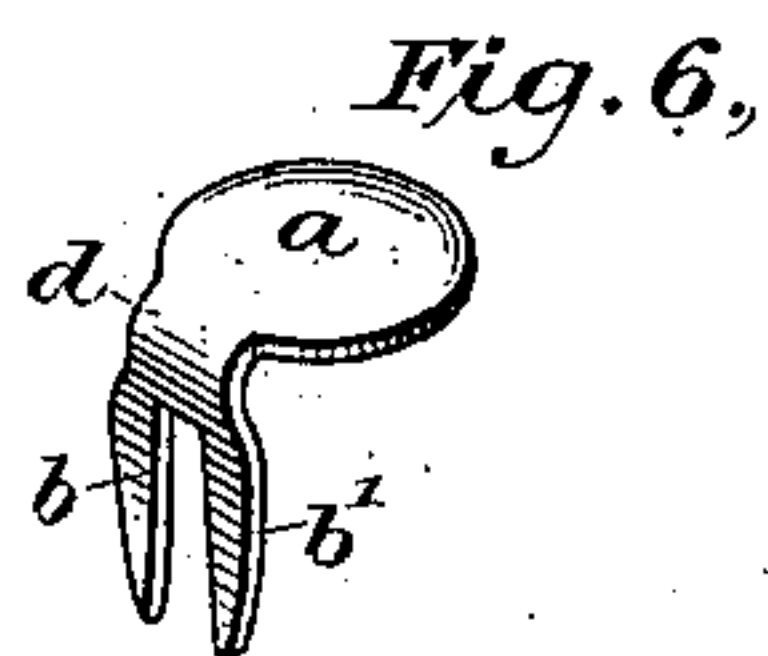
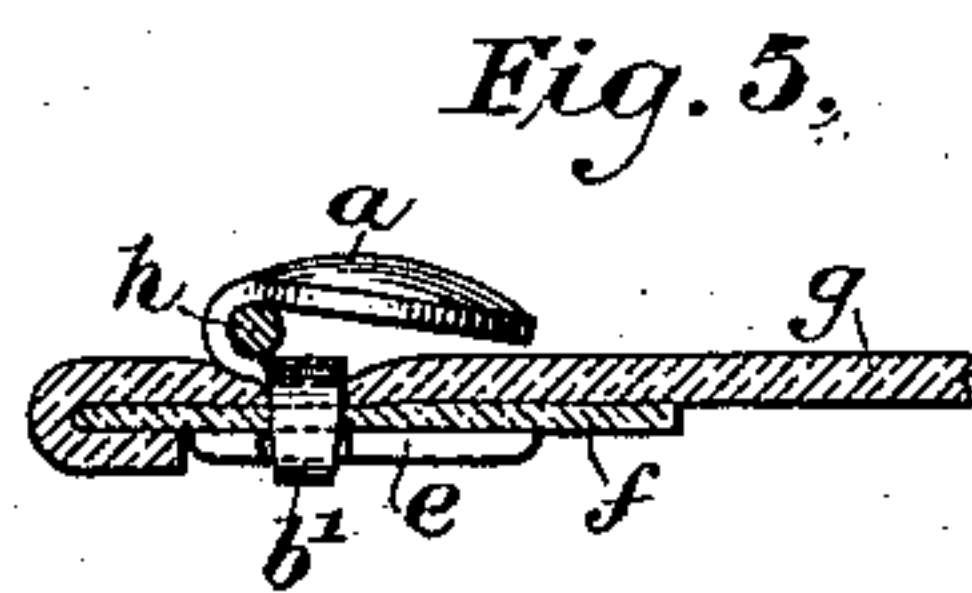
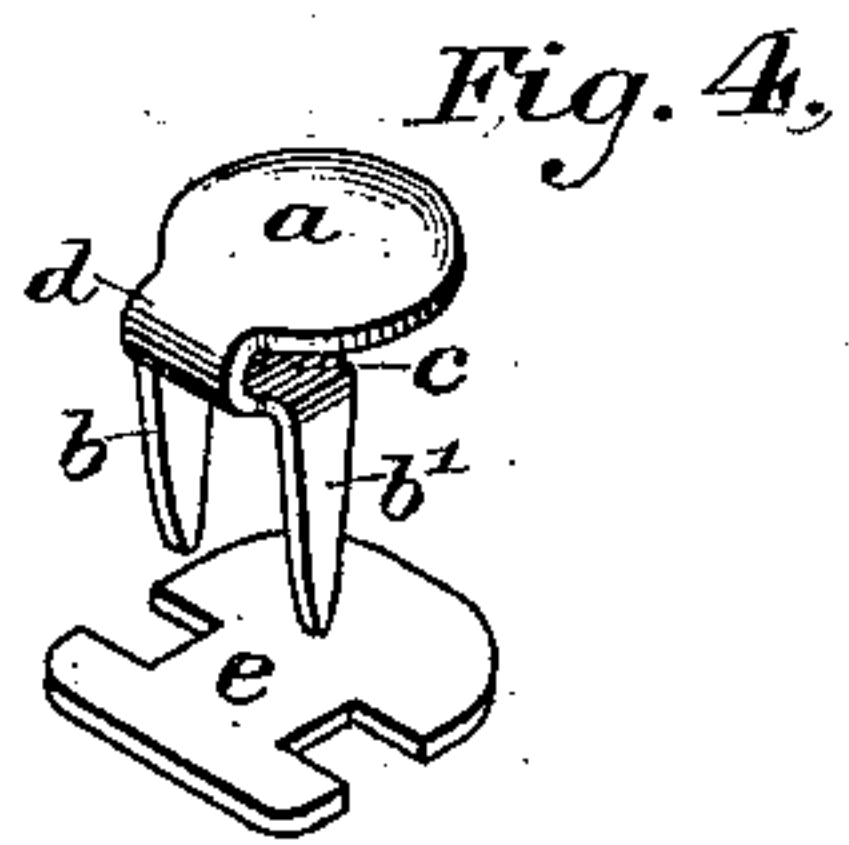
