

(No Model.)

E. THOMPSON & F. W. ZUVER.  
GLOVE FASTENING.

No. 543,432.

Patented July 23, 1895.

Fig. 1

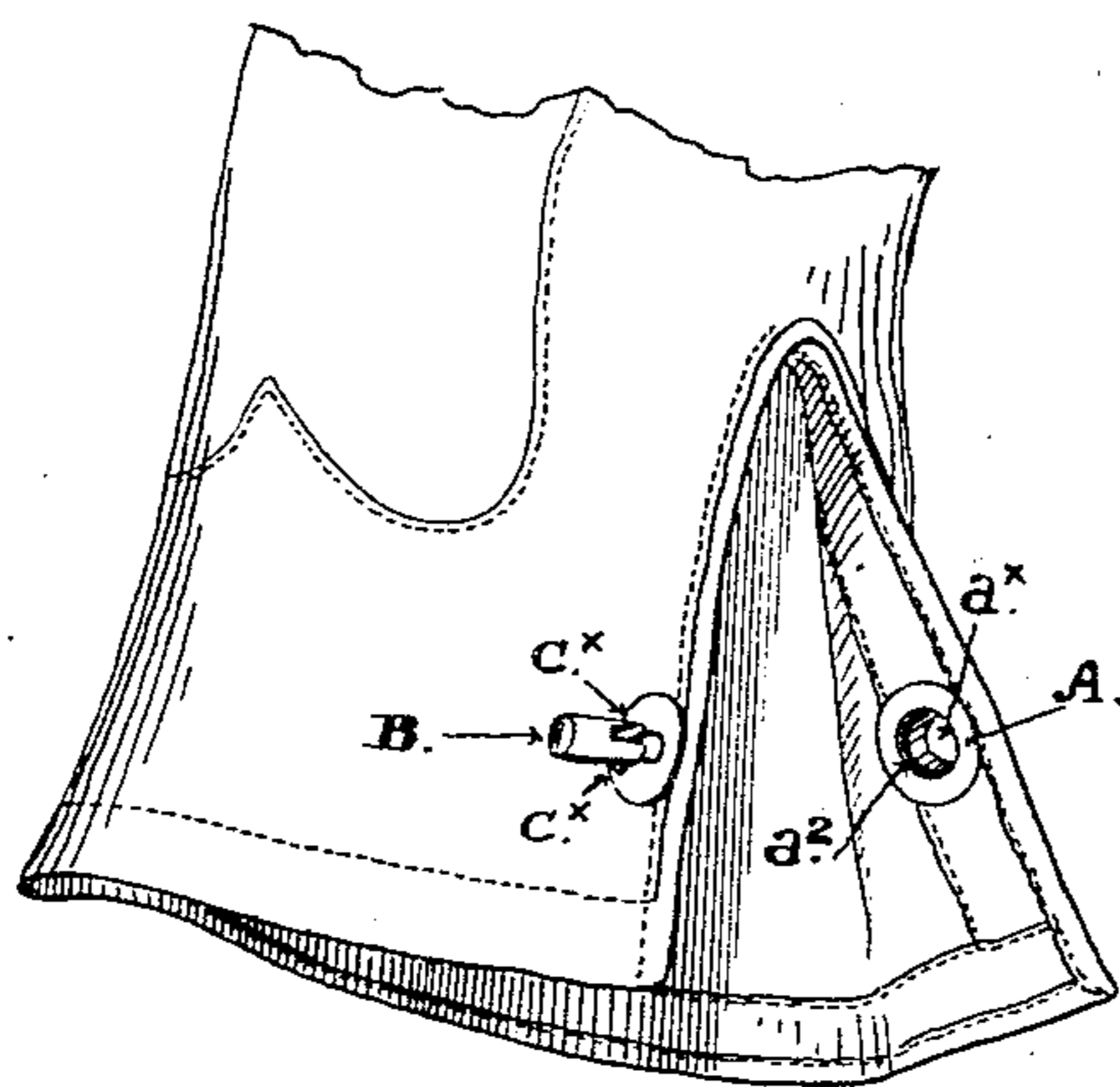


Fig. 9.

