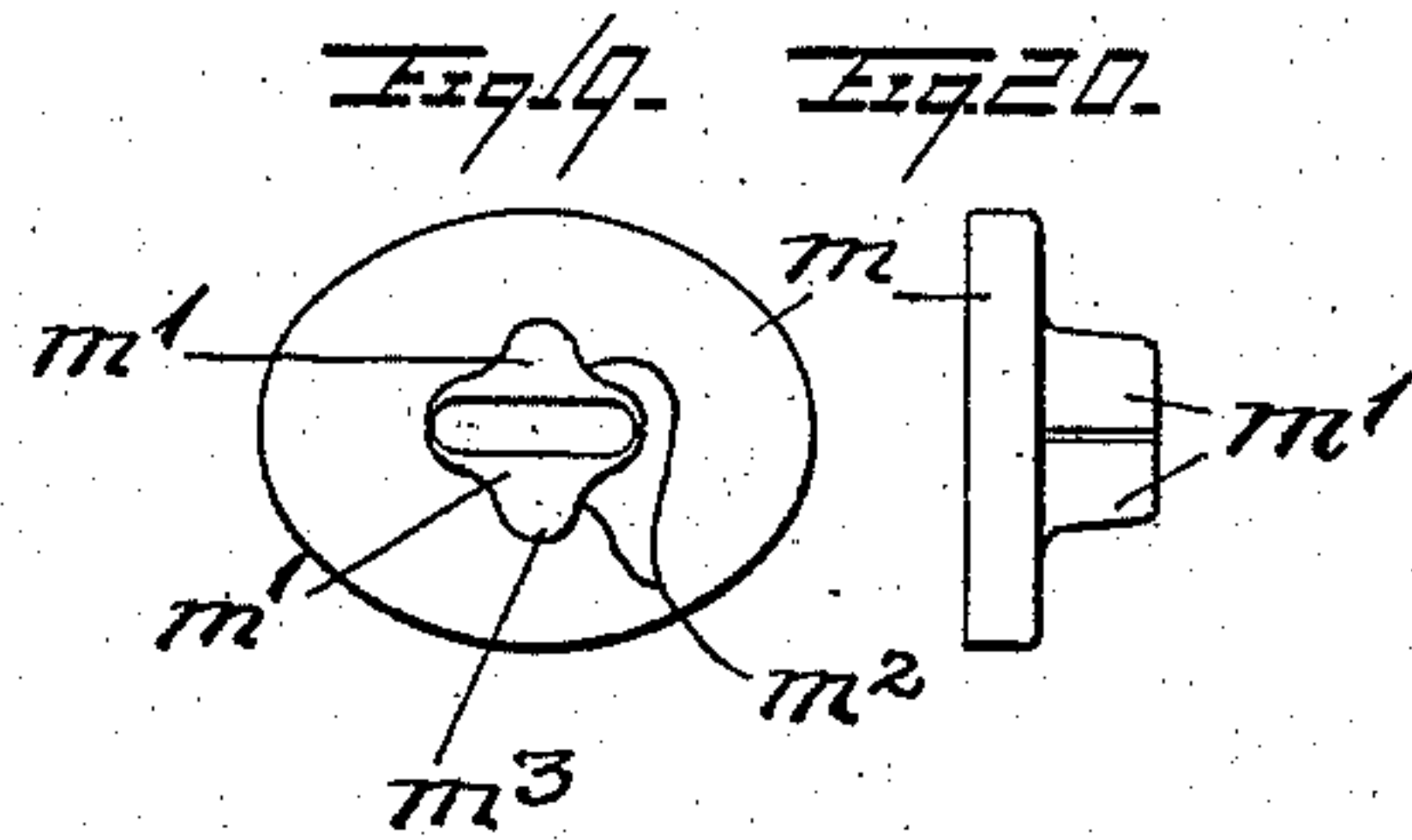
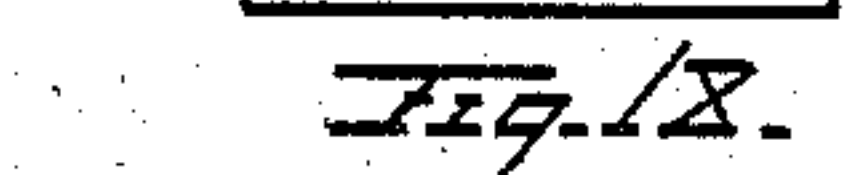
