

(No Model.)

C. H. GOODWIN.  
GLOVE FASTENER.

No. 477,857.

Patented June 28, 1892.

Fig. 1

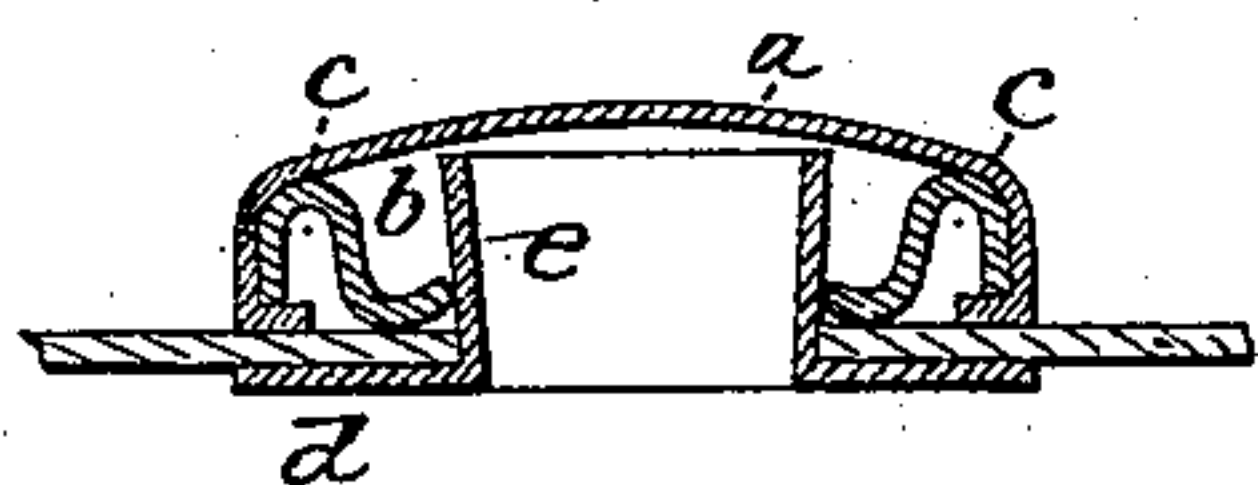


Fig. 2

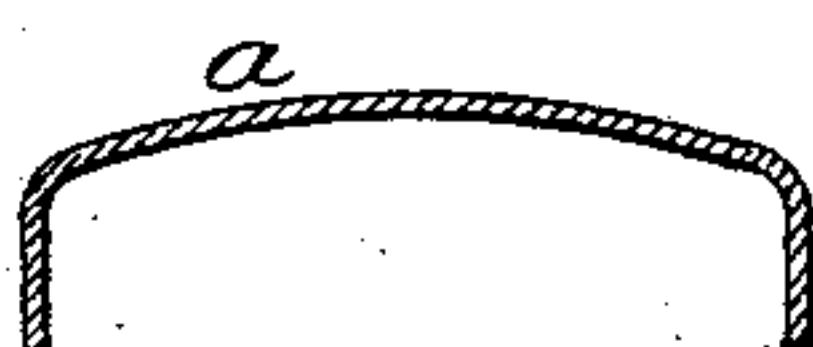


Fig. 3

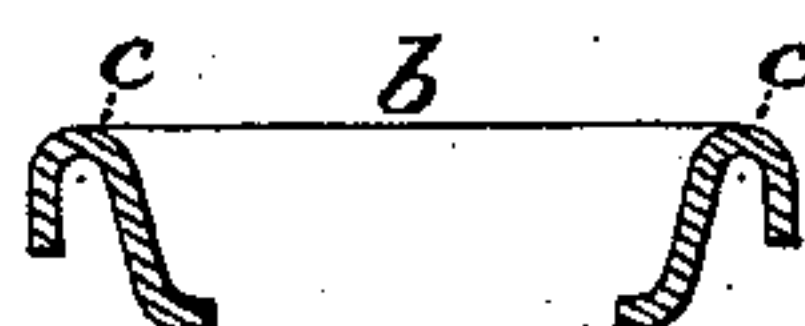


Fig. 4

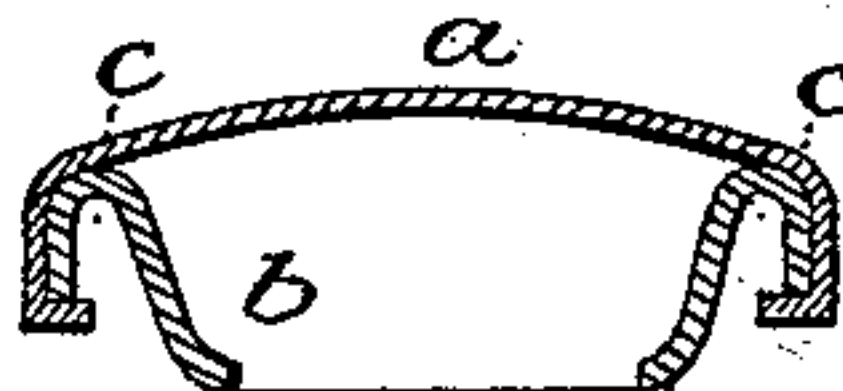


Fig. 5

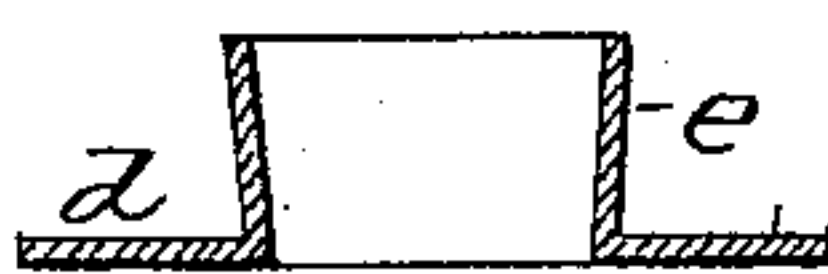


Fig. 6

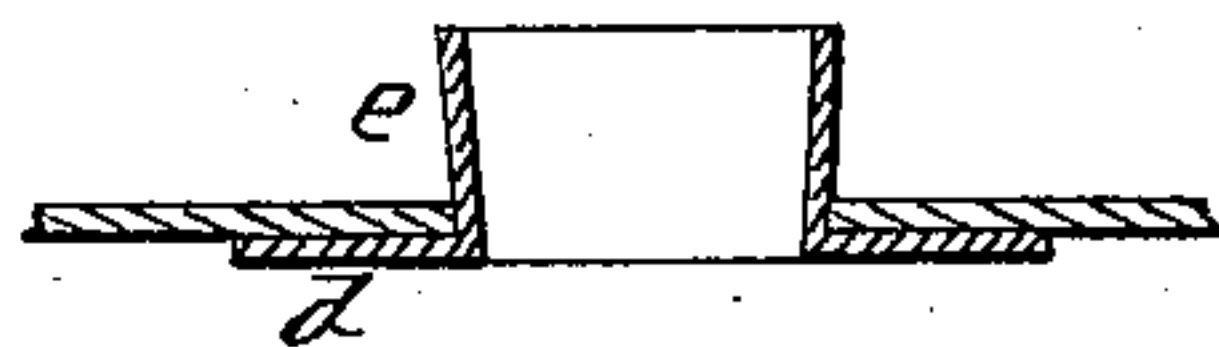


Fig. 7

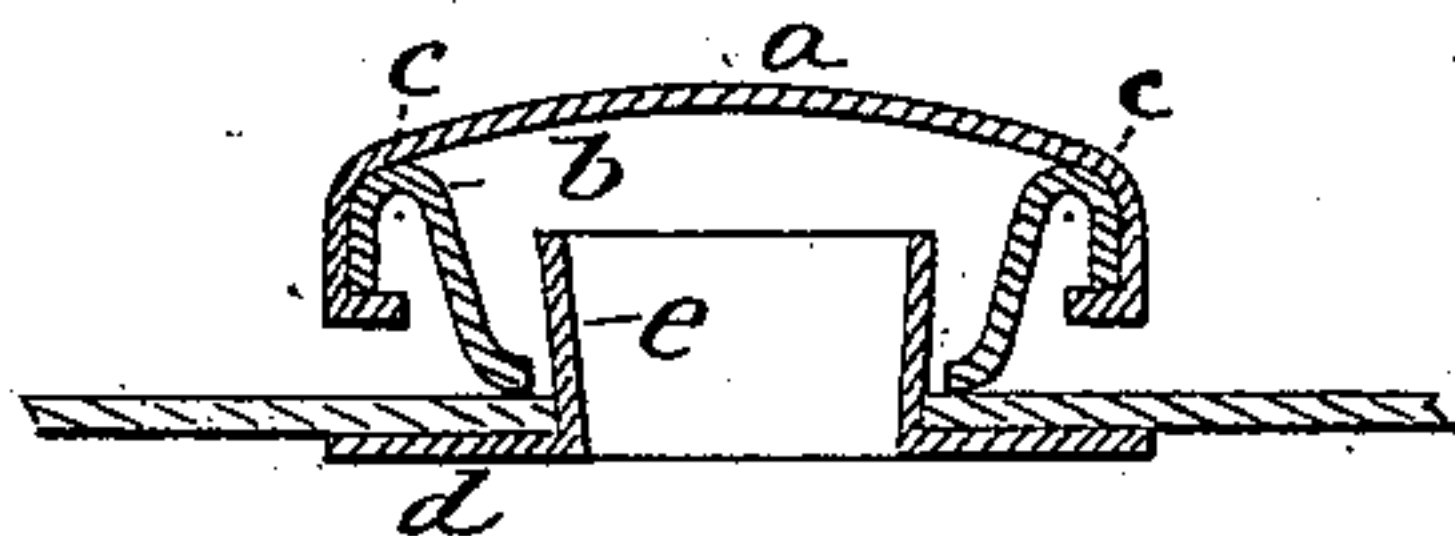


Fig. 9

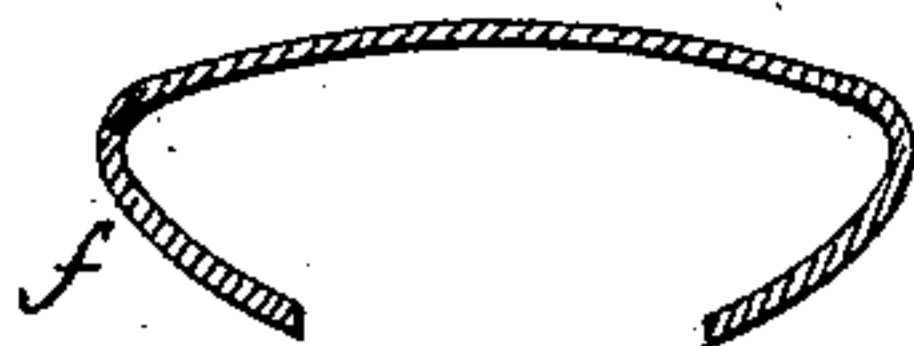


Fig. 8

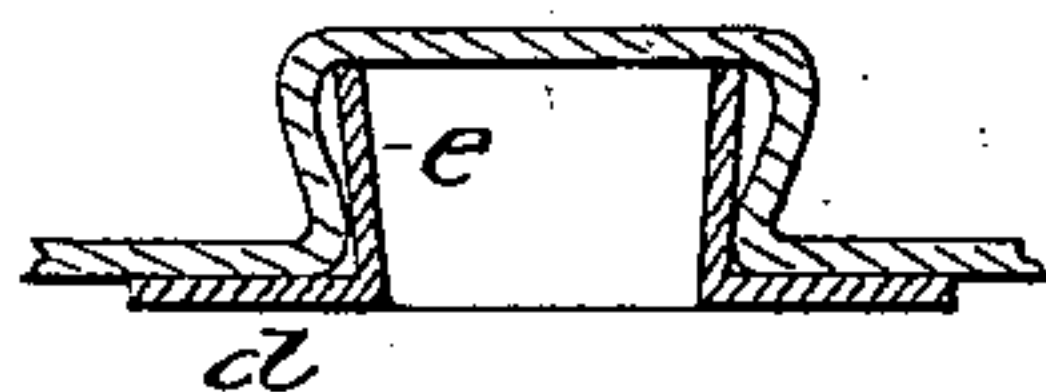
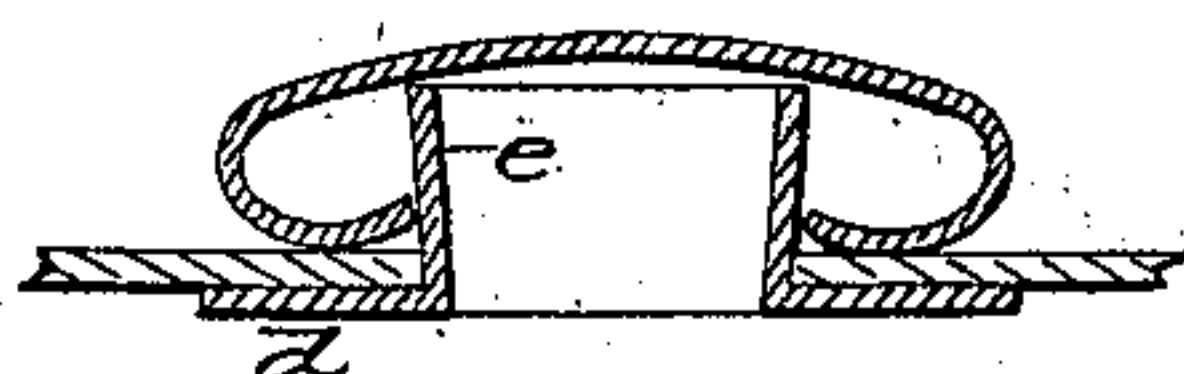


Fig. 10



Witnesses:  
J. K. Shumway  
E. L. Avery

Charles H. Goodwin.  
Inventor  
By atty Earle Seymour

