

(No Model.)

J. B. CHASE.
FASTENER FOR GLOVES.

No. 558,012.

Patented Apr. 7, 1896.

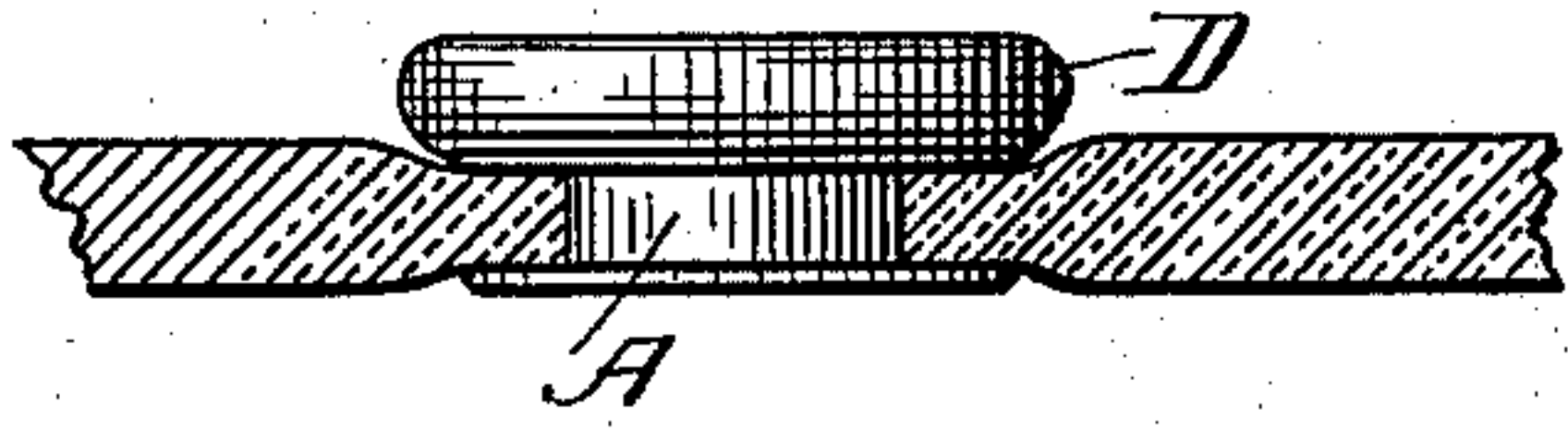


Fig. 1.

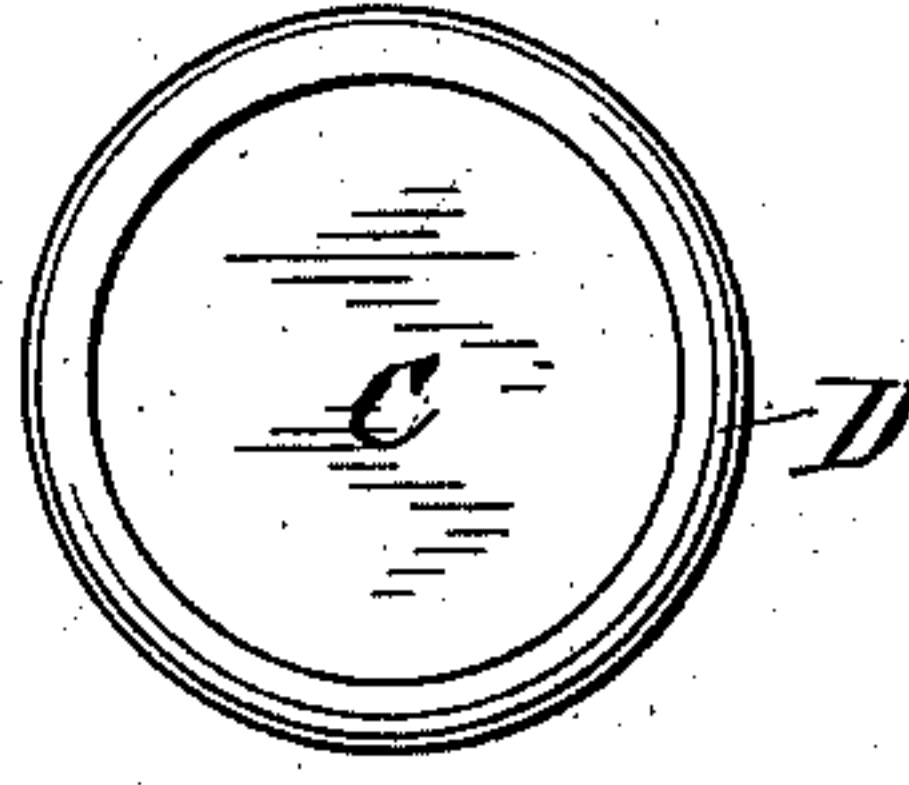


Fig. 2.

