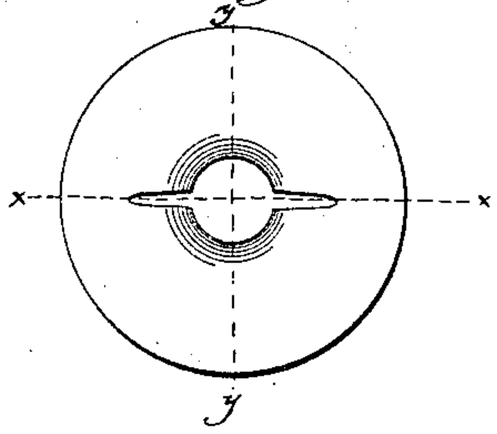


Fig. 5


Fig. 6

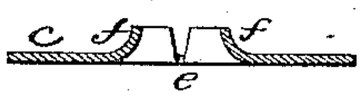


Fig. 7

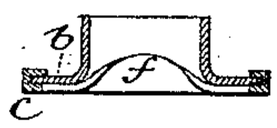


Fig. 8

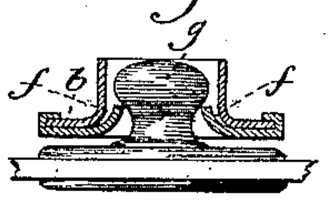


Fig. 9




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED J. SHIPLEY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## GLOVE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,967, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed May 3, 1889. Serial No. 309,426. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED J. SHIPLEY, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Glove-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a vertical section of the fastening device as secured by a button-head to a glove; Fig. 2, a perspective vertical section of the tubular shank; Fig. 3, the disk-blank slit; Fig. 4, the disk-blank having the edges of the slit turned to form the springs; Fig. 5, a section through the disk on line *x x* of Fig. 4; Fig. 6, a section cutting through the disk on line *y y* of Fig. 4; Fig. 7, a vertical section of the disk and shank as set together, section cutting on line *x x* of Fig. 4; Fig. 8, a vertical section through the shank and disk, cutting on line *y y* of Fig. 4, and showing the fastening device as engaged with the stud; Fig. 9, a modification in securing the fastening device.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of fastenings which are specially adapted for securing gloves at the wrist, and particularly to that class in which a knob-like stud is applied to one edge of the opening, combined with a device attached to the other side of the opening and adapted to pass onto and embrace the knob-like stud, so as to secure the parts together around the wrist, yet permit an easy separation of the parts when required.

The object of the invention is a simple, cheap, and effective device for thus engaging the stud; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The fastening device consists of an eyelet-shaped shank composed of a tubular body *a*, with an annular flange *b* at one end, and a disk *c* of larger diameter than the flange *b* of the shank. The disk *c* is made of elastic metal, slit through its center, as at *d*, Fig. 3, the length of the slit being somewhat less than the diameter of the flange *b* of the shank. Through the central portion of this slit the two edges are turned upward, forming an elliptical opening *e*. (See Fig. 4.) The turned-up edges *f* (see Figs. 5 and 6) are of tongue-like shape and diametrically opposite each other. These tongues or springs *f* are adapted to set within the shank, as seen in Figs. 7 and and 8. The shank is set upon the disk *c* with the springs into the interior of the tubular shank. Then the edge of the disk is closed over the flange *b* of the shank, and, as seen in Figs. 7 and 8, this firmly unites the disk and shank. The springs *f* extend up into the tubular portion of the shank, and are distant from each other somewhat less than the diameter of the head *g* of the fastening-stud, (see Fig. 8,) but yet so that the springs will yield for the forced passage of the stud between the springs until the enlarged portion of the stud shall have passed above the springs. Then the reaction of the springs will cause them to grasp the stud under the head, as seen in Fig. 8. This fastening device is best secured to the glove, or to whatever it may be desired to apply it, by means of a button-like head on the outer side to engage the open end of the shank. This button-head is best composed of a disk *h* (see Fig. 1) with two collets *i l*, upon the outer edge of which the disk *h* is closed as a cap and to give a button-like appearance. These collets around their opening are both turned away from the disk, as seen in Fig. 1, but so as to leave a space between their edges, corresponding substantially to the tubular portion of the shank, the space between the two collets expanding from the edge inward, and so that the shank set through an opening in the glove (A representing that portion of the glove) the shank will extend to the opposite surface, and then the button-head set thereon the edge of the shank will enter between the outer edges of the two collets *i l*, and, pressure being applied to force the two together, the end of the shank will be deflected between the collets, as seen in Fig. 1, and so as to firmly unite the parts, the button-head on one side and the fastening device upon the opposite side clamping the glove between the two, as clearly seen in Fig. 1. The fastening may be secured by simply closing the end of the shank down upon the surface, as represented in Fig. 9,

and substantially as an eyelet is closed to secure it in place. I however prefer the button-head which I have described, because it completely closes the opening and gives a neater and more finished appearance to the glove-fastener as a whole.

The construction of the stud or its means of attachment are immaterial to this fastening device.

It will be understood that it is immaterial whether the disk *c* be closed around the flange of the shank or whether the flange of the shank be made of larger diameter than the disk and closed around the edge of the disk, the result and construction being substantially the same in either case and a common practice in uniting parts in articles of like character too well known to require illustration.

I do not claim, broadly, a glove-fastener in which a flanged tubular shank and a disk having springs turned into said shank are employed, as, broadly considered, I am aware such a fastener is not new.

I claim—

1. The socket member of a glove-fastener, consisting of the tubular shank *a*, constructed with an annular flange *b*, combined with a disk *c*, the disk and the flange of the shank, one larger in diameter than the other and the larger diameter closed around the edge of the other, so as to unite said shank and disk, the said disk diametrically slit, and the central portion of the slit turned into the tubular shank to form the said engaging-springs *f*, substantially as described.

2. The socket member of a glove-fastener, consisting of the tubular shank *a*, constructed with an annular flange *b*, combined with a disk *c*, the said disk and flange one of larger diameter than the other and the larger diameter of the one closed over the edge of the other to unite the two, the disk diametrically slit, and the central portion of the slit turned into the tubular shank to form the said engaging-springs *f*, with a button-head having an opening through its back, adapted to receive the open end of the said tubular shank, and the said head constructed with a deflector within it to turn the said tubular shank outward into the said head as the two are forced together, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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