

(No Model.)

A. BOTTGER.
GLOVE FASTENING.

No. 251,515.

Patented Dec. 27, 1881.

Fig. 1

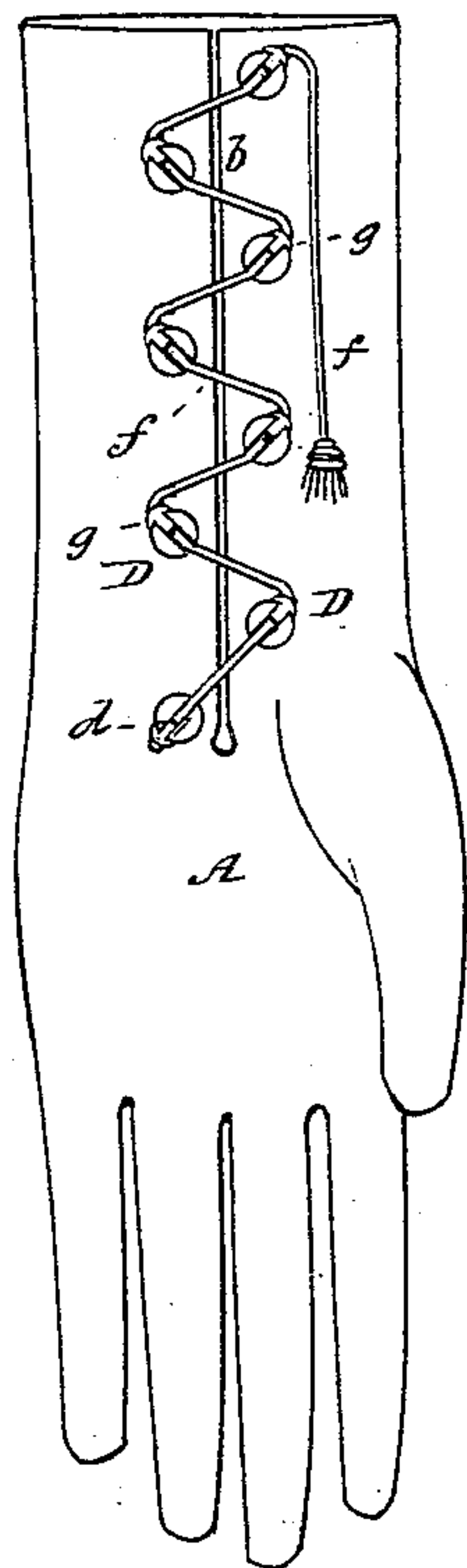


Fig. 2

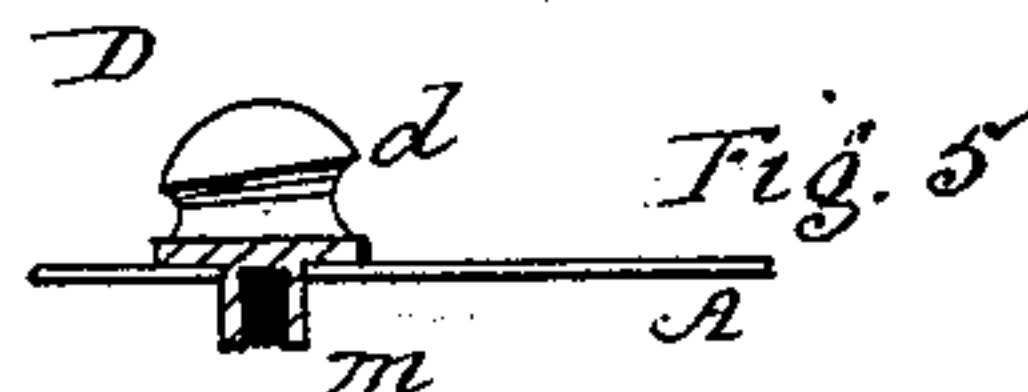
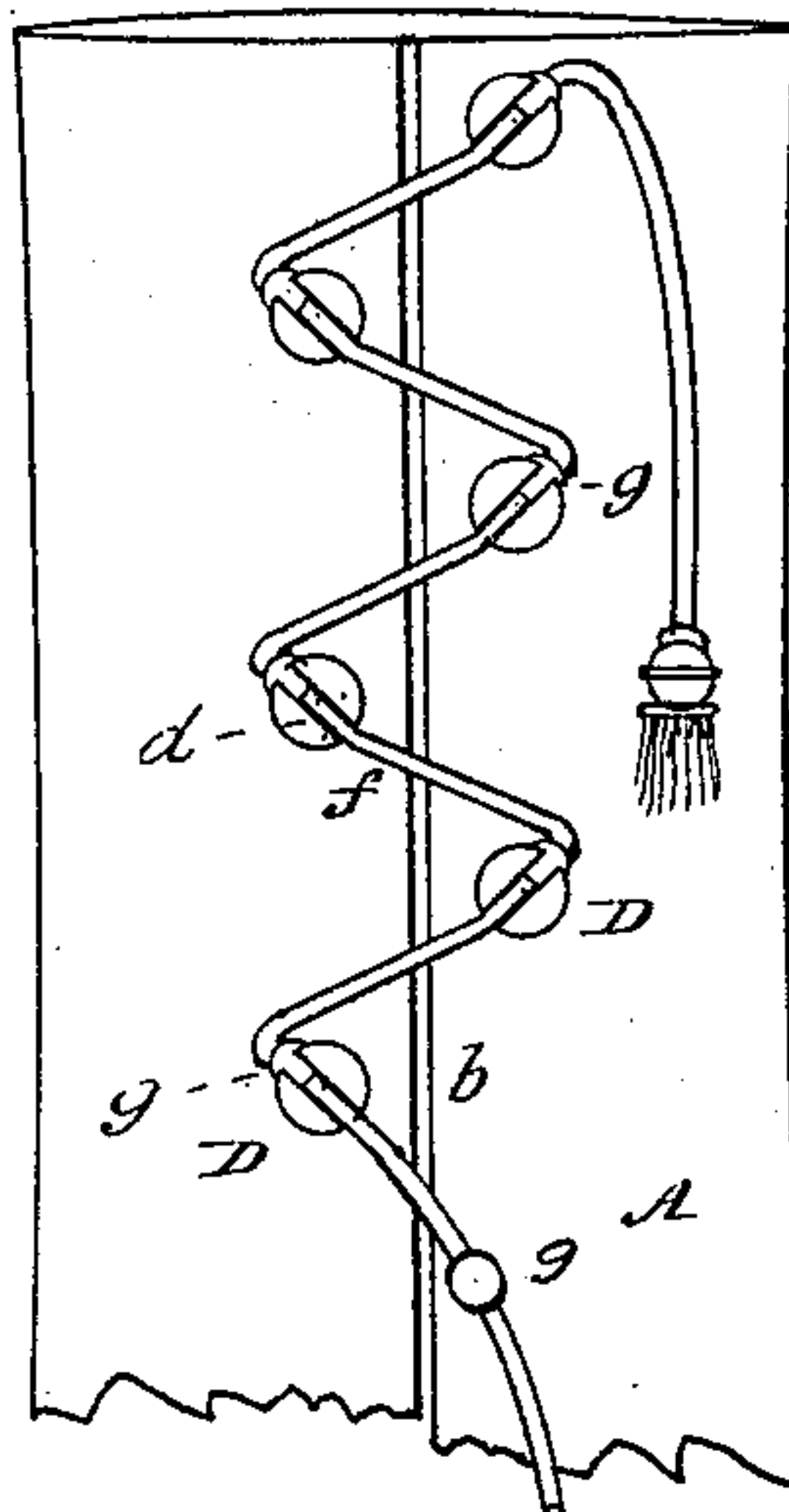


Fig. 6



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

M. W. Topping
Geo. R. Riley

INVENTOR

Augustus Bottger

BY

John S. Thornton

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS BOTTGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GLOVE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 251,515, dated December 27, 1881.

