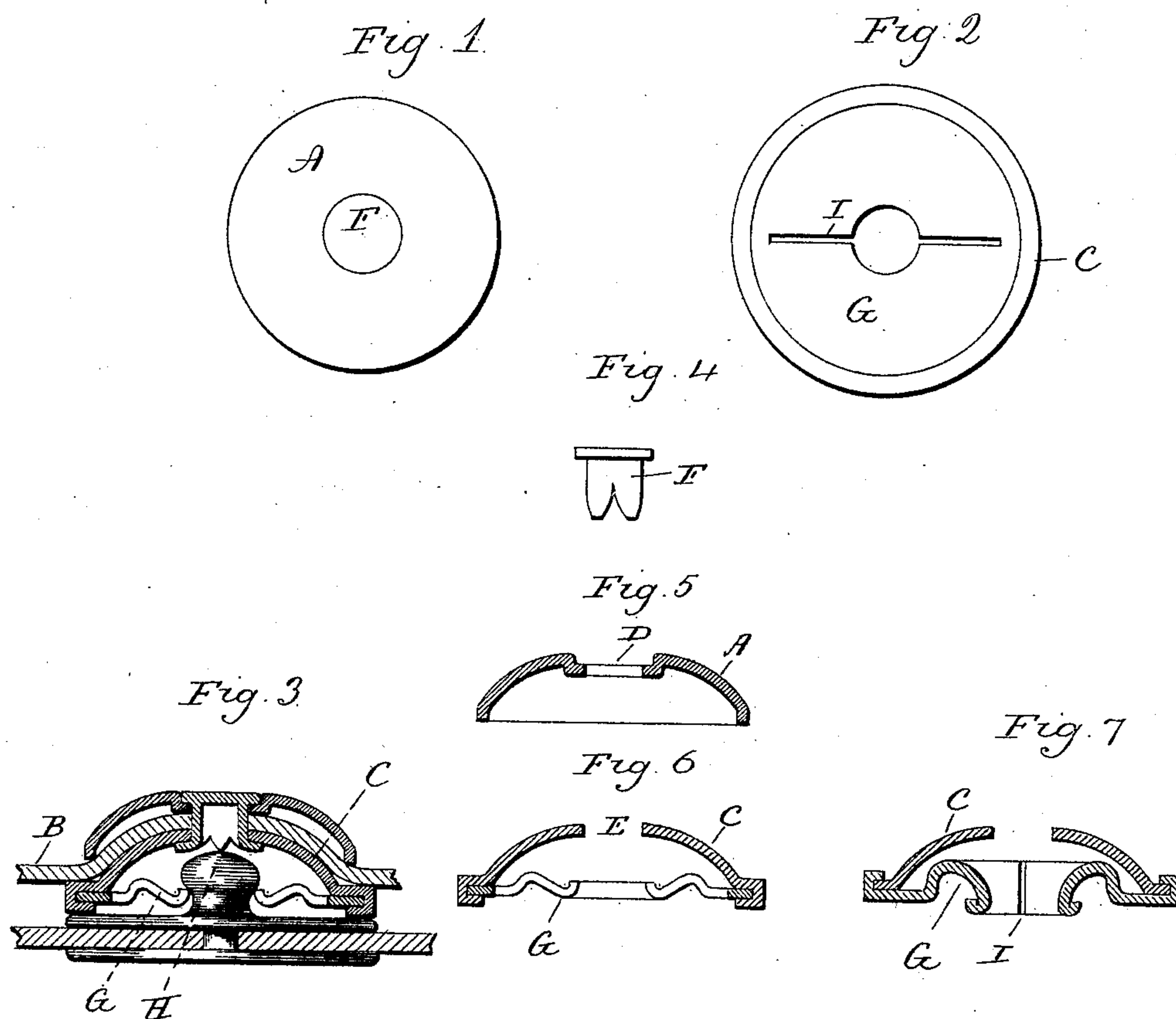


(No Model.)

A. J. SHIPLEY.
GLOVE FASTENER.

No. 437,004.