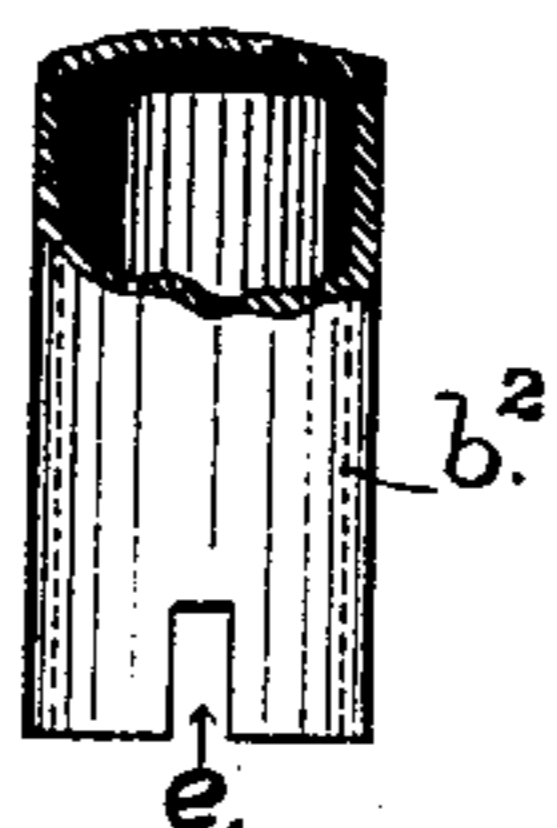


Fig. 8.