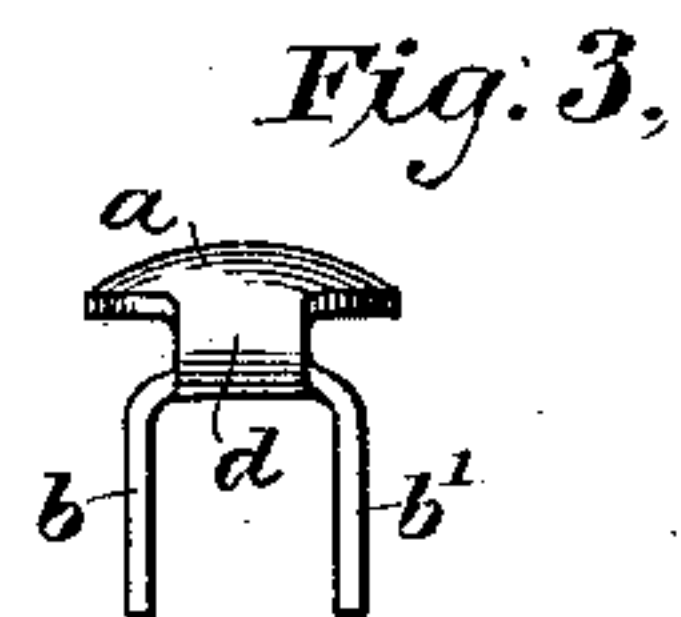
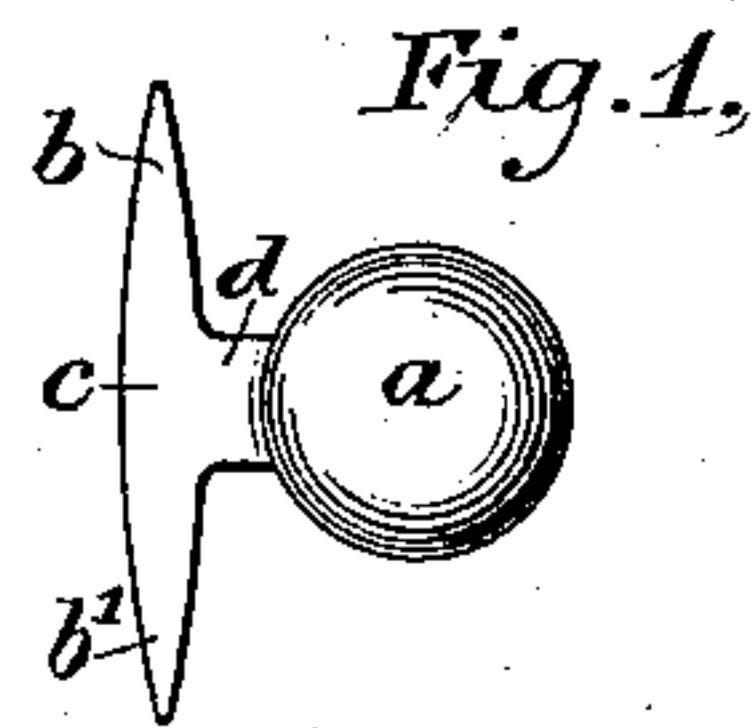