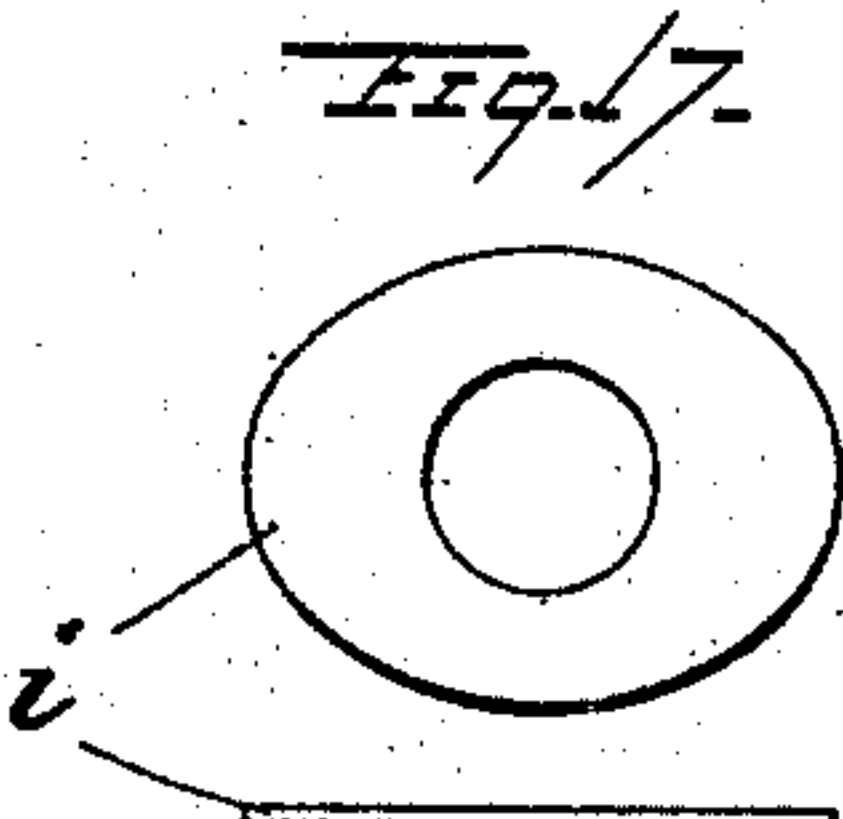
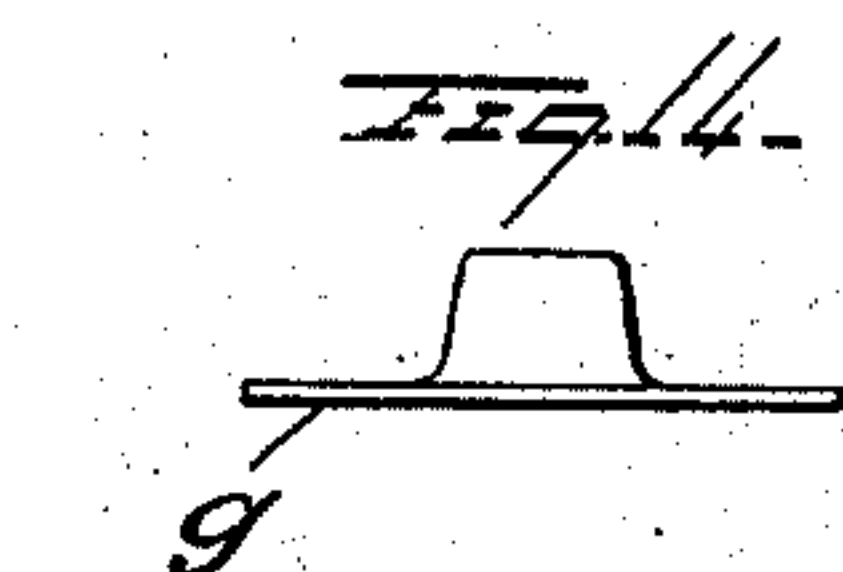
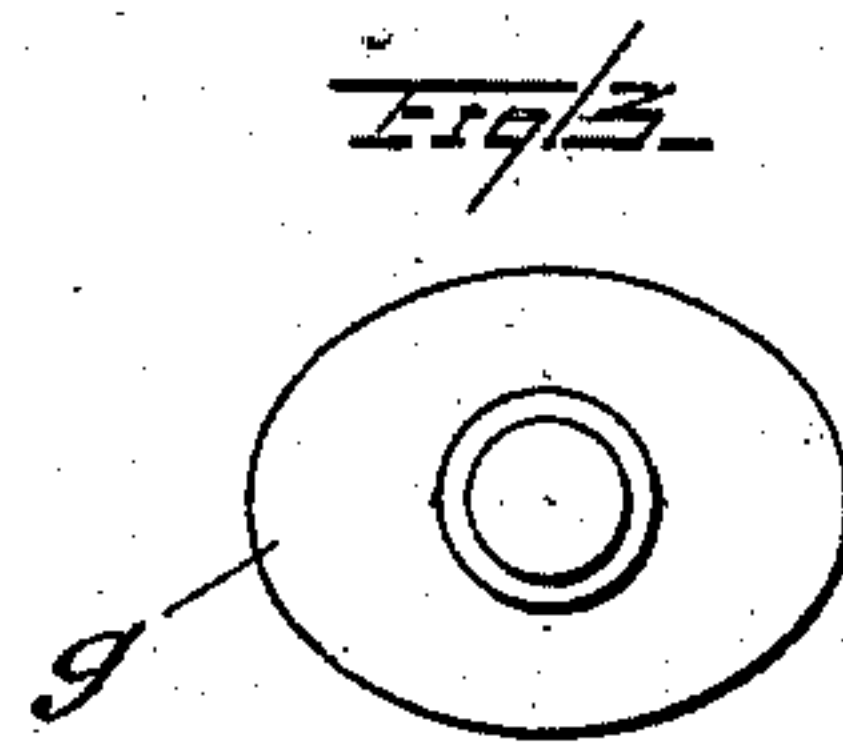