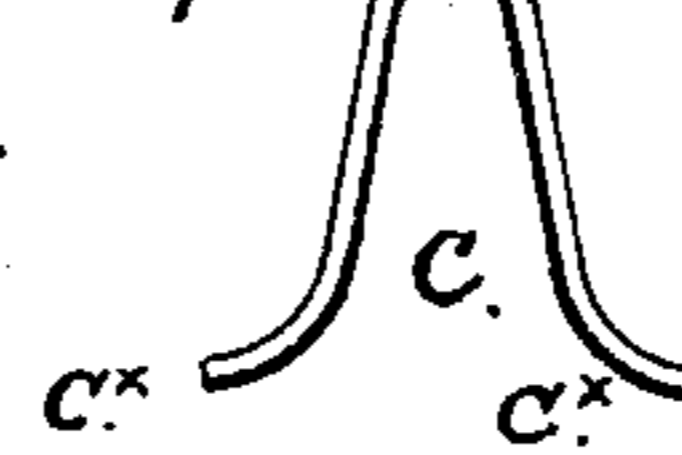


Fig. 7^a

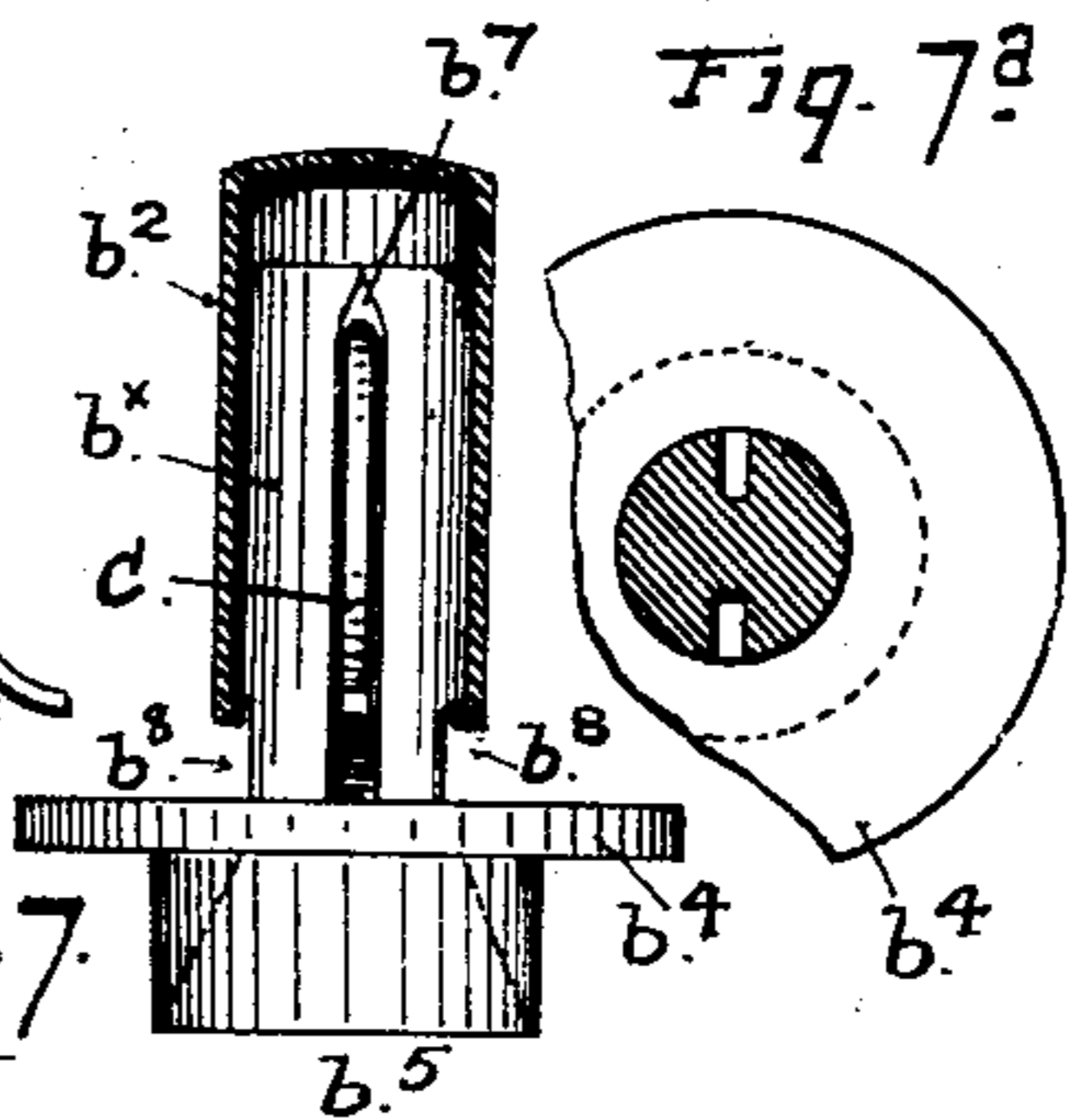


Fig. 7.

Fig. 2.