(No Model.)

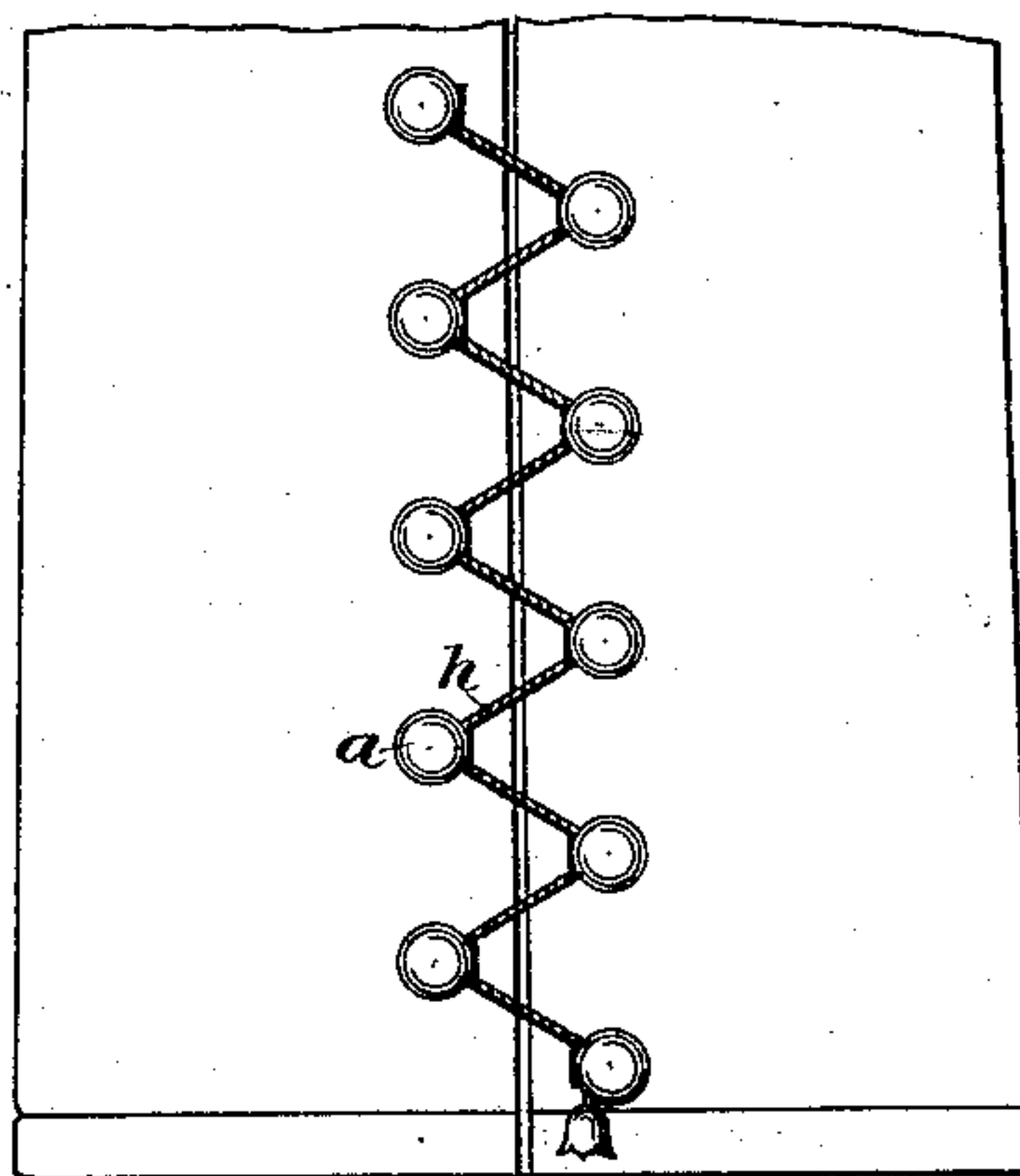
W. F. FOSTER.  
GLOVE FASTENING.

