

No. 755,407.

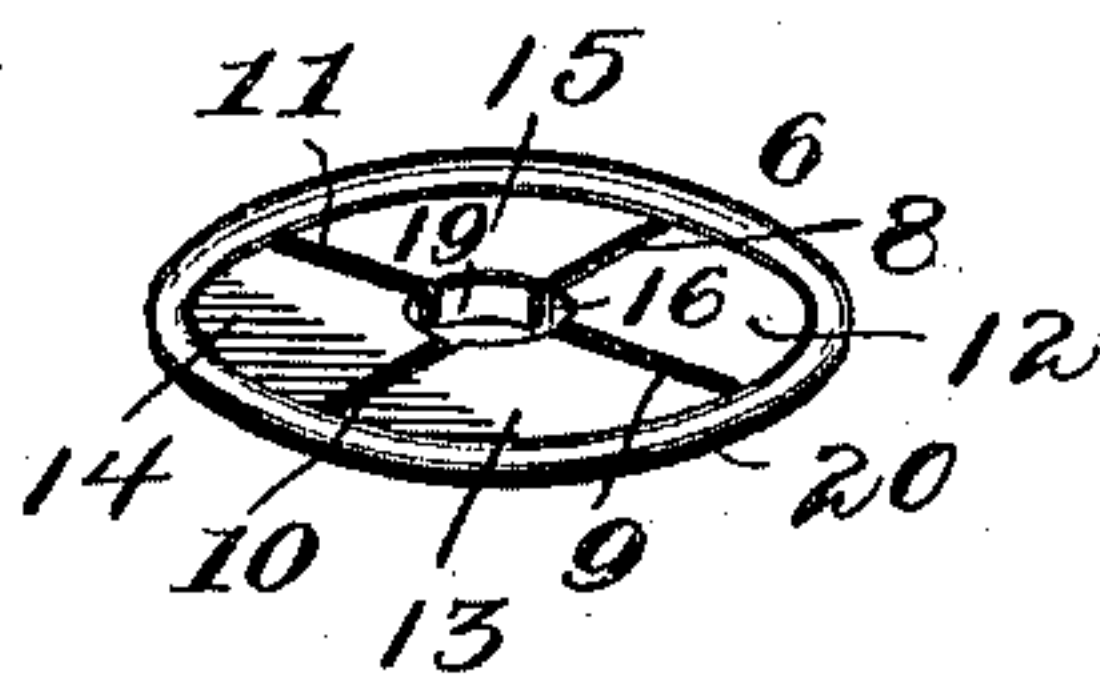
PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