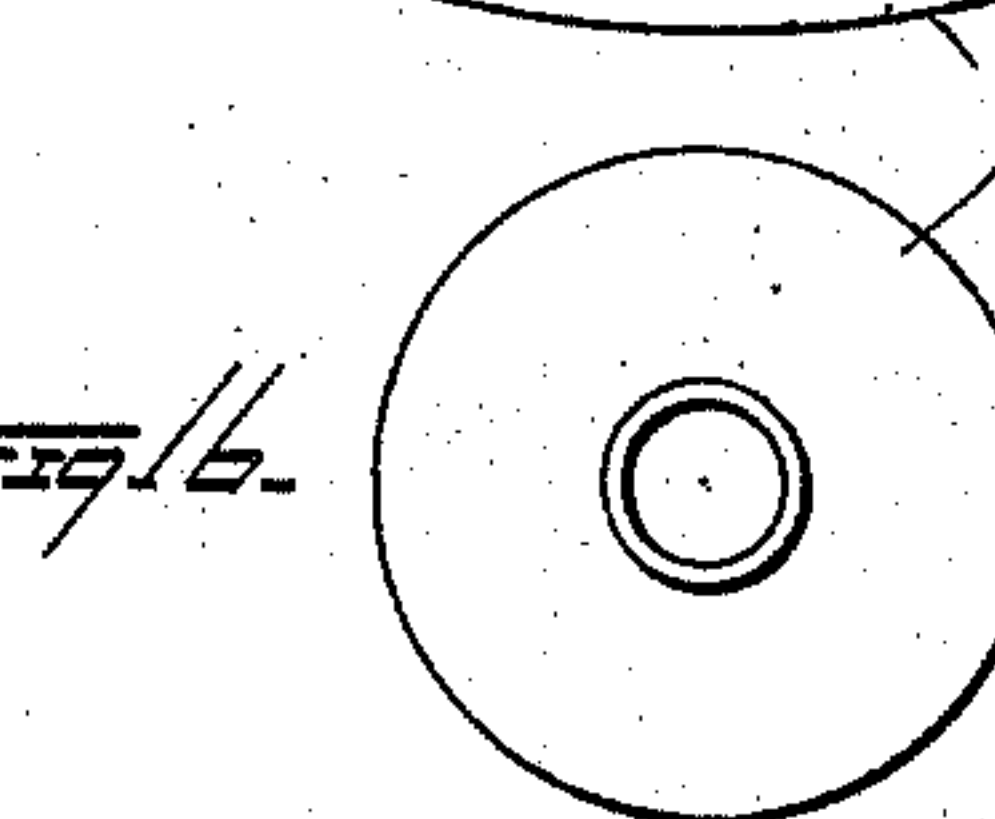
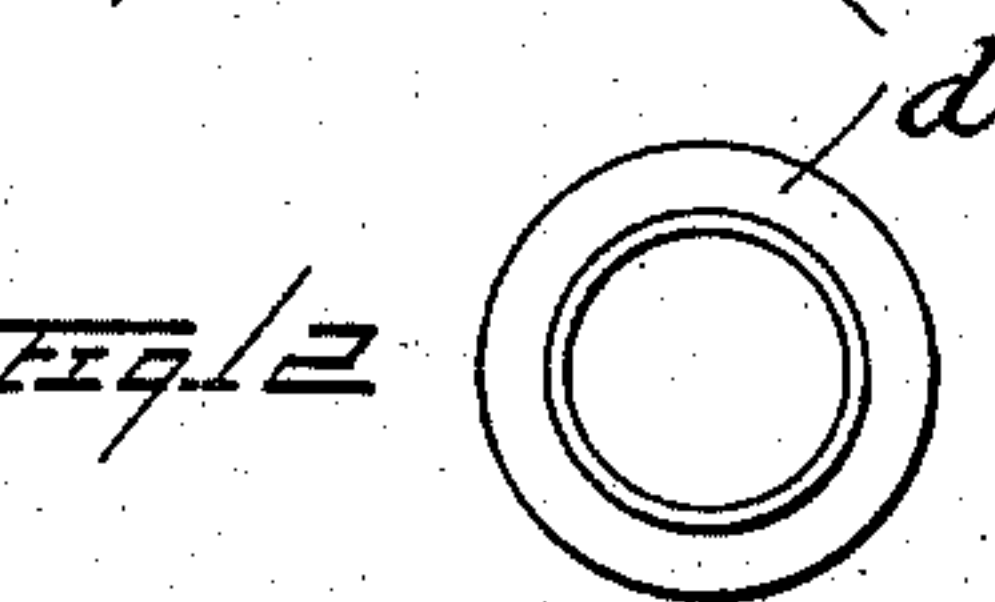