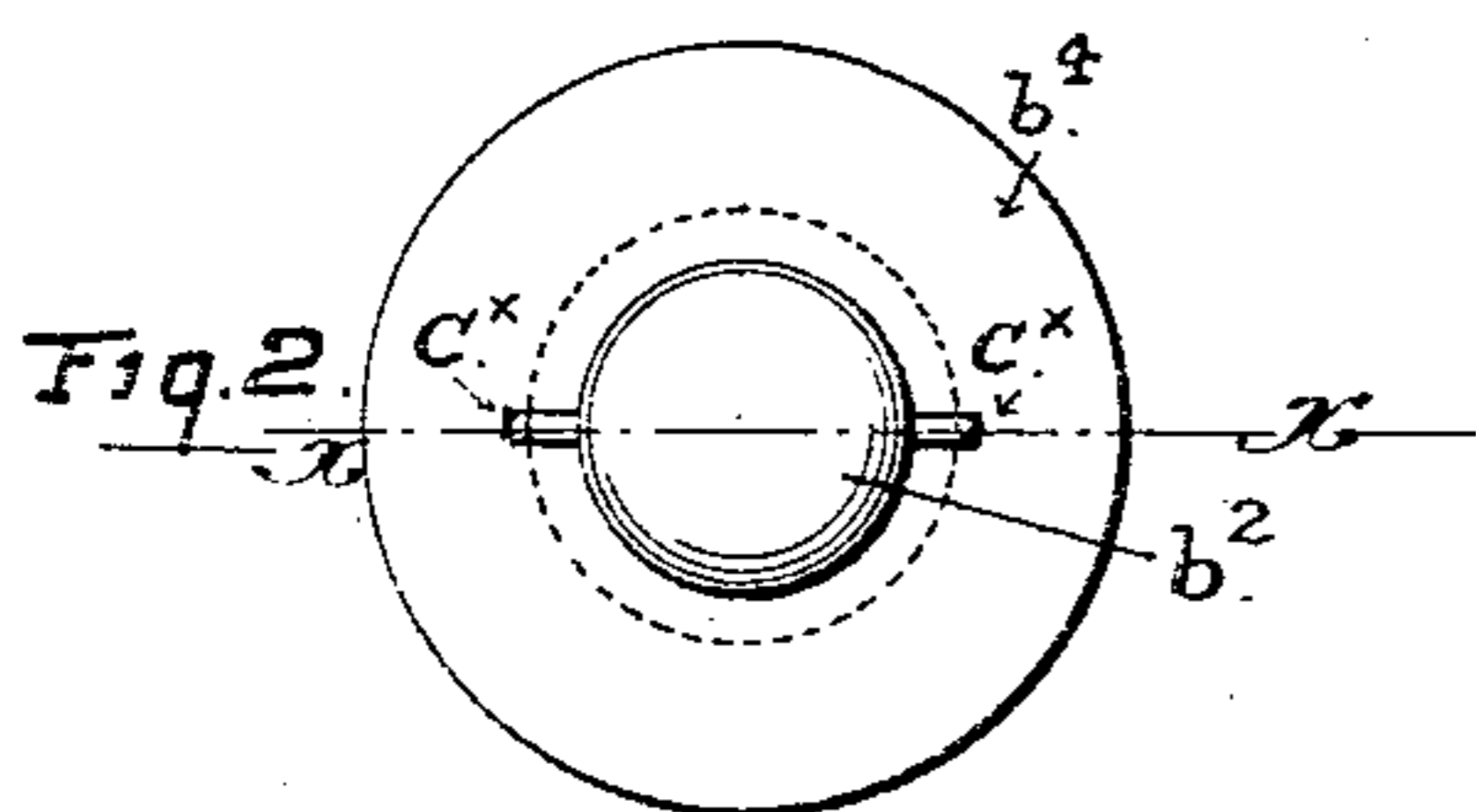


Fig. 3.

