

No. 777,951.

PATENTED DEC. 20, 1904.

T. R. HYDE, JR.
STUD FOR SEW-ON FASTENERS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

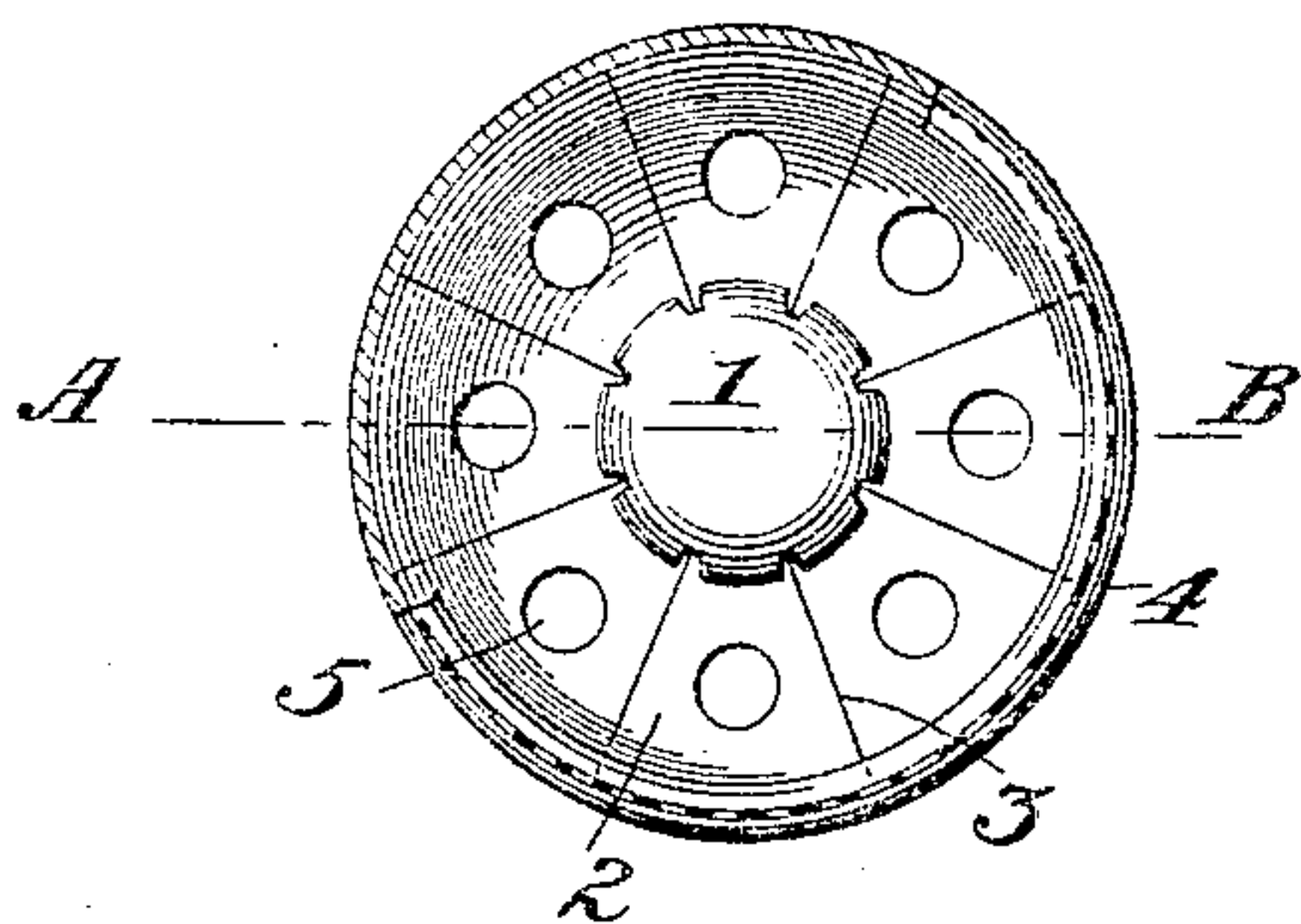


Fig. 3.