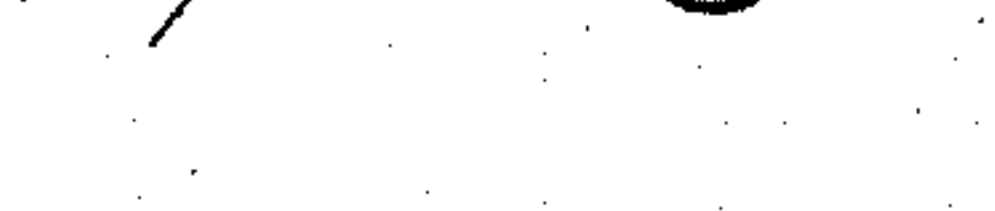
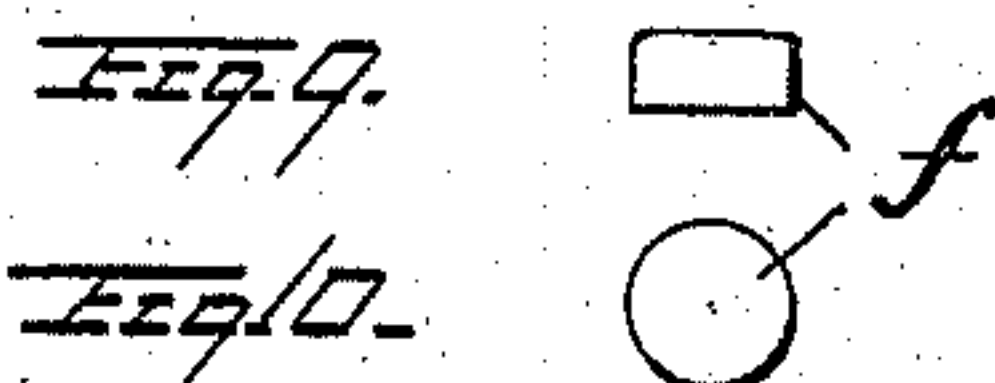
