

No. 635,858.

Patented Oct. 31, 1899.

P. F. KING.
FASTENING DEVICE.

(Application filed June 1, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

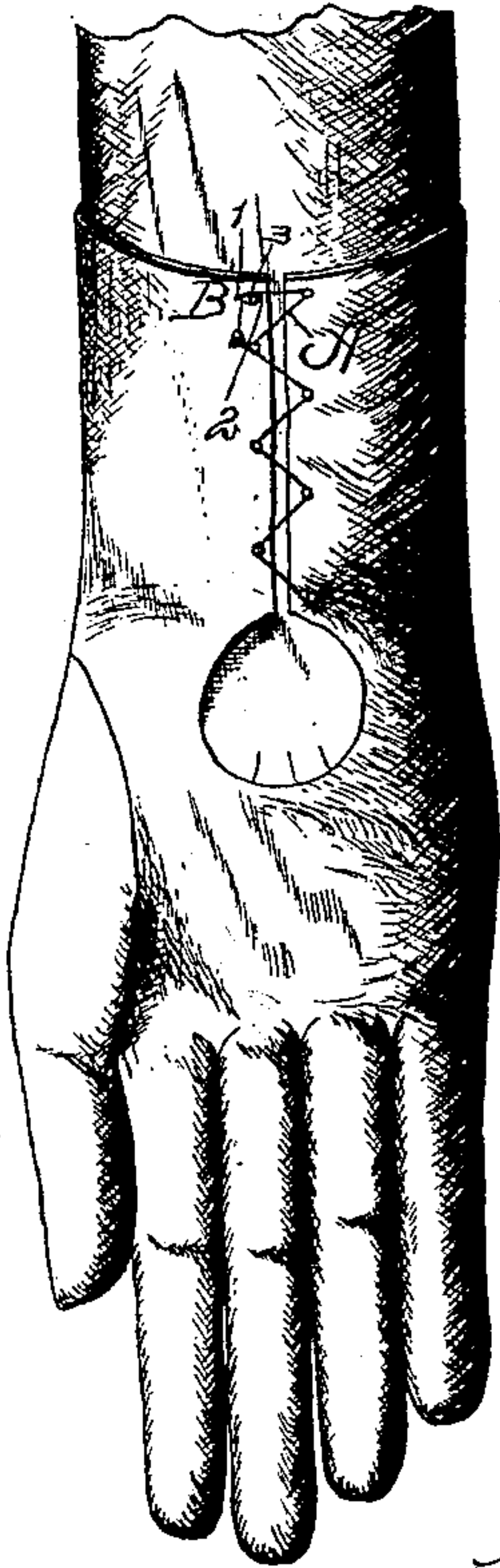


Fig. 2.

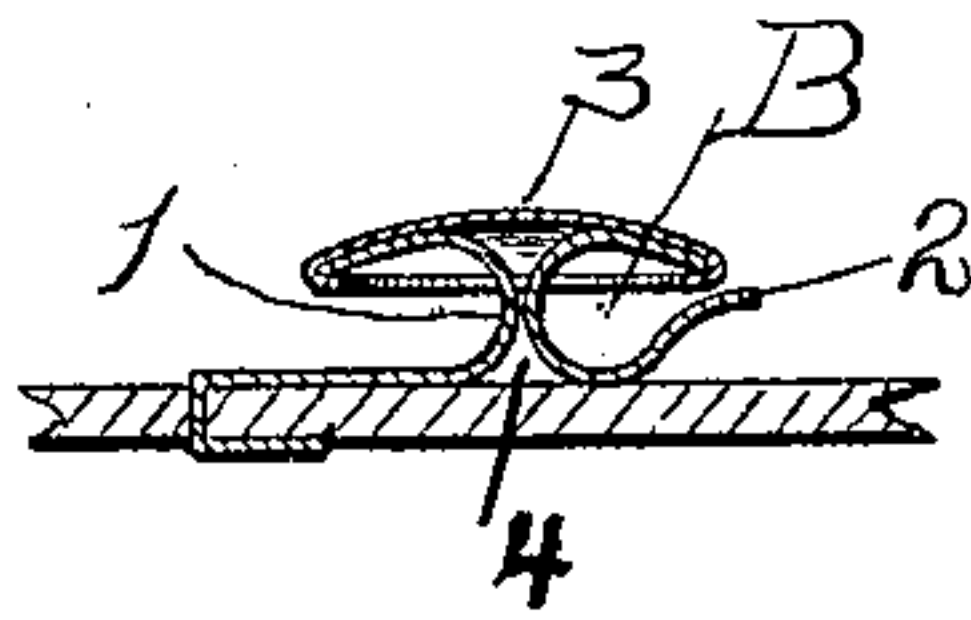


Fig. 3.

