

No. 756,403.

PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

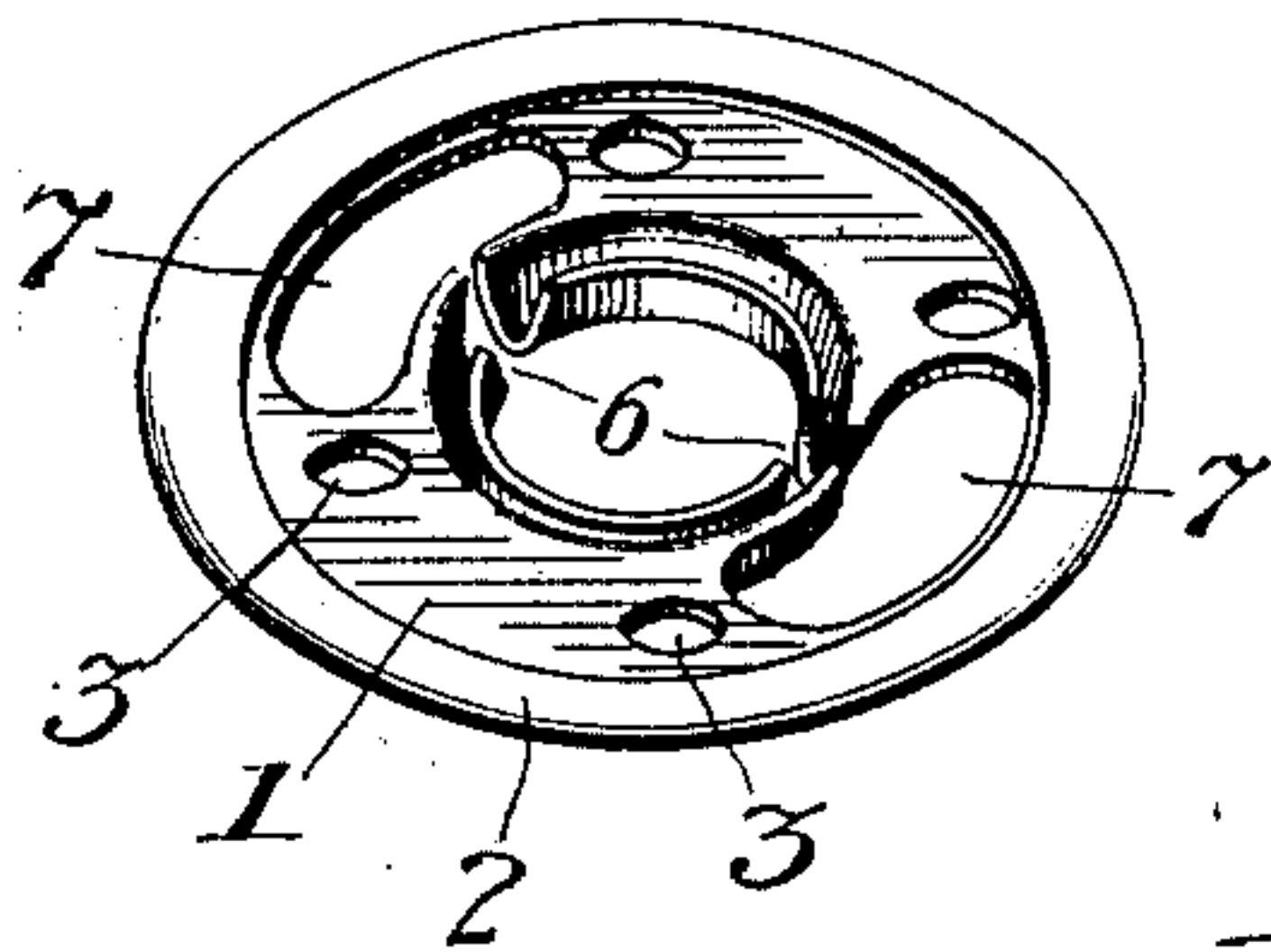
A. E. PLOWMAN.

SNAP FASTENER.

