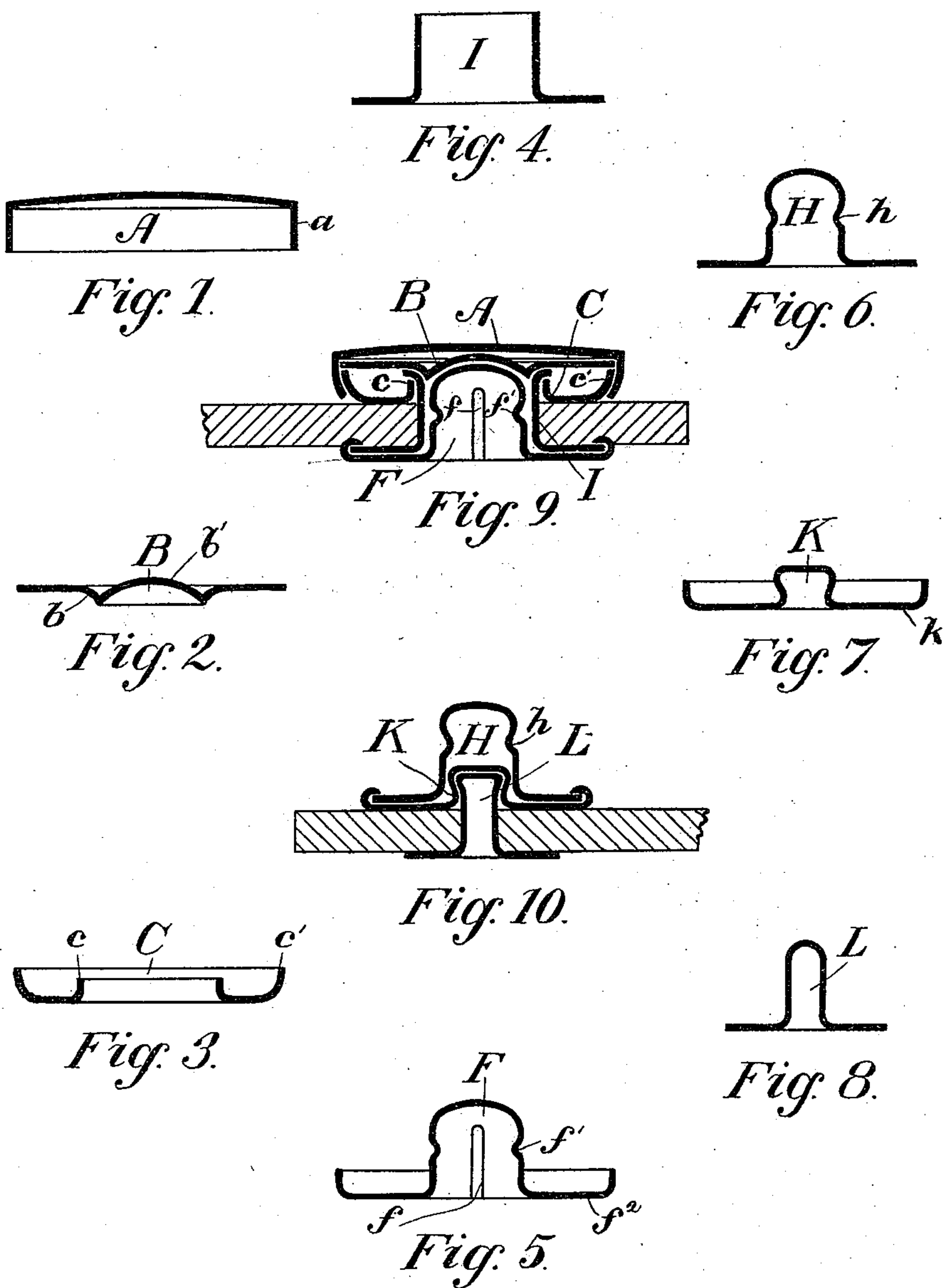


(No Model.)

E. J. KRAETZER.
GLOVE FASTENER.

No. 490,444.

Patented Jan. 24, 1893.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN J. KRAETZER, OF GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE
CONSOLIDATED FASTENER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

GLOVE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,444, dated January 24, 1893.

Application filed April 11, 1890. Serial No. 347,500. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN J. KRAETZER, of Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glove-Fasteners, of which the following is a full specification.

My invention consists of an improved fastener for gloves, garments and other articles made in two members respectively secured to the two flaps of the article and having certain novel features of construction and arrangements, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, shows in section the dome or cover of the button hole member Fig. 2 the anvil, plate Fig. 3 the doubly flanged retaining piece Fig. 4 the flanged clinching eyelet. Fig. 5 the resilient socket Fig. 6 the flanged stud of the button member Fig. 7 the flanged clinching chamber Fig. 8 the tubular rivet Fig. 9 the complete button hole member, and Fig. 10 the complete button member.

