

(No Model.)

W. F. FOSTER.
LACING GLOVES.

No. 277,558.

Patented May 15, 1883.

Fig. 2,

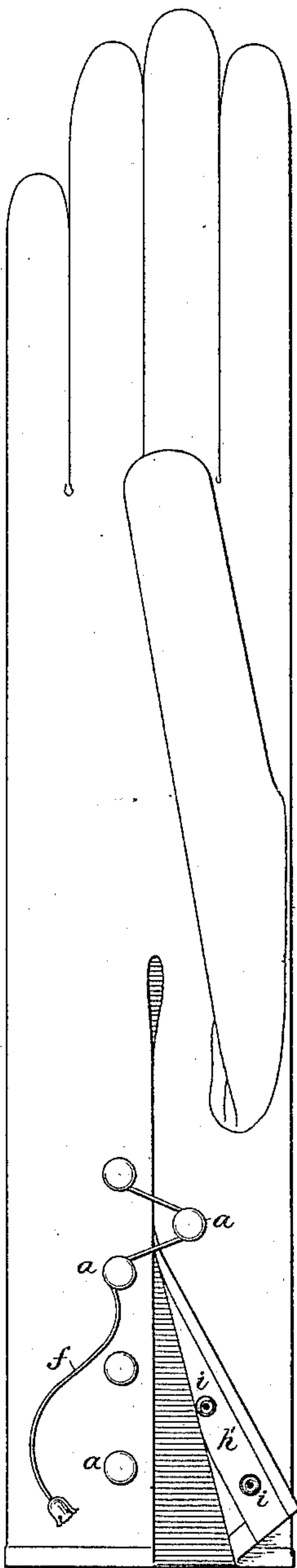
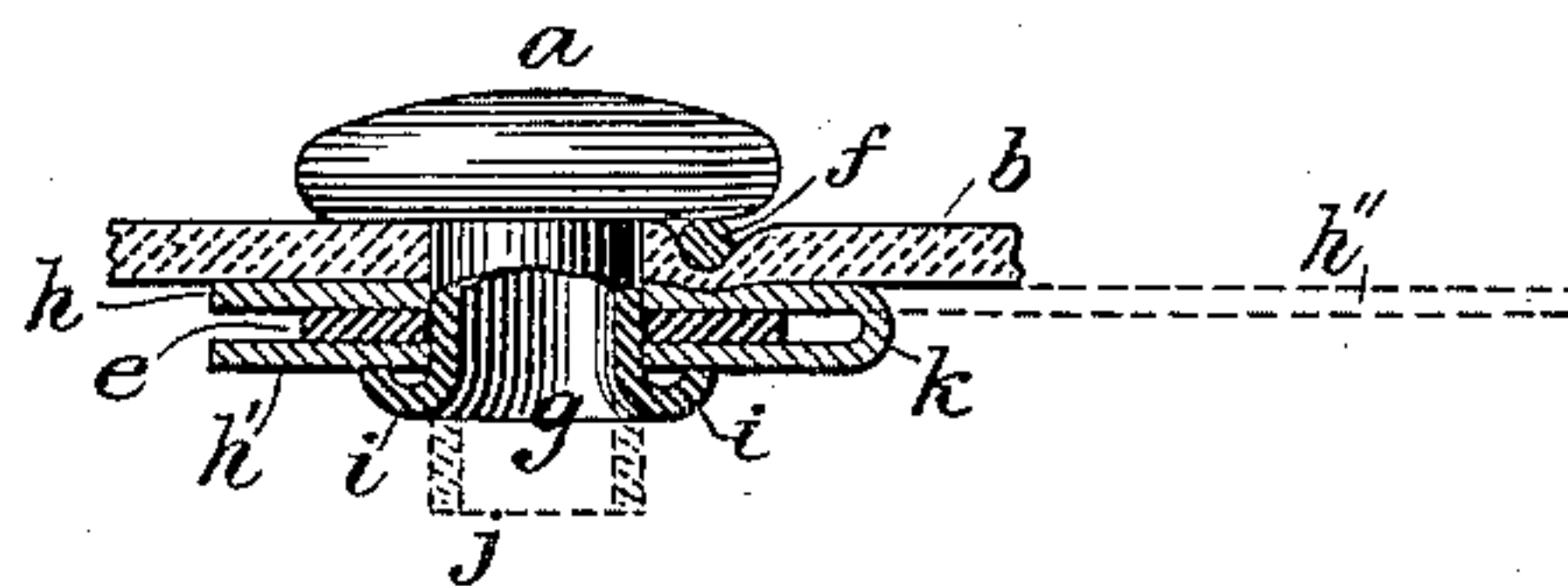


Fig. 1,



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LACING GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,558, dated May 15, 1883.