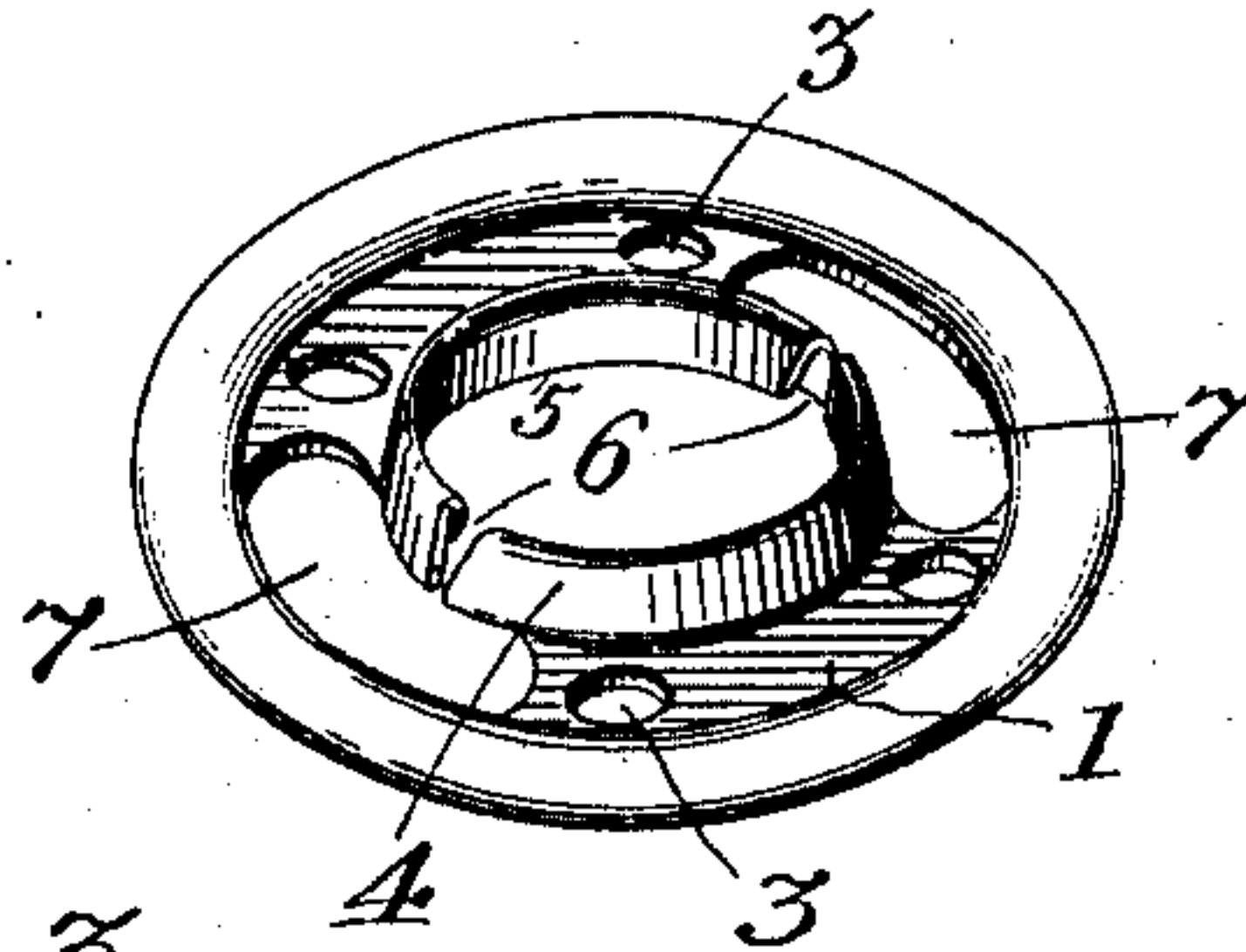
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