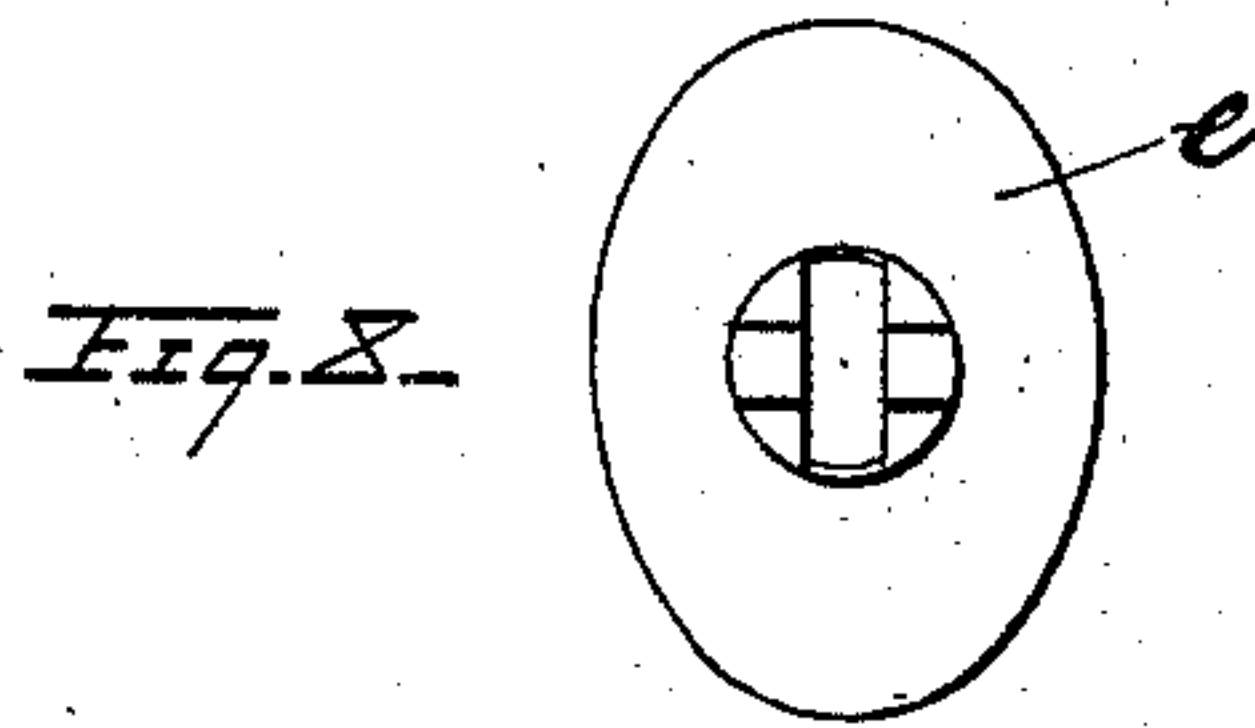
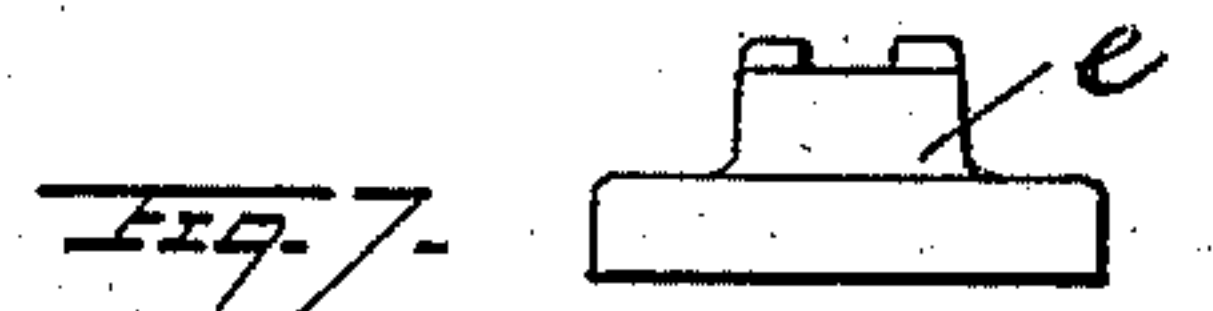