Application filed March 22, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. FOSTER, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful improvement in the manner of applying lacing devices to gloves and similar articles, of which the following is a specification.

In an application filed at even date herewith I have described an improvement in lacing devices, and the improved method which I am about to describe of attaching lacing devices to the article to be laced is especially applicable to the devices described in said application, though it may be used in connection with other lacing devices. In ordinary practice it is customary in attaching lacing devices to gloves to place a piece of tape beneath the material, so that the attachment of the lacing device may pass through both material and tape, and thus be held more securely than by the material alone. It has also been customary to have this tape made wide enough, so that the attachment may be passed through one side of it, and the other side might be folded over the attachment and sewed down to the glove, so as to cover up the attachment, and thereby present a more finished appearance and a less likelihood of damage to articles of clothing or to the skin of the wearer by the roughness of the attachment. This necessity of sewing down the folded edge of the tape, as described, has been one of the most expensive features in finishing gloves by the attachment of lacing devices.

My present invention is designed to provide a manner of avoiding the necessity of this expense, and also of providing a more neat finish than can be accomplished by the stitching method referred to.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a side view of a lacing device, partly in section. Fig. 2 represents a glove with the lacing devices attached, one side of the wrist-opening being folded over to display the under side of the attachment.

a represents the head of the lacing device.

g represents a tubular stem.

e represents a plate, preferably of the same size and form as the head, and being provided with a central hole for the passage of the neck *g*.

f represents the position of the lacing-cord.

h h' represent the position of the tape which is used to cover up the attachment and finish the glove.

The manner in which this lacing device is applied to a glove is as follows: The head and shank of the stud are in one piece, and the shank, which is then straight, as shown in dotted lines at *j*, is passed through a suitable hole made in the glove material and through the tape, which is then straight, as shown in dotted lines from *h* to *h'*. The plate *e* is next placed upon the tubular shank *g*. The portion of the tape shown in dotted lines is next folded over, as shown, until it covers up the plate *e*, and the end of the tubular shank *g* is next passed through the folded end of the tape. The tubular shank *g* is then upset in the manner shown at *i i*, until the proper distance is produced between the plate *e* and the head *a* to admit of the passage of the lacing *f* between the head *a* and the glove material *b*, for the compression of the glove material in the manner shown. The operation of upsetting and riveting down the end of the tubular shank *g* at the same time that it secures the position of the plate *e* secures the loose or folded end of the tape *h'* in the position shown in the drawings. Thus by the operation of riveting the tape is secured in such position as to cover up the objectionable portions of the attachment without the necessity of the operation of stitching, as originally practiced.

The tape *h h'* is shown as being made of one piece, which is folded at *k*; but though this is the preferable way of making it, it may be made in two pieces, which are disconnected at *k*. With some glove fabrics it may also be found that the piece of fabric *h*, extending between the plate *e* and the glove material, may be dispensed with, and in this case the fabric *h'*, secured in place by the neck *g* below the plate *e*, may be used without the fabric *h*.

I have shown one form of lacing device in the drawings as having my present invention applied to it; but it is obvious that other forms of lacing devices having necks extending through the material and secured below the material, either having the neck concentric or eccentric, may be used with my present invention to advantage.

When secured as above described, the under

side of the lacing devices presents the appearance shown in Fig. 2, and this is accomplished by the operation of riveting without requiring any additional sewing.

5 The method of finishing the glove above described may be usefully applied to the attachment of buttons.

I claim—

10 1. In combination with the device *a*, having the stem *g*, the plate *e* and the fabric *h h'*, located both above and below the plate *e*, and secured in such position by the stem *g*, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the device *a*, having

the stem *g*, the plate *e* and the fabric *h'*, serving as a lower covering for the plate *e*, and secured in such position by the neck *g*, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the device *a*, having the neck *g*, the continuous piece of fabric *h h'*, placed between the plate *e* and the glove material, and folded over so as to lie also below the plate *e*, and held in position by the neck *g*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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