P. H. STEIN.  
SOCKET MEMBER.

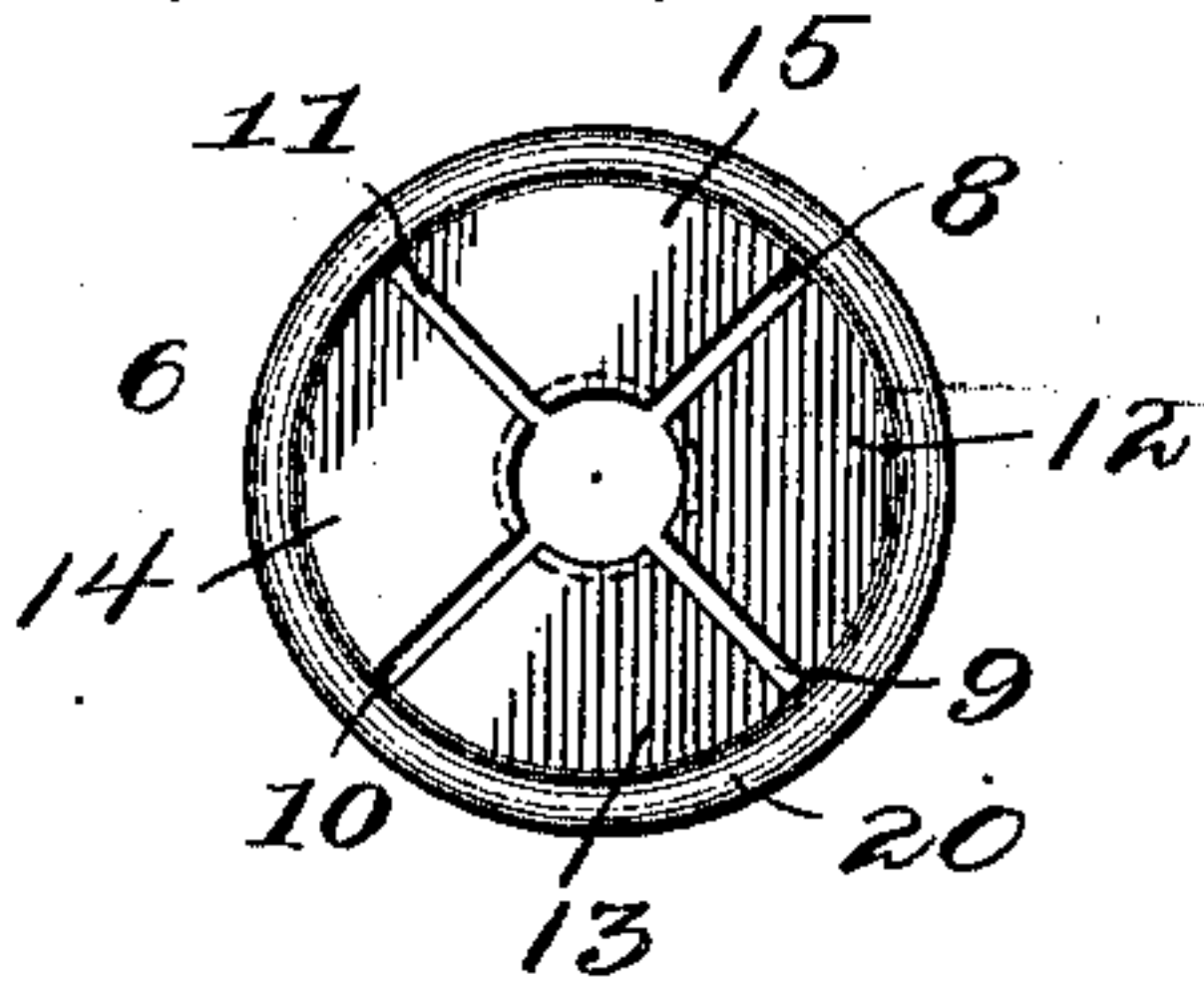
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.