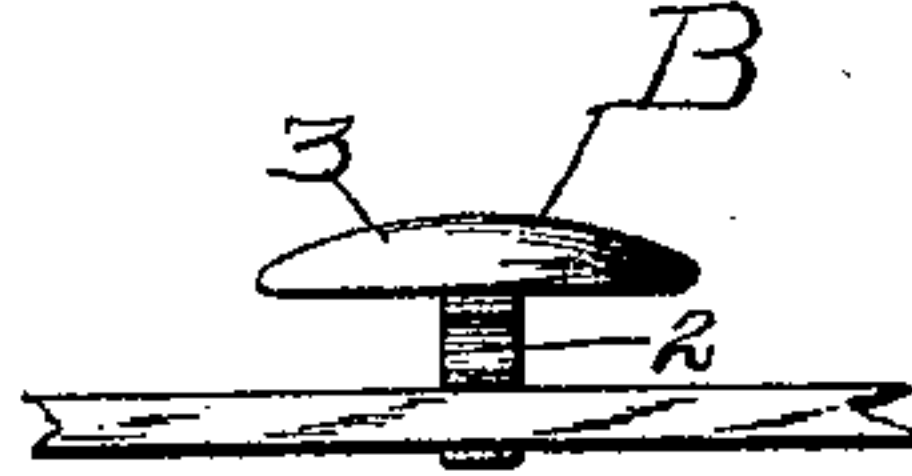


Fig. 4.