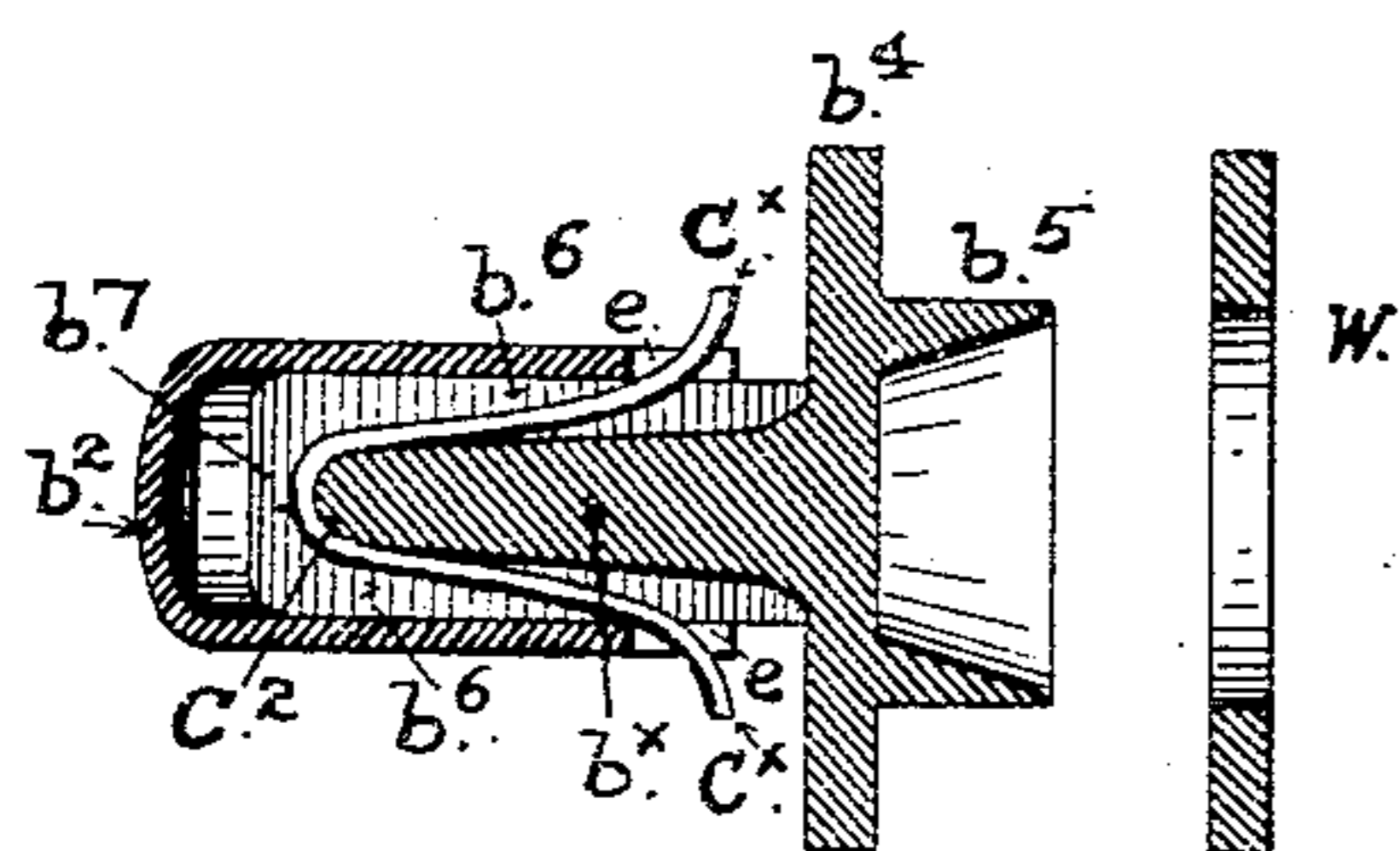
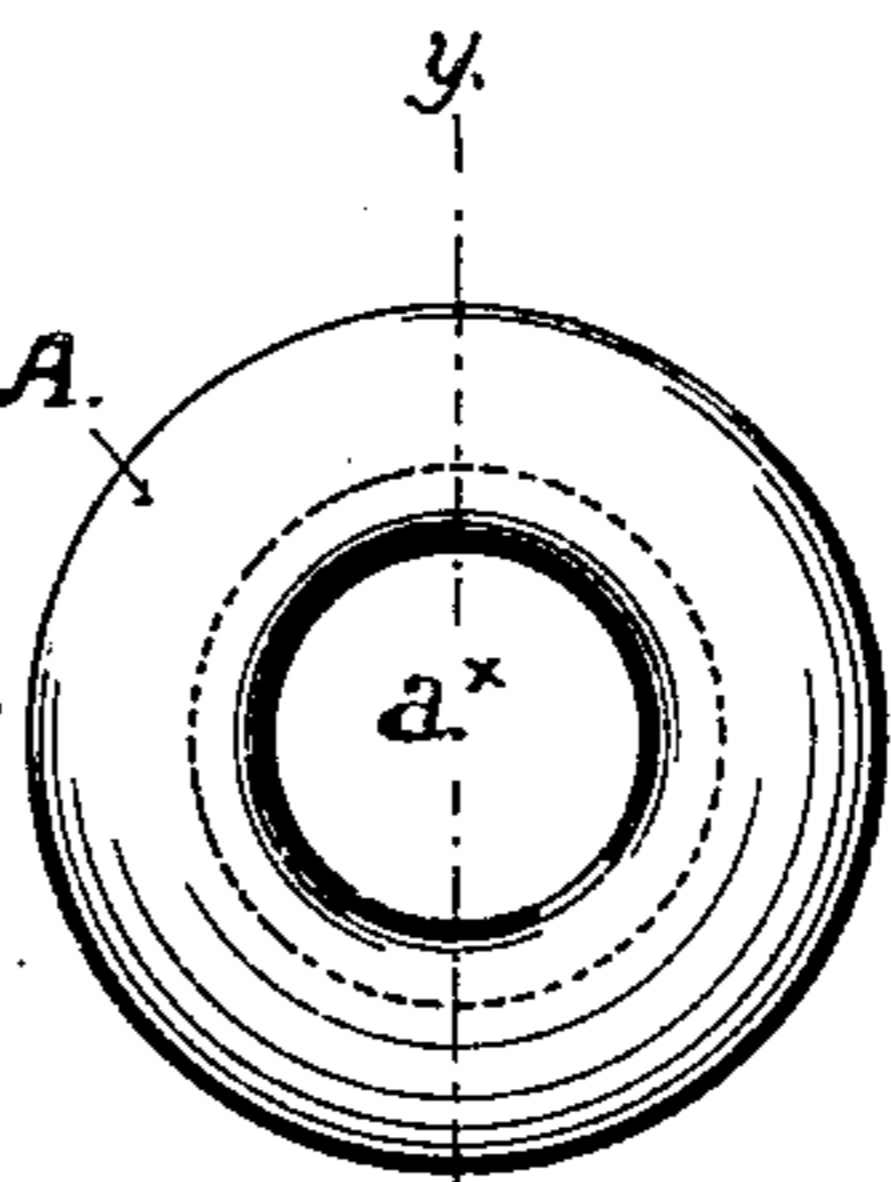


Fig. 4.

Section through x.x. Fig. 2.

