

(Model.)

J. WODISKA.
GLOVE FASTENING.

No. 258,842.

Patented May 30, 1882.

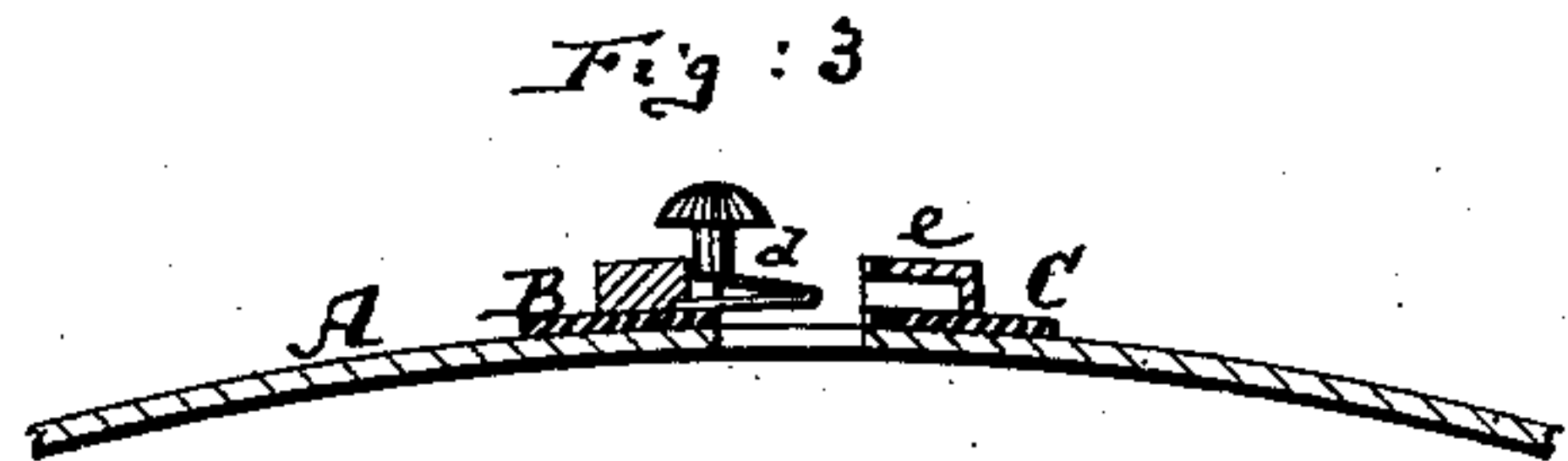
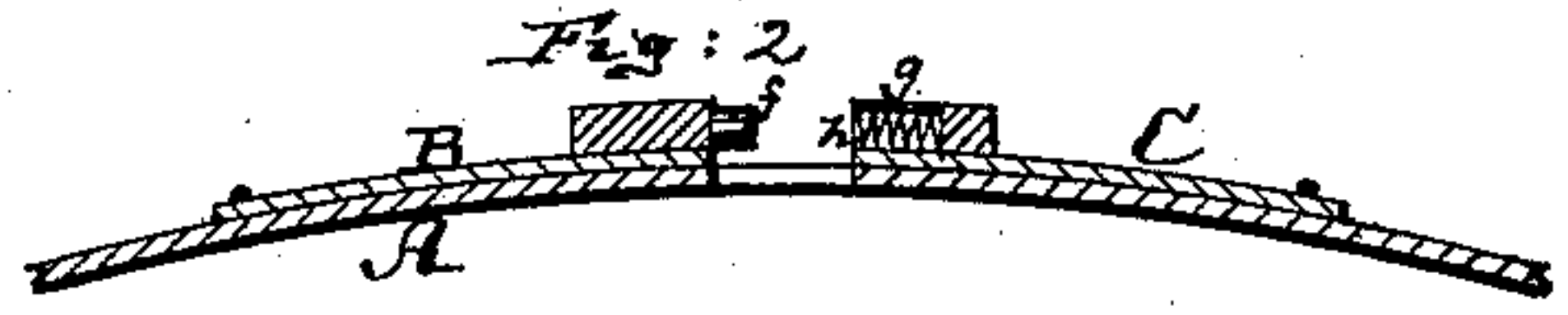
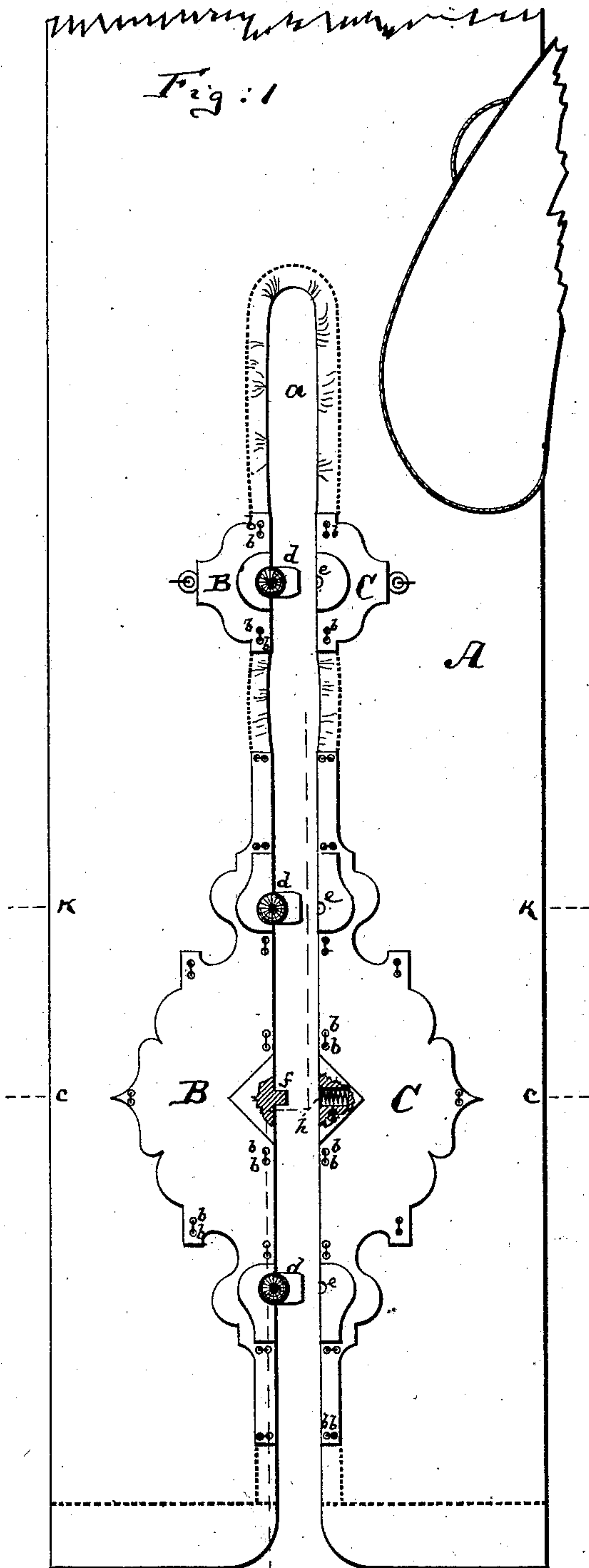
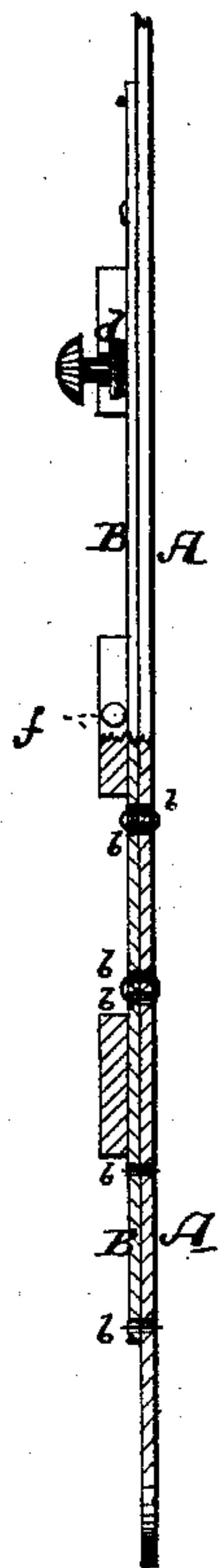


