

(No Model.)

I. SCHNITZLER & J. DEUTSCH.

SHIRT LACING.

No. 364,047.

Patented May 31, 1887.

Fig. 1.

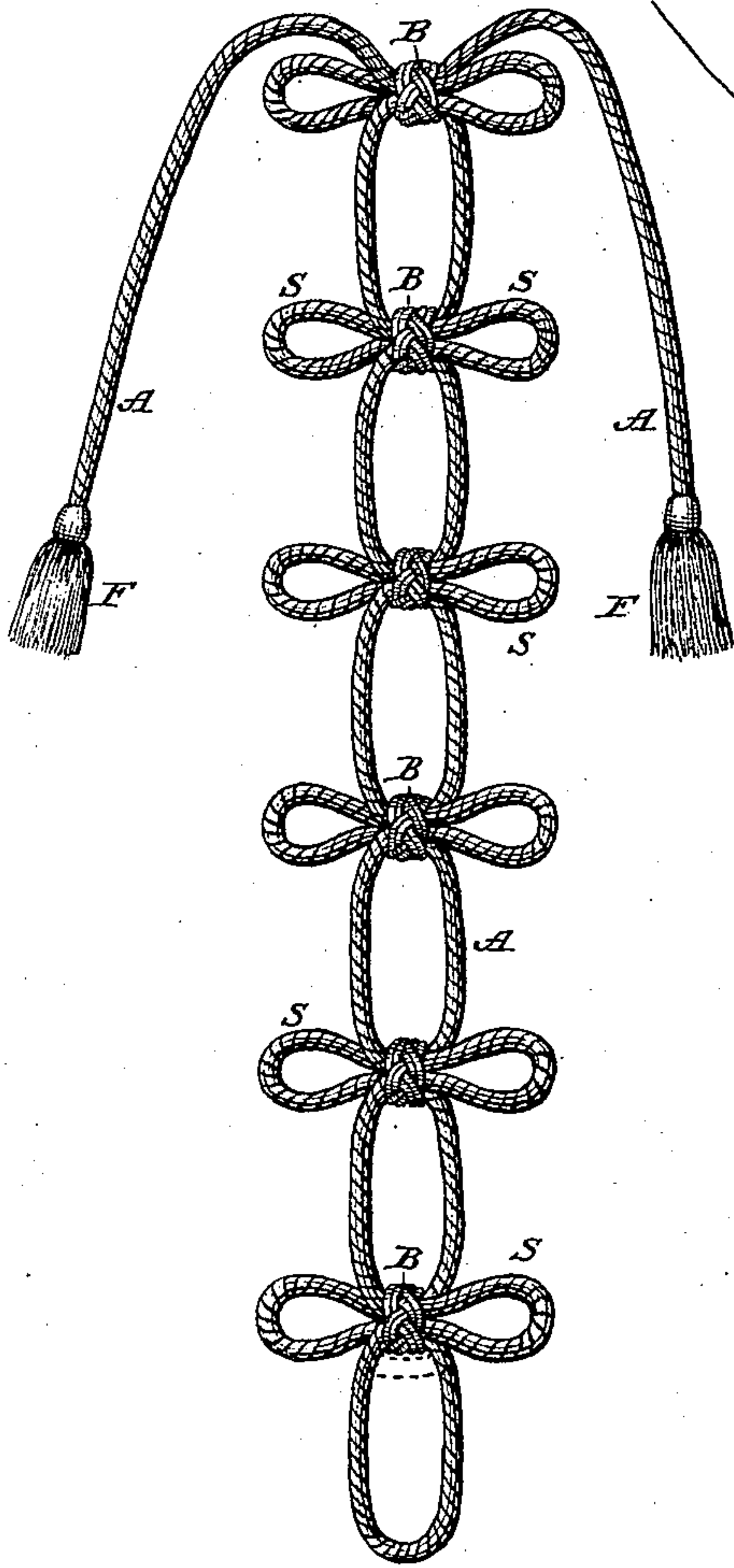
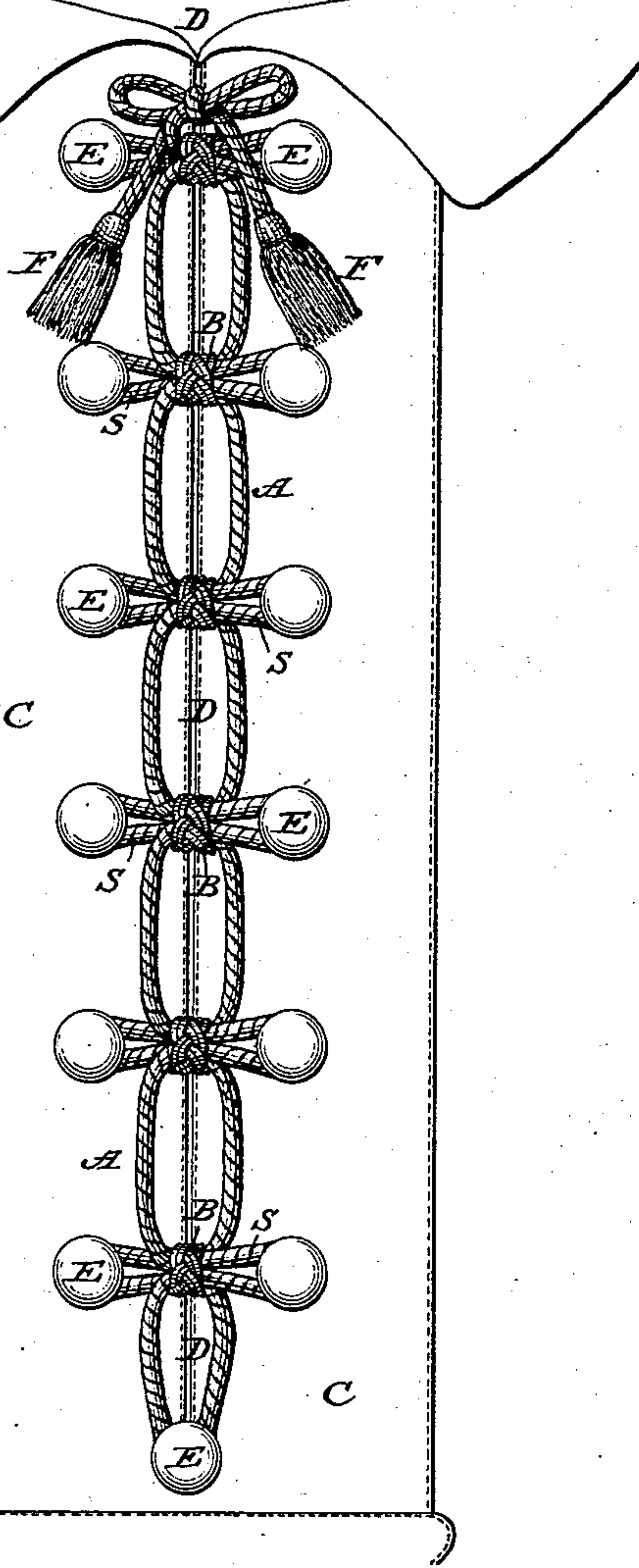