Ordinarily in fasteners of the class wherein a button hole member having a socket provided with a contracted mouth is adapted to engage with a hollow stud having a rolled in neck the said stud forming a part of the button member, it often follows that in the process of clinching together and to the material, the parts forming the said members, the height of the studs or the depth of the sockets will vary considerably after the clinching so that, although the parts were originally designed to engage perfectly together, they will not in practice do so. This defect is especially noticeable when the fasteners are applied to thick heavy material, or materials of varying thickness.

I so construct both the members of my fastener that neither the depth of the socket nor the height of the stud are affected in the least degree by the clinching together of the parts to material of varying thickness or softness. The stud H of the button member and the socket F of the button hole member are the two parts that directly engage together in order to fasten together the two flaps of the glove or other article. The socket F is tubular in shape and has preferably a rounded top and a wide flange f^2 at the bottom. It is

of such a size as to easily contain within it the stud H. This stud is also tubular, flanged and provided with a rounded top, being in fact of similar shape to the socket but smaller. Both stud and socket are provided at a fixed and determined distance from the bottom with the rounded in necks h f' respectively. The socket is rendered resilient by being slitted up from the bottom as at f to a height above the rolled in neck f' , while the stud H is unresilient. The construction is such that when the socket is slipped over the stud, the rolled in neck f' of the socket will engage with and spring into the corresponding neck h of the stud.

Referring now to the button hole member, the flange f^2 of the socket is preferably rounded up along its outer edge, as shown in Fig. 5, the rounded up portion being clinched around the flange of the clinching eyelet I in the manner shown in Fig. 9 with the tubular part of the said eyelet surrounding the body of the socket.

A is the dome or cover and B the anvil plate which is directly inserted in the top of the said dome with the anvil surface b downward, while its horizontal flange rests upon the outer turned up flange c' of the retaining piece C. The tubular portion a of the dome A being turned in and around the outer flange c' the three parts, A, B and C are held together, these being the parts that rest above the material. A hole being made in the material of a size sufficient to contain the eyelet I, the parts A, B and C held together as described, are placed above this hole and the clinching eyelet I containing the socket F is passed up from beneath so that the anvil surface b rests directly upon the top of the said eyelet. The parts being then pressed firmly together the top of the clinching eyelet I will be rounded outward by the anvil surface b and clinched over the top of the raised inner flange c with which the retaining piece C is provided around its inner entrance. The parts are thus firmly attached to the material.

K is a riveting chamber wider at the top than at the bottom and provided with the flange k integral therewith, the flange being preferably rounded up along its outer edge

whereby it is clinched over the outer edge of the flange of the stud H, as shown in Fig. 10, with the riveting chamber K contained within said stud.

5 L is a flanged tubular rivet the body of which is passed up from beneath through a hole in the material sufficiently large to contain it and by pressure headed out within the riveting chamber K in the manner shown
10 in Fig. 10.

It is obvious from this construction of fastener that even with varying thickness of material in the glove or other article to which the members are to be attached, both the
15 depth of the socket and the height of the stud will remain constant and unchanged, since neither the socket proper F, nor the stud proper H, is directly engaged in the clinching.

20 In the case of the button hole member we have only to so proportion the parts that there will always be sufficient room between the top of the socket F and the rounded top *b'* of the anvil plate when attached to the thinnest
25 material that will ordinarily be employed, and that the body of the clinching eyelet I will be of sufficient length to properly round over within the cover in the case of the thickest material ever used.

30 The component pieces of the button hole member are sent to the trade in two parts, one of which consists of the three pieces A, B and C held together as described which are placed above the material, and the other of
35 the two pieces, I and F, whose flanges are clinched together. In like manner the button member, as sent to the trade, is in two parts, one of which consists of the two pieces

H and K clinched together by their flanges and the other of the simple tubular rivet L. 40

I claim,

1. In a fastener the combination with a cover provided with suitable riveting and retaining devices of a flanged resilient covered socket slit up from its flanged end and hav- 45 ing a rolled in neck and a separate flanged clinching eyelet having its flange clinched to that of the socket with the tubular portion of the eyelet surrounding the body of the socket, substantially as and for the purposes de- 50 scribed.

2. The button hole member of a fastener consisting of the combination with an anvil piece, a doubly flanged retaining piece and a dome cover clinched around said piece, of a 55 tubular flanged covered socket F slit up from its flanged end and having a rolled in neck and a clinching eyelet I having its flange clinched to that of the socket with the tubular portion of said eyelet surrounding the 60 body of the socket and engaging with the anvil piece substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. The button member of a fastener comprising a hollow dome-shaped flanged stud 65 having a rolled-in neck, *h*, and an independent member inside of the hollow dome, forming a riveting chamber, and having a flange clinched around that of said stud, and a tubular rivet L, substantially as described. 70

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

EDWIN J. KRAETZER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. N. HARRIS,
WM. B. H. DOWSE.