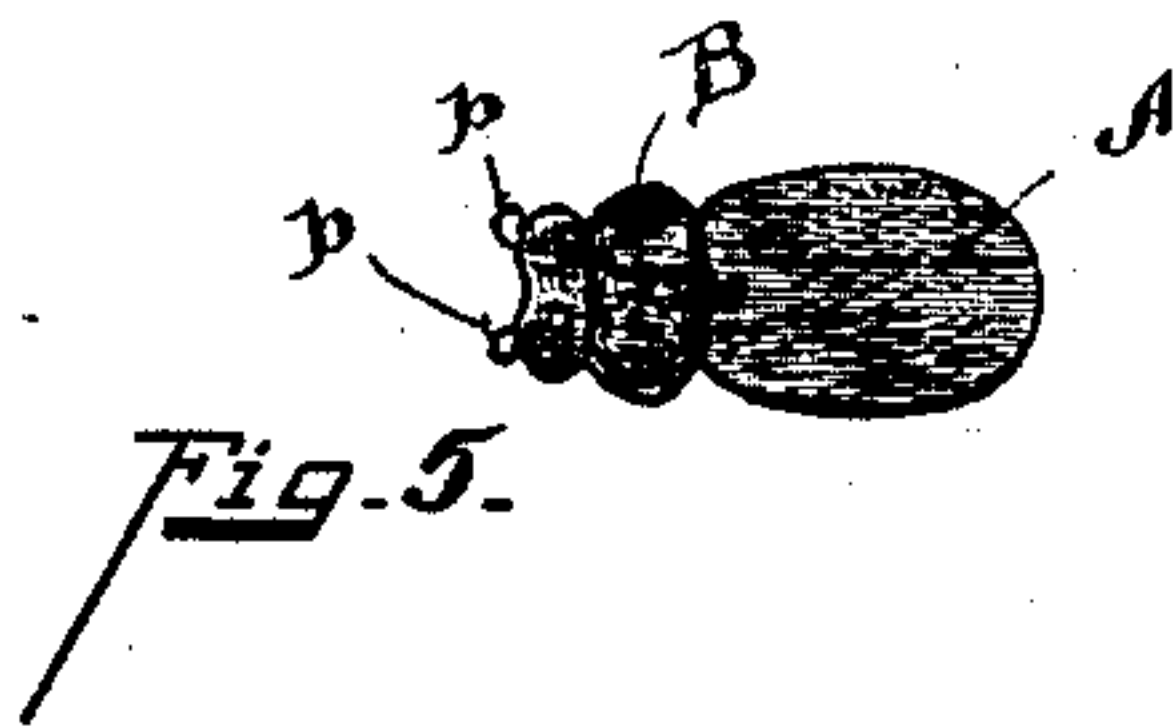
