(No Model.)

A. E. MOSIER.

FASTENING FOR GLOVES OR OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 302,421. Patented July 22, 1884.

Fig. 1.

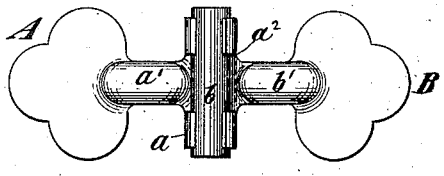


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

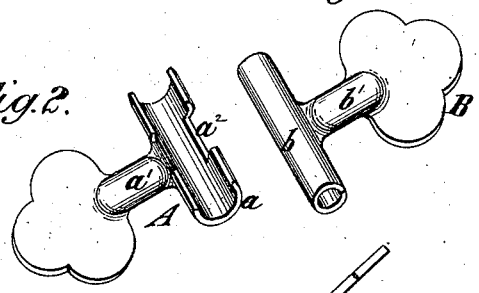


Fig. 4.

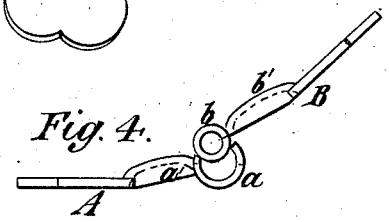


Fig. 5.

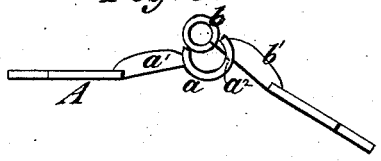
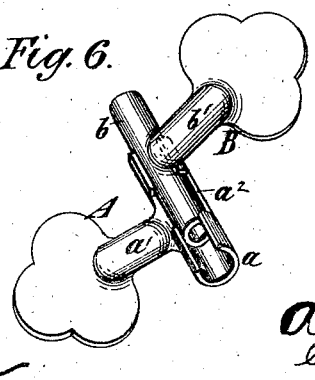


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FASTENING FOR GLOVES OR OTHER ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,421, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed January 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALISON E. MOSIER, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Gloves and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my improvement is to produce a simple, cheap, and secure fastening which can be used for gloves and other articles.

My improvement consists in a fastening composed of two detachable parts—one made in the form of a longitudinal section of a hollow cylinder, and the other in the form of a bar capable of being fitted into the former.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a fastening embodying my improvement and shown on an enlarged scale. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views of the parts of the fastening detached. Fig. 4 is an edge view illustrating one way of engaging and disengaging the parts. Fig. 5 is an edge view illustrating one way of disengaging the parts, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view illustrating one mode of engaging and disengaging the parts.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates one part of the fastening, and B designates the other part thereof. Preferably these parts will be made of sheet metal.

The part A of the fastening comprises a clasp, *a*, which is shaped like a longitudinal section of a hollow cylinder, or, in other words, the transverse shape of this part is like that of the letter **C**. The longitudinal opening of this clasp is at the top or outer side. The edge portions of the clasp converge toward the opening; hence the space between the edges is narrower than the space between the walls just inward of the opening. At the ends the clasp is open. A shank, *a'*, extends from one side of the clasp at about right angles thereto. It is preferably made concavo-convex adjacent to the clasp, to increase its stiffness and prevent it from bending during ordinary usage of the fastening. At the end which is the farther from the clasp it is flattened out to facilitate its attachment to a glove or other article. In the edge of the clasp *a* which is the farther from the shank *a'* there is a notch, a^2.

The part B comprises a cylinder, *b*, and a shank, *b'*, extending therefrom at about a right angle. The cylinder *b* is made by turning or bending the metal around into proper shape. The shank *b'* adjacent to the shank is made concavo-convex, but at the end which is the farther from the cylinder *b* is flattened out to facilitate its attachment to a glove or like article. The cylinder *b* of the part B is externally about the same size as the interior of the clasp *a* of the part A, and is consequently adapted to fit snugly therein. Preferably the cylinder *b* is longer than the clasp *a*, so that its ends protrude beyond the same.

The flattened ends of the shanks of the parts A B may be fastened by rivets to the article with which they are used. These rivets may be made separately from the parts A B, or they may be made integral therewith and struck up from them.

When the sides of the clasp *a* are resilient, the cylinder *b* may be pushed directly into it and pulled directly out of the opening of the clasp, as illustrated in Fig. 4. Another way of disengaging the cylinder *b* from the clasp *a* when the sides of the latter are resilient is to force the outer flattened end of the shank *b'* rearward, while its inner portion rests on the bottom of the notch a^2 of the clasp as a lever rests on a fulcrum, and thus to pry or rock the cylinder out of the clasp, as illustrated in Fig. 5. To facilitate the disengagement of the cylinder from the clasp in this way, I preferably make the side of the clasp which is the nearer to the shank with which it is connected a little lower than the other side. The sides of clasp *a* are preferably resilient, and then the cylinder *b* may be forced into it between the edges. Whether the sides of the clasp *a* are resilient or rigid, the cylinder *b* may be inserted into it and removed from it endwise, as illustrated in Fig. 6. In such case its shank must be held in position to extend above the outer edge of the opening until it arrives opposite the notch a^2, whereupon it is dropped into the same. It then holds the cylinder in position against being removed endwise. The cylinder may be disengaged from the clasp *a*, where the sides are resilient, by grasping the ends of the said cylinder and pulling it out.

When the two parts A B are interlocked,

they are connected rigidly against movement or adjustment out of line so long as they are in the same or approximately the same plane. My fastening is very simple, cheap, and effective, and is capable of use in conjunction with various articles.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A fastening consisting of two parts, one having a clasp, *a*, a notch, a^2, and a shank, *a'*, extending therefrom and at an angle to the axis thereof, the other having a cylinder, *b*, and a shank, *b'*, extending therefrom and at an angle to the axis thereof, substantially as specified.

2. A glove-fastener consisting of the part A, having the clasp *a*, and the part B, having the cylinder *b*, the said clasp *a* having resilient sides, and being adapted to receive the cylinder *b*, which is longer than the said clasp, and the ends of which are adapted to protrude beyond the ends of the said clasp, substantially as specified.

ALISON E. MOSIER.

Witnesses:
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