(No Model.)

W. S. RICHARDSON.

FASTENER FOR OVERSHOES.

No. 551,406. Patented Dec. 17, 1895.

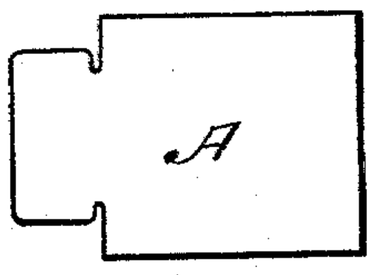

Fig. 1.

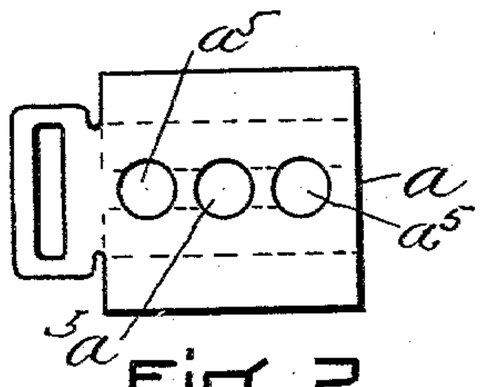

Fig. 2.

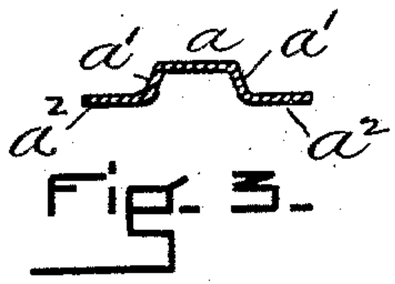

Fig. 3.

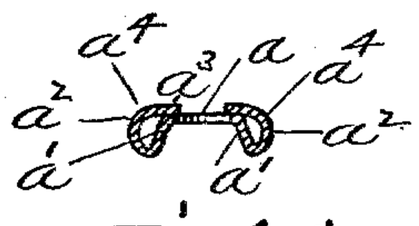

Fig. 4.

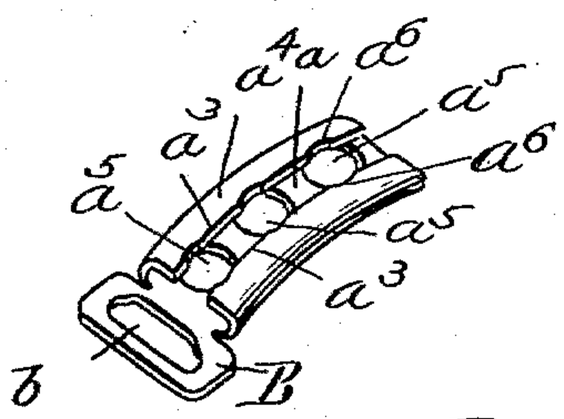

Fig. 5.

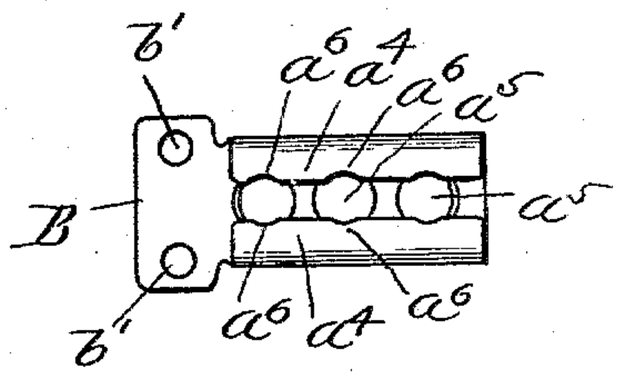

Fig. 6.

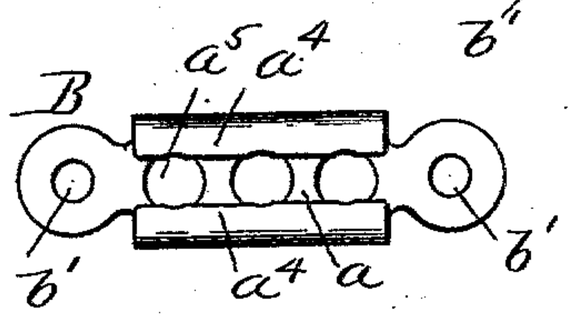

Fig. 10.

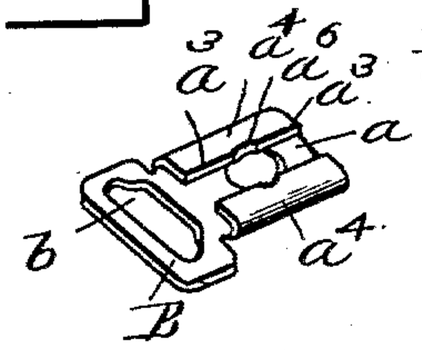

Fig. 7.

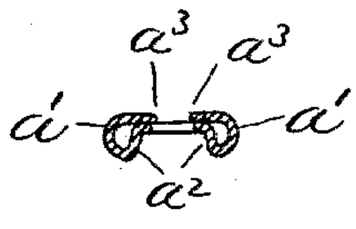

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FASTENER FOR OVERSHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,406, dated December 17, 1895.