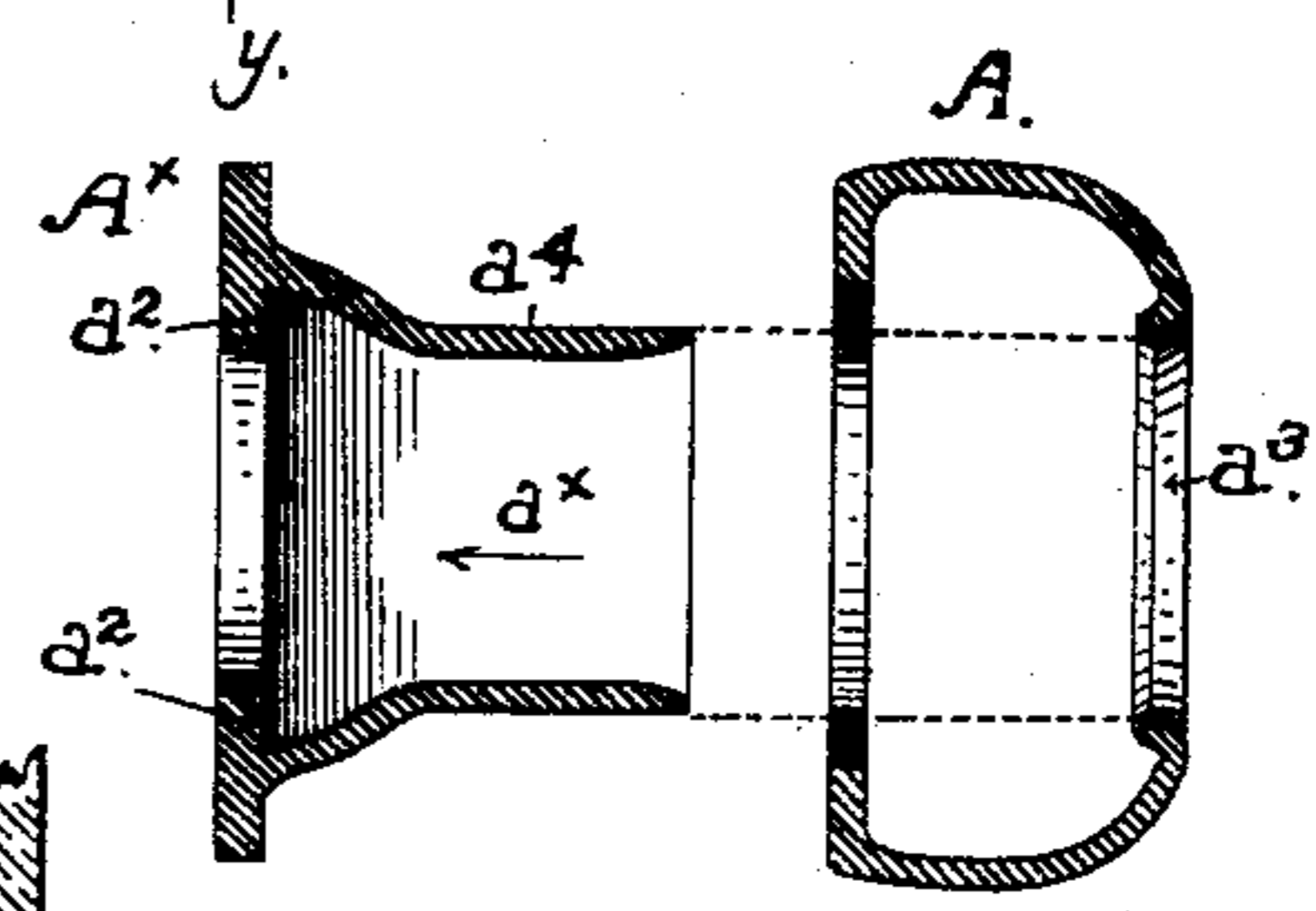
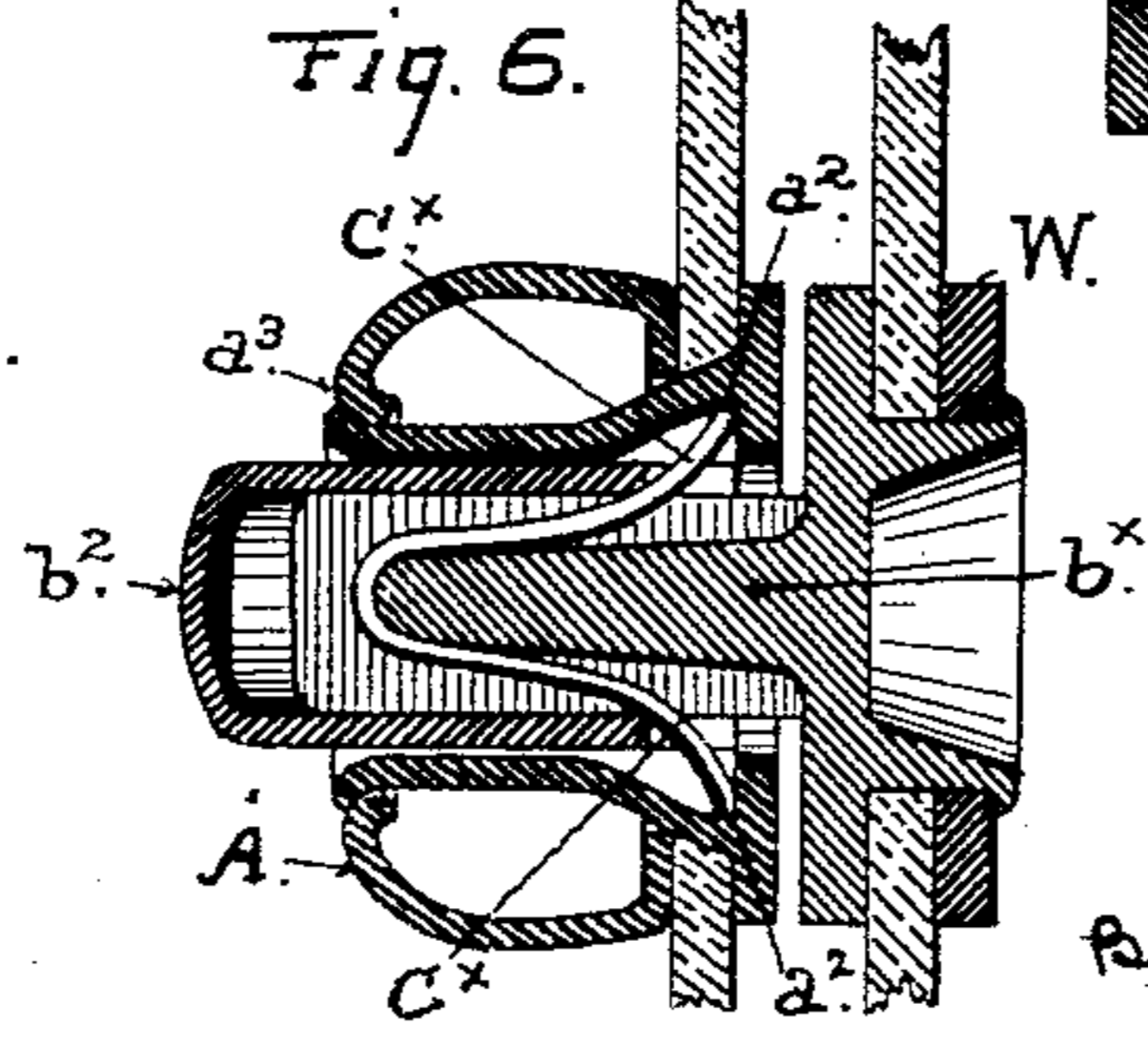


