(No Model.)

J. HUBBARD.

GLOVE FASTENER.

No. 274,606.

Patented Mar. 27, 1883.

Fig. 1.

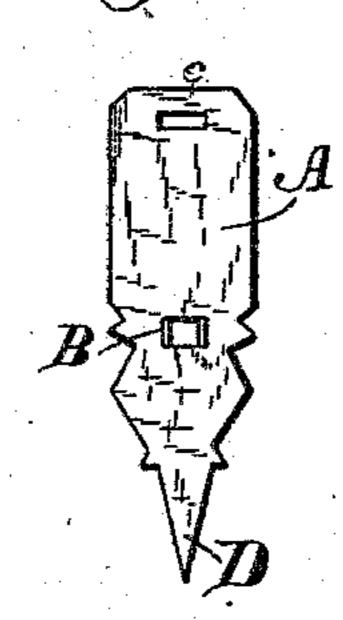


Fig. 2.



Fig.3.

 $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{B}}$

Attest: G.K. Campbell M. Karnan Per John Hubbard Per GD. Campleee Alty.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

United States Patent Office.

JOHN HUBBARD, OF LIMA, OHIO.

GLOVE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,606, dated March 27, 1883.

Application filed November 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HUBBARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Lacing-Hook, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in an improvement in automatic glove, shoe, and other fastenings, and is clearly shown and set forth in the accompanying drawings and specifications.

Figure 1 shows the blank out of which my fastening is made. Fig. 3 shows in section the blank folded up as it is when attached to a glove, and also the self closing and opening pivoted hook. Fig. 2 shows the pivoted hook.

A is the blank on which my hook is pivoted, and by which it is attached to the glove; B, the piece struck up from the cen'er, in which the automatic hook is pivoted; C, the eye through which point D of the blank is passed to fasten onto the glove; F, the self-closing hook; B, the support in which hook F is pivoted; G, front end of F; H, rear part of F, against which the string presses.

25 In operation, the string or lace, when pulled against point G of the hook F, raises the hook sufficiently to allow the string to pass under it. When the string reaches the point H, however, the pressure on this point causes the 30 hook to turn on its pivot and force point G down upon the base; and the tighter the

string or lace is pulled the closer the point G fits against the base. In unlacing, the pressure of the string against the back of G raises the point and releases the string. In the 35 hooks now used in lacing gloves, shoes, belts, &c., the end or point of the hook is left free and catches in laces, ribbons, dresses, cloaks, &c., causing much inconvenience and trouble, besides damaging the goods. With my form 40 this difficulty is obviated, the end of the hook being rounded and held so firmly against the base that no thread or other thing can pass beneath.

The hook F is pivoted so that its own weight 45 keeps the front end down close upon the base until the pressure of the string raises it. The pivot is also placed so that the lower arm acts as a positive lever, and when pressed against forces the front point down immediately, and 50 the tighter the lacing the more firmly the front point of the hook is held down.

What I claim is—

The combination, with plate A and post B, of the pivoted clasp F, having incurved point 55 G and projecting shoulder H, as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN HUBBARD.

Witnesses:

J. A. NEWELL, KATE GOLDEN.