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. GOODWIN, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
WATERBURY BUTTON COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## GLOVE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,857, dated June 28, 1892.

Application filed September 7, 1891. Serial No. 404,932. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. GOODWIN, 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 vertical central section through the socket member as applied to the glove; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the cap *a* detached;  
15 Fig. 3, a vertical section of the collet *b* detached; Fig. 4, a vertical section showing the collet and cap united; Fig. 5, a vertical central section of the collar *d*; Fig. 6, a vertical central section showing the collar *d* as applied to a glove; Fig. 7, a vertical central section showing the collar as applied to the glove  
20 and with the cap set thereon preparatory to closing; Figs. 8, 9, and 10 modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement  
25 in that class of glove-fasteners which consists of two members, a stud and a socket member, the stud member being attached to one side of the slit of a glove and the socket-member to the other side, and so that the  
30 edges of the glove brought together, the socket is adapted to pass on over the headed stud and thus secure the glove at the wrist, the invention relating specially to the socket member; and it consists in the construction,  
35 as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The socket member is composed of a cap *a* and of a conical-shaped collet *b*. The cap is made of cup shape, as seen in Fig. 2, and the  
40 collet *b* is of an external diameter corresponding to the internal diameter of the cap *a*, the outer edges of the collet *b* turned over and downward, as at *c*, Fig. 3, and the center is thrown downward into conical shape. The  
45 cap and collet are united, as seen in Fig. 4, by placing the collet *b* within the cap and then closing the edges of the cap over the turned-down edges of the collet *c*, and so that the conical portion of the collet will project  
50 below the cap, as seen in Fig. 4, thus forming