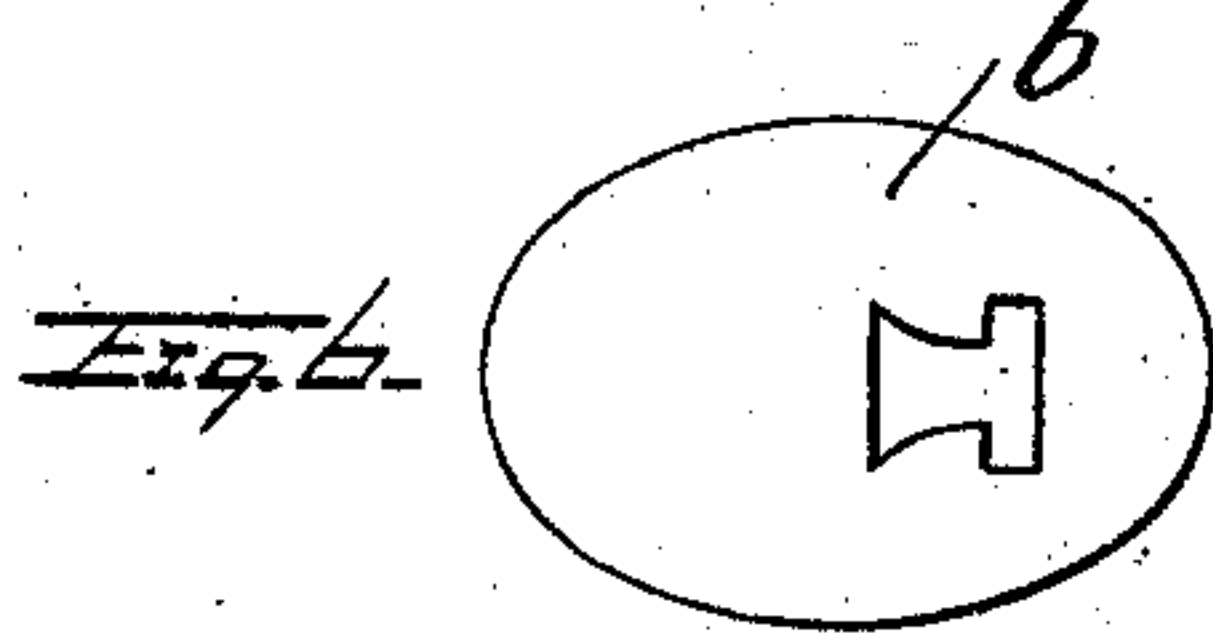
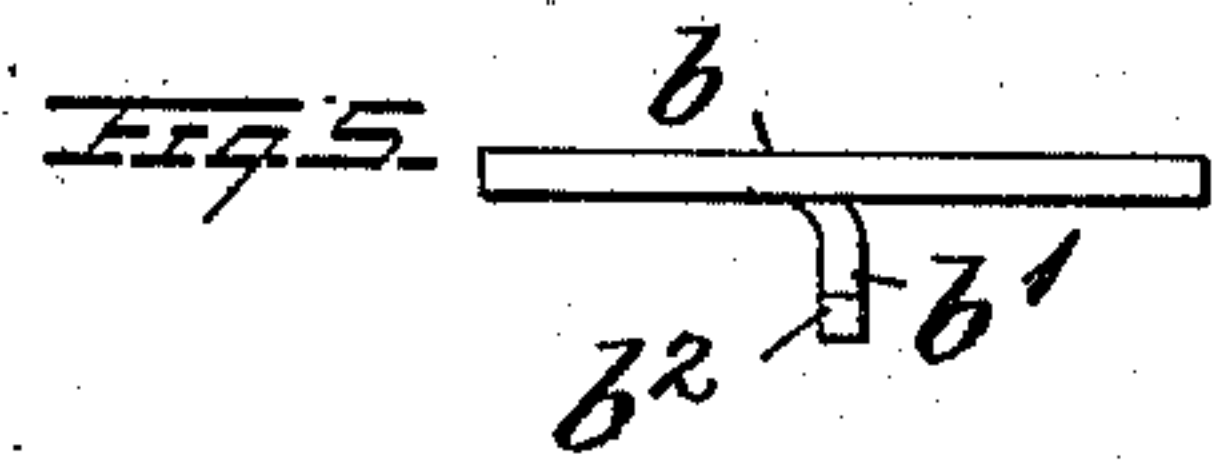
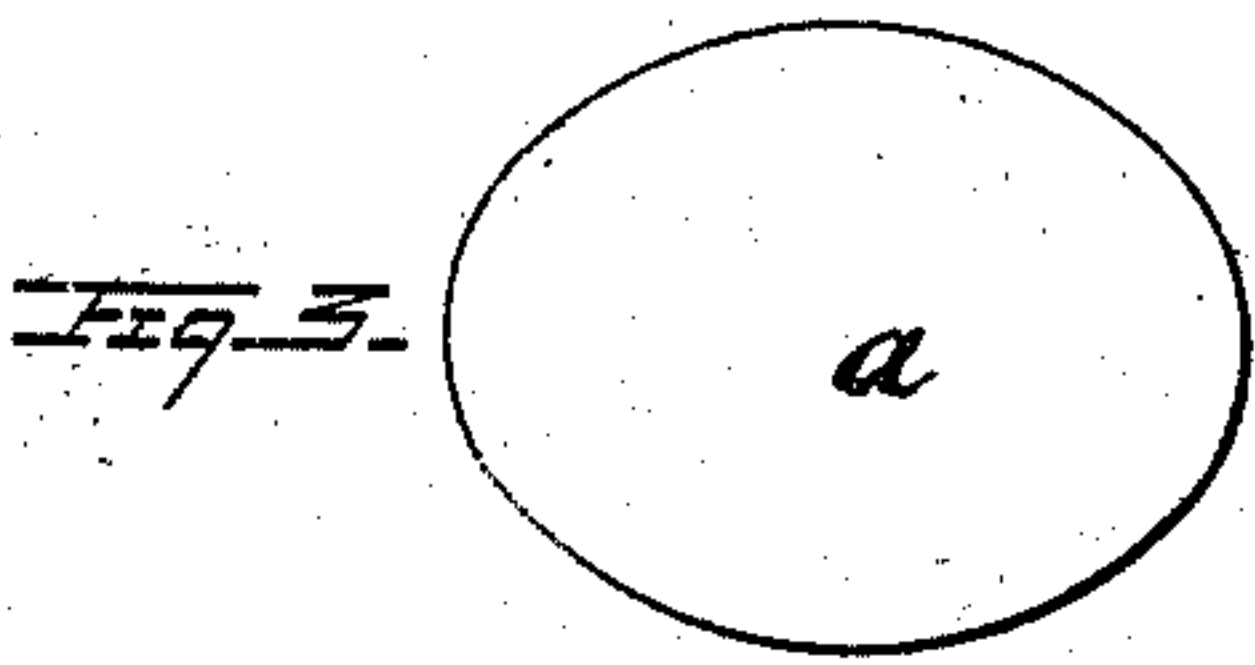