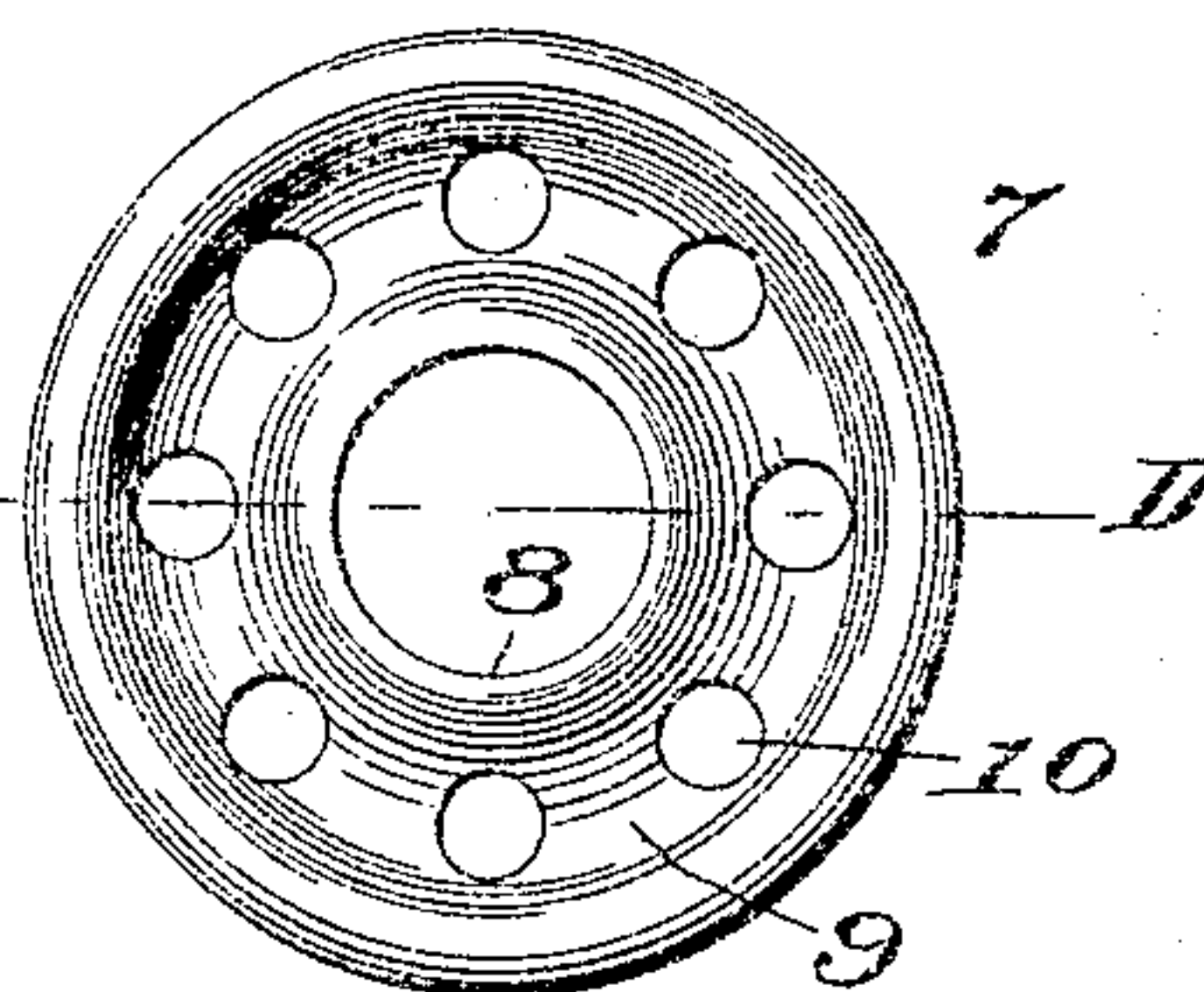


Fig. 2.