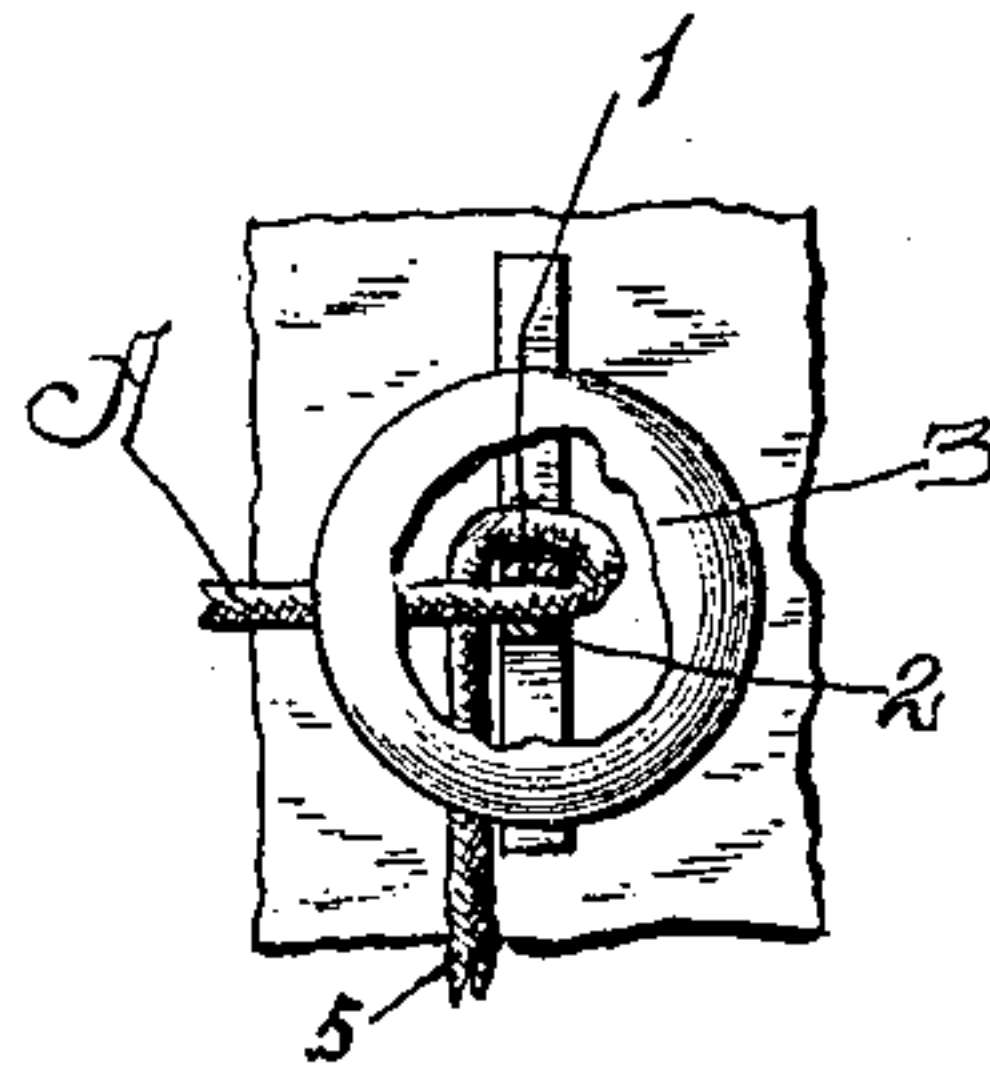


Fig. 5.

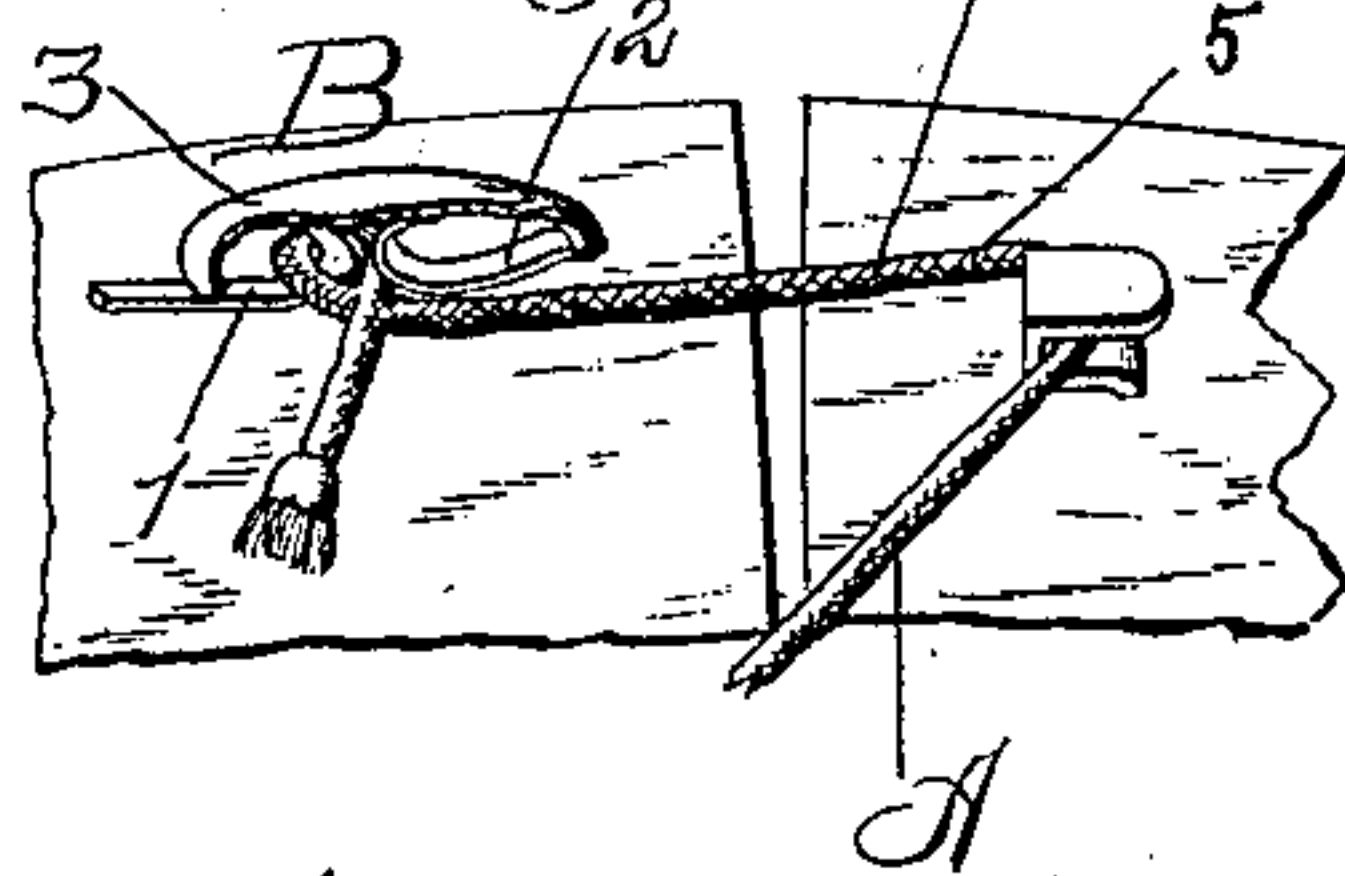


Fig. 6.