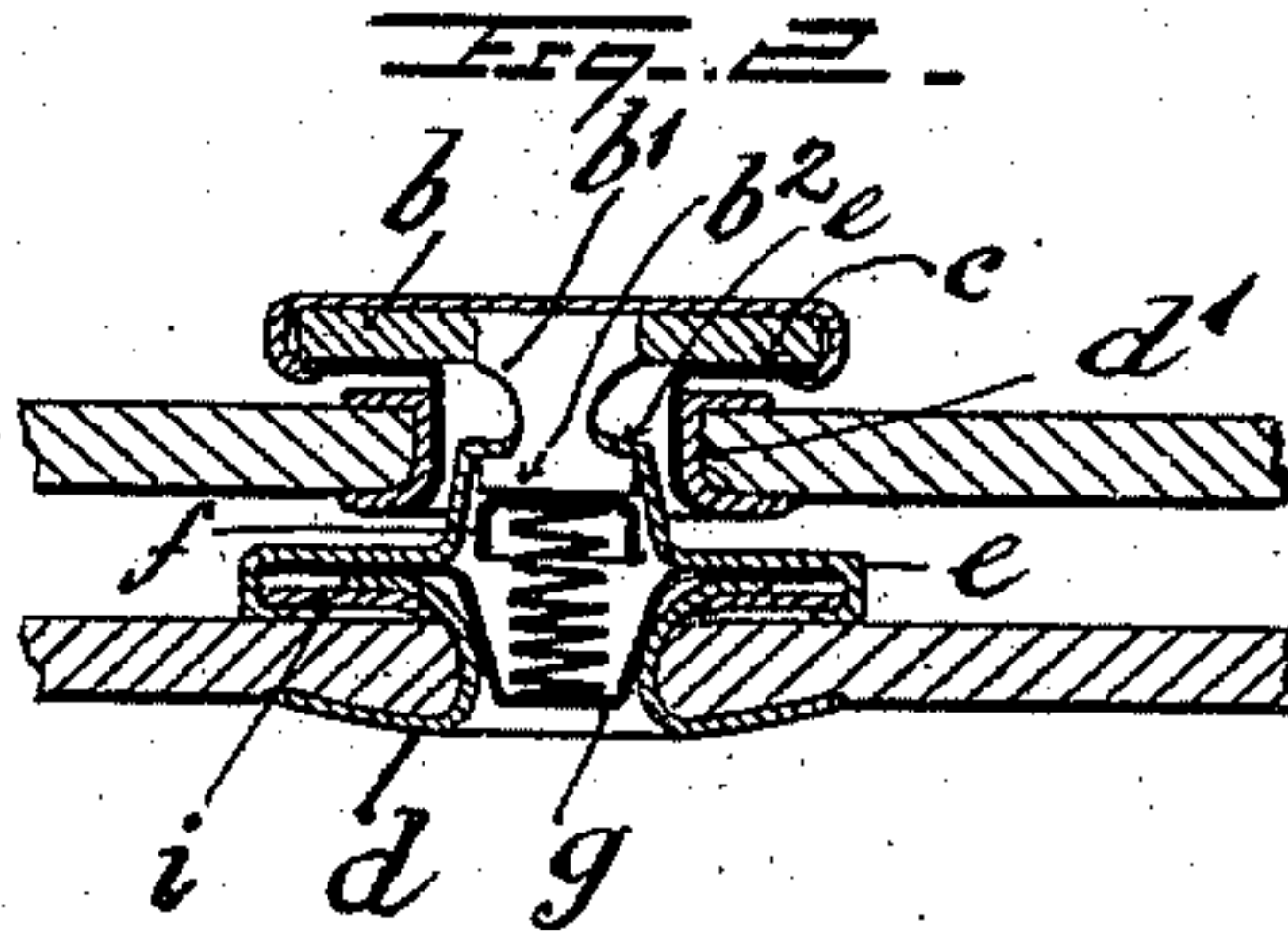
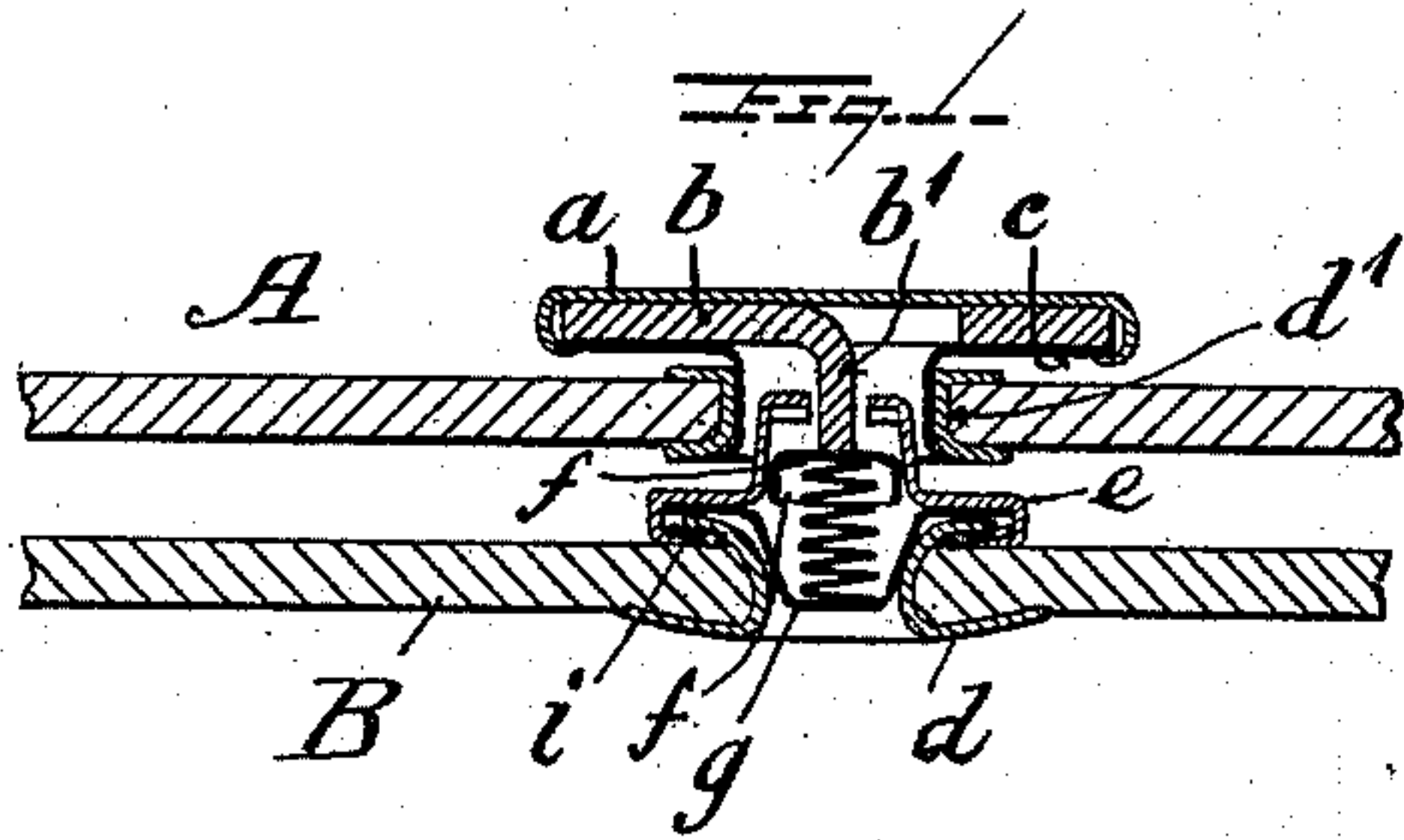