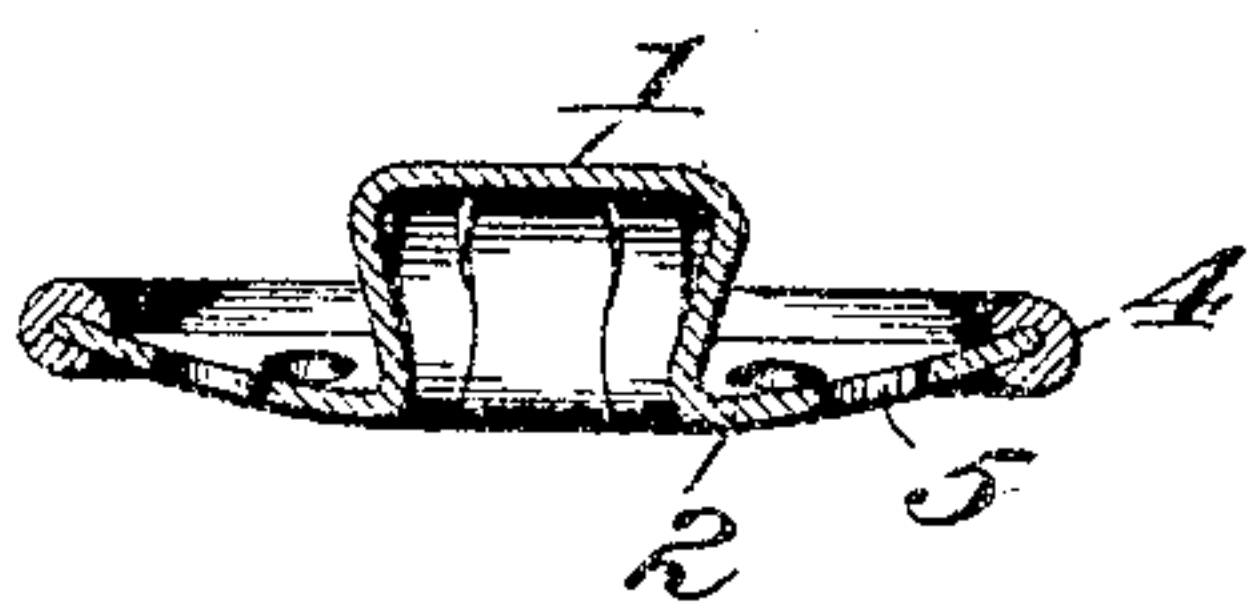


Fig. 4.

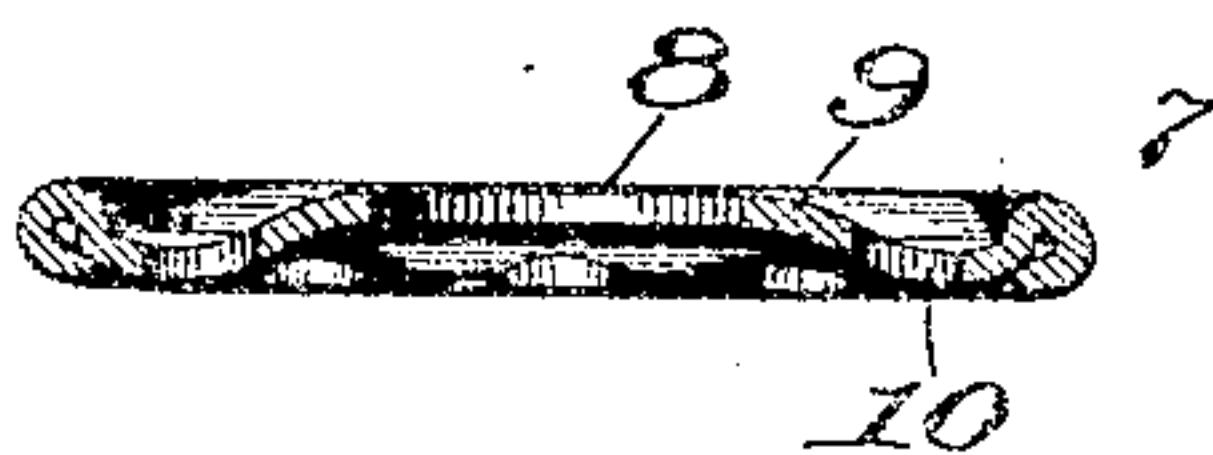
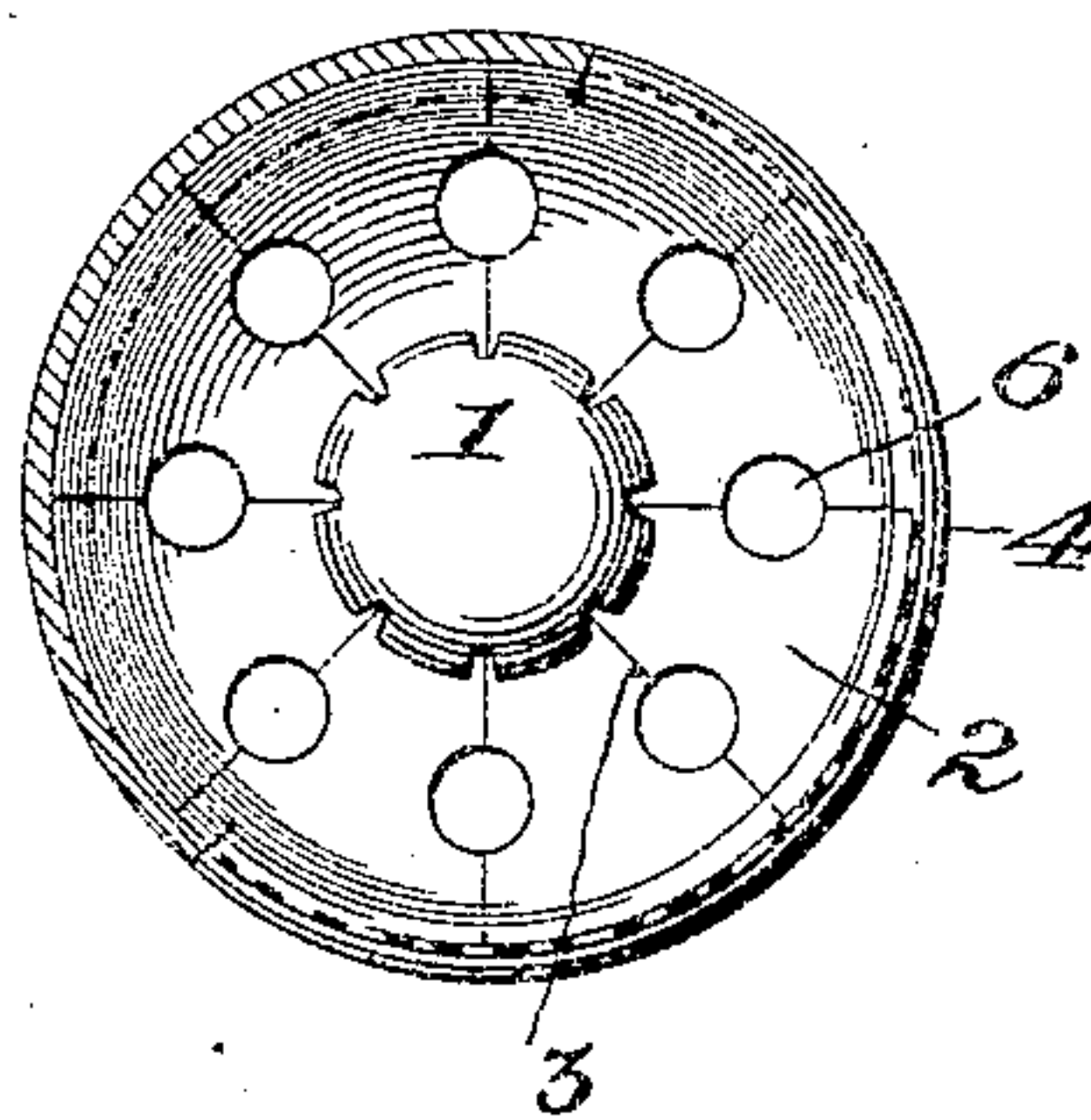


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Ada C. Briggs.

Geo. E. Garrett

Inventor:

Theophilus R. Hyde Jr.

by *W. M. Finckel* Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, JR., OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
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STUD FOR SEW-ON FASTENERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,951, dated December 20, 1904.

Application filed September 29, 1904. Serial No. 226,515.

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 Studs for Sew-On Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of garment-fastenings known as "sew-on snap-fasteners" and used more especially for fastening placket-openings in dress-skirts. These fasteners usually comprise a resilient socket and a cooperating non-resilient stud or a non-resilient socket and a cooperating resilient stud.

My invention consists of a resilient stud in which the attaching-flange and the socket-engaging head are integral and radially slitted and the said flange provided with a rim-binding, whereby the flange-sections are prevented from being displaced, deformed, or broken off by hard or rough usage.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a top plan view with part of the binding broken away; and Fig. 2, a cross-section on A B, Fig. 1, of the stud. Fig. 3 is a top plan view, and Fig. 4 a cross-section on C D, Fig. 3, of the socket. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of a modified form of the stud with a part of the binding broken away.

The head 1 is solid on top, and its upright walls terminate in a base-flange 2. The upright walls and base-flange are slitted radially at 3 to convert the stud into a spring or resilient device, and since the slits extend to and through the periphery of the flange and the

material of the stud is thin and easily de- 40
formed and broken I provide the rim of the flange with a metal binding 4, folded and clamped about the flange and serving to reinforce and stiffen it sufficiently to resist the strains to which the device is subjected in ordinary and even hard or rough use, so that 45
the integrity of the stud is maintained. The sections of the base-flange are provided with needle-holes 5, by which the stud may be sewed onto a garment or other article to be fastened. 50
Instead of making the needle-hole in the sections of the flange between the slits, as in Figs. 1 and 2, they may be made in the slits or by peculiar formation of the slits, as indicated roughly at 6, Fig. 5. 55

The resilient stud hereinabove described is designed to be used with a non-resilient socket, such as 7, Figs. 3 and 4, having a hole 8 for engagement with the head and a flange 9, provided with needle-holes 10, by which it may 60
be sewed in place, although its use is not limited to this one form of socket.

What I claim is—

A stud for sew-on fasteners, comprising an integral head and base-flange slitted radially 65
and provided with needle-holes, and a metal binding-piece folded about and fixed to the rim of said base-flange and serving to prevent displacement, deformation and breaking of the component parts of said base-flange. 70

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of September, A. D. 1904.

THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, JR.

Witnesses:

ADA C. BRIGGS,
WM. H. FINCKEL.