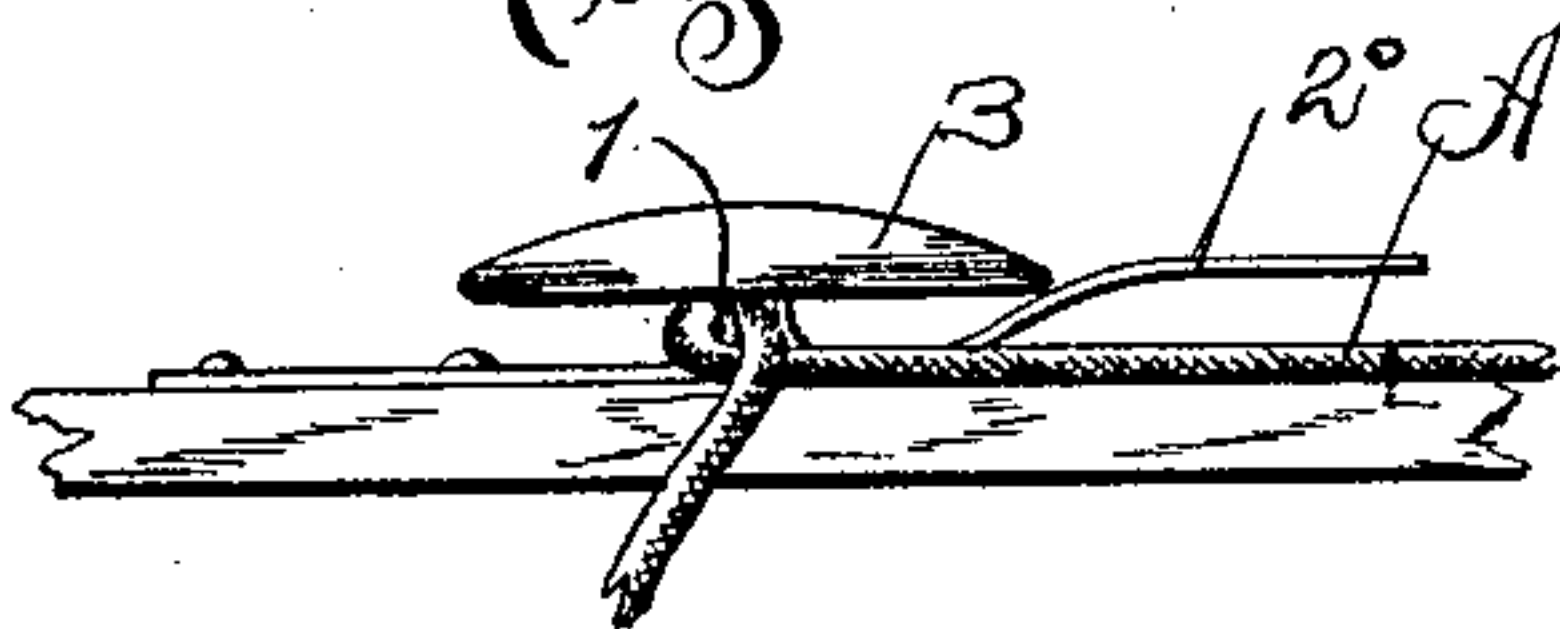


Fig. 7.