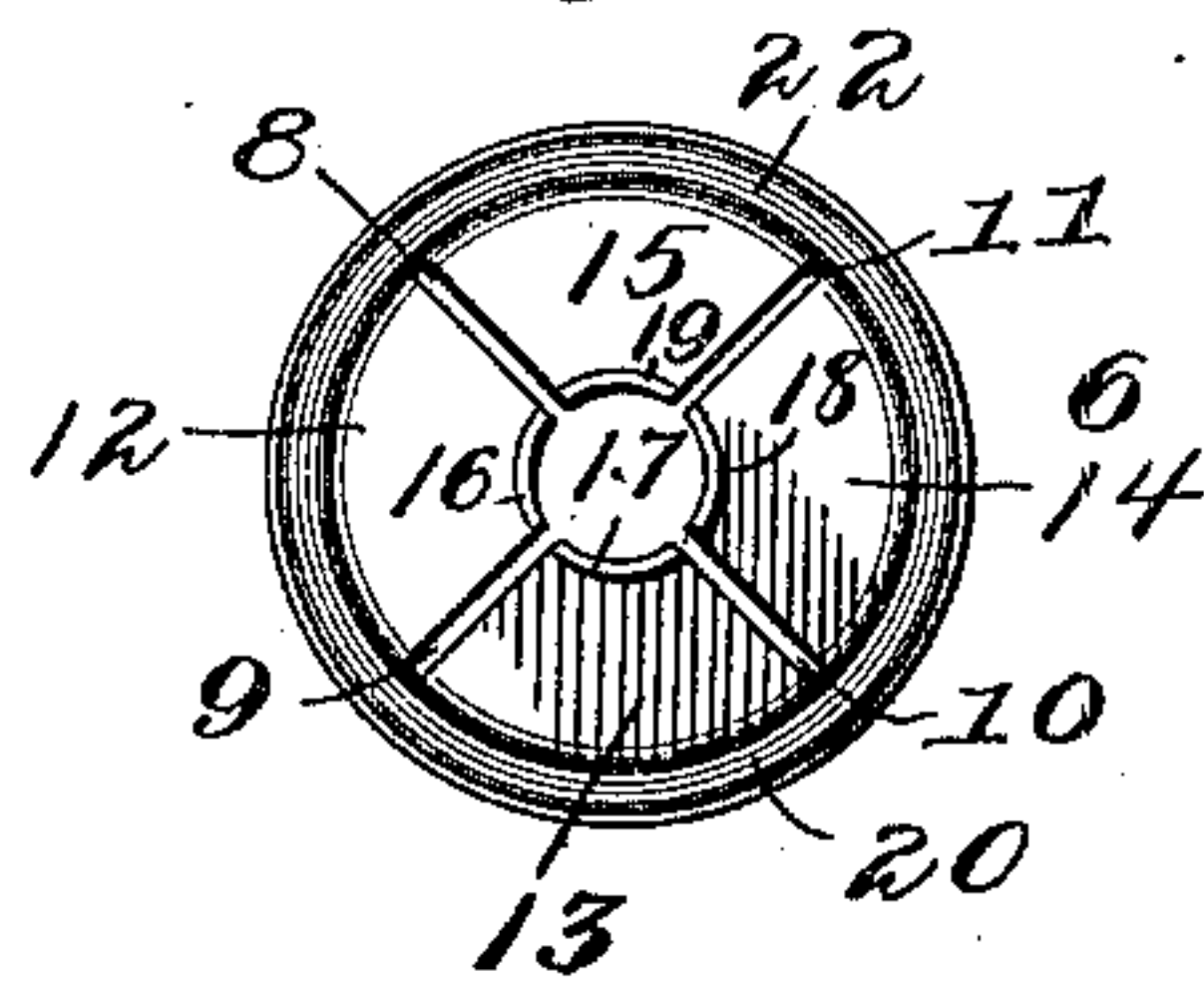
*Fig. 1.*



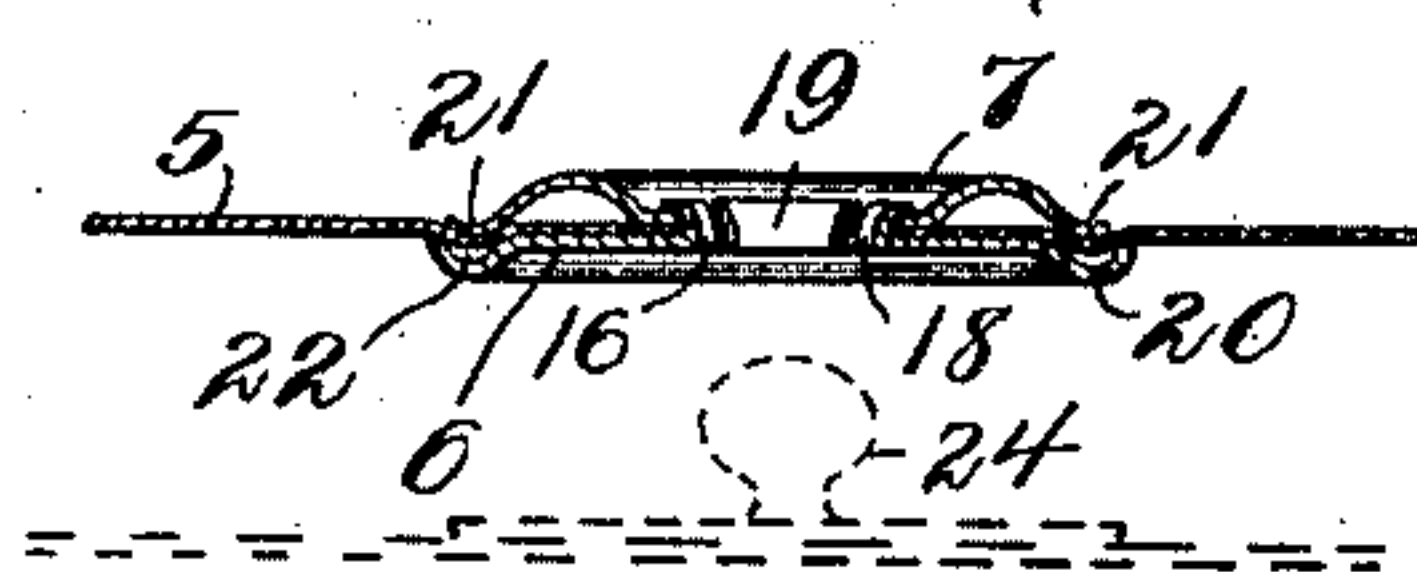
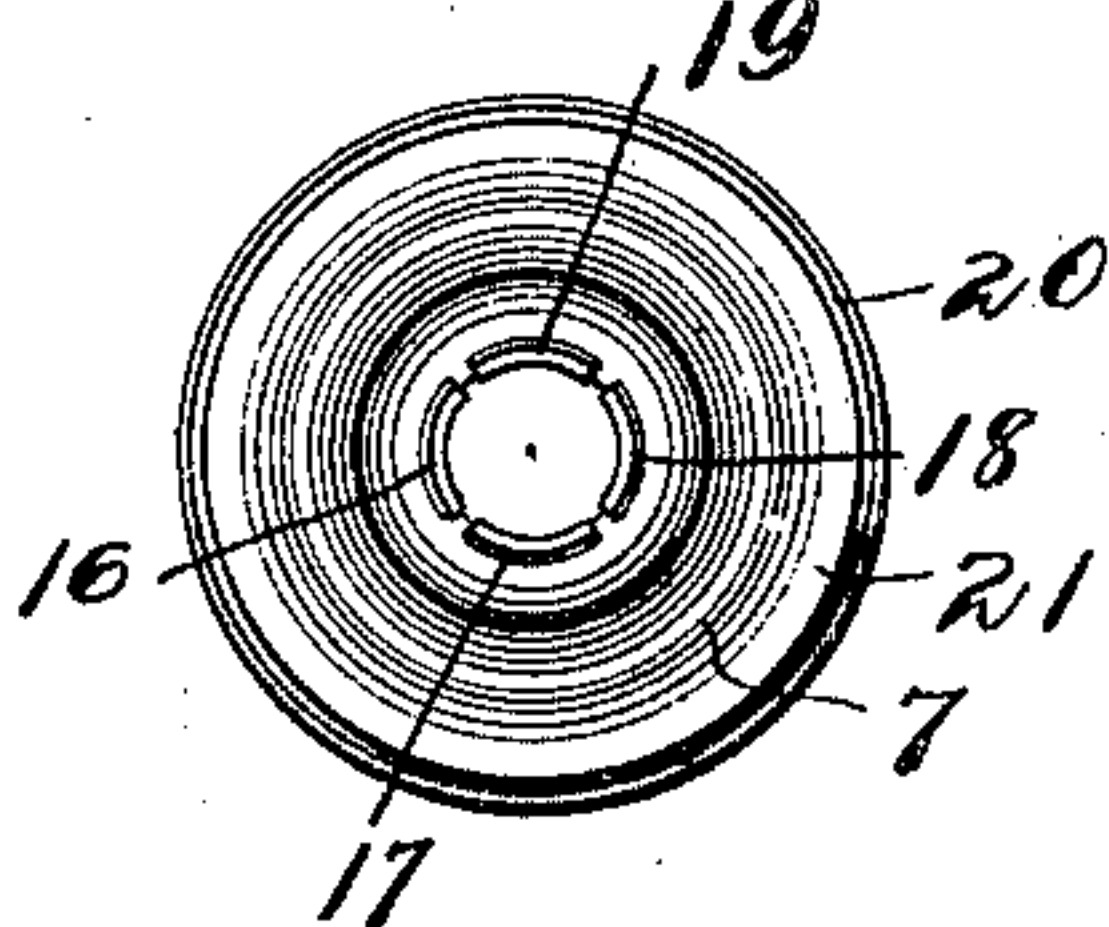
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*

Witnesses:

*Clifford J. Ellis*  
*Dwight W. Tracy*

Inventor:

*Paul H. Stein*  
By His Attorney.