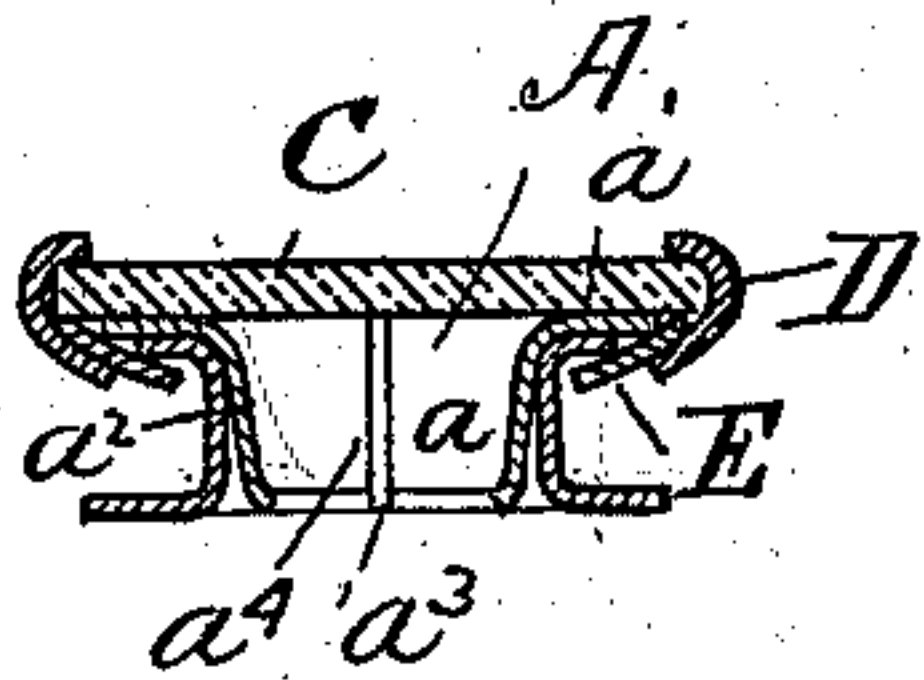


Fig. 3.

