

No. 608,410.

Patented Aug. 2, 1898.

O. L. MAHON.
TWO-PART SEPARABLE BUTTON.

(Application filed Oct. 30, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1 -

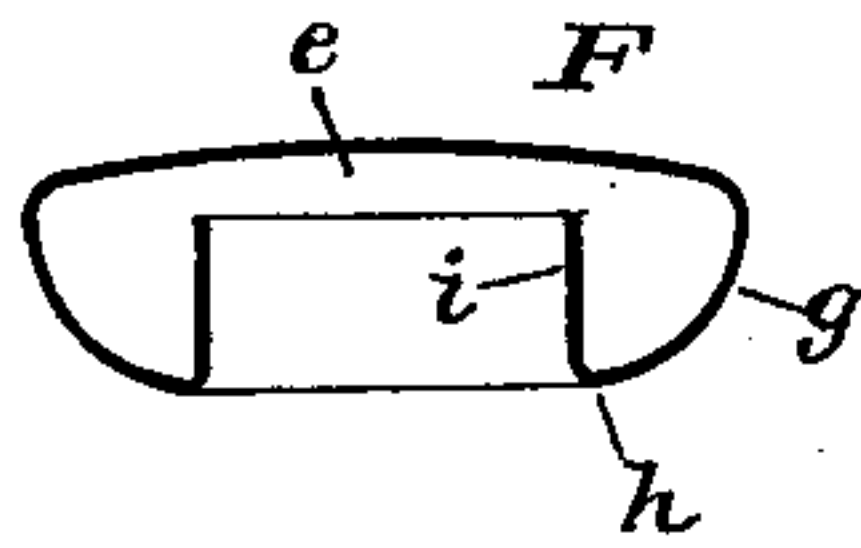