Fig. 5.

Section through y.y. fig. 3

Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR THOMPSON AND FRANK W. ZUVER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNORS TO AUGUST KLEIN, OF GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK.

## GLOVE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,432, dated July 23, 1895.

Application filed April 19, 1895. Serial No. 546,414. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EDGAR THOMPSON and FRANK W. ZUVER, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glove-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements made in fastenings for gloves, and our improvements consist in the described construction and combination of parts, whereby we produce a simple, effective, and durable device at a low cost of manufacture.

In order that persons skilled in the art to which our said improvements most nearly appertain may be able to apply, use, and manufacture the same, we will describe them in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings for a full knowledge of our invention.

Figure 1 of the said drawings represents the wrist-portion of the glove with our improved fastening applied to it, the two parts that go to make the complete fastening being separated. Fig. 2 is a front view of that part of the fastening which is on the left-hand side of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front view of the other part on the opposite side of the opening in the glove. Fig. 4 is a section through Fig. 2 on the line  $x x$ . Fig. 5 is a section through Fig. 3 on the line  $y y$ , the pieces of which this part is composed being separated. Fig. 6 is a section taken longitudinally through the center of the fastening when its two parts are interlocked. Fig. 7 is a side view, partly in section, of that part of the fastening which is shown in Figs. 2 and 4. Fig. 7<sup>a</sup> is a cross-section taken horizontally through the stud. Fig. 8 is a view of the spring, and Fig. 9 a view of the sleeve or sliding piece on the stud.