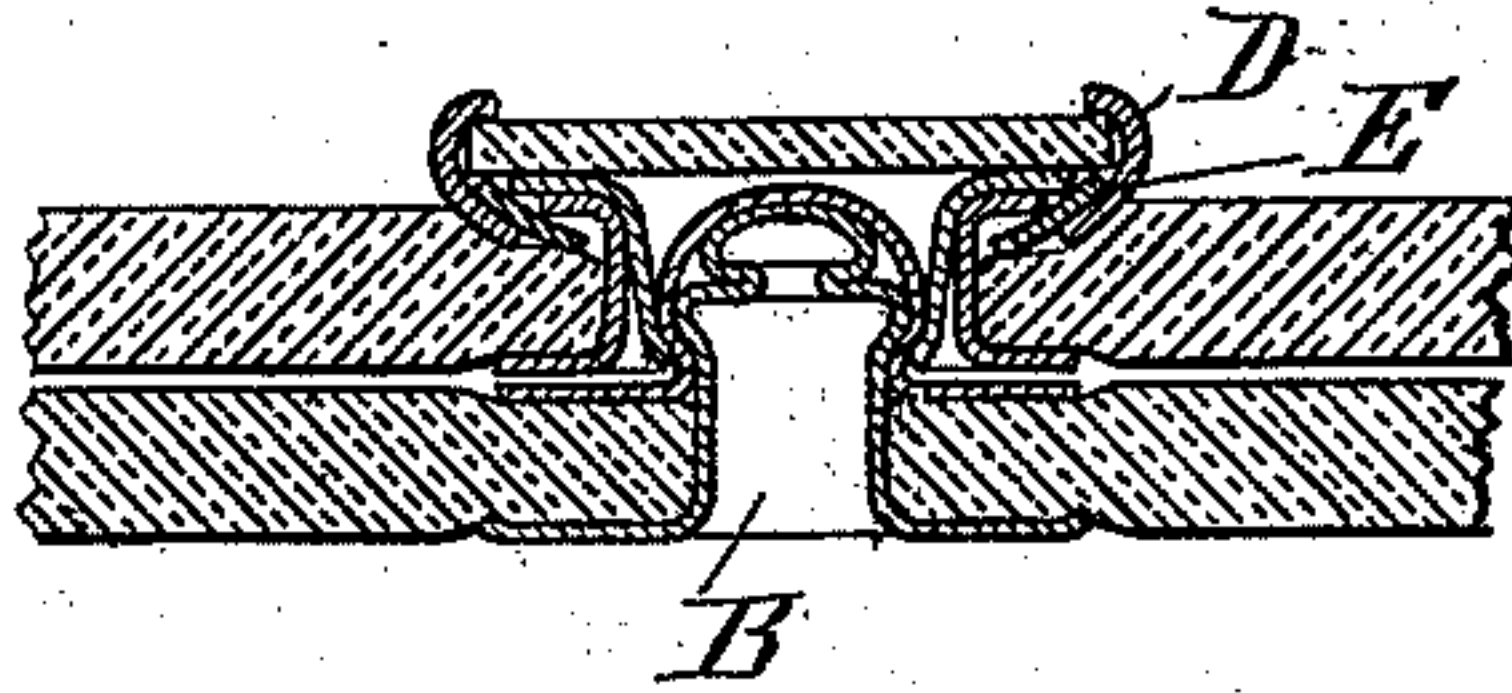


Fig. 4.



Fig. 7.

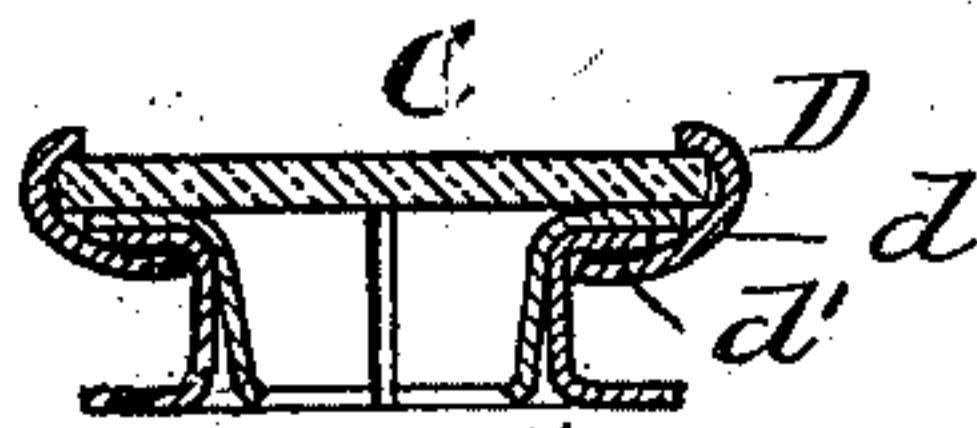


Fig. 5.

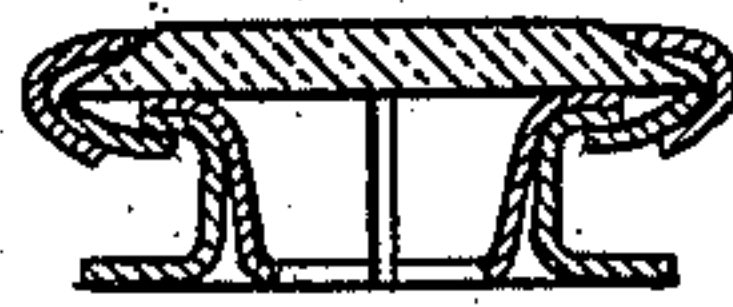


Fig. 8.

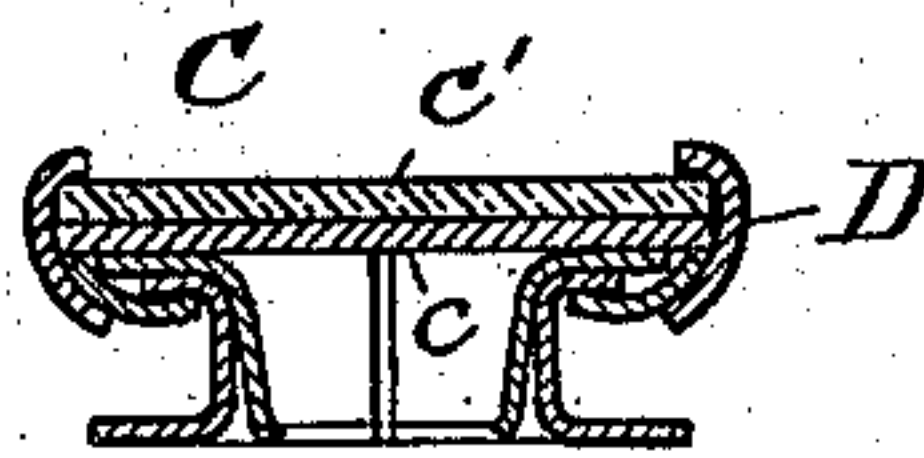


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FASTENER FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,012, dated April 7, 1896.