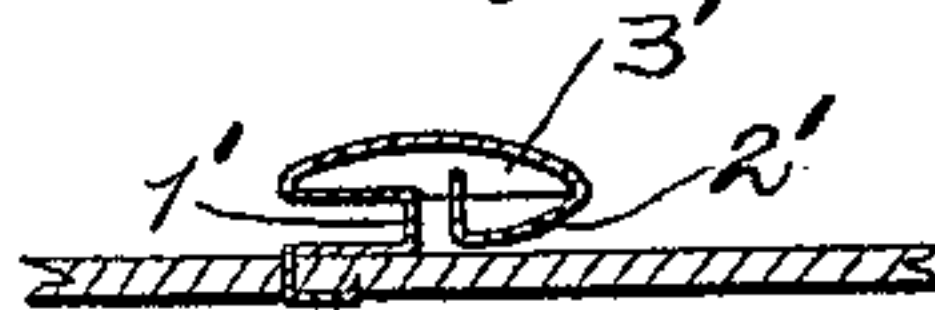
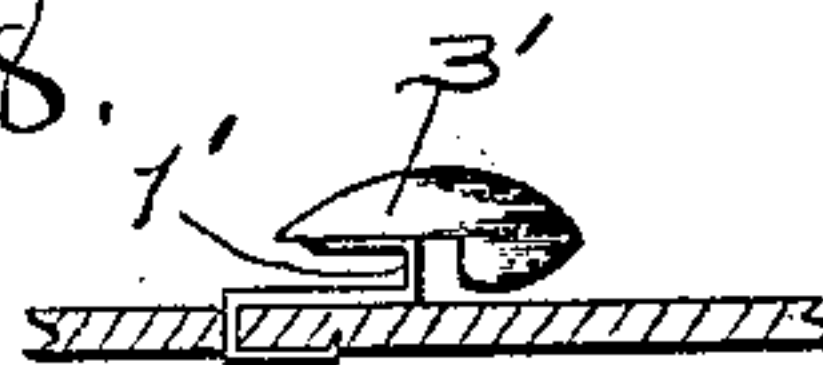


Fig. 9.



Fig. 8.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHINEAS F. KING, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE KING FASTENER COMPANY.

FASTENING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,858, dated October 31, 1899.

Application filed June 1, 1898. Serial No. 682,285. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHINEAS F. KING, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastening Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices for fastening separated parts or articles together through the medium of a rope or cord—such devices, for instance, as are employed in fastening the opposite sides of shoes, gloves, and the like together, and also in fastening clothes-lines to posts, awnings to buildings, &c.

The prominent objects of my invention are to provide a neat, simple, efficient, and inexpensive fastener of the kind mentioned, to arrange for the rapid attachment and detachment of the cord or rope thereto, and to arrange for the secure holding of the cord to the fastener.

To the attainment of the foregoing and other desired ends, my invention consists in matters hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a glove having its opposite sides fastened by a fastener embodying my invention and arranged upon the hand of a person in a fastened condition. Fig. 2 is a central section of a fastener embodying my invention and illustrating the same attached for service to a strip of wood. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a plan of the same, showing a portion of the fastener broken away for convenience of illustration. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a couple of pieces of leather or skin fastened to one another by means of my improved fastening device. Fig. 6 is a side elevation, on a larger scale, of a modified form of my improved device and a cord adapted for use in connection with it. Fig. 7 is a vertical section, and Fig. 8 a side elevation, of other modified forms of the device. Fig. 9 is a view showing my improved device as applied in fastening an awning to the side of a building.

The fastening device B, which I have shown in the drawings to illustrate my invention, involves a post or standard 1, about which the fastening cord or rope A can be looped, a top or head 3, which is arranged trans-

versely to the post or standard 1, and a shank or abutment 2, which extends downwardly from the top or head 3 on one side of the post or standard 1 and so forms a recess 4 between the latter and itself.

The post or standard 1 is adapted for attachment to the article to be fastened—as, for example, by constructing it with an end portion which can be passed through said article and bent up against the under side thereof, as shown in Figs. 2, 7, and 8, or by constructing it with a straight extended portion which is provided with holes through which rivets can be passed, as shown in Figs. 6 and 9.

The top or head 3 desirably extends laterally from the post or standard 1 on the side opposite the shank or abutment 2, as well as on the latter side, in which way the cord or rope is prevented from slipping off from the top of post or standard. As so arranged this top or head can be any one of a great variety of constructions. As illustrative of such constructions, it is shown in Figs. 2, 3, *et al.*, in the form of a cup-shaped piece made separate from the post or standard 1 and secured thereto in any well-known way. In Figs. 7 and 9 it is shown made integral with the post or standard 1' or 1², being made flat in the latter figure and cup-shaped in the former one. The shank or abutment can likewise be made in any one of a considerable number of ways. For example, it is shown in Figs. 2 and 3 as made of a separate strip of metal bent into a substantial loop and secured to the head or top 3 in any well-known way. In Figs. 7, 8, and 9 it is shown made integral with the top or head 3' and 3², being a bent metallic strip in Figs. 7 and 9 and a solid metallic lug in Fig. 8. In every case the shank or abutment 2 is adapted to allow the rope or cord to be passed under it and lodged in the recess 4. In the construction shown in Fig. 2 it is slightly yielding or elastic, so that its lower portion rises slightly when the rope or cord is drawn between it and the article to which the device is attached, and thereby allows the same to pass under it and into the recess. In the construction shown in the other figures it does not extend quite to the article, but leaves between itself and the lat-

ter a small space through which the rope or cord can be passed. In this latter arrangement it will be seen that the shank or abutment can be made perfectly rigid.