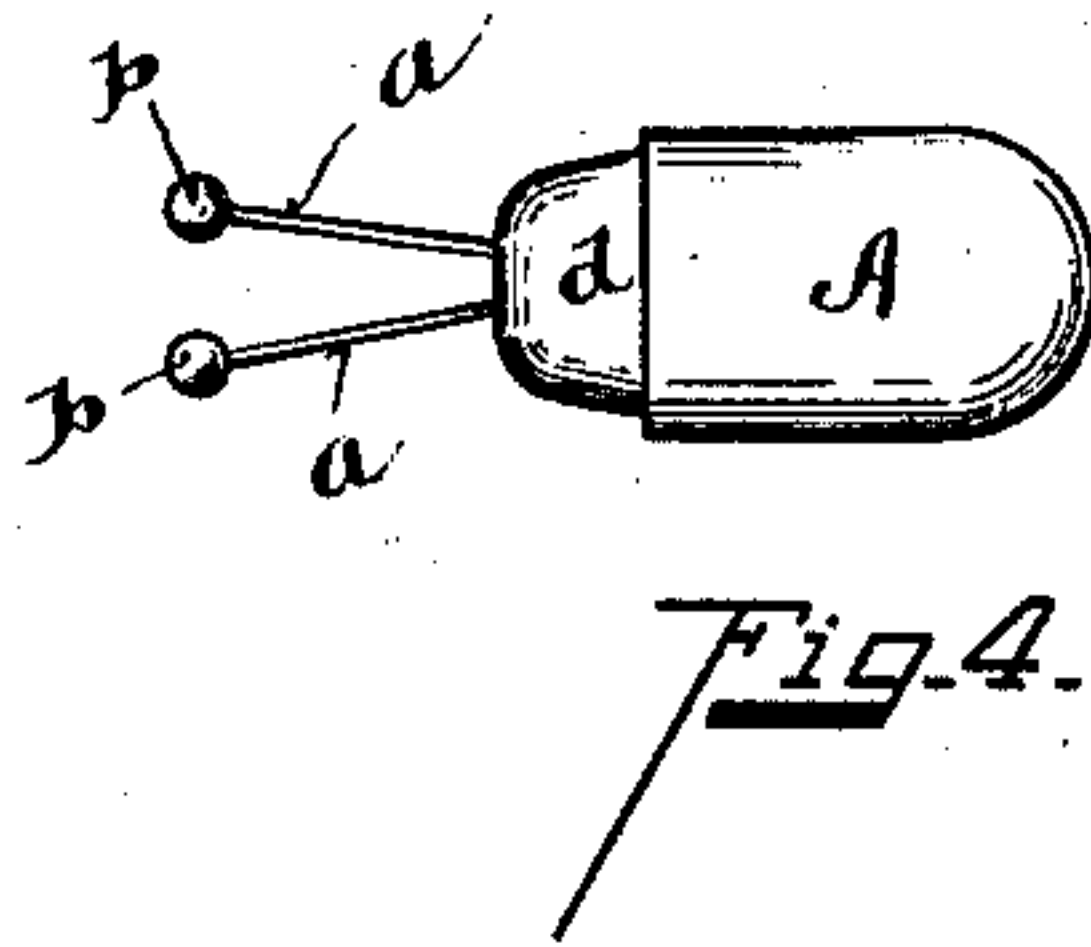
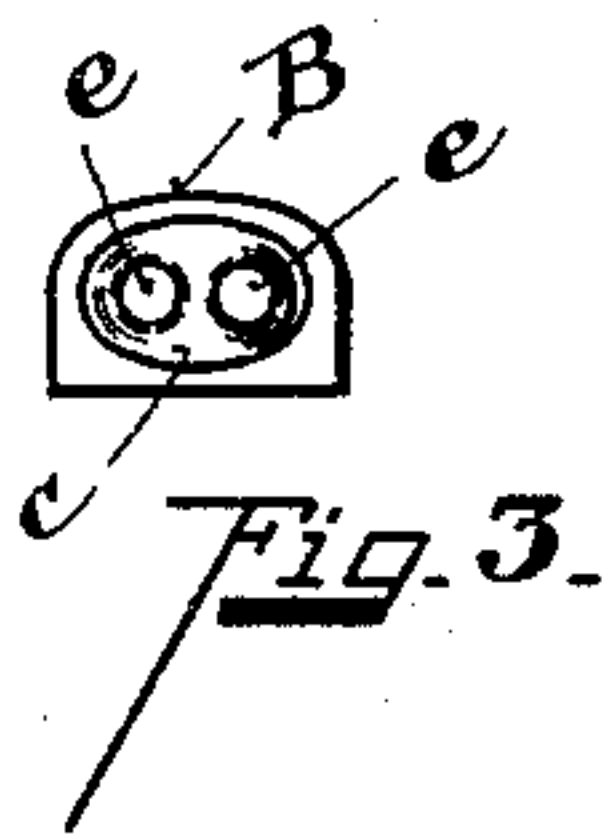
