

E. D. SIMONS.
SNAP FASTENER SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1908.

900,789.

Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

Fig. 1.

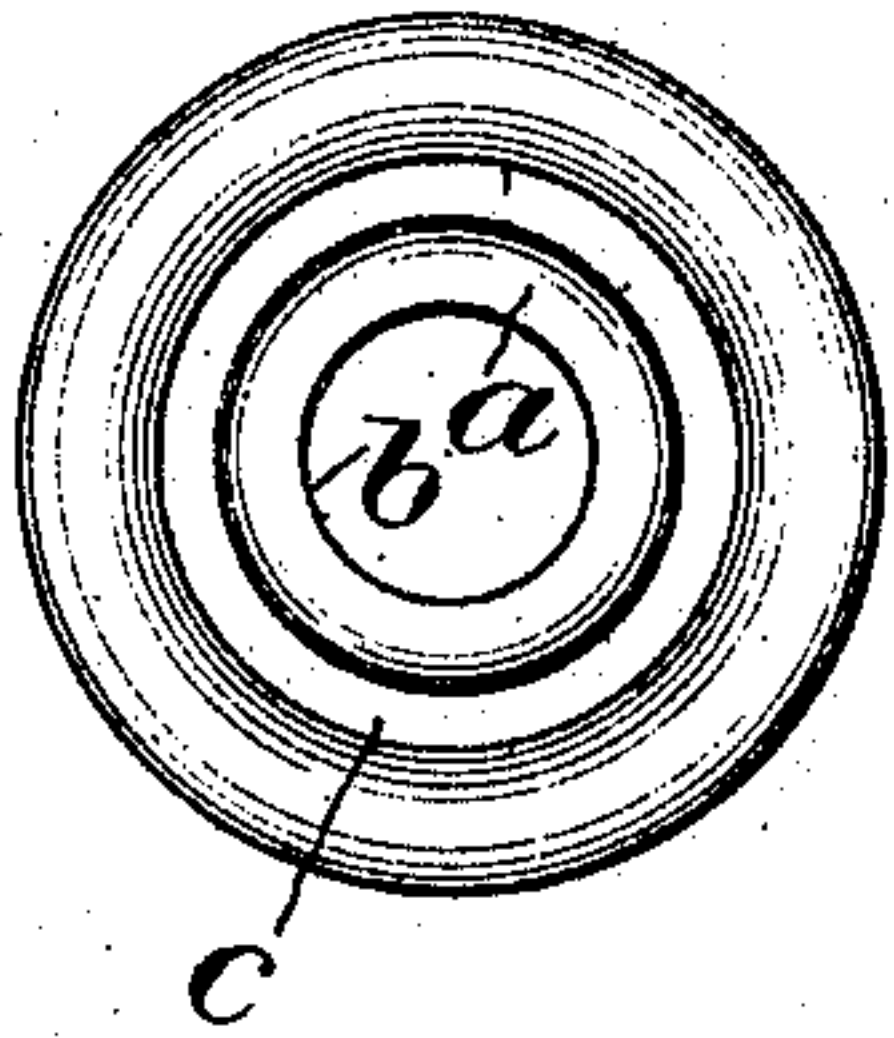


Fig. 2.