5 In the method of using my invention which I have shown in the drawings the device B is secured to the article to be fastened in such a way that after the rope or cord A has been drawn taut to the device and has been looped
10 about the post or standard 1 and passed below the shank or abutment 2 and up into the recess 4 the mouth of this recess 4 will be, in effect, closed by the connecting portion 5 of said cord or rope. In the arrangement shown
15 in the drawings, Figs. 5 and 6, this connecting portion 5 lies close against the shank 2 and crosses the recess 4. As a result the connecting portion of the rope or cord forces the looped portion thereof into the recess 4
20 and holds the same wedged in position therein. In this way the cord or rope is securely and firmly connected to the device B, and thereby held against releasement or withdrawal therefrom.

25 It will be seen that the device when used in this way has many advantages, among which the following are prominent: In the first place, it is simple and inexpensive. It involves but a few parts, which can be cheaply made and
30 assembled. In the second place, it is simple, quick, and easy of operation. The entire operation of making the fastening consists merely in drawing the cord or rope around the upright post or standard and then passing
35 it under the depending shank or abutment, all of which can be done by a single movement of one hand. To unfasten the cord or rope, it is only necessary to depress its connecting portion slightly, draw its free
40 end out from under the shank, and then unwind the loop from the post or standard. In the third place, its operation is effective and unfailing. The engagement of the loop portion of the rope or cord and the wedging of
45 the same into the recess of the fastener is automatic and instant. It is not dependent upon any skill or accuracy on the part of the person operating the device. The cord or rope will be held fast by the device so long
50 as the two remain intact. In the fourth place, security of the fastening is automatically regulated to the tension applied to the rope or cord. The greater the tension on the latter the more tightly will the loop be drawn about
55 the post or standard and the farther will a portion thereof be wedged into the recess and the more firmly, therefore, will the rope or cord be held against withdrawal. In the

fifth place, the device is durable, satisfactory, and perpetually operative. It contains no
60 springs, pins, or like contrivances to get out of order and become weakened or dulled.

It will be further seen that the device is capable of an almost infinite variety of uses, and to such end can be greatly varied in size, 65 form, proportions, and so on. As illustrative of its different uses, I have in Fig. 1 shown it applied in fastening a glove, and in Figs. 6 and 9 applied to pieces of wood or the like. The arrangement of Fig. 9 is intended for use 70 in connection with awning-ropes, two pulleys, about which the ropes are to be wound, being shown in the figure, one on each side of the fastening device.

It will be still further seen that in certain 75 of the constructions of the devices shown—for instance, those of Figs. 2, 5, 6, and 9—the recess is upwardly tapered by reason of the bending or curving of either the post or standard or the shank or abutment, or both. In 80 such construction the rope or cord is held more securely by reason of the fact that the farther it is forced into said recess the more tightly does it become wedged and compressed therein. 85

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A fastening device comprising a post or standard adapted for attachment to the article to be fastened; a head or top arranged laterally to said post or standard; and a shank 90 or abutment extending downwardly from the top or head at one side of the post or standard, and forming a recess between itself and the latter.

2. A fastening device comprising a post or 95 standard adapted for attachment to the article to be fastened; a head or top arranged laterally to the post or standard; and a shank or abutment extending downwardly from the top or head at one side of the post or standard, 100 and forming between itself and the latter an upwardly-contracted recess.

3. A fastening device comprising a cup-shaped head; a shank or standard consisting of a metallic strip secured thereto and extend- 105 ing downwardly and thence outwardly so as to become serviceable as a means of attachment; and a jamb or abutment consisting of a metallic strip secured to the head and bent downwardly and thence outwardly so as to 110 form an upwardly-tapering recess.

Signed by me this 27th day of May, 1898.

PHINEAS F. KING.

Witnesses:

E. P. HOLMES,

A. E. WEINBERG.