Fig: 4



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS WODISKA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GLOVE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,842, dated May 30, 1882.

Application filed November 2, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS WODISKA, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Glove-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a face view, on an enlarged scale, of part of a glove having my improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a detail cross-section on the line *c c*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a detail cross-section on the line *k k*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is an edge view, partly in section, of the glove-fastener.

The main object of this invention is to provide a glove with an ornamental locking and unfastening device by means of which it can be closed on the arm or wrist, and which locking device is to be conveniently removable from the glove and readily attachable to another glove, one of my objects being to provide a costly fastening that can be made of gold or other expensive material, and which, when the glove is worn out, may be easily removed therefrom by the owner and attached to another glove.

My invention consists of a fastening which is hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a piece of a glove having the usual slit or opening, *a*. At both sides of this slit or opening are plates B C, made of gold or other more or less costly material, and made of ornamental form. Each of these plates has small holes through it, as shown at *b b*, the holes being arranged in pairs—that is, the two holes of a pair being near together—so that the owner of the glove can easily stitch the plates B C to the glove, and, when the latter is worn, separate the plates again therefrom.

To the plate B is secured a spring-latch, *d*, having a projecting button, and in the plate C is a socket, *e*, to receive that spring-latch, as is more clearly indicated in Fig. 3. The upper part of Fig. 1 shows the plates B and C with but one such spring-latch and socket; but the lower part of Fig. 1 shows plates B and C in which the plate B has two spring-latches and the plate C two corresponding sockets, which arrangement is preferable for gloves that extend far up the arms. Instead of having two spring-latches, or a larger number, on the plate B, and none on the plate C, I may have one or more on the plate B and one or more on the plate C, if desired. For a long fastening—such as that shown—I use in addition to said latches an arrangement for throwing the plates apart when they are to be unlocked. This arrangement consists of a pin, *f*, projecting from the edge of the plate B into a socket, *g*, or recess, that is cut into the plate C, in which recess there is a spring, *h*, all as shown more clearly in Fig. 2. When the glove is fastened the spring *h* is contracted by the pin *f*; but when the buttons of the latches *d d* are pressed down the spring *h* will exert its power and throw the plates apart, thus assisting the user in opening or unfastening the glove.

I claim—

The plates B C, having locking-latches *d* and sockets *e*, in combination with the pin *f* and spring *h*, which spring is contained in the recess *g*, substantially as specified.

JULIUS WODISKA.

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