No. 697,869. Patented Apr. 15, 1902.

W. B. MURPHY.

GLOVE FASTENING.

(Application filed July 2, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

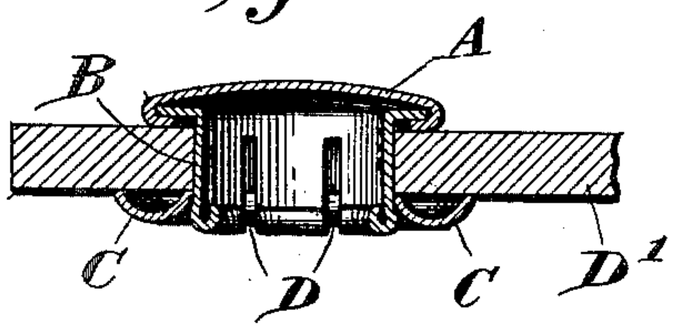


Fig. 2.

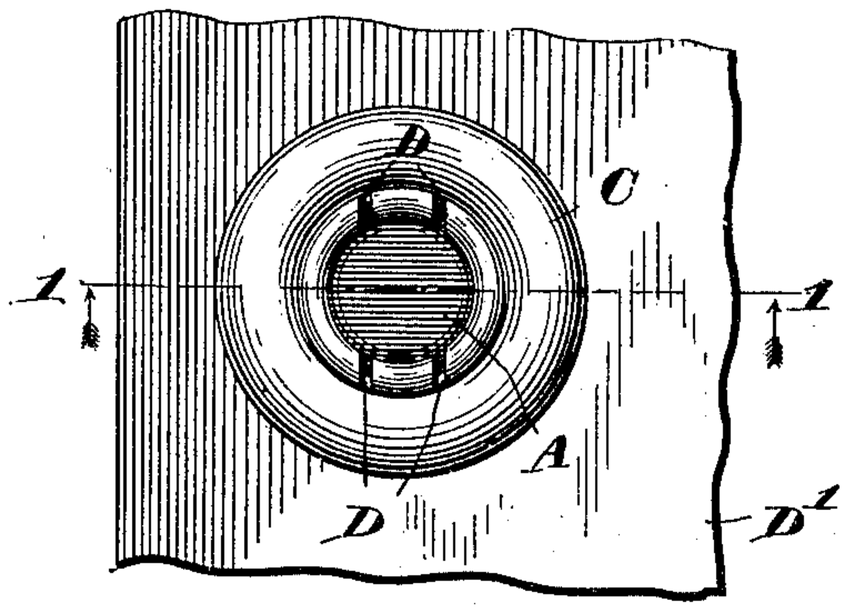


Fig. 3.

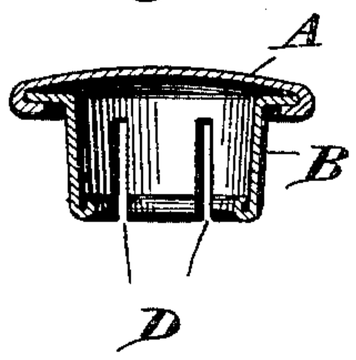


Fig. 4.

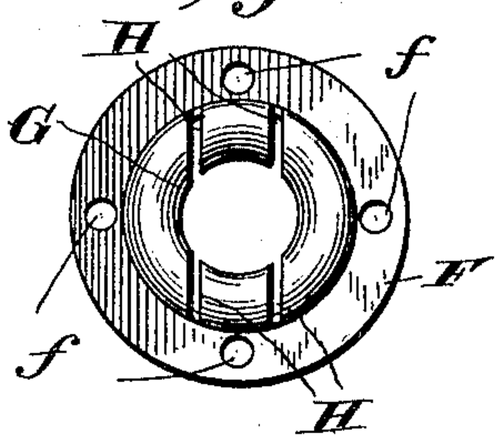


Fig. 5.

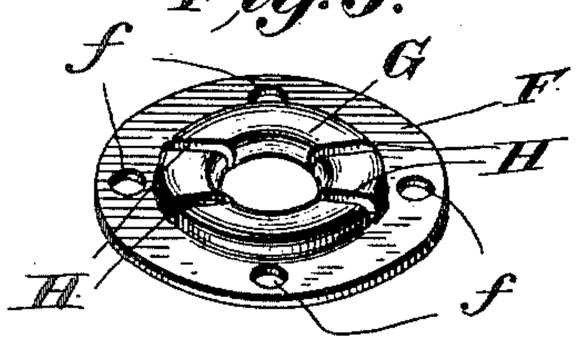
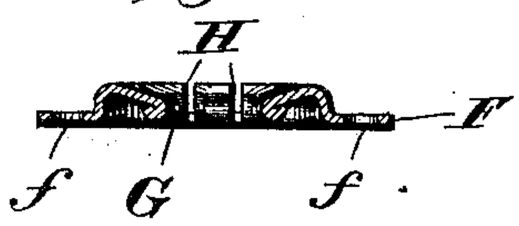


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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WILLIAM B. MURPHY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GLOVE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,869, dated April 15, 1902.

Application filed July 2, 1901. Serial No. 66,909. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. MURPHY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Glove-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in glove-fastenings, and particularly to that class of such fastenings employing a resilient socket and a rigid stud.

It consists in certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of one form of socket embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section of the spring-barrel and cap forming part of the said socket. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of another form of socket embodying my invention. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the same. Fig. 6 is a vertical cross-section of the same.

In constructions of this kind it is desirable that at least one member of the fastening be resilient, and my invention is designed to secure a socket combining both resiliency and strength. As is usual in such fastenings, the socket is placed on one flap of the glove or other article and the stud upon the opposite flap, so as to permit the ready engagement and disengagement of the two members of the fastening.

In the drawings I have shown two forms of sockets which embody my invention; but I do not wish to be confined to these or any particular form, as I claim it to be new to provide a socket with two or more parallel slits, dividing the socket into four or more sections, two of said sections being comparatively wide and stiff, while the others are comparatively narrow and yielding.

One form of socket shown in the drawings is that patented to me November 22, 1898, No. 614,817, with the addition of the parallel slits in the spring-barrel of the socket. In this construction A represents the cap of the socket, which is struck up out of sheet metal and is provided with a downwardly-turned flange adapted to be turned over and embrace the upper flange of the tubular piece B, forming the stud-receiving portion, which is made so as to flare outwardly from the bottom upward, as shown. The top of the cap being made flat, or nearly so, the circular edge of the upper flange of the tubular piece B may be tightly held within the clasp of the turned-over flange of the cap A. The tubular piece B is formed with preferably two parallel slits D D, although there may be more without departing from the spirit of the invention, which slits divide the socket proper or tubular piece B into four or more sections, the segments of two of which are larger than the others. The cap A and the tubular piece B being thus fastened to each other, a hole is made in the fabric D of a size sufficient to receive the downwardly-tapering tubular piece B. The tubular piece B is then put through such hole in the fabric until its further progress is arrested by the turned-over portion of the upper flange of the cap A, as shown in Fig. 1. A metallic washer C is then placed upon the opposite side of the fabric, so that the downwardly-tapering portion of the tubular piece B passes through the central aperture of the washer. The parts being thus brought together are then placed in a suitable press, whereby the lower flange of the tubular piece B is forced upwardly and into a substantially vertical position, as shown in Fig. 1, and the lower part of the piece B is forced outward, so that the exterior diameter of the lower part of the piece B becomes greater than the central aperture of the washer. When this operation is completed, the washer prevents the removal of the tubular piece B, which holds the cap A securely and firmly to the fabric, and the socket is adapted to receive, engage, and hold a rigid or spring stud, which may be forced therein.

Another form of socket is as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 of the drawings, in which F represents the base-ring of the socket, which is adapted to be applied to the glove or other fabric by sewing the same on, using the apertures *f f* for that purpose, and G represents the socket proper or stud-receiving portion, which is bent upwardly and inwardly from the base-ring and is formed with two or more parallel slits, as H H, dividing the socket proper into four or more sections, the seg-

ments of two of which are larger than the others.

As heretofore set forth, I form the socket with two or more parallel slits, dividing the same into four or more sections. It will also be evident that these sections are so arranged as to form in the walls and edges of the sockets two opposite comparatively stiff gripping portions and two intermediate narrow yielding or resilient portions, the stiff portions being adapted to grip a stud with sufficient strength to hold the same in position, while the intermediate resilient portions render it much more easy to introduce or remove the stud between the gripping portions than if such resilient portions were not employed.

While I have described a rigid stud as being used in connection with my spring-socket, yet it will be apparent that a spring-stud may be used without in any way interfering with the operation of the fastening, although a rigid stud is considered best with a spring-socket.

By my arrangement of slits I have secured a socket possessing great resiliency, as the slits form four or more sections, which are capable of more movement, and yet possess greater strength and work better than if the socket only had a single slit or was slitted crosswise with the single slit. Also by my arrangement it will be apparent that the stud may be readily inserted or removed from the socket and that when once introduced therein will be held firmly in position.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fastener for gloves and similar articles, a circular, spring socket member constructed with two or more parallel slits or cuts, substantially as described.

2. In a fastener for gloves and similar articles, a circular socket divided into four or more sections by means of parallel slits or cuts, substantially as described.

3. In a fastener for gloves and similar articles, a socket member divided into four or more sections by means of parallel slits or cuts, two of said sections being larger segments of circles than the others, substantially as described.

4. In a fastener for gloves and similar articles, a circular socket member constructed with two or more parallel slits or cuts, and means for securing the socket member to the glove or other article, substantially as described.

5. In a fastener for gloves and similar articles, the combination with a stud, of a socket constructed with two or more parallel slits or cuts adapted to receive said stud, substantially as described.

6. A socket for a glove-fastener having a stud-receiving opening, an annular part or projection surrounding said opening, divided into four or more sections by means of parallel slots or cuts, two of said sections being comparatively wide and stiff and the others comparatively narrow and yielding, substantially as described.

7. A socket for a glove-fastener formed with a stud-receiving portion, the edges of which are turned and folded back upon themselves, parallel slots being arranged in said edges and in the walls of the sockets comparatively close together so as to form wide comparatively stiff portions and intermediate yielding or resilient portions, the intermediate yielding portions facilitating the inserting of a stud into the socket, while the stiff portions enable the socket to grip the stud sufficiently to retain the same, substantially as described.

8. A socket for a glove-fastener comprising a stud-receiving portion having approximately cylindrical walls, the outer edges of said walls being made yielding by slots arranged parallel with each other and comparatively close together, whereby two sections of the walls will be wide and comparatively stiff while the other two sections will be quite narrow and yielding or resilient and means for holding the socket-walls in position on the glove or other article, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM B. MURPHY.

Witnesses:
JOHN M. KELLY,
WILLIAM G. MURPHY.