Fig. 2.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IGNATZ SCHNITZLER AND JACOB DEUTSCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHIRT-LACING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,047, dated May 31, 1887.

Application filed December 29, 1886. Serial No. 232,552. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, IGNATZ SCHNITZLER and JACOB DEUTSCH, both of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Lacing for Shirts and other Garments; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of our improved lacing in readiness to be applied to a shirt or other garment having two rows of buttons, and Fig. 2 a view of the front of the shirt with the lacing applied thereto.

The invention relates to lacings employed for drawing together and closing the open fronts of shirts or other garments provided with a row of buttons on each side of the opening, and has for its object to provide a detachable adjustable lacing which may be easily placed upon the buttons of the shirt and will automatically adapt itself to the arrangement of buttons, so as to present a neat and symmetrical appearance and properly close the opening in the shirt. This is obtained by means of a doubled cord whose two lengths are led through a single row of movable rings or keepers, in manner as hereinafter described, forming loops adapted to slip over and engage the two opposite rows of buttons on the shirt, and to be drawn up more or less to close the intermediate opening by simply pulling upon the free ends of the cord.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the cord of which the lacing is composed. This cord may be of any suitable size, material, or color.

B B B are the keepers, consisting each of a ring or short tube, which may be constructed of braid to match the cord A, as illustrated in the drawings, or of metal or rubber, or in fact any suitable material and in any desired form.

