

(No Model.)

A. G. MEAD.  
GLOVE FASTENER.

No. 484,807.

Patented Oct. 25, 1892.

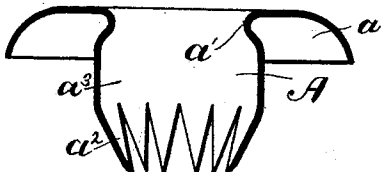


Fig. 1.

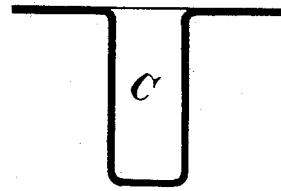


Fig. 4.

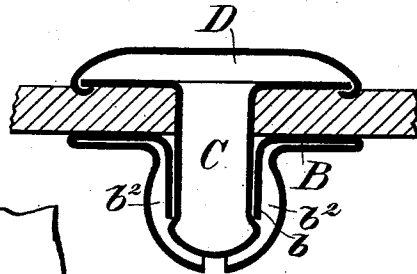


Fig. 7.

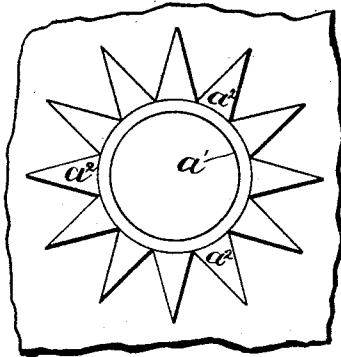


Fig. 2.

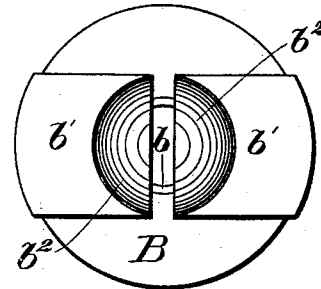


Fig. 5.

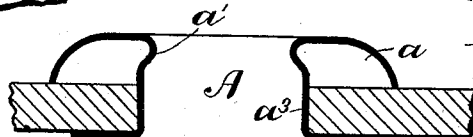


Fig. 8.

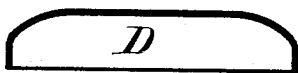


Fig. 3.

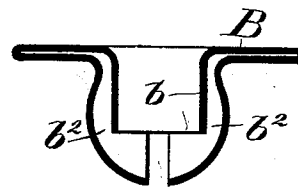


Fig. 6.

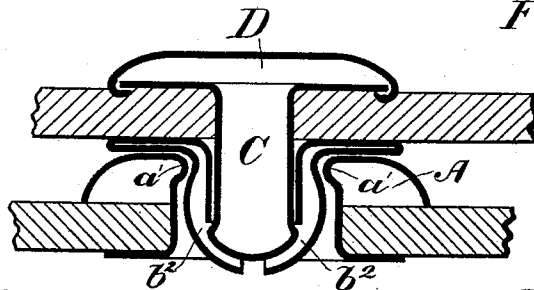


Fig. 9.

Witnesses  
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W. H. Thompson.

Inventor  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT G. MEAD, OF BOSTON, ASSIGNOR TO W. B. H. DOWSE, TRUSTEE, OF  
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## GLOVE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,807, dated October 25, 1892.

Application filed November 7, 1889. Serial No. 329,503. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT G. MEAD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fasteners, of which I declare the following to be a full specification, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

Figure 1 is a section through the eyelet forming the buttonhole member of the fastener. Fig. 2 shows the appearance of the bottom of the buttonhole-eyelet attached to the cloth, leather, or other material. Fig. 3 is a section through the cap or dome of the button member. Fig. 4 shows in section the flanged clinching-rivet. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the flanged stud forming the resilient portion of the fastener. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the stud. Fig. 7 shows in section the button member secured to the material; Fig. 8, the buttonhole member secured to the material; and Fig. 9 shows the two members of the fastener engaged together.

My invention consists of an improved fastener for garments, gloves, and other articles, the construction being as hereinafter described.