No. 297,980.

Patented May 6, 1884.



*Fig. 7,*



WITNESSES

*Wm A. Sinks*  
*Geo W. Breck*

INVENTOR

By *his* Attorney

*Wm F. Foster*  
*Larrington E. Ford*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. FOSTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GLOVE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 297,980, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed July 20, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. FOSTER, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glove-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My present invention relates to a modification of the glove-fastening shown in Letters Patent No. 277,559, granted to me May 15, 1883, whereby the neck or stem of the lace-securing device is arranged eccentrically, and the relationship of the other parts is such that the cord, when laced, is firmly held from unlacing.

In making my improved lace-securing device, I cut from a piece of sheet metal a blank of the form and about one-third the size shown in Figure 1 of the drawings filed herewith. By the application of suitable dies to this blank it is struck up into the form represented in Fig. 2, a side view; Fig. 3, a rear view; and Fig. 4, an isometric view, in which *a* represents a disk-like head, (by which I mean a head whose horizontal extent, as shown, is great in comparison with its vertical extent, though it is not necessarily circular,) preferably rounded on its upper surface, so that no sharp corners are presented and it more readily arrests the cord, and preferably concave on its lower surface, for convenience in making, lightness, and cheapness. *b b'* are two points or prongs for securing the device to the glove, said points or prongs being jointed together at their top by the narrow flange *c*. The head *a* and the flange *c* are connected by the eccentric neck *d*, which joins one side of the head *a* to one side of the flange *c*, and which is preferably bent in the form of an outwardly-curved bow, and so that the flange *c* is inclined at a slight angle with the plane of the under side of the head *a*, as shown in the figures. It will be observed that by starting with the blank of sheet metal shown in Fig. 1 the described construction is made of a continuous piece of metal throughout.

In applying the described structure to a glove, the points *b b'* are passed through the glove material, and preferably also through the tape which is used at the wrist-opening of

the glove, and before the points are clinched they are passed through perforations or recesses in a plate, preferably similar to that shown in isometric view at Fig. 4, which is placed on the under side of the material through which the points or prongs pass. This plate, which is lettered *e*, is preferably of such size and shape and the perforations or recesses are so located in it that, when in position, it underlies all of that portion of the material which is below the head *a*, though I do not limit myself to the precise form of plate shown.