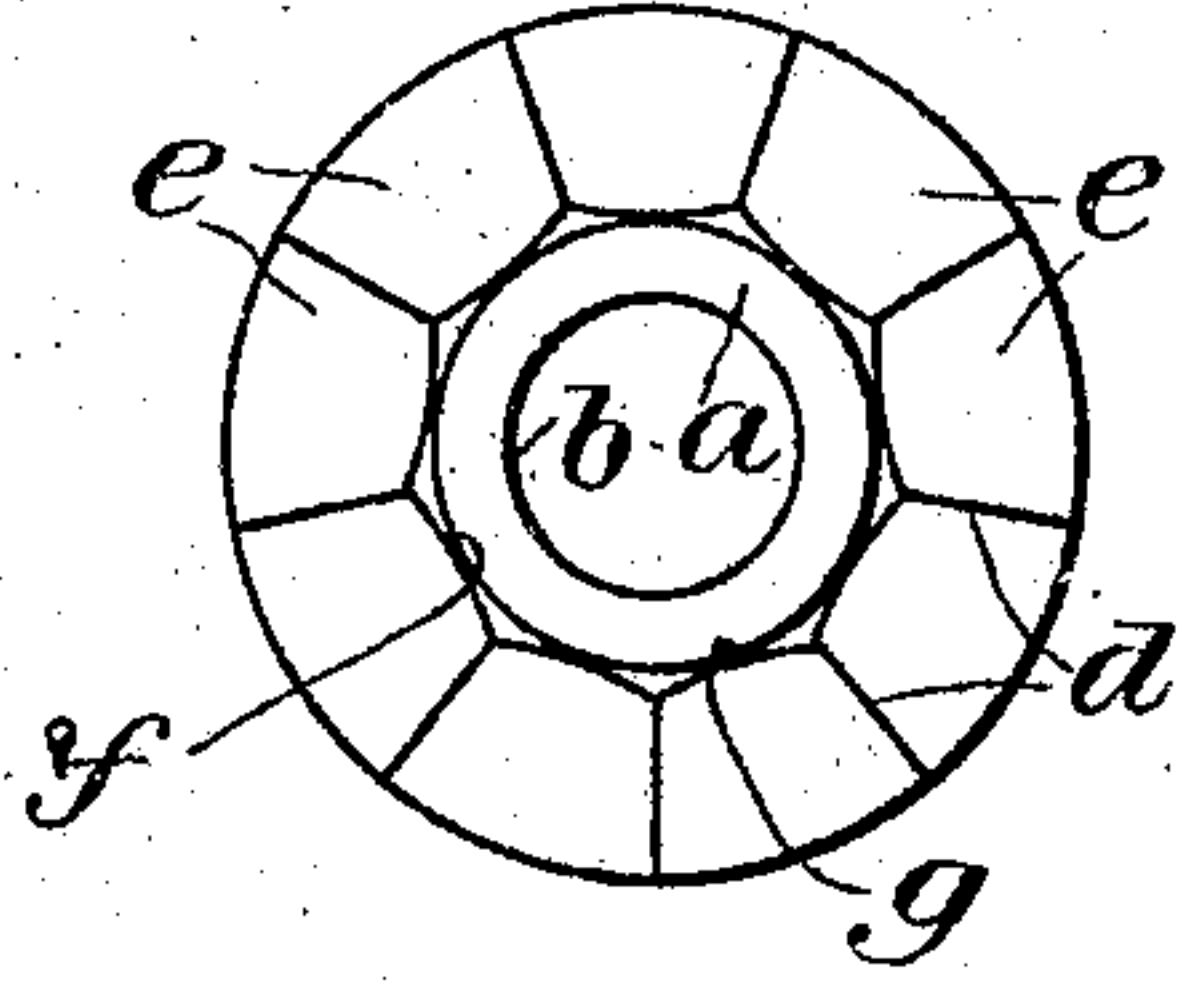


Fig. 3.

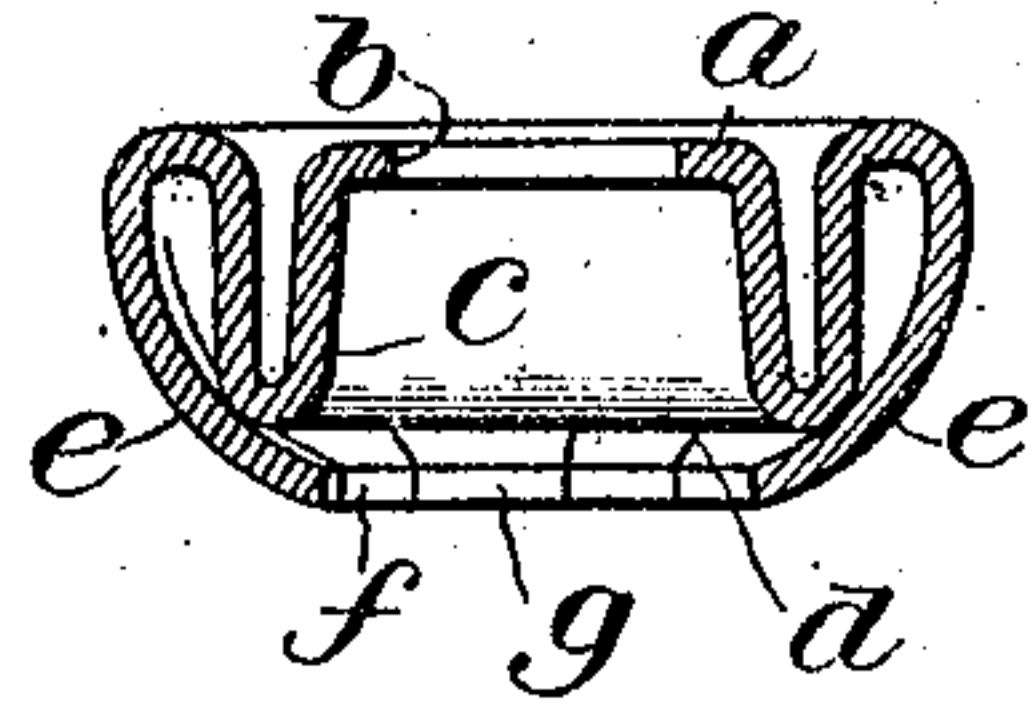


Fig. 4.