*Frank J. Campbell.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL H. STEIN, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.

## SOCKET MEMBER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,407, dated March 22, 1904.

Application filed November 28, 1903. Serial No. 182,957. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PAUL H. STEIN, 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 Socket Members, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to socket members, and has for its object the provision of an improved device of this character so constructed that said socket member may be secured to a fabric without sewing.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a spring-base for a socket member, thereby making it possible to use a solid stud in conjunction therewith.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the detailed description, which now follows.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the base of a socket member constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of one side thereof. Fig. 3 is a view of the opposite side thereof. Fig. 4 is a view showing the cap and base pieces clamped together, as will be hereinafter described; and Fig. 5 is a central transverse section showing the socket member clamped to a piece of cloth or other fabric.

Like numerals designate similar parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 designates a piece of cloth or other fabric, upon one side of which is the base of the socket member and upon the other side of which is the cap-piece 7 of said socket member. The base 6 is slotted at 8, 9, 10, and 11, thereby dividing said base into spring-segments 12, 13, 14, and 15, the ends of which are upturned to form flanges 16, 17, 18, and 19. The base 6 is reinforced by a wall or bead 20, to which the slots 8, 9, 10, and 11 extend and which surrounds a flat or plane portion of said base, in which plane portion the slots 8, 9, 10, and 11 are formed.

Referring to Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings, it will be seen that in securing the socket member to the cloth the flanges 16, 17, 18, and 19 pass through said cloth and through a central perforation of the cap-piece 7 and are then

spun over, as illustrated in Fig. 5, which operation serves to tie the parts firmly together and secure the socket member to the cloth.

The cap-piece 7 has an annular rim 21, which lies in an annular recess 22 of the base-piece 6, and when the parts are forced together by the spinning over of the flanges hereinbefore described the cloth is clamped by the rim 21 in recess 22, so that the socket member is not only clamped to the cloth near the center thereof, but is also clamped thereto all around its edge. This imparts great rigidity to the structure and enables the user to readily disengage the socket member from the stud with which it coacts.

So far as I am aware the socket members now in use have rigid bases, and the studs with which they coact are provided with spring members which give sufficiently to permit said studs to enter the central perforation of the socket member. By providing the spring-base hereinbefore described I am enabled to use a solid stud, which greatly reduces the cost of manufacture and also renders the device more durable.

When socket members are secured to a fabric by sewing, the thread interferes when said socket member is pressed over the stud, for the thread then lies in a bunch between the socket member and the base of said stud. It is therefore a desideratum to secure socket members to cloth without sewing, and this object has been accomplished in the present invention. Referring to Fig. 5, it will be seen that when the flanges 16, 17, 18, and 19 are spun over, as therein illustrated, they form a broad circumferential rim or boss, which is adapted to fit snugly between the under face of the head of the stud 24 and the base thereof, thereby providing a rigid structure and causing the parts to lie very close together when the socket member is in use.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a socket member, the combination, with a flat base member radially slotted to form spring-segments thereof and located upon one side of a fabric, of a reinforcing concavo-convex bead surrounding said flat base, a cap-piece located upon the opposite



side of said fabric, and having an annular rim which lies in the concave portion of said bead and means for securing said cap-piece to said base member.

- 5 2. In a socket member, the combination, with a flat base member radially slotted in such manner as to form spring-segments of said base and located upon one side of a fabric, of a flange carried by each of said segments and

a cap-piece located upon the opposite side of the fabric and adapted to be engaged by said flanges.

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

PAUL H. STEIN.

Witnesses:

HORACE S. HOWE,

HORACE SHEPARD.