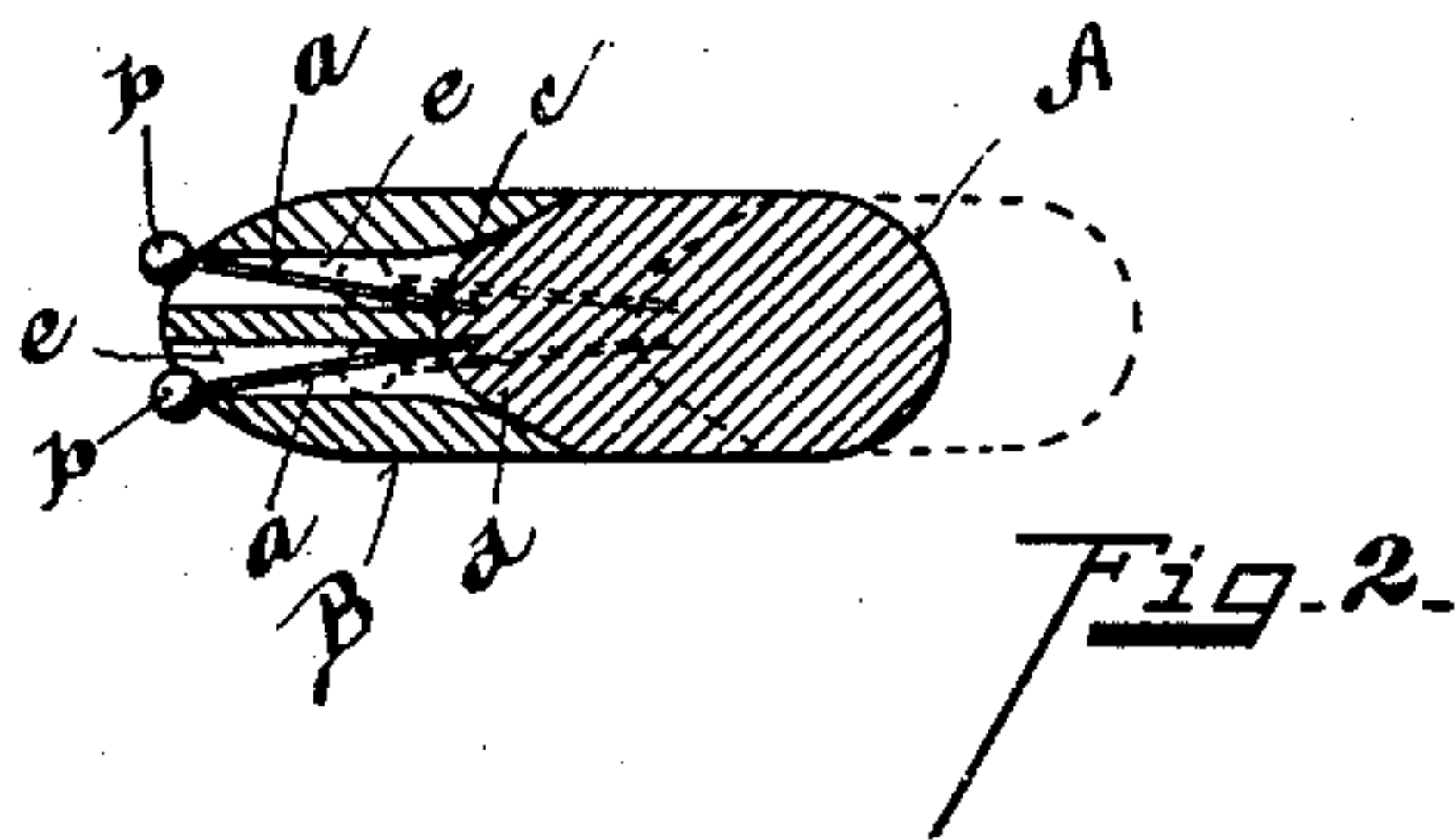