The buttonhole or female member of my fastener I make in one piece, which consists of an eyelet A, having the convexly-rounded flange  $a$ , presenting a neat dome-like appearance to the eye. The eyelet is furthermore rolled in at  $a'$ , to form a contracted mouth or entrance at the flanged end or top of the eyelet, which grasps the neck of the spring-stud when the leather is inserted therein, the tubular portion  $a^3$  of the eyelet A being widened out to a diameter greater than that of the contracted mouth  $a'$ , so as to form a chamber sufficiently large to hold easily therein the head of the spring-stud. The bottom of the tubular portion of the eyelet is preferably serrated or slitted up at  $a^2$  for the purpose of readily rounding out the same to form a wide flange on the bottom of the material to which it is attached, the serrated or slitted portion being preferably tapered inward when manufactured, as shown in Fig. 1, in order that it may readily be pressed through the said material. By thus closing in or tapering

the eyelet-shank it may readily be pressed through the material without previously punching a hole therein, the eyelet thus serving to make its own hole in the material, or, in other words, acting as a punch.

A hole being first made in the flap of the garment, glove, or other article to which the eyelet is to be attached, the tubular portion  $a^3$  is passed down from above, with the rounded flange  $a$  on the top, and the bottom of the tubular portion is rounded outward to form a flange, between which and the flange  $a$  the material is tightly clinched.

The buttonhole member, as herein shown, consists of three pieces—viz., a spring-flanged stud, a flanged clinching-rivet, and a dome or cap. The flanged stud B is made in one piece, being struck up from a plain metal blank. The flange of the stud, which is preferably circular, has wings  $b'$  bent back upon itself, the said wings bearing the rounded spring-ears  $b^2$ , forming the head of the stud. The flange of the stud has also the eyelet portion  $b$ , the tubular walls of which are integral with the same, and, as herein shown, project down into the head of the stud, as plainly illustrated in Fig. 6. The stud being placed with its flange on the bottom of the flap to which it is to be secured, the tubular flanged rivet C is passed down through a hole in the material and into the tubular eyelet  $b$  in the flange of the stud, which it substantially fits. While the clinching together of the parts takes place, the spring-ears  $b^2$  are held firmly and closely together in a suitably-shaped die, and pressure being applied the tubular rivet is rounded out over the top of the tubular walls  $b$  of the eyelet in the flange, the inner surface of the head of the stud acting when thus temporarily closed together as an anvil in effecting the heading of the rivet therein. The buttonhole is thus secured to the material, which is clasped between the flange of the rivet and the flange of the stud.

Ordinarily in garments, gloves, &c., provided with spring-fasteners the button member has its stud disposed on the upper surface of the flap, and is pressed upward from beneath into the buttonhole member. In my improved fastener, however, the button or male member of the fastener is arranged with

the stud on the under side of the material, and in fastening together the flaps the stud is pressed downward from above into the buttonhole or female member, or, in other words, the button-flap is uppermost. For this reason I preferably provide the button member with a rounded dome or cap D on top of the button-flap, so as to improve the appearance, the dome being clinched in around the flange of the rivet C. The dome when used is of course clinched on the said flange of the rivet before the parts are secured to the material. The dome may obviously be left out without effecting the operation of the fastener, its use being to present a button-like appearance on the top of the flap.

I claim—

1. In a glove-fastener, a button member consisting of a flanged stud having spring-ears integral with the flange and a tubular eyelet struck up from said flange within the head of the stud, in combination with a flanged tubular rivet, substantially as described.

2. In a glove-fastener, a button member consisting of a one-piece spring-flanged stud having a tubular eyelet struck up from said flange within the head of the stud, in combination with a tubular-flanged rivet and a dome or cap clinched around the flange of said rivet, substantially as described.

3. In a glove-fastener, the combination, with a one-piece flanged spring-eared stud having a tubular eyelet *b* struck from the flange of the stud within the head thereof, of a flanged tubular rivet passing through the said eyelet and clinched at the inner end thereof within the head of said stud, substantially as described.

4. In a glove-fastener, a female member consisting of a flanged eyelet having a serrated or slitted shank, the serrated or slitted portion being closed inward at the bottom to form a point adapted to punch the glove material, substantially as described.

5. In a glove-fastener, a female member consisting of a flanged eyelet A, having a rolled-in contracted mouth *a'* at the flanged end thereof and a stud-receiving chamber of larger diameter than the contracted mouth, the said eyelet having a serrated or slitted shank, the serrated or slitted portion being closed inward at the bottom to form points adapted to punch the glove material, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ALBERT G. MEAD.

Witnesses:

WM. B. H. DOWSE,  
ALBERT E. LEACH.