No. 695,887. Patented Mar. 18, 1902.

W. S. RICHARDSON.

RUG OR GARMENT FASTENER.

(Application filed June 23, 1897.)

(No Model.)

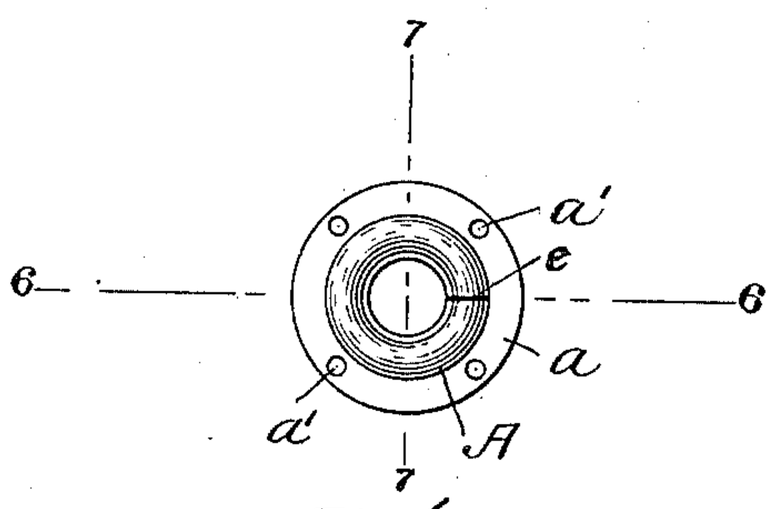

Fig. 1.

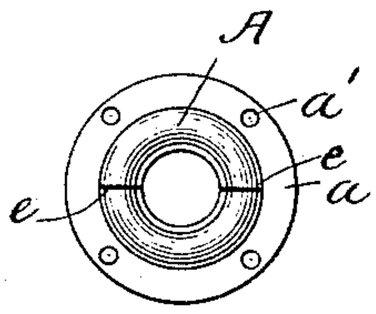

Fig. 2.

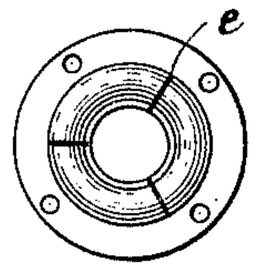

Fig. 3.

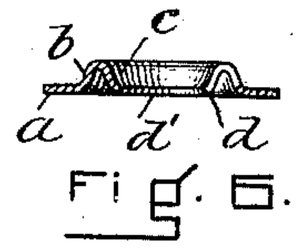

Fig. 6.

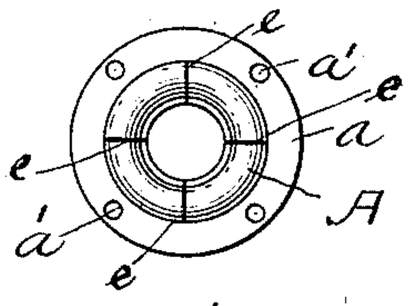

Fig. 4.

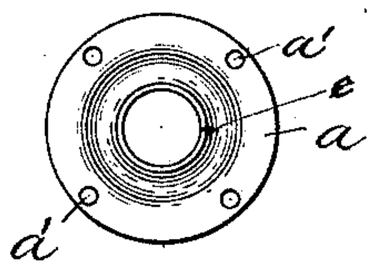

Fig. 5.

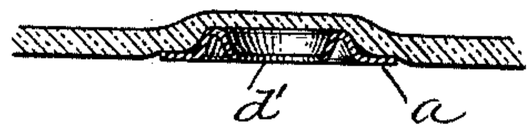

Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE BALL & SOCKET FASTENER COMPANY, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

RUG OR GARMENT FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,887, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed June 23, 1897. Serial No. 641,873. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Rug or Garment Fasteners, 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 of the character described in my application for Letters Patent of the United States filed June 20, 1895, Serial No. 553,399. In the said application I have shown and described a socket member of a rug or garment fastener made of one piece of metal having a flange, a conical wall extending therefrom, and a conical wall within having a socket-entrance at its end, the socket member being divided by a slit from its socket-entrance to its exterior edge. While this construction provides a desirable result, it has an objectionable feature in that as the slit extends from the socket-opening entirely through the wall and flange it sometimes happens that it allows one section of the socket-piece adjacent to the slit to be raised in relation to the section upon the other side of the slit and to even override the same, and thus vary the size of the socket-opening, as well as forming a somewhat weak structure; and my present invention overcomes this difficulty by making the flange of the socket-piece continuous and by forming one or more slits in the wall or walls thereof which shall not extend through the flange. The continuity and integrity of the flange are thus maintained, while the yielding properties of the socket-entrance are not materially, if at all, diminished.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in plan of one form of my improved fastener. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 represent in plan modified forms thereof, to which reference will hereinafter be made. Fig. 6 is a view in cross-section upon the dotted line 6 6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a view in cross-section upon the dotted line 7 7 of Fig. 1, showing the member as attached to a rug or garment.

A represents the socket-piece.

a is the continuous flange, which preferably has the perforations *a'*.

b is the outer wall, which extends from the inner edge of the flange.

c is the inner wall, which extends from the outer wall and the edge *d* of which forms the socket-entrance *d'*.

In Fig. 1 I have represented the socket-piece as provided with the single slit *e*, extending through both walls, but not through the flange. In Fig. 2 I have represented the socket-piece as provided with two slits *e*, extending through both walls, but not through the flange, and oppositely arranged in relation to each other. In Fig. 3 I have represented the socket-piece as having three similar slits *e*. In Fig. 4 I have shown the socket-piece as having four slits *e*, which extend through both walls. In Fig. 5 I have represented the socket-piece as having a slit *e*, which extends from the socket-entrance through the inner wall *c* only.

The slit or slits *e* are arranged to extend from the socket-entrance through one or both walls across the flange, and they are arranged out of line with the thread-holes or the perforations *a'* in order that the flange or structure may not be weakened and a narrow flange be used.

It should be understood that both walls and the flange are circular and that when used on garments the fastener must be thin, of relatively small size, and unobtrusive, and for these reasons it is made of the shape and proportions indicated. It will be understood that the drawings show a socket member considerably larger than is used for a garment-fastener.

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

1. As an improved article of manufacture a socket member of a rug or garment fastener having a circular inner wall surrounding a socket-entrance, a circular outer wall integral with the inner wall and a narrow, continuous, circular flange integral with and surrounding the outer wall, the said flange having small thread-receiving holes, and the fas-

tener having one or more slits extending from said socket-entrance into or through said walls, but out of line with the said thread-holes, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a socket member of a rug or garment fastener made from a single piece of metal, shaped to provide an inner wall surrounding at one end a socket-entrance, an outer wall integral at one end with the inner wall and surrounding it, and a continuous flange integral with and surrounding the outer wall, the said flange having a number of thread-receiving holes, and the fastener having one or more slits extending from said socket-entrance into or through said walls but not through the flange and whereby the spring of the socket-entrance is increased, and whereby also the socket member may be attached by sewing to a garment without regard to the position which the slit or slits may bear to the lines of draft and whereby further a continuous smooth inner surface is obtained.

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