No. 762,478. PATENTED JUNE 14, 1904.

T. R. HYDE, Jr.

SEW-ON SNAP FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

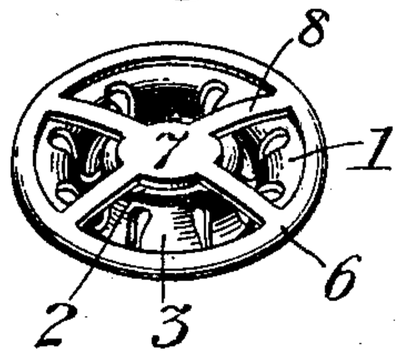


Fig. 4.

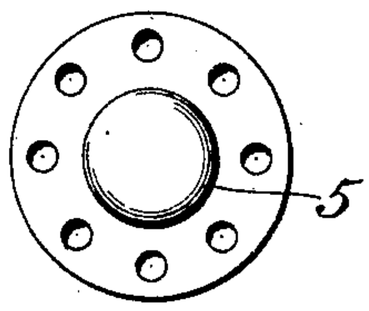


Fig. 2.

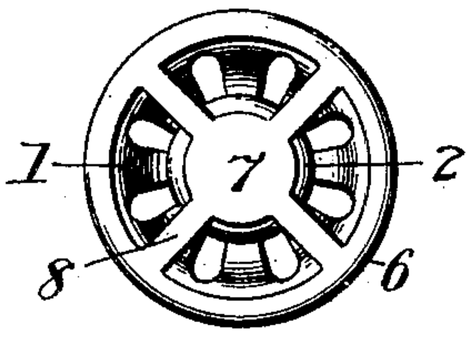


Fig. 5.

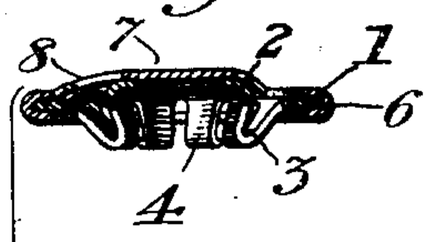


Fig. 3.

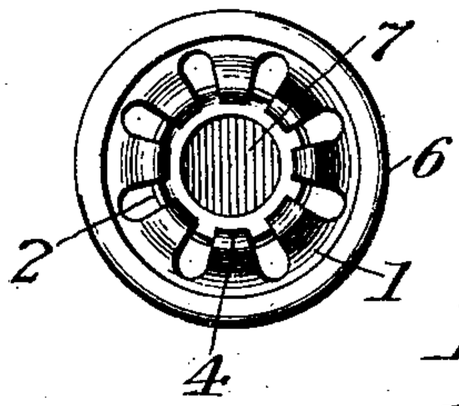


Fig. 6.

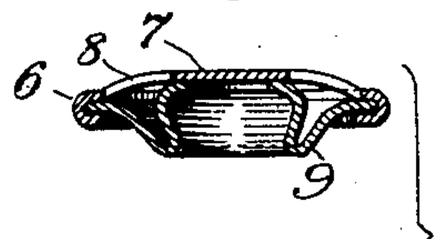
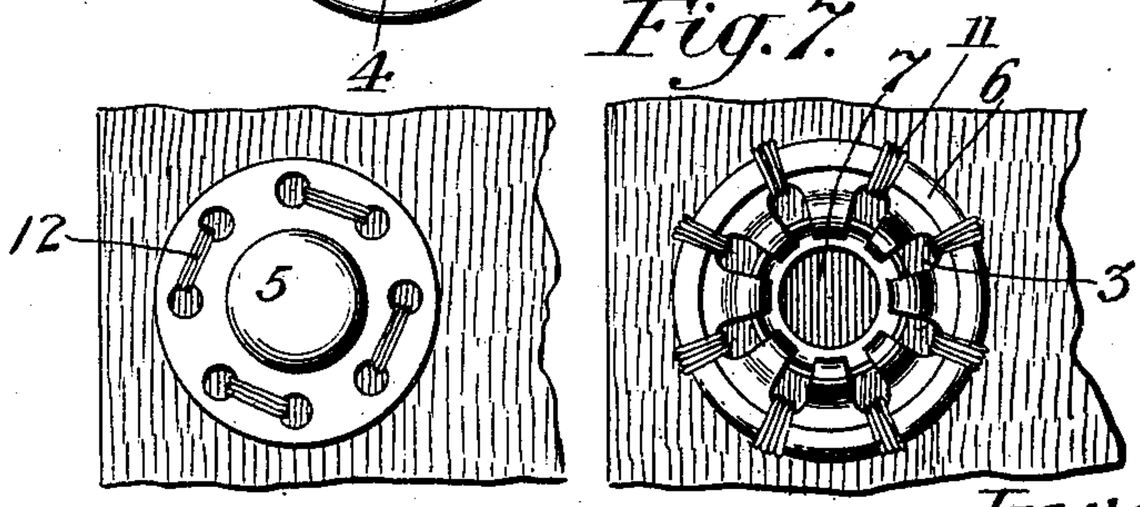