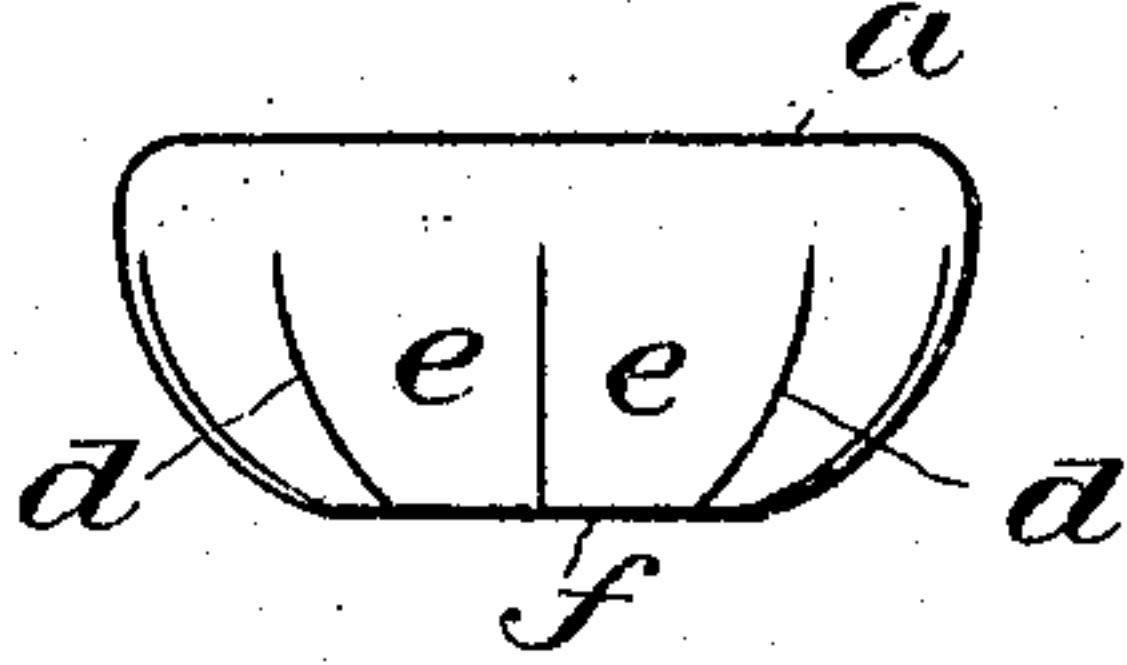


Fig. 5.