Patented Sept. 23, 1890.



Witnesses,
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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. 437,004, dated September 23, 1890.

Application filed February 24, 1890. Serial No. 341,501. (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
5 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,
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view of my improved fastener; Fig. 2, a rear view thereof; Fig. 3, a view of the fastener in vertical central section,
15 showing it as in use; Fig. 4, a detached view in elevation of the rivet by means of which the cap and crown of the socket member are secured together with the fabric between them; Fig. 5, a detached sectional view of the
20 cap; Fig. 6, a similar view of the crown and disk-spring; Fig. 7, a similar view showing a modified construction of the crown and disk-spring.

This invention relates to an improvement
25 in that class of glove-fasteners in which the fastener is composed of two members, one of which is called the "ball" member, attached to one flap of the glove, and the other, which is called the "socket" member, attached to
30 the other flap of the glove, and so that the socket member may be set on over the ball member—a common and well-known class of glove-fasteners—and particularly to the fasteners of this class in which the socket is arranged upon the under side of the outer flap
35 and constructed so as to present a button-like head or cap upon the outside of the flap, the object being a simple, cheap, and effective construction of the socket member, the construction of the ball member, broadly considered, constituting no part of the present
40 invention; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

45 A represents the head or socket member of my improved glove-fastener. It is made from sheet metal and is of concavo-convex shape and adapted to set with its concave side upon one side of the fabric or flap B of the glove,
50 and which forms a button-like finish for the exterior of the fastener. The crown C is of

corresponding concavo-convex shape, its convex side corresponding substantially to the concave side of the cap A, and so as to bear upon the reverse side of the flap or fabric B
55 and close said fabric between the cap and crown.

To unite the crown and cap a central opening D is made through the cap and a like opening E through the crown, and then a
60 tubular rivet F introduced from the outside through the opening in the cap, through the fabric, and through the opening in the crown, then closed down upon the inside of the crown
65 to securely unite the two parts and clamp them upon the fabric, the edge of the cap pressing the fabric close upon the crown. It will be understood, however, that, as common in this class of fasteners, where two parts are
70 secured together by a rivet, the rivet may be made separate from both and applied as described or made as an integral part of one to extend through the other and be closed as described. Upon the under side of the crown
75 a disk G is applied, of a diameter sufficient to cover the concave space in the crown, and so as to form a chamber between the disk and the crown. The disk is united to the crown
80 either by closing the edge of the crown around the edge of the disk, as seen in Figs. 3 and 6, or closing the edge of the disk around the edge of the crown, as seen in Fig. 7. The disk has an opening through its center of nearly the diameter of the ball H of the other member of the fastener. The disk is corrugated
85 around this opening, as represented in Fig. 3, so as to give to it a very considerable degree of elasticity—greater than it would possess were it a flat disk. The disk is diametrically slit, as represented at I, Fig. 2, which permits
90 the elasticity of the disk to be employed, and so that the central opening through the disk may expand sufficiently to pass over the head of the ball, so that the ball and socket members may be united or detached in the usual
95 manner of uniting and detaching such members of a glove-fastener. This construction permits a large area of spring-disk, and the socket member is simple in its construction and durable.

100 The corrugation of the disk may be made as represented in Fig. 7, which will still fur-

ther increase the elasticity of the disk, and without interfering with the space to be occupied by the ball within the socket.

The ball member is represented in Fig. 3 as 5 in place; but, as before stated, the particular construction of this ball member constitutes no part of the present invention.

I claim—

10 In a glove-fastener consisting of a ball member and a socket member, the socket member composed of a concavo-convex cap adapted to be set upon one side of the fabric and a corresponding concavo-convex crown adapted to be set upon the other side of the

15 fabric, the crown and the cap united through the fabric, so as to clamp the fabric between them, combined with a corrugated disk set upon the concave side of said crown, said crown and disk united by closing the edge of the one upon the edge of the other, the disk 20 having a central opening corresponding to the ball of the other member of the fastener, the disk diametrically slit, substantially as described.

ALFRED J. SHIPLEY.

Witnesses:

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