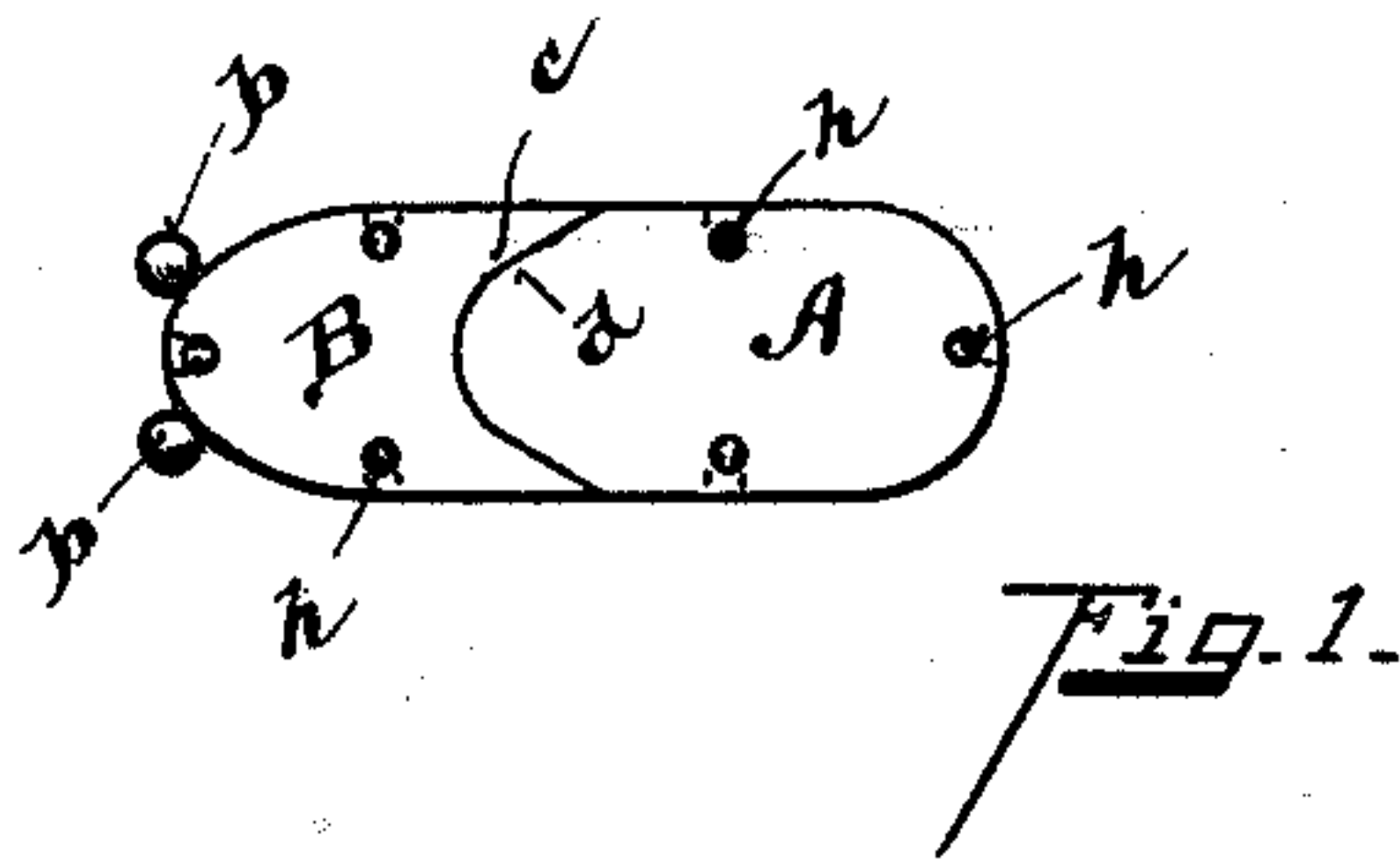