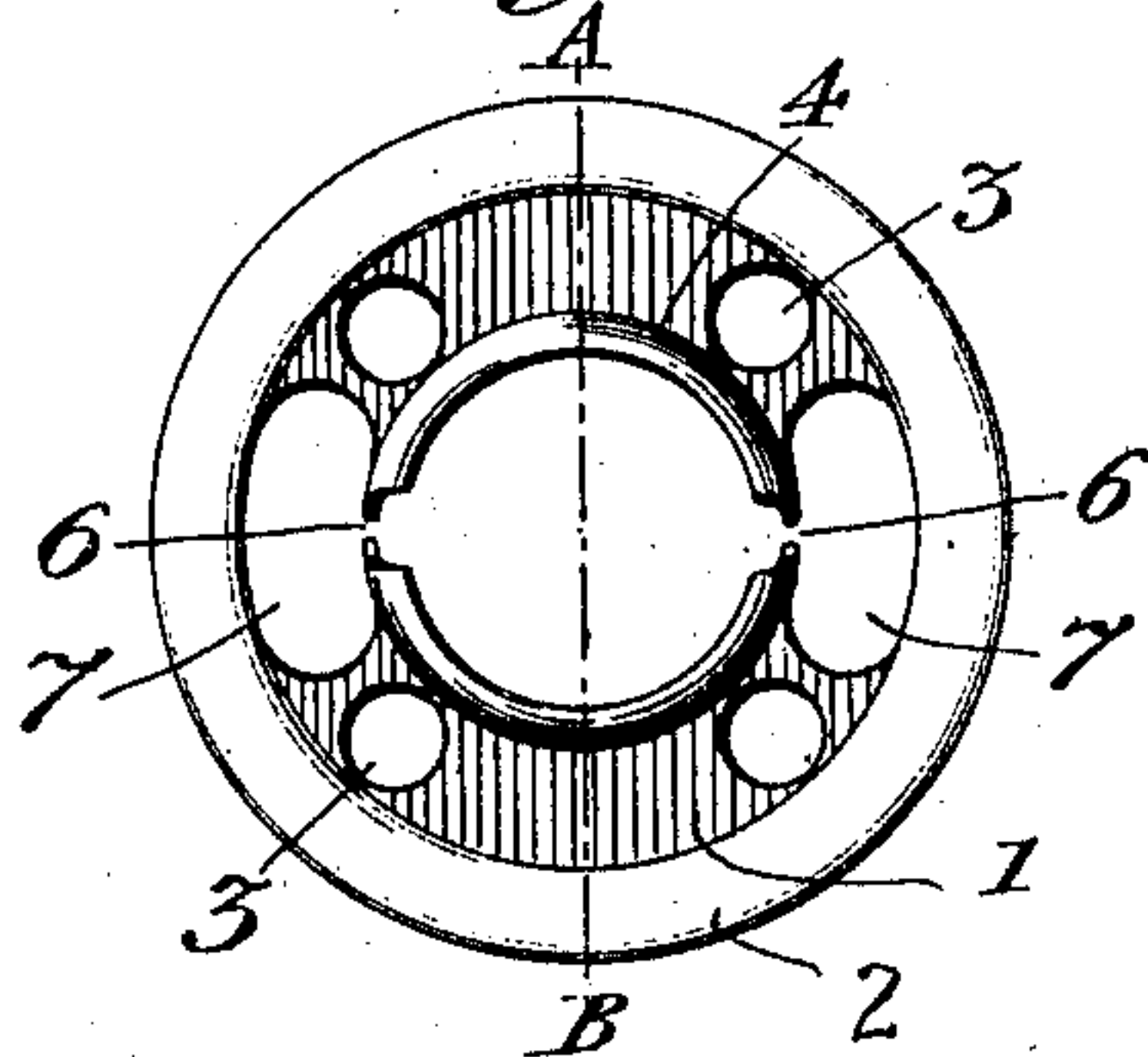
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



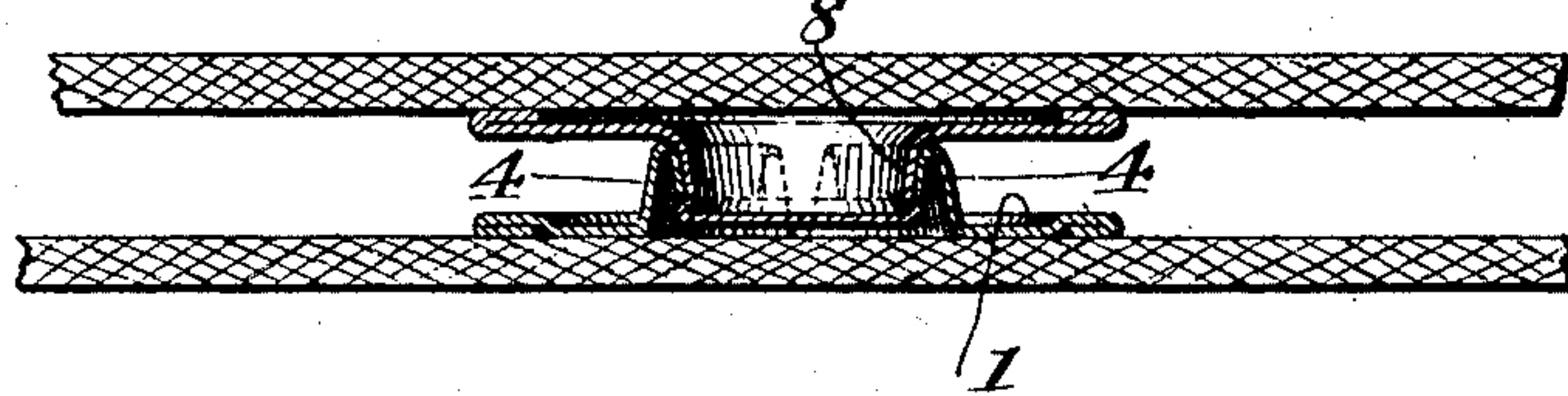
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Witnesses:*