Application filed March 29, 1895. Serial No. 543,611. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSIAH B. CHASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fasteners for Gloves and other Articles, 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 is an improvement upon that type of fasteners for gloves and other articles which have two detachable or separable members, one of which is called the "ball" member and the other the "socket" member, and between which, when together, there is an engagement due to the expansible and contractible power residing in one or the other of the members. Socket members of this type of fastener have generally had a socket-piece, a cap, and a collet, the collet embracing the flange of the socket-piece in a manner to provide a chamber for the reception of the flange produced upon the end of an attaching-eyellet during the act of attachment of the member to the thing upon which it is used, and the collet being attached or secured to the cap by a flange formed by striking or drawing downward and inward the outer edge of the cap, the cap, collet, and socket-piece being thus united, and before, of course, attachment to the glove or other article. This construction has practically precluded the use of any material for the top of the fastener or cap excepting metal ductile enough to permit the formation of a flange upon its edge to receive the collet.

My present invention comprises means whereby it is made possible to use as a part of the cap material of any kind, such as metal that is not ductile—for instance, small coins or molded designs, or cast designs, glass, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or any other desired material and either ornamental or not, but preferably ornamental; and in practicing my invention I take the piece which forms the top of the cap or fastener and which preferably is circular in shape, although not necessarily so, and attach the socket-piece to its inner surface by a collet and binding-piece, one edge of which laps upon the edge of the

piece which forms the cap or top and the other upon the under edge of the collet, and this binding-piece firmly secures the two parts together and acts as a finish to the exposed edge of the fastener, and also, in case a fragile material is employed for the cap-piece, it may be made to receive the pressure used in securing the socket to the glove or article, or while the fastening-eyellet is being connected with the cap-section.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the socket member secured to the thing upon which it is used. Fig. 2 is a view in plan of the member. Fig. 3 is a view in vertical section. Fig. 4 is a view in vertical section representing it as attached to a glove or other article and as engaged by the ball member. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 show in section modifications hereinafter described.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the member known as the "socket" member of the fastener, and B the member known as the "ball" member. In the socket member, a represents the socket-piece. It has a flange a' , an inclined wall a^2 , a socket-entrance a^3 , and a ball-holding cavity a^4 .

C is the part to which the socket-piece is attached, and which forms the exposed portion of the socket member. It is preferably circular in shape and is made of any suitable material, and I would mention mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, bone, ceramics of any sort, metal, stone, glass, coins, &c., as among those which can be thus used; but it can be made of any other suitable material. To the inner surface of this part C the socket-piece is attached by a binding-ring D, of any suitable metal, and one edge of which laps upon the upper surface of the part C and the other edge of which laps upon the interposed collet E. This binding-piece serves these purposes: It acts to secure the socket-piece to the inner surface of the part C, it serves as a finish to the edge of the said part, and it may act to receive the pressure of the setting-tool during the fastening of the socket-member to a glove or other article, and thus serve as a protector in preventing injury to the part C, and this is of consequence, especially when the part is made of fragile or delicate material, or when its surface is so ornamented that direct pressure may injure the ornamentation.

In Fig. 5 I have represented the binding-flange D as so shaped as to provide by its section *d* not only an overlapping holding or binding effect, but also its integral continuation *d'*, an equivalent for the collet E. It then serves to receive the turned-in flange of the fastening-eyelet F when the parts are secured together.

In Fig. 3 I have represented the collet as a separate piece from the binding-piece, the lower flange of which then laps upon the under surface of the collet, and the collet serves its usual purpose of receiving and holding the flange of the fastening-eyelet and of also acting as an intermediate piece between the flange of the collet-piece and the binding-piece.

In some instances the part C may be composite—that is, the upper section may be of one material and the lower section of another—or the upper section may be more ornamented than the lower, or it may be that the upper part is of such a fragile nature that it requires the support of the lower section, and this construction is represented in Fig. 6, where the upper section *c* of the part C may be of any suitable material and supported by the lower section *c'*, which preferably is of metal, and these two sections are united to the socket-piece by the binding-piece D.

In Fig. 7 I have shown the construction of part C (shown in Fig. 6) modified in that there is placed between the two sections *c c'* a thin

plate or layer of any desired material, and have shown the upper section *c* as perforated in any desired manner to expose the upper surface of this thin layer.

In Fig. 8 the part C is represented as having a beveled edge upon which the upper flange of the binding-piece extends, and this provides a construction which brings the upper surface of the part C flush or above the edge of the binding-piece, a desirable feature for some purposes, as it not only then increases the ornamental effect, but it permits pressure to be applied directly to the part C by the section of the setting instrument which acts against that end of the fastener.

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

As an improved article of manufacture, a socket member of a ball-and-socket fastener having a socket-piece, a collet and a non-metallic disk forming the top or exposed surface of the fastener, the said disk, collet and socket-piece being united together by a metallic binding-piece encircling the edge of said non-metallic top and lapping upon the upper surface or top thereof, as and for the purposes specified.

JOSIAH B. CHASE.

In presence of—

F. F. RAYMOND, 2d,
J. M. DOLAN.