Application filed October 9, 1893. Serial No. 487,556. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fasteners for Overshoes and other Purposes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates especially to the socket or holding member of a fastener of two parts, the other part of which is ordinarily a ball or stud. It may be embodied in a fastener suitable for arctics or overshoes, where it is especially desirable to provide for an adjustment or take-up between the two members of the fastener, or it may be embodied in a single fastener—that is, a fastener having but one socket or holding aperture for receiving and holding the other member.

Both ways of carrying the invention into effect are represented in the drawings.

Broadly speaking, the invention comprises a socket-holding member of a fastener which is made from a single piece of flat metal or blank by bending or striking upwardly the center of the blank, forming one or more holes therein, and bending or folding or otherwise turning the edges of the blank over this raised section, so that they lap upon the edges of the hole, or in case the fastener has more than one socket or holding device then the blank from which it is made is lengthened and the number of holes increased. This provides a structure in which there is a rigid cross-bar for receiving the draft or pulling strain of the ball or stud member of the fastener and holding-springs which are integral with the piece or section providing the bar and hole and which are of a shape to best furnish a desirable yielding action.

The invention relates to other features of construction which will hereinafter be fully described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in plan of the blank. Fig. 2 shows the blank with a slot formed in the ear-section and holes formed in the part which is subsequently raised in the process of making the fastener. Fig. 3 shows the central section of the blank or that portion having the holes formed in it raised. Fig. 4 shows the sides of the blank folded upon the raised section. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of the complete blank. Fig. 6 is a view in plan of a complete blank representing the fastening-ear as having two eyes or rivet-holes. Fig. 7 is a view in perspective representing the fastener as having but a single socket. Fig. 8 is a view in cross-section representing a modified form of structure. Fig. 9 shows the fastener as applied to an arctic or overshoe, the stud or ball member being represented as engaging the other member of the fastener. Fig. 10 is a view in plan representing the member of the fastener as provided with an attaching-ear at each end.

I will first describe the invention as organized in a fastener for arctics, overshoes and similar purposes, and in Fig. 1 of the drawings I represent in plan the form of blank from which such a type of the invention is made. This blank A is subjected to the forming action of suitable devices whereby the central longitudinal section a is raised and the side walls a' formed and the edges or outer sections a^2 left extending from the lower edges of the sides. (See Fig. 3.) The sides a^2 are then folded or otherwise brought upward and over the raised section a so that their edges a^3 are caused to lap upon the raised surface a forming the two yielding or spring-like jaws a^4. Holes a^5 have been previously formed in the raised section a, which preferably are in line with each other, and the edges a^3 of the jaws extend slightly over the edges of these holes and they may have formed in such overlapping sections the curved recesses a^6 which conform to the curve of the edge of the hole which they overlap. It is not absolutely necessary that they have, however, this shape; but it is a preferable form of construction. The fastener also has means by which it may be attached to the strap or side of an arctic or overshoe or other thing, and I have represented in the drawings in Fig. 5 as one means the ear B integral with the remainder of the blank, in which is a slot b for receiving a strap end.

In Fig. 6, the ear instead of having a slot has holes b' by which the member of the fastener may be attached by sewing or riveting.

This construction, it will be observed, provides an organization in which there is a socket-receiving hole in an elevated or lifted section of the fastener, a cross-bar integral therewith for receiving the strain or draft of the other member and holding-springs which extend from the lower edges of the sides of the fastener to a position which causes their edges to lap upon or within the edges of the hole.

Where the fastener is employed for an arctic or overshoe or upon any article having a curved surface, it will be desirable that the fastener be also curved from end to end. (See Fig. 5.)

In Fig. 7 I have represented the fastener as provided with one stud or ball receiving and holding socket. The construction, however, is in all essential particulars like that above described.

In Fig. 8 I have represented the sides a^2 as bent inward, upward and under the section a instead of upward and over, as in Fig. 4, and while I consider this form of construction as within the scope of my invention, I prefer the form first described.

The advantages of the invention arise from the simplicity and cheapness of the construction and from its efficiency as a holding device.

The member of the fastener may have an attaching-ear at each end, and I have so represented it in Fig. 10, and the ears are shown as having single central holes for the reception of fastening-rivets.

The inner edges of the holding-jaws are formed in some instances with curved recesses coincident with holes, as clearly shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 10 of the drawings.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. As an improved article of manufacture a fastener having a stud and ball holding member comprising a single piece of sheet metal with its longitudinal central portion bent, or struck upwardly and provided with one or more holes therein forming a rigid socket and the edges bent over the raised central portion and overlapping the edges of the rigid socket to form resilient holding jaws and provided with attaching means substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a fastener having a stud or ball holding member comprising a single piece of sheet metal having its longitudinal central portion bent, or struck upwardly and provided with one or more holes, forming a rigid socket and the edges bent over the raised central portion and overlapping the edges of the rigid socket to form resilient holding jaws and also provided with curved recesses; and means for attachment to the article on which it is to be used, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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J. M. DOLAN.