Application filed June 1, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS BOTTGER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Glove-Fastening; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for fastening the tops of gloves after they have been put on the hand, and is designed as a substitute for the ordinary buttons and to avoid the inconveniences attending the use of buttons for that purpose; and the object of the invention is to provide means by which the glove can be fastened conveniently and rapidly, and which will at the same time add to the elegance of its appearance. It is more especially designed to be applied to ladies' kid-gloves, especially to those which have tops that extend some distance above the wrist, but is equally applicable to other kinds of gloves, as well as to corsets and similar articles.

The improvement consists in a series of studs of peculiar construction, hereinafter particularly described, which are secured on each side of the usual longitudinal slit or opening at the wrist of the glove, in connection with an elastic lace or string having beads or stops secured thereon, which said beads engage with slots formed in the studs in such a manner that no tying of the end of the lace is necessary, all of which is hereinafter particularly described and set forth.

I am aware that laces or strings passing over studs have been used for fastening shoes and gloves; but in that case the lace or string is non-elastic and is simply passed over a series of plain studs, and consequently the end of the lace has to be tied after it has been passed over the studs. That I do not use nor claim, and by my improvement various defects and difficulties incident to that mode are avoided. By my improvement the rigidity of the fastening is removed and the same is made elastic, and the construction is such that no tying of the end of the lace is requisite, as the

latter is locked at each stud and held securely at any point.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a glove with my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a view of the wrist of the glove, drawn to a larger scale. Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical sections of one of the studs, taken at right angles to each other; Fig. 5, a sectional view of stud before being secured to the glove, and Fig. 6 a sectional view of one of the beads.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the several figures, and the studs in each (excepting Fig. 1) are drawn larger than the actual size.

A represents a glove, and *b* the usual slit or opening at the wrist.

D D are a series of slotted studs, hereinafter particularly described, secured on each side of the opening *b*; and *f* is an elastic lace or string, upon which, at regular intervals, are secured beads or stops *g*, which enter the slots in the studs and are held thereby. The studs on one side of the opening are placed in such position in relation to those on the other side that the lace *f*, when passed from side to side over or through the studs, may lie at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the line of the opening *b*; or, if preferred, it may cross at about right angles thereto. The top of the slots *d* in the studs is just of sufficient width to admit the lace; but their lower portion is made wider and of conical form, so as to admit a portion of one of the beads *g* on the lace, the said bead being held in the said slot, and the lace is thereby locked at each stud when passed from side to side, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the beads being placed at a distance from each other a little less than the distance between a stud on one side and the next stud on the other side, so that the tension of the elastic lace will keep the beads engaged with the slots in the studs and prevent their becoming disconnected. By means of this construction and arrangement the end of the lace does not need to be tied, but remains locked at every stud, whether the glove is laced all the length of the opening or only part of the way.

The studs may be secured to the body of the glove by any suitable means; but the preferred mode is to form a tube, *m*, at the lower end of the same, as shown in Fig. 5, which, 5 after having been passed through the leather, is pressed open and down upon the leather, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, in the usual manner employed in inserting eyelets. The beads *g* are made of metal or other compressible material, and the opening *o* is made narrower at 10 its middle than at its ends, as shown in Fig. 6, so that when one of them has been passed over the lace to the position thereon it is to occupy it is pressed so as to bite upon the lace, and is 15 thereby held in position without cutting or fraying the lace. In fastening the glove the lace is slightly stretched and laid into the slots

d, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) and when released the beads enter the slots and the lace remains locked. 20

What I claim as my invention is—

A fastening for gloves and other articles, composed of a double series of studs, *D D*, provided with slots *d* and an elastic lace or string, *f*, having beads or stops *g*, secured at proper 25 intervals thereupon, to engage with the said slots, all constructed and arranged substantially as shown and described, for the purposes set forth.

AUGUSTUS BOTTGER.

Witnesses:

M. H. TOPPING,

JOHN S. THORNTON.