When applied to a glove, with the lacing-cord in position, the device is represented in side view at Fig. 5, where *a* is the head; *d*, the neck; *c*, the flange connecting the points or prongs; *b*, the clinched ends of the points or prongs; *e*, the plate shown in Fig. 4; *f*, the tape usually employed in finishing gloves; *g*, the glove material, and *h* the lacing-cord. The relationship between the plate *e* and the head *a* should preferably be such that the passage between the head *a* and the glove material is somewhat less in width than the diameter of the lacing-cord used, so that in lacing both the glove material and the cord itself will be somewhat compressed to provide for the passage of the cord, and it is preferable to have the passage between the forward edge of the head and the glove material of less width than the passage toward the rear edge of the head, so that when once laced the tendency of the cord will be to remain toward the rear edge of the head where the passage is widest, rather than to work its way out toward the front edge, and thereby become unlaced. The width of the passage between the glove material and the head *a* is determined, in making the device, by the length of the neck *d*—or, in other words, the distance between the flange *c* and the lower side of the head *a*—and also by the angle which the plane of the flange *c* makes with the lower side of the head *a*. Thus, in attaching the device to the glove, the plate *e* will adjust itself to the proper position on the prongs *b b'*, (such position being regulated by the thickness of the material between the plate *e* and flange *c*,) and it is only necessary to clinch the points or prongs firmly on the under side of the plate *e*.



Instead of the particular form of flange *c* shown in Figs. 2, 4, and 5, the construction might be modified, as shown at Fig. 6, in which an equivalent of the flange is the lower edge of the neck connecting the two prongs, and with the accomplishment of similar results in the combination, in which case the points should be clinched in a direction at right angles with that before referred to. I however much prefer the construction before described.

It will be noticed that in entering or passing out of the hook the lacing-cord is bounded on one side by the head of the hook, and on the opposite side by the compressible glove material, which is so positively held up from below by the plate *e* that the lacing cannot pass either into or out of the hook without pressing directly upon and somewhat compressing the glove material against plate *e*; and I have also found it desirable to make the lacing-cord of a compressible material, so that it, as well as the glove material, will be compressed in its passage under the head of the hook in lacing.

In practice, I have found that in the application of this fastening to kid-gloves it is desirable to have the position of the plate *e* so adjusted that when the glove material is uncompressed by the lacing the under edge of the head *a* will rest lightly in contact with or nearly in contact with the upper surface of the glove material, so that, among other advantages, the close proximity of the head and glove material will prevent the accidental engagement with the hook of articles of wearing-apparel. It will be noticed that the elasticity of the glove material will cause it to rise up on each side of the flange *c*, as shown at Fig. 5.

I do not limit myself to the prongs *b b'* as

means of attachment, as other means might be employed; but the use of the means of attachment shown possesses great advantages over an attachment made by riveting a round wire through the plate below the glove material, by reason of the facility with which the attachment is made and the provision which it affords against the rotation of the hook while in use. As a substitute for the prongs shown for the purpose of preventing the rotation of the hook, a single flat prong might be employed and properly riveted beneath the plate to prevent its withdrawal.

In Fig. 7 I have illustrated the appearance of the wrist of a glove to which my improved fastenings are applied.

I am aware of Letters Patent No. 55,431, June 5, 1866, and No. 66,615, dated June 11, 1867, and make no claim to any device therein shown or described.

I am also aware of Patent No. 123,405, February 6, 1872, and make no claim to the device therein shown.

I claim—

In combination, the lacing-cord, the glove, the disk-like head *a*, arranged on one surface thereof, and the plate *e* arranged on the other surface, in relation substantially as described, the eccentric neck provided with the flange *c*, and means of attachment, whereby, by the elasticity of the glove, the entrance to the hook is substantially closed to prevent the escape of the cord.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM F. FOSTER.

Witnesses:

DANIEL H. DRISCOLL,  
W. F. HAPGOOD.