

(No Model.)

W. S. RICHARDSON.

FASTENING FOR GLOVES.

No. 382,905.

Patented May 15, 1888.

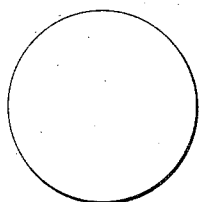


Fig-1-



Fig-2-

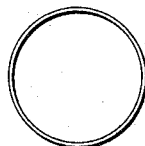


Fig-3-

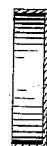


Fig-4-

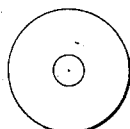


Fig-5-



Fig-6-

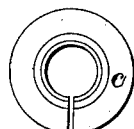


Fig-7-

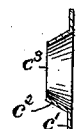


Fig-8-

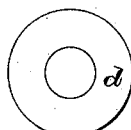


Fig-9-

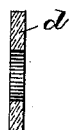


Fig-10-

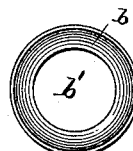


Fig-11-

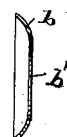


Fig-12-

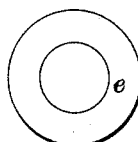


Fig-13-



Fig-14-

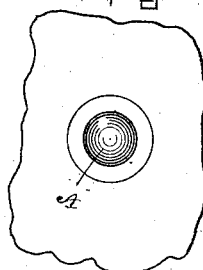


Fig-15-

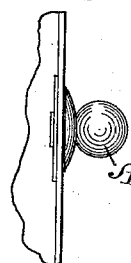


Fig-16-

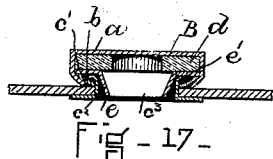


Fig-17-

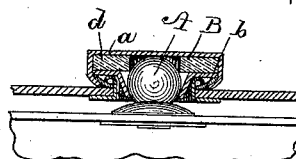


Fig-18-

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FASTENING FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,905, dated May 15, 1888.

Application filed January 24, 1888. Serial No. 261,795. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Gloves and other Articles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates to the class of fastenings employing as one member a ball, post, or stud and as the other member a ball, post, or stud holding or receiving device, and it refers especially to the last-named part of the fastening. It comprises a cap, a collet having a large central hole, a slit eyelet having a flange held between the collet and the cap, and a conical or other tubular section extending therefrom into the hole in the collet, combined with an under fastening eyelet-washer, the tubular section of which is less in size than the size of the hole in the collet, but is larger than the lower end of the conical tubular part of the slit eyelet, and which is inserted, to secure the fastening in place, between the outer edge of the said conical or tubular section of the slit eyelet and the edge of the collet about the hole, and its upper edge turned or upset by the flange or cone-base and flange of the slit eyelet upon the upper surface of the collet.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 illustrate in plan and section the blank from which the cap is formed. Figs. 3 and 4 represent the cap. Figs. 5 and 6 represent the blank from which the slit eyelet is made. Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate the slit eyelet. Figs. 9 and 10 show the stay-piece. Figs. 11 and 12 represent the collet. Figs. 13 and 14 show the eyelet under washer; Figs. 15 and 16, the ball, post, or stud member of the fastening. Fig. 17 represents the member of the fastening to which this invention relates secured to the material. Fig. 18 shows it in engagement with the ball, stud, or post.

In the drawings, A is a ball, post, or stud.

B is the member of the fastening which receives and holds the ball, post, or stud. It comprises the cap *a*, the collet *b*, which has a

large, preferably central, hole, *b'*, and which is united by its outer edge with the cap.

c is a slit eyelet. It has the flange *c'* and the conical section *c''* and mouth *c'''*. Its conical section *c''* is less in size than the hole in the collet; but its flange is larger than the hole in the collet, and it is placed in the fastening with the flange between the collet and cap before the collet and cap are secured together; and there may also be used a stay, *d*, interposed between the flange of the slit eyelet and the cap, if desired, to support it while the fastening is being applied to the material and to make room for the ball, post, or stud. When the parts are thus assembled, the conical part of the slit eyelet will extend through the hole of the collet, and there will be an annular recess or space between its edge and the edge of the collet, and its flange will extend over this annular recess or space.

To secure the fastening in place to the material upon which it is used, a hole is formed in the material, the section of the fastening, as above described, is placed over it, and so that the conical section of the slit eyelet will enter it, and an eyelet-washer, *e*, is then inserted from the other side of the material, the eyelet or tubular section *e'* of the washer being larger than the conical section of the slit eyelet, except, perhaps, its base, and smaller than the hole in the collet. In other words, it is adapted to enter the hole, recess, or space between the collet and the slit eyelet, and upon pressing or forcing of the two sections of the fastening together the upper edge of the eyelet is caused to impinge upon the flange or cone-base and flange of the slit eyelet, and is turned thereby upon the upper surface of the collet, and thereby firmly secures the cap, collet, and slit eyelet in place, while at the same time the slit eyelet is not rigidly locked or secured to the collet, cap, or material, but is free to have a slight movement therein, and is also free to be enlarged upon the passage of the post, stud, or ball through its entrance.

The fastening is adapted to be cheaply made and can be easily applied, and has a great holding power.

It is of course obvious that the invention

would be used if any other form of ball, stud, or post holding device than the slit eyelet were used, providing that its location and shape were such as to admit of the attachment of the collet and cap to the material in the manner indicated; also, that in lieu of the eyelet-washer a washer having separate fastening-extensions adapted to enter the recess or space between the conical section of the slit eyelet and the collet and to be turned by the flange of the slit eyelet upon the upper surface of the collet can be used; but I prefer to employ an eyelet-washer.

Of course the collet and cap may be made integral, if desired.

The tubular extension of the under washer acts to bind the edge of the hole formed in the material, as well as to unite the parts to it. The slit eyelet is free to be moved a limited distance in relation to the collet, and acts more to hold the ball, post, or stud from being disengaged from its member of the fastening than to receive the strain of the draft, the latter being largely received by the eyelet of the

under washer either directly or by holding the extension of the slit eyelet when said extension is drawn against it.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

The improvement in fastenings for gloves and other articles, comprising the cap *a*, the collet *b*, having a large hole, *b'*, the slit eyelet *c*, having the flange *c'* and an extension which enters the hole in the collet, and is of a size sufficient to provide a space or recess between it and the inner edge of the collet, and an eyelet under washer or fastening having a fastening extension or extensions which enter the collet-hole outside the extension of the slit eyelet, and is or are upset or turned upon the flange of the eyelet and caused to lap or extend upon the upper surface of the collet, as and for the purposes set forth.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON.

In presence of—

F. F. RAYMOND, 2d,

E. P. SMALL.