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:
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No. 762,478. Patented June 14, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, JR., OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

SEW-ON SNAP-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,478, dated June 14, 1904.

Application filed February 16, 1904. Serial No. 193,703. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sew-On Snap-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Snap-fasteners adapted to be sewed onto garments and other articles in a concealed manner and consisting of a stud member and a socket member, one or the other of which is a spring, have been constructed, among other forms, with a covering for the socket, so as to facilitate the use of the fastener. Since these fasteners are sewed on—in fact, are known as "sew-on" fasteners—needle-holes must be made in the cover to register with the needle-holes in the socket portion, and such holes being made before the cover is put in place on the socket portion it requires so much care, and therefore cost, in assembling the parts as to make the device commercially impracticable.

The object of the invention is to utilize the advantages of the cover in a commercially practical way; and to this end the invention consists in a skeleton cover which exposes the needle-holes of the socket portion without any special provision for registry therewith.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a perspective view, Fig. 2 is a top plan view, and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view, of the socket member. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the stud member. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the socket member and the stud member detached. Fig. 6 is a cross-section of a non-resilient socket member and a resilient stud member. Fig. 7 shows in plan view the socket member and stud member of Figs. 1 and 4, respectively, sewed to fabric.

The rim 1 and open-ended hub 2, arranged centrally within the rim, are connected by a radially-slotted portion 3, bent substantially as shown, so as to form a socket 4 for the reception of the stud 5. As thus constructed the radial slots make a spring of the socket member, and as such it is adapted to cooperate with a solid or non-resilient head or stud. The slots serve as needle-holes whereby the socket member may be sewed onto an article, and, as shown, the stud member is likewise provided with needle-holes to permit of its being sewed on.

In order to obtain the advantages of a covered socket member and to obviate the necessity of providing special needle-holes in this cover to register with the needle-holes in the socket portion, I provide a skeleton cover comprising a rim 6, which may be flanged around the rim 1 and having a central solid disk 7, adapted to cover the opening of the hub, and the rim 6 and portion 7 are connected by arms 8, four of which are shown, and these arms are so arranged as to expose four pairs of needle-holes, although, obviously, any number of needle-holes may be used and a corresponding number of arms provided. This cover may be made in any desired ornamental form and readily assembled with the socket member, and its solid portion 7 affords a convenient rest for the thumb or finger in snapping the socket member onto the stud member.

It is to be understood that instead of a resilient socket and a non-resilient head I may use a non-resilient socket and a resilient head.

As shown in Fig. 6, the socket portion 9 is not slitted, but is solid, excepting for the necessary thread or needle holes, and the head member or stud 10 is slit radially through its horizontal flange.

As shown in Fig. 7, the sewing-threads 11 are applied over the rim of the socket member and the sewing-threads 12 are applied upon the flange between holes in the stud or head member in attaching these members to a garment.

What I claim is—

1. A sew-on snap-fastener, having a socket member provided with needle-holes, and a cover composed of a central solid portion, a

rim, and arms connecting the rim and the solid portion and exposing the needle-holes.

2. A sew-on snap-fastener, comprising a rim, an open-ended hub, a portion connecting the rim and hub and having needle-holes therein, and a cover comprising a rim to engage the first-mentioned rim, a solid portion applied over one end of the hub, and arms connecting said solid portion and rim and exposing the said needle-holes.

3. A sew-on snap-fastener, comprising a rim, a hub, a resilient portion connecting the rim and hub, and having needle-holes therein, and a cover applied to said rim and having a solid portion covering the hub, and cut-away portions exposing the needle-holes.

4. A sew-on snap-fastener socket member, provided with needle-holes, and a skeleton cover having a central solid portion and cut-away portions exposing said needle-holes.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of February, A. D. 1904.

THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, JR.

Witnesses:
J. H. PILLING,
F. H. KEEFER.