a conical projecting flange around the opening through the collet. The base consists of a collar *d*, (see Fig. 5,) having its inner edge turned up so as to form a tubular projection *e*, the projection increasing in diameter from  
55 the surface of the collar, and so as to be of inverted-cone shape, as seen in Fig. 5, the expansion being slight. The external diameter of the tubular projection at its larger end corresponds substantially to the internal di-  
60 ameter of the collet *b*.

The collar *d* is applied upon one side of the glove, its tubular projection *e* extending through a corresponding opening in the glove, and so that the collar *d* will lie upon one side,  
65 while the tubular projection *e* will project from the opposite side. The depth of the projection *e* is somewhat less than the depth of the cap and collet. The cap, with its collet, is set over the projection *e*, as seen in Fig. 7,  
70 and then a force is applied which will bring the inner edge of the collet *b* to bear upon the surface of the glove on that side supported by the collar *d*, and this force continued will cause the conical collet to con-  
75 tract and close around the smaller diameter of the tubular projection *e*, as seen in Fig. 1, and thus firmly unite the parts of the socket upon the glove. The socket member thus ap-  
80 plied to the glove is used in connection with the stud in the usual manner, it not being deemed necessary to illustrate the stud.

Instead of piercing the glove for the passage of the projection *e* through it, the collar *d* may be applied to its side of the glove, and  
85 the material of the glove pressed thereon will correspondingly raise the portion of the glove over the tubular projection, as seen in Fig. 8. It is therefore not essential to the invention that the glove should be pierced for the ap-  
90 plication of the socket.

While I prefer to make the cap portion of the socket member in two parts—that is, to consist of the cap *a* and the collet *b*—the collet and cap may be made in a single piece of  
95 metal, as represented in Fig. 9, this part being made first of cup shape and then the edge drawn inward to produce the conical shape, as at *f* in Fig. 9, and this cap applied in like  
100 manner as in the first illustration, the conical



portion will be contracted around the projection *e* of the collar *d*, as seen in Fig. 10. It is therefore only necessary to the invention that the opening into the cap portion of the member shall present a conical surface adapted to be contracted around the smaller diameter of the tubular projection *e* of the collar *d*.

I claim—

1. In a glove-fastener consisting of a socket and stud member, the socket member composed of a cap having a central opening in its under side, the sides of the cap around the opening diverging so as to produce substantially a conical surface around the opening into the cap, combined with a disk having a central opening through it of smaller diameter than the opening in the cap, with a flange around the said opening in the disk, the flange diverging from the disk so as to gradually increase its external diameter from the disk toward the edge of the flange, the larger external diameter of the flange corresponding substantially to the internal diameter of the opening in the cap, substantially as described, and whereby the cap set over the flange of the disk and a pressure applied thereto the conical portion of the cap is adapted to contract around the smaller diameter of the flange

or tubular portion of the collar and thereby secure the two parts together and to the glove.

2. A socket member of a glove-fastener, consisting of a cap composed of a collet *b* of conical shape, having an opening through its smaller diameter and with the part *a* closed thereon so as to cover the larger diameter, combined with a collar *d*, having a central opening of less diameter than the diameter of the opening in the cap and with a flange around said opening forming a tubular projection *e*, the projection expanding in diameter from the collar, its larger diameter corresponding substantially to the internal diameter of the collet, substantially as described, the said cap and collar being adapted to be set together, and so that under pressure the conical portion of the cap will be deflected or turned inward so as to contract around the smaller diameter of the projection on the collar.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. GOODWIN.

Witnesses:

NATHL. R. BRONSON,  
HELEN J. BIRKENMAYER.