No. 679,793.

Patented Aug. 6, 1901.

N. STUTSON.  
GARMENT FASTENER.  
(Application filed Mar. 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Inventor:

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NORTON STUTSON, OF WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, OHIO.

## GARMENT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,793, dated August 6, 1901.

Application filed March 25, 1901. Serial No. 52,720. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NORTON STUTSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington Court-House, in the county of Fayette and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a garment-fastener of that class which is to be used as a substitute for buttons for holding the two edges of a garment together. It is adapted to be used on coats, cloaks, dresses, vests, gloves, and other similar garments.

The object of my invention is to provide a fastening device composed of two sections, each of which is attached to opposite edges of the garment, with ready means for engaging the two sections and disengaging the same.

Another object of my invention is to provide a strong fastening which is easily connected and disconnected.

Another object of my invention is to provide spring-clasps, so that the clasps will automatically adjust themselves to the fastened position and can be readily unlocked for detaching the fastener.

The features of my invention are more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a horizontal longitudinal section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end view of one of the fastening members. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the other member of the fastener slightly modified in its form of construction from that shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a modified form of the fastener.

My fastening device is composed of two members. A represents one of the fastening members. It may be of any desired form of exterior configuration. It is provided with two spring fastening members *a a*. Upon the ends of these members is a knob or head *b*. B represents the other fastening member. It is made in the preferred form shown. The socket portion *b* fits upon and frictionally engages the tenon *d* of the fastening member A. *e e* represent slots or guideways pierced longitudinally through the fastening member B. These guideways are flared out at the

rear edge preferably, so as to compress the spring members *a a*. When the fastening member B is slipped upon the fastening member A, the springs *a a* are compressed and caused to slide over the guideways, and as soon as the heads *b* pass through the guideways they spring out and engage against the front edge of the terminal end of the guideways, forming a shoulder engagement of the same with the head of the spring members and holding the parts rigidly and firmly together.

When it is desired to disengage the fastenings, the finger is grasped upon the end of the member B, the spring-heads *b* are pressed together by the finger, and a slight pull when the spring-heads are compressed will release the fastening, so that the two parts may be readily disengaged.

These fastening devices may be attached to the garment in any desired manner. In Fig. 1 I have shown holes *h* for stitching the same; but any well-known fastening device may be employed in lieu thereof.

My improved fastener herein shown and described possesses many advantages over other fastening devices in use. When connected, they make a very strong and reliable fastening. They are easily put together. They are readily disconnected. The parts can be readily connected and disconnected. Again, the construction is such that the exterior may be made of various designs—such as insects, animals, or any other attractive contour—to render them attractive to the eye. I have shown one section as solid and the other of hollow form; but the former need not be made solid, as it may be made hollow, of metal or any other desired material. It will be observed that the meeting edges of the sections are formed to interlock. This makes an apparently integral fastener when the sections are together and also takes a great part of the interlocking strain. If the springs had to stand all the strain of the union, less stability would be insured than where these sections have their meeting edges interlocking, which prevents lost motion or wear of the section one on the other or too great strain being put upon the spring-socket engagement. This feature gives a neater, stronger, and more substantial result.



I believe I am the first to provide a fastening device of two sections having an interlocking engagement one with the other, one member of which carries the headed spring members engaging with the shoulders of the opposite member, whereby the parts are readily connected and disconnected.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A garment-fastener consisting of a section provided with two diverging springs headed at their outer ends, an opposing section having diverging sockets extending through said section and adapted to receive said springs whereby the heads are protruded on the outer surface of the second section for interlocking the sections together and to afford access for releasing the springs, substantially as specified.

2. A garment-fastener consisting of an animal body, provided with two diverging spring members headed at the ends, an opposing animal head having a socket pierced through the same adapted to receive the said springs, the said socket being less in length than said springs, whereby, when the sections are respectively placed together the heads of the springs are exposed externally representing eyes adapted when compressed to uncouple the head from the body, substantially as specified.

3. In a fastening device, a pair of sections the meeting edges of which are formed to interlock, one of said sections being formed to represent an animal body, the other section representing an animal head, a pair of headed springs projected from the body-section, a receiving-socket for the spring in the head-section allowing the headed springs to protrude exteriorly, interlocking against the exterior surface of the head-section, whereby the said spring-heads represent the eyes of the animal and afford a convenient means

for uncoupling the device when the head end of the same is grasped, substantially as specified.

4. In a fastening device, two abutting sections, the one provided with divergent springs headed at the end, the opposing sections having a socket for each spring, the springs being greater in length than the sockets, and terminating on the exterior end surface of the second section, whereby they may be compressed and released when the second section is grasped, substantially as specified.

5. In a fastening device, two abutting sections, the one provided with divergent springs headed at the ends, the opposing section having a socket for each spring traversing the said section, the end of the said second section having a substantially convex contour, the springs being greater in length than the sockets, whereby the heads are exposed on the end of the said second socket, interlocking therewith and affording free access for release when the end of the second section is grasped, substantially as specified.

6. In a fastening device, a pair of sections provided with meeting edges adapted to interlock, a pair of headed springs on one section, a receiving-socket pierced through the opposing section from end to end, adapted to compress the springs until the heads are exposed exteriorly, whereby they automatically lock against the exterior surface of the said second section, affording convenient means for uncoupling the sections by the compression of the protruding heads of the springs, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

NORTON STUTSON.

Witnesses:

OLIVER B. KAISER,  
PEARL McMICHAEL.