The two parts composing our improved fastening consist, essentially, of the part A, which we term for the purpose of description the "buttonhole portion or socket," and the part B, which may be called the "button portion or stud."

The buttonhole portion or socket has a tubular opening, indicated by the letter  $a^x$ , extending through its center, in the wall or inner circumference of which is a groove or

recess  $a^2$  extending all around the same. This part A is secured to the glove by means of the flange  $A^x$  and the part A, between which the fabric of the glove is clamped after the usual manner of securing fastenings of this character on gloves. The other part or member B is composed of the solid stud  $b^x$ , a sleeve or hollow sliding part  $b^2$ , and the catches  $C^x C^x$ .

The stud B corresponds in diameter with the size of the opening  $a^x$  in the other part, and it has a bottom flange  $b^4$  with a cup-shape rivet-body  $b^5$  on the back, by means of which last-mentioned part the stud is secured to the glove. This is done by inserting the said rivet portion through an eyelet-hole in the fabric and then setting on it a washer W and upsetting the rim of the rivet portion over and upon the washer, as shown in Fig. 6.

The stud  $b^x$  is recessed longitudinally in the opposite sides and across the top, as seen at  $b^6 b^7$ , Figs. 4 and 7, to take in the bent spring C, and the solid portion at  $C^2$  is rounded off to form a saddle-shape bearing for the loop or bend of the spring. This last-named piece C is constructed out of stiff spring-wire, the end portions being bent outwardly in a curve to form the laterally-projecting catches  $C^x$  before mentioned; but the body of the spring is bent to set within the recesses of the stud and lie closely against the back of these recesses. When set in place this spring is confined by pinching or setting together the two sides of the stud at the top end, as shown in Fig. 7, at  $b^7$ . The ends of the spring thus confined extend outwardly from both sides and near the bottom of the stud and form catches that engage the shoulder of the recess  $a^2$  in the part A when the stud B is inserted through the opening in that part.

The tubular slide  $b^2$  is fitted to move easily upon the stud, and the upper end or head is closed while the lower one is slotted, as shown at  $e e$ , to set over the catches. This part  $b^2$  has limited sliding movement on the stud, but is confined thereon by bending in the rim at the bottom, so that the turned-in sides will engage the shoulders  $b^8$  (see Fig. 7) on the sides of the stud, and thus keep the part  $b^2$  from separating. The office or function of this part  $b^2$  is to press down and force backward the catches  $C^x C^x$  out of the recess or

groove in the buttonhole portion or socket, and thereby disengage one part of the fastener from the other.

It will be noticed that the spring C forms both the locking means and also a spring for the slide  $b^2$  to throw it up when, in the operation of separating the fastening, the pressure of the finger is taken off the end of the slide.

The fastening is readily separated when the glove is on the hand by pressing the end of the finger down upon the projecting head or end of the stud B and slipping the part A off the stud, the wrist of the wearer furnishing the required amount of resistance beneath the end of the stud at such time.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The glove fastening, consisting of the part A provided with means for securing it to the body of the glove and having a central tubular passage in which is a recess with a shoulder or ledge  $a^2$  near the bottom of said passage; the part B provided with means for securing it to the glove and having a cylindrical post or stud, laterally projecting catches recessed in the said stud and adapted to engage the recess in the tubular passage of the part A, and the sleeve movable longitudinally upon the said stud and by such movement acting to press the said catches back into the recesses of the stud, constructed for operation as set forth.

2. In a glove-fastening, the combination, with a button-hole part or socket having a tubular passage  $a^x$  through its center and a recess and a shoulder  $a^2$  therein, of the button-part or stud having a cylindrical post provided with longitudinal recesses in the sides; the V-shape spring in said recesses having laterally projecting end-portions adapted to engage the recesses in the buttonhole part; and the movable sleeve fitted on the stud and adapted when pressed down to force in the said projecting ends clear of the recess in the said button-hole part, substantially as set forth.

3. In a glove-fastening, the combination of the stud  $b$  having recesses in the sides and across the top, and provided with the seat or bearing  $C^2$ ; the U-shape spring having laterally projecting end-portions  $C^x$  and the sleeve  $b^2$  having limited sliding movement upon the stud over the spring, the said sleeve when moved in one direction by pressure upon its top acting to retract the ends of the spring, and being returned to position by the resilience of said spring, when such pressure is removed.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

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Witnesses:

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