*E. H. Lincoln.*  
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*Inventor:*

*Albert E. Plowman.*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT E. PLOWMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## SNAP-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,403, dated April 5, 1904.

Application filed October 3, 1903. Serial No. 175,632. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT E. PLOWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Snap-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of garment-fasteners commonly known as "snap-fasteners" and designed to be attached to opposite flaps or parts of a garment to be united. These snap-fasteners comprise a socket member and a stud member, and the present invention refers particularly to the socket member. Such socket members, as above referred to, ordinarily comprise a flange provided with holes for the reception of the attaching-threads and a central portion deflected from the plane of the flange and slit, so as to serve as a spring, which spreads to permit the passage of the larger portion of the head of the stud and thereafter closes about the neck of the head to effect a spring engagement of the socket member and the stud member.

In the present improvement the flange member is turned over or beaded on its periphery, so as to present a smooth and slightly appearance. The deflected portion projects from one side of the flange and has a reëntrant edge which serves positively to engage the head of the stud, and this deflected portion is slit, preferably, diametrically, and these slits run into slots or openings of considerable length and width in the flange, so as to increase the springiness of the deflected portion or socket, all as I will proceed now more particularly to set forth and finally claim.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a rear perspective view, Fig. 2 is a front perspective view, and Fig. 3 is a plan view, of the socket member. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the socket member, taken in the plane of line A B, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the socket member and one

form of stud applied to a fabric and connected as in use.

All of the views are enlarged and somewhat exaggerated in order the more clearly to show the invention.

The flange 1 has its rim turned over or beaded, as at 2, in order to make it smooth and slightly, and this flange is provided with any desired number of holes or openings 3 for the passage of a needle and thread in sewing the device to a garment. The flange is perforated centrally and its metal deflected to form a wall 4, the edge of which is turned in or back, as at 5, and the wall and its edge are slit at 6, preferably at diametrically opposite points, although the slitting may be done in any other manner desired so long as the slits extend through both the wall and its reëntrant edge. Adjacent the slits the flange is cut away at 7, so as to present relatively long and wide openings. The wall 4 and its reëntrant edge, in connection with its slit or slits, constitute the socket proper, and the openings 7 serve to increase the resilience of this portion.

When the socket member is applied to a garment or fabric, as indicated in Fig. 5, and the stud member 8 is in position, it is snapped into the said socket member, the turned-in or reëntrant edge of the socket member presenting a smooth surface for the engagement of the stud, and thus reducing the wear upon the stud and socket member, while the free inner portion of the reëntrant edge positively engages the head of the stud, as seen in Fig. 5, thus insuring the permanence of the engagement of the stud with the socket member against all accidental disengagement or displacement.

By the construction described there are no exposed raw edges of the metal of the socket, and a socket member is produced which possesses the necessary resilience and which has a very firm grip upon the stud.

What I claim is—

1. A snap-fastener socket member, comprising a flange having thread-holes and intermediate long and wide openings, and a cen-

tral wall deflected from the flange and having its edge turned back, said wall and edge provided with slits extending into the said openings.

- 5     2. A snap-fastener socket member, comprising a flange having a beaded rim, thread-holes and long and wide openings between said thread-holes, and a centrally-arranged wall rising from said flange and having a reëntrant  
10 edge and provided with opposite slits extending entirely through the reëntrant edge and the wall and into the said openings.

3. A "sew-on" snap-fastener socket mem-

ber, composed of the flange 1 having the beaded rim 2, thread-holes 3, and long and wide 15 openings 7, and the wall 4 rising centrally from the flange and having the turned-in edge 5, and the slits 6 extending clear through the wall and its edge into the said openings.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 20 my hand this 26th day of September, A. D. 1903.

ALBERT E. PLOWMAN.

Witnesses:

T. R. HYDE, Jr.,

CHARLES FEHL.