C represents the front of a shirt or similar garment, having a slit or opening, D, therein; and E E, the buttons arranged in two rows, one on each side of the opening.

The lacing is constructed by doubling the cord A and then passing each length thereof

in a loop, S, through each keeper B in succession, the loops S S formed by the one length being all made to project on the one side of the series of keepers and those from the other length on the opposite side thereof, as shown in Fig. 1. A sufficient number of double loops are thus formed to embrace all the buttons.

The doubled end of the cord may be drawn up against the first keeper, through which it is looped, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, or be left to extend and form a single loop below the keeper, as shown in positive lines.

The ends of the cord A are fitted with tassels F F, or with buttons, knots, tips, or other suitable devices, to impart an ornamental finish thereto. The lacing thus formed is applied to the shirt or other garment by simply buttoning the opposite loops, S S, over the opposite buttons, and the opening D is then closed and the lacing adjusted by simply pulling the free ends of the cord, which are then secured by tying them in a knot.

To open the shirt-front it is only necessary to loosen the free ends of the cord A, whereupon the loops S S will all be free to be opened out to such extent as the length of the cord will permit, so that it is not necessary to remove them from the buttons. At the same time they may be readily removed and the whole lacing detached without disarranging its construction whenever it becomes necessary to remove it from the garment.

If preferred, the two lengths of cord forming the loops may be crossed in passing from one pair of loops to the other.

We do not claim, broadly, the use of a single piece of cord as a lacing for shirts, said cord being looped to engage buttons upon the shirt in such manner as that one loop may be extended by the yielding of one or more of the others.

We are also aware that it is not new to form a lacing for shirts consisting of a series of double loops tied by a hard knot and formed upon a single cord, as set forth in the patents to M. T. Gallt, No. 314,661, of 1885; nor to combine with a shirt a lacing formed of a single cord doubled at intervals to form loops for engaging the buttons of the shirt, upon each of which loops a sleeve is mounted to adjust its length, the

looped cord being led alternately from the button on one side to the next button above or below it on the opposite side, as set forth in the patent to Hepner, No. 351,321, of 1886.

5 Our invention differs from the device shown in Gallt's patent, in that the cord in our lacing is not knotted at any point, but is free for adjustment at each loop, and that but one loop is formed at any one point in the length of the
10 cord, the two loops at each keeper being obtained from different portions of the one cord, the cord being doubled between each pair of loops, whereby the novel and useful results set forth are secured. It differs, also, from the invention set forth in Hepner's patent, in that
15 our lacing-cord is combined with a single set of keepers—one for each pair of shirt-buttons—and that the single cord, after being led and doubled through the entire set of keepers to
20 form free running loops projecting to engage the buttons on one side thereof, is then brought back and again doubled through the same set of keepers in succession to form free loops projecting to engage the buttons on the other side
25 thereof, two loops being thus provided at each keeper, while the two ends of the cord are finally brought together in position to be drawn up singly or together, more or less, as required to tighten the several loops, and so close and
30 fasten the opening in the shirt. By means of this novel combination and arrangement in a lacing of free running double loops with single keepers, and in which the two free ends of the single cord are brought together at one end
35 of the lacing, the series of loops on either side may be simultaneously tightened by drawing

upon the free end of the cord on that side, or the entire series may be tightened at once by drawing upon both cords, thereby facilitating the closing of the shirt and adjustment of the
40 lacing without the need of specially fingering each separate loop to increase or decrease the size thereof. In case there are fewer pairs of buttons than there are keepers, the extra keepers need not be removed from the lacing, but
45 may be simply slipped at the top or bottom of the lacing each into contact with the next adjacent keeper, whereby the lacing may be adapted for any number of pairs of buttons not exceeding the number of keepers, while,
50 if required, additional keepers may be readily added, so far as the length of the cord will permit.

We claim as our invention—

The improved lacing for shirts and other
55 garments, consisting of the combination, with a single set of movable rings or keepers, of a cord doubled and whose two lengths are both severally looped through each of said rings or
60 keepers in succession, so that each length shall form one of two opposite loops projecting from each ring or keeper, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of
65 two subscribing witnesses.

IG. SCHNITZLER.
JACOB DEUTSCH.

Witnesses:

A. N. JESBERA,
J. LEVY.