(No Model.)

J. FREUND & L. SAPPEY.  
GLOVE, BOOT, OR APPAREL FASTENER.

No. 573,401.

Patented Dec. 15, 1896.



Witnesses

A. J. Madden  
A. J. Melhuish

Inventors

J. Freund  
L. Sappey

by their Attorney. A. J. Madden



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS FREUND, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, AND LOUIS SAPPEY, OF  
GRENOBLE, FRANCE.

## GLOVE, BOOT, OR APPAREL FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,401, dated December 15, 1896.

Application filed September 7, 1895. Serial No. 561,820. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JULIUS FREUND, a subject of the German Emperor, residing in London, England, and LOUIS SAPPEY, a citizen of the French Republic, residing in Grenoble, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glove, Boot, or Apparel Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

These improved fasteners essentially comprise a pin attached to one of the parts of the fastener and provided at its lower end with a cross-head adapted to be introduced into a slit of the other part of the fastener and to be turned thereunder by rotation of the exterior part of the fastener. Said cross-head presses an elastic plate or spring downward, so that, having been turned through an angle of ninety degrees, it is held by friction and is prevented from rising by the sides of the slit, while, on the other hand, the action of the spring will bar it from further penetration into said slit.

The improved fastener is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section; Fig. 2, a cross-section thereof. Figs. 3 to 18 show detail views of the different parts comprising the fastener. Figs. 19 and 20 represent in top and end view a plate with a projection forming a spring, which may be substituted for the plate *e*, a separate spring or elastic plate being then dispensable.

The above-mentioned cross-headed pin *b'*, with its cross-piece *b''*, are constructed by stamping and bending from a plate *b*, Figs. 5 and 6. The latter is kept in place between an upper oblong or elliptical rimmed plate *a* and a plate *c*, the central part of which is made in the form of a downwardly-projecting cylinder. The border of the plate *a* is bent to embrace the plates *b* and *c*, Figs. 1 and 2.

The whole is so arranged that the cylindrical part of plate *c* may turn within a ring or cylinder *d'*, which is secured like an eyelet to a part of the glove or the like to be fastened. After it is so inserted its removal is prevented by flaring out the extremity of the cylinder *c*.

To the part B of the glove or the like is fastened a convex or punched-up plate *e*, having

an oblong slit of such dimensions that the oblong end or cross-piece *b''* of the pin *b'* may easily be introduced therethrough. The outer edge of the base of plate *e* is preferably oval or other than circular, and it is bent over and holds the exterior edge of an annular plate *i*, which is similar in exterior form, and is thus secured to plate *e*. The ring *i* has a central circular orifice.

Between the plate *e* and the ring *i* is a plate *g*, provided with a central recess, into which is introduced a bolster or cushion of caoutchouc or a spiral metallic spring covered with a cap *f*. The plate or ring *i* is now fixed to the part B of the glove or the like by an eyelet *d*, which in its original form consists of a central sleeve with an annular plate or flange at the lower end. Having passed the sleeve through the material B, it is forced up into the space between plate *b* and ring *i*, and it spreads outward in such space, the pressure being continued until the parts are firmly united and the part *d* resembles an eyelet.

The parts A and B are united to each other in the following manner: While that part of the fastener which is connected with B is immovable, the part connected to A has to be turned to assume such a position that the cross-piece *b''* of the pin *b'* lies in the longitudinal direction of the slit of plate *e*, so that on pressing it therein the cap *f* is pressed down and the spring brought into tension. Having then turned the pin *b'* through an angle of ninety degrees by revolving the upper plate *a* in the one or other direction, Figs. 3 and 4, the cross-piece *b''* of said pin assumes a position across and below the oblong slit, thus crossing the latter. On releasing pressure from the exterior button *a* this extremity *b''* will, owing to the elasticity of the spring, be pressed against the edges of the slit, where a recess may be made for it, with the effect that the pin *b'* is securely kept in the hollow interior of the convex plate *e*.

In order to dispense with the spring, a plate *m* could be used in place of the plate *e*, said plate having an oblong opening between the two spring-walls *m m'*, divided by a slit at each end. On the introduction of the extremity *b''* of the pin *b'* the former would, on turning the plate *a*, exert a pressure against



the inward projections  $m^2$  of the walls  $m'$ , thus distending the walls and passing into the wider part  $m^3$ .

We claim as our invention—

- 5 A fastener composed of two members the one comprising in combination a pin having a cross-head at one end and a base to which it is perpendicular at the other end, plates inclosing said base, a flange inclosing said  
10 pin on one of said plates, and a cylinder loosely surrounding said flange; the other member comprising in combination a base-plate, a raised central chamber thereon having in its head a slot adapted to receive the  
15 cross-head of said pin when alined longitudi-

nally with said slot, a yielding spring for retaining the said cross-head from revolution in the chamber and means for attaching the base-plate to a fabric.

In witness whereof we have signed this 20 specification in presence of two witnesses.

JULIUS FREUND.

LOUIS SAPPEY.

Witnesses to signature of JULIUS FREUND:

C. H. ROGERS,

D. D'ARCY DANZIGER.

Witnesses to signature of LOUIS SAPPEY:

EUGÈNE PAYRARD,

JULES ARNAUD.