Fig. 2 -

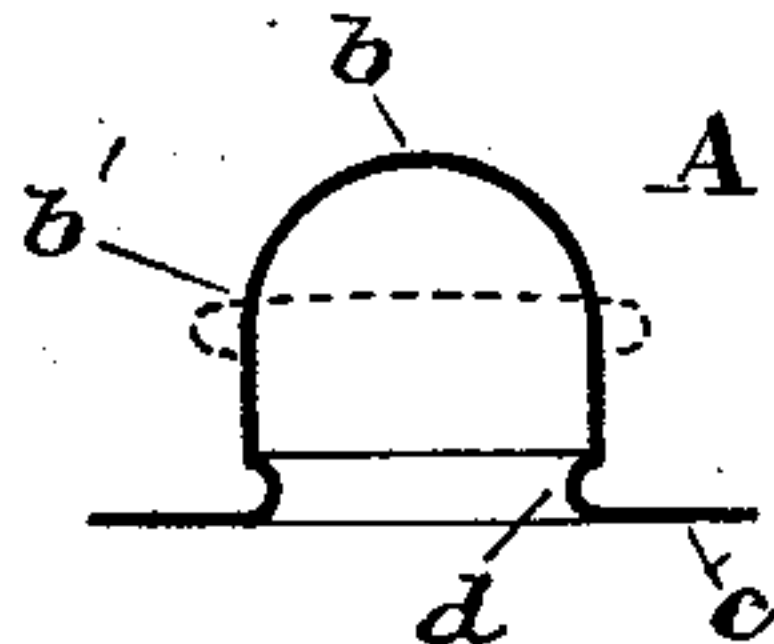


Fig. 3 -

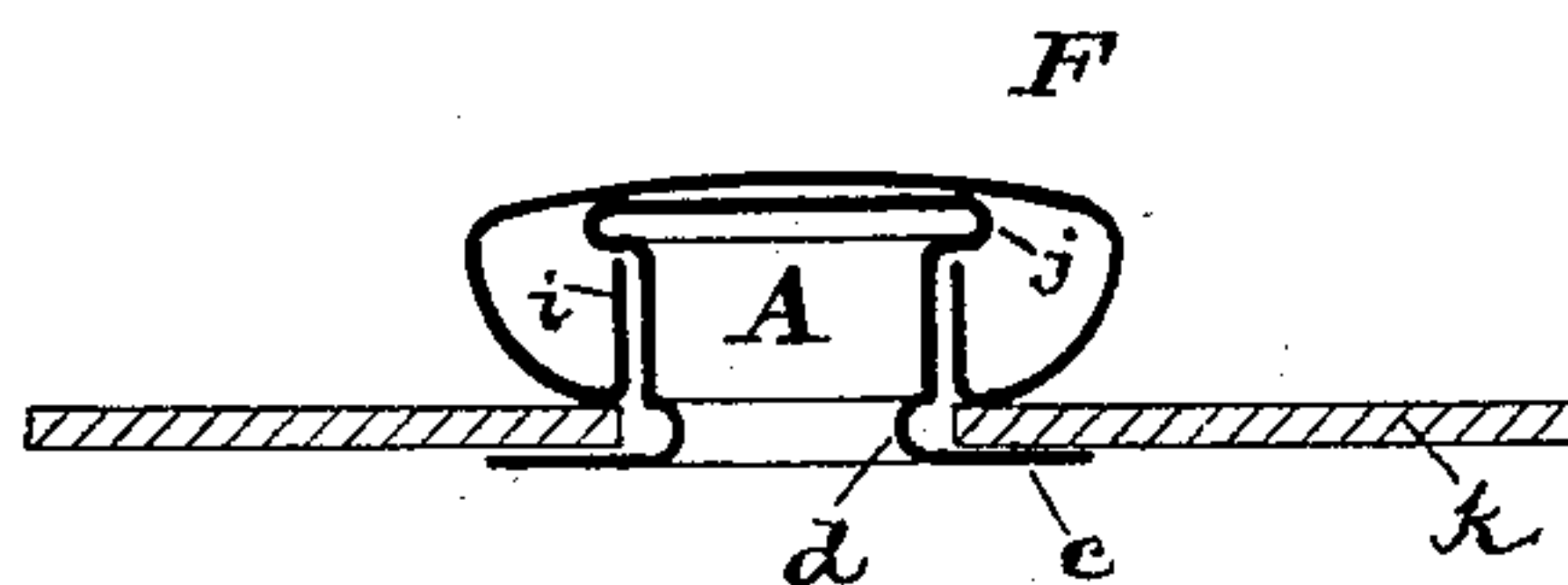


Fig. 4 -

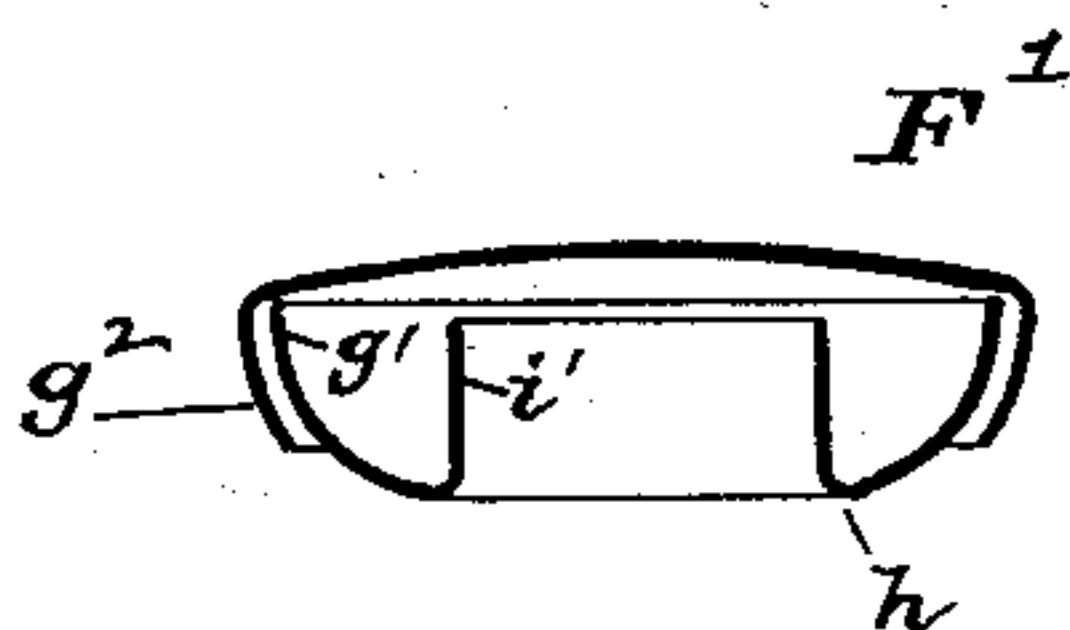
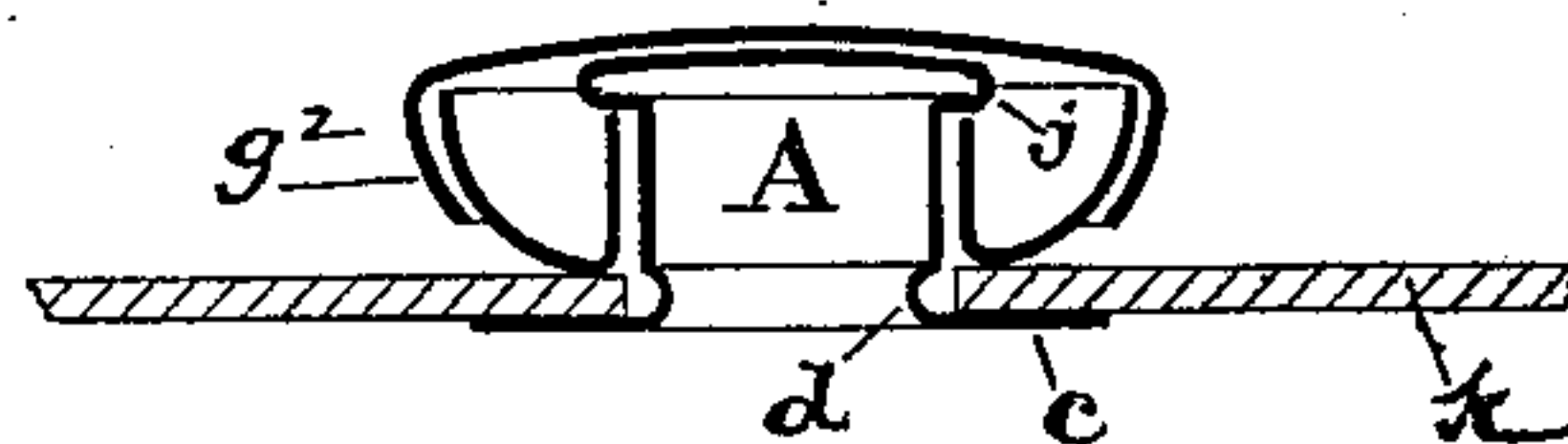


