

(No Model.)

A. C. