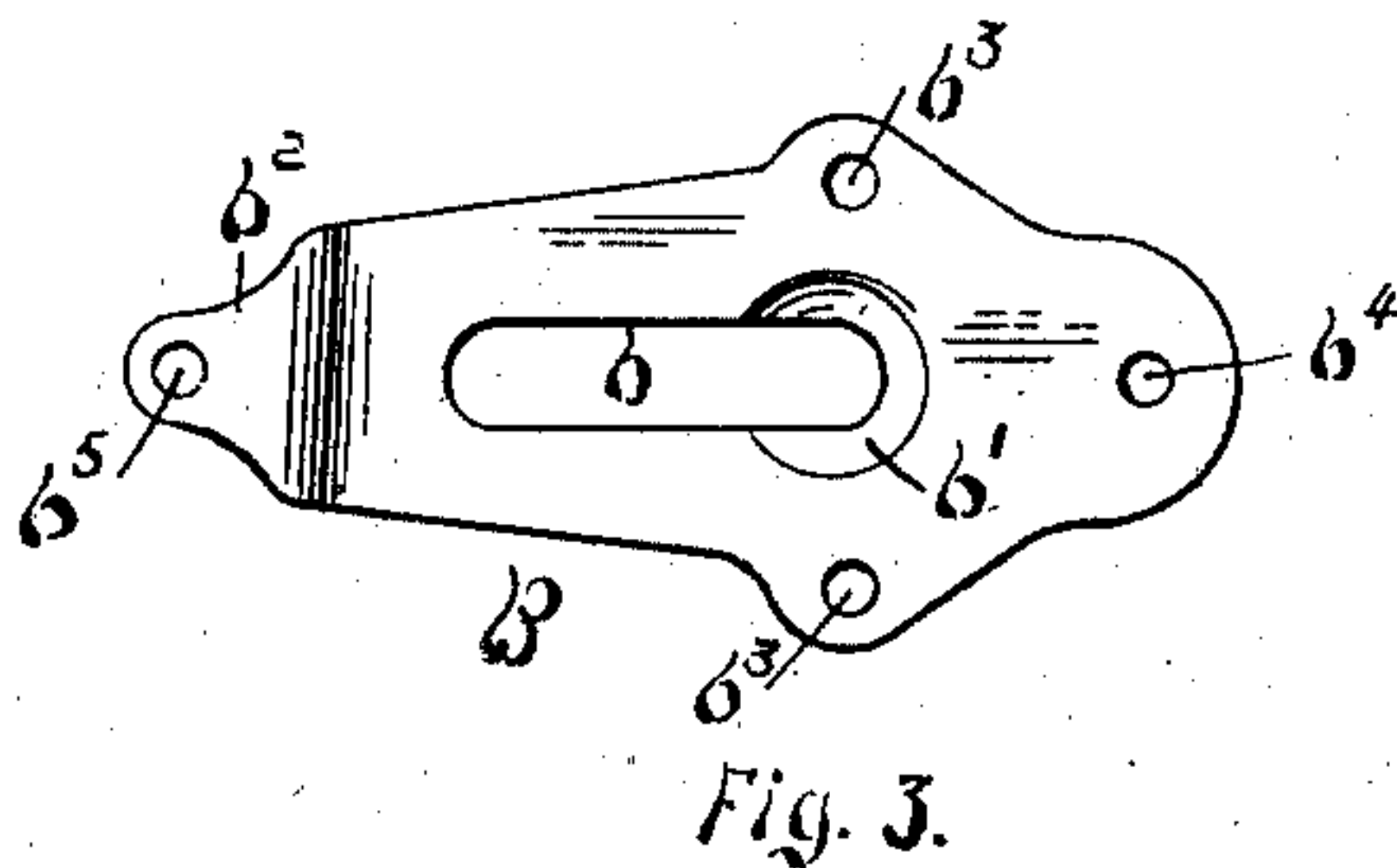
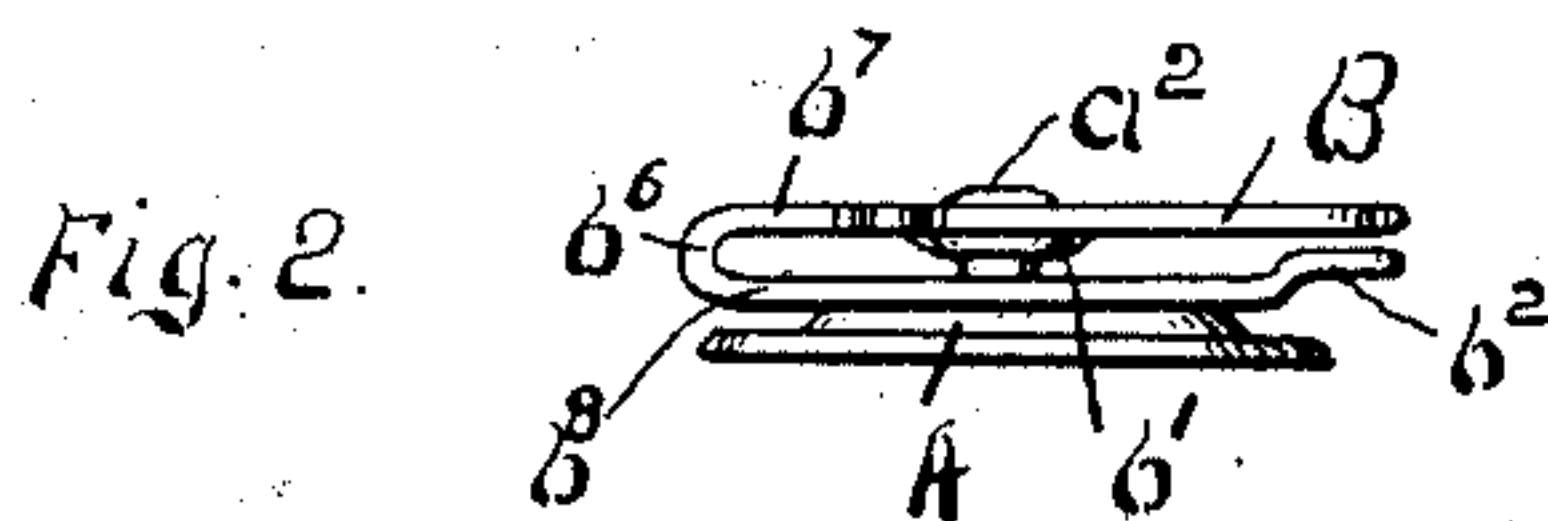
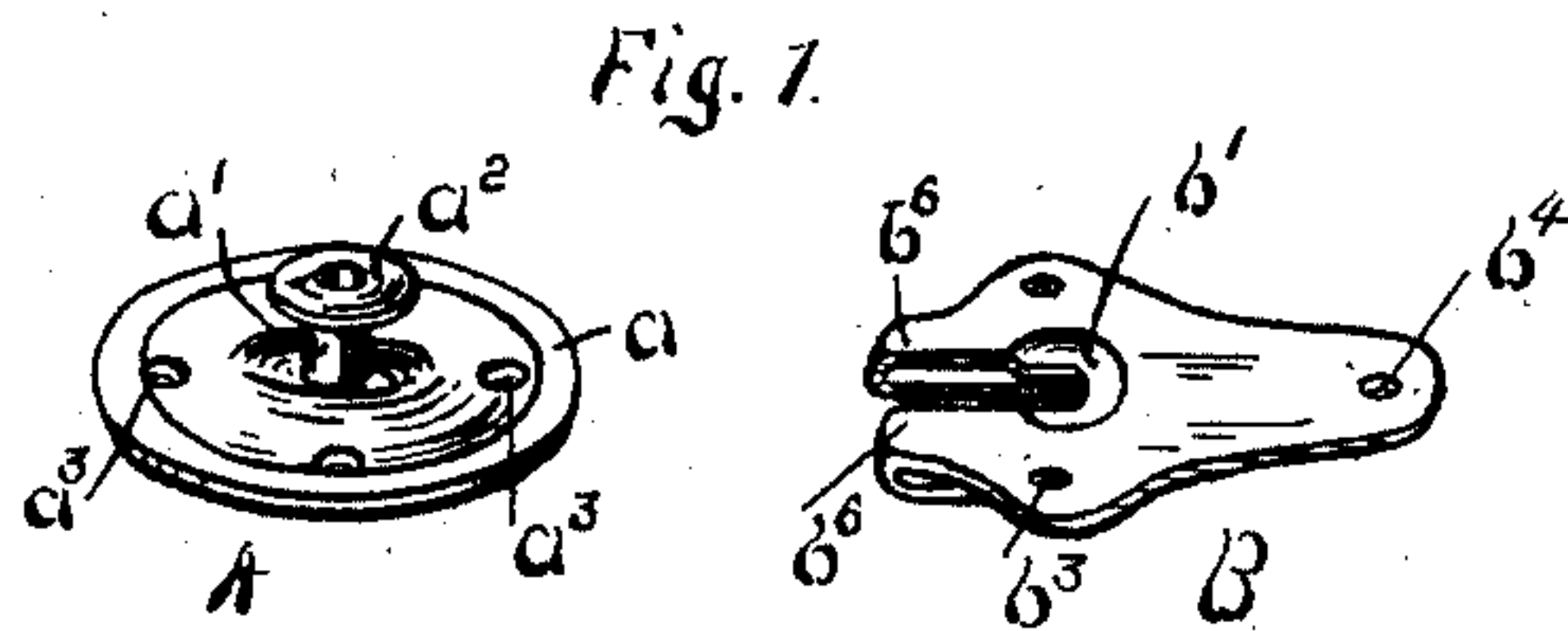


No. 736,811.

PATENTED AUG. 18, 1903.

H. BOOTH.  
GARMENT FASTENER.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOBERT BOOTH, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BOOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## GARMENT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,811, dated August 18, 1903.

Application filed September 24, 1902. Serial No. 124,660. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HOBERT BOOTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention relates to devices employed for the purpose of securing the meeting edges of garments.

The most usual fastening device for garments consists of buttons and buttonholes; but for various reasons it is often very inconvenient and almost impossible, in fact, to use buttons on some garments. Under such conditions a fastening means consisting of a hook and eye has been employed to a large extent. There is, however, an objection common to both the button and hook fastening in that it is necessary in order to effect the proper engagement of parts to draw the garment more tightly than to its ultimate condition when fastened, the tension being materially decreased after the fastening is made. The reason for this is well known. Some "backlash" or looseness is necessary to enable the fastening to be made. The garment must therefore be put under considerable strain if it is intended that it fit snugly when fastened. Moreover, the ordinary hook-and-eye fastener often becomes disengaged upon slight movements of the body. The object of the present invention is to provide a fastener which will not be subject to this defect.

Another object of the present invention is to obviate many of the other objectionable features in former devices and to provide means whereby a garment may be secured about the person without drawing it more tightly than substantially to its ultimate degree of tension.

A further object of the invention consists in the provision of a simple and inexpensive fastening means positive in its action and which may be rapidly adjusted into locking

or releasing positions by means of a single linear movement of either one of the parts.

Further objects will appear in connection with the following description and claims.

To the above ends the present invention consists in the devices and combinations of devices to be hereinafter described and claimed.

The present invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improved fastening slide and button in detached relation. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the slide and button in locked engagement. Fig. 3 is a plan view representing the blank from which the slide is made after it has been stamped and cut preparatory to being doubled upon itself.

Similar reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the description and drawings.

My improved fastener consists of two parts—a button or like element and a slide for cooperating with the button, the slide being provided with an open-ended slot for that purpose. This arrangement permits the fastening or releasing to be accomplished by means of movements which are lateral as distinguished from the movements of the component parts in button or hook-and-eye fasteners relatively to each other.

Sheet metal is preferably employed in the construction of the fastener, the metal of which the slide is made being of a resilient character.

The button A may be of any desired character, but preferably consists of a base  $a$ , a shank  $a'$ , and a head  $a^2$ , the whole being stamped from sheet metal as an integral piece or else composed of several parts suitably secured together. Holes  $a^3$  are provided for securing the button in place. The button *per se* forms no part of the present invention, and further description thereof is deemed unnecessary.

The present invention lies in the slide B, which consists of a blank of resilient metal stamped into the desired form and then doubled upon itself. A slot  $b$ , of a suitable length,



is cut in the blank and the metal adjacent one end of the slot is depressed, as at  $b'$ . This depression receives the head of the button when the parts are interlocked. In the drawings the depression is shown as circular; but any desirable shape may of course be employed, according to the configuration of the button-head. An offset  $b^2$  is formed near one end of the blank, this offset being preferably somewhat greater than the depth to which the metal is depressed at  $b'$ . Openings  $b^3$ ,  $b^4$ , and  $b^5$  are provided for securing the slide to the apparel. When the blank is doubled upon itself, the offset  $b^2$  bears against the body portion and the openings  $b^4$  and  $b^5$  register, so that the completed slide presents three openings by which it may be secured in place. It will be noticed that the mere act of securing the slide to a piece of wearing-apparel firmly unites the free ends thereof. The slot  $b$  produces a bifurcation in the end of the finished slide, forming a pair of legs  $b^6$  thereby. The shank of the button  $A$  is designed to slide between these legs until the head  $a^2$  comes into alinement with the depression  $b'$ . The thickness of the respective legs  $b^6$ —that is, the distance between the outer surfaces of the wings  $b^7$  and  $b^8$ —is slightly in excess of the length of the button-shank. The ends of the legs being rounded, however, in the process of bending or doubling and the metal being resilient, a slight pressure forces the button and slide together. When the head of the button comes into alinement with the depression  $b'$ , the compressed wings spring apart to their normal positions, causing the head to engage with the walls of said depression, so that in order to disengage the parts a considerable pull must be exerted.

It will be seen that in my device there is embodied a very convenient and efficient fastening means. In the use thereof the meeting edges of the apparel remain at the extreme limit to which they have been drawn or adjusted to effect the fastening, a result not obtainable in connection with fastening devices such as are referred to above.

The walls of the recess  $b'$  present shoulders whereby the button is held in place positively just as efficiently as in those devices in which there is the objectionable backlash, and by making the slide material of very stiff metal it is possible to obtain almost any desired degree of security.

Not only is a convenient and efficient fastening device produced, but also one which is very simply made and at a very small cost. On account of its simplicity the danger of breakage is greatly reduced and the life of the device increased. It will be seen that the slot itself never changes in form and that therefore the shoulder formed by the depression or recess does not become weakened dur-

ing the use of the device, ceasing thereby to effectively hold the button in place.

While the invention will be found most useful in securing parts of wearing-apparel, yet its use is not limited to such a class of articles, as it may be employed to advantage wherever two parts are to be detachably secured together.

Having described my invention, I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A garment-fastener having in combination, a plate having means for securing it to a garment, and also having a slot extending through one end thereof, the material of the plate being depressed adjacent the inner end of the slot, forming thereby a cavity between the plate and the garment, a resilient member arranged upon the plate on the face opposite the depression and a stud having a head adapted to engage said depression, substantially as described.

2. In a garment-fastener, a slide comprising a plate of resilient material provided at one end with a shoulder and with a slot intermediate its ends, said plate being doubled upon itself intermediate the ends of said slot, whereby an open-ended slot is formed in the doubled plate and the shoulder maintains the two members of said plate at some distance apart, there being a depression adjacent the inner end of the slot and on the face of the slide adapted to be placed next to the garment, and means for securing said slide to a garment, substantially as described.

3. In a garment-fastener, a slide comprising a plate of resilient material provided with an offset shoulder at one end and a slot intermediate its ends, there being openings formed in the offset shoulder and near the opposite end of the plate, said plate being doubled upon itself intermediate the ends of the slot, whereby an open-ended slot is formed in the doubled plate and the said openings are caused to register, and a shoulder intermediate the ends of the open-ended slot, substantially as described.

4. In a garment-fastener, a slide comprising a plate of resilient material having a slot, an offset at one end of the plate, said plate being doubled upon itself intermediate the ends of the slot forming thereby an open-ended slot in the doubled plate, a shoulder intermediate the ends of the latter slot and means for securing the free ends of the plate together, substantially as described.

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

HOBERT BOOTH.

Witnesses:

GILBERT H. BLAKESLEY,  
ALICE E. BROWN.