Fig. 5 -



WITNESSES

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TWO-PART SEPARABLE BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 608,410, dated August 2, 1898.

Application filed October 30, 1897. Serial No. 656,983. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORMSBY L. MAHON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Two-Part Separable Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a two-part separable button which comprises a socket member and a stud member. Buttons or fasteners of this class are used largely for gloves. The present invention has particular reference to the socket member only and may be used with any of the known constructions of elastic studs.

The object of the invention is to provide a socket member composed of very few parts and which will be of cheap construction.

The device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the cap in one piece in readiness to be attached to the socket on the fabric. Fig. 2 is a view of the closed-end socket-eyelet. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the socket member complete attached to the fabric, there being only two component pieces. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the cap and a separate inclosed ring secured together. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the improved socket member complete, wherein three component pieces are.

The letter A designates the socket-eyelet, having a closed end, which, before attachment to the cap, is rounded or peaked, as at *b*. This socket has a flange *c* and a slightly-contracted entrance *d*. It will be understood the interior of this closed-end eyelet is to constitute the socket-chamber to receive a "stud member" of the button. A cap F covers the closed end of the eyelet and has an internal sleeve which engages with the eyelet. The top of the cap has a slightly-concaved interior surface at *e*. The metal continues from the top and forms an outer circular wall *g*, then an inward-turned annular bearing-surface *h*, and ending in an internal sleeve *i*, projecting toward the said top of the cap. All these parts (see Figs. 1 and 3) are in one integral piece of sheet metal. In the manufacture of the cap there is an open space be-

tween the top edge of the sleeve *i* and the interior surface of the top, and over this top edge the upper part of the closed eyelet is bulged, as at *j*, thereby producing an engagement of the two parts. This is effected as follows: The closed end of the tubular eyelet is forced through a hole in the fabric *k* until its flange *c* comes in contact with the fabric on one side, the closed end projecting on the opposite side. The cap F then has its sleeve *i* slipped over the said tubular eyelet until the rounded or peaked closed end *b* contacts with the slightly-concaved interior of the cap. As the rounded or peaked shape of the closed end, by reason of its arched formation, is stronger than the part of the metal immediately at the base *b'* of this arch, the effect of die-pressure now brought to bear on the cap and eyelet will be first to bulge or expand the eyelet at the said base and then to flatten the arched formation, thereby simultaneously bringing the annular bearing-surface *h* in close contact with the fabric and producing the bulged part *j*, which projects over the top edge of the sleeve *i* and locks the two pieces together on the fabric *k*. This preferred form produces a very rigid socket member that is free of seams or joints.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a cap F' and a ring inclosed in the cap. This ring is approximately U-shaped in cross-section. The internal rim *i'* serves as a sleeve and is shorter than the outer rim *g'*, which is clamped by the surrounding flange *g''* of the cap. The socket-eyelet A is exactly the same as that shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and is secured to the cap and ring in the same manner.

It will be observed that no "anvil" part is employed and that it is essential in carrying out this construction to use a closed-end eyelet A in distinction to an open-tube eyelet.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A socket member of a glove-fastener comprising a cap having a slightly-concaved interior surface, an outer circular wall, and an internal sleeve projecting toward said concaved interior surface; and a socket-eyelet projecting into said internal sleeve and having a flange, *c*, a contracted entrance, *d*, and a flat-

tened closed end which is bulged or expanded, as at, *j*, over the edge of the sleeve, as set forth.

2. A socket member of a glove-fastener comprising a cap having a slightly-concaved interior surface, *e*, and continuing down and forming an outer circular wall, *g*, then continuing and forming an intumed annular bearing-surface, *h*, and ending in an internal sleeve, *i*, projecting toward the said concaved interior surface, but leaving a space between the edge of said sleeve and said interior surface, these parts being free of seams or joints,

in combination with a socket-eyelet projecting into said internal sleeve and having a flange, *c*, a contracted entrance, *d*, and a flattened closed end which is bulged or expanded, as at, *j*, over the edge of the sleeve, as set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 20 in the presence of two witnesses.

ORMSBY L. MAHON.

Witnesses:

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WALTER B. SWAN.