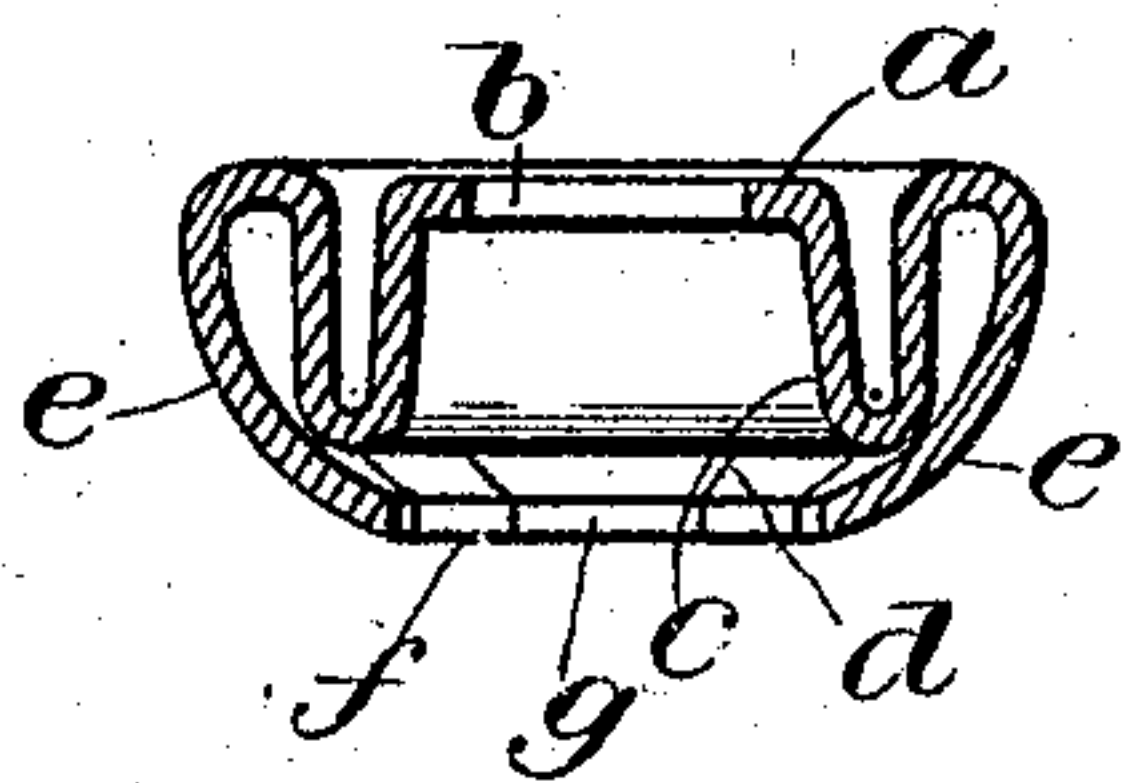
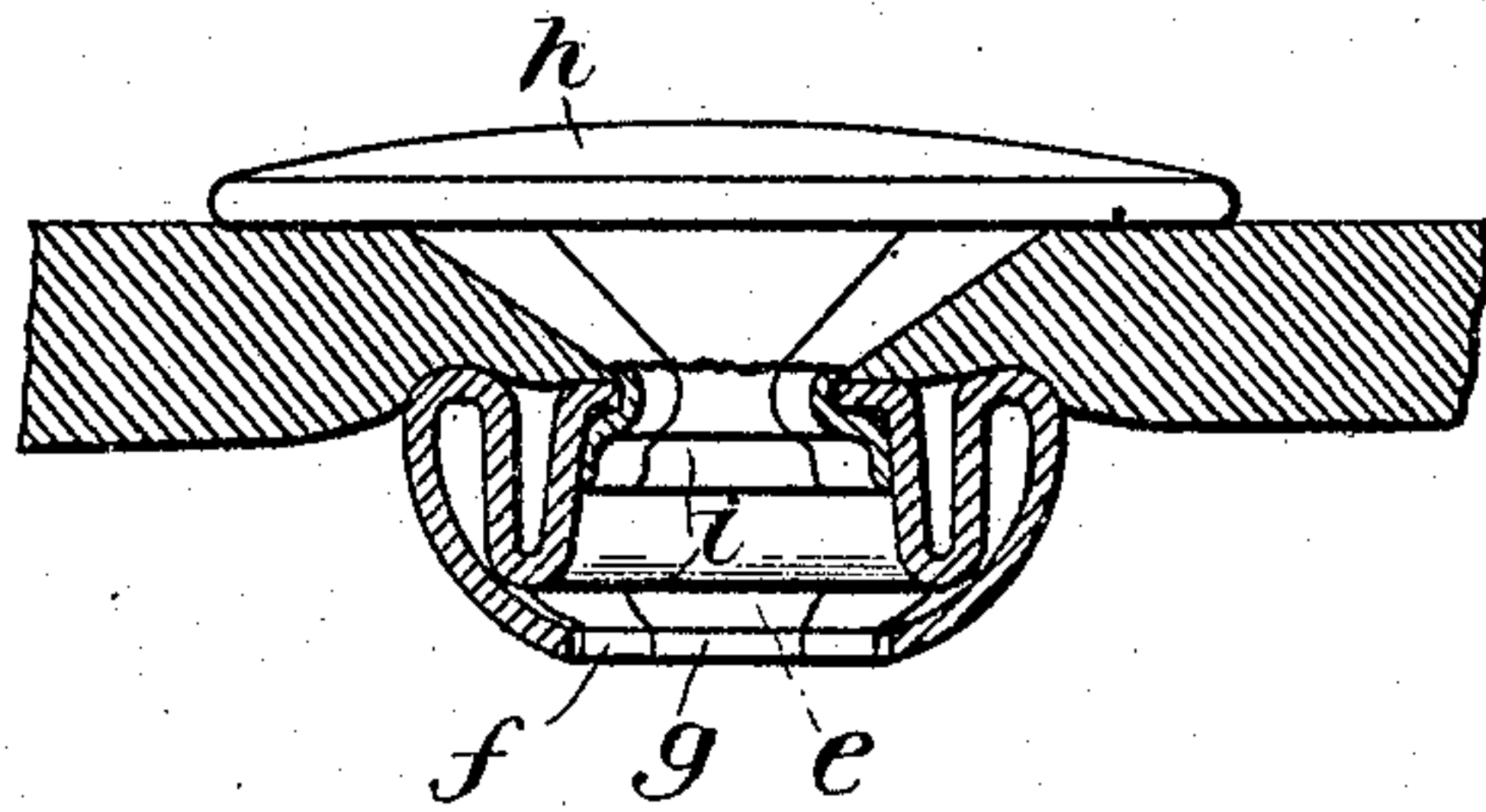


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

C. M. Walker.
Lillie M. Perry.

Inventor

Ernest D. Simons

by W. H. Finckel

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST D. SIMONS, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

SNAP-FASTENER SOCKET.

No. 900,789.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

Application filed April 21, 1908. Serial No. 428,363.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST D. SIMONS, 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 Snap-Fastener Sockets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a reinforced spring socket member of a stud and socket fastener of the snap fastener class.

The invention consists of a spring socket, having a solid base portion by which it is riveted to the garment or other article on which it is used, a reinforcing fold of the metal of the socket extending from the base outwardly into actual or approximate contact with the spring element, which last is formed by slitting the metal and converging the slitted portions to form a mouth whose resilient lips snap about the stud as it is forced into the mouth and hold it until forcibly disengaged. The fold serves to prevent deformation of the spring element by external pressure in setting the socket and in its use.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a base plan view. Fig. 2 is a mouth plan view. Fig. 3 is a cross-section. Fig. 4 is a side elevation. Fig. 5 is a cross-section showing the fold and spring element out of actual contact. Fig. 6 is a cross-section illustrating one way of setting the socket.

A suitable flat circular blank of metal has the base *a* drawn up and provided with a hole *b*. Between this base and the spring element is a fold *c* of the metal which extends from the base toward the mouth of the socket and returns to the level of the base and the remainder of the metal is slit as indicated at *d*, and the sections of metal between these slits are indicated at *e* and being individually springs and constituting collectively the spring element of the socket. These springs are bent toward each other and form the mouth of the socket, indicated at *f*, their extremities *g* being so many lips yielding indi-

vidually and collectively to permit ingress and egress of the stud relatively to the socket.

As indicated in Fig. 4, the socket is a button-like article, the outer springs being so curved as to converge over the fold, and in this convergence coming into actual (Fig. 3) or approximate (Figs. 5 and 6) contact with the fold and by it being reinforced and protected from being crushed in or otherwise deformed by pressure in setting or attaching the socket and in use.

The reinforcing of the spring element by means of the fold also serves to prevent the changing of the diameter of the mouth of the socket by pressure in setting the socket on the goods.

As indicated in Fig. 6, a socket may be applied to goods by means of any suitable fastening rivet or headed eyelet, as *h*, which is passed through from one side of the goods into the hole in the back of the socket, when such socket is arranged upon the other side of the goods, and the open leading end *i* of the fastening device is clenched or upset within the hollow portion of the socket, substantially as indicated in said figure.

By the construction described, a socket is produced which may be economically manufactured, of a single integral piece, and which is very efficient in use, and very durable, and, further, one which it is practically impossible to deform by any of the ordinary pressures to which such articles are subjected in setting them and in use.

What I claim is:—

1. A snap fastener socket, having a base provided with an attaching hole, a fold projecting from said base, and an outer fold-encircling and fold-inclosing spring element extending from the level of the base downward and over the fold and composed of a number of springs converging to form the mouth of the socket and whose edges form stud-engaging lips, the fold being located between the base and the spring element.

2. A snap fastener socket, having a base provided with an attaching hole, a fold projecting from said base, and an outer fold-encircling and fold inclosing spring element extending from the level of the base down-

ward and over the fold and composed of a number of converging springs in contact with the outer portion of the said fold whereby said springs are reinforced against pressure
5 in setting and using, and constituting a mouth having lips formed of the free ends of said springs which engage the complemental stud of the snap fastener when said stud is inserted in the socket through the mouth,

the fold being located between the base and 10 the spring element.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of April A. D. 1908.

ERNEST D. SIMONS.

Witnesses:

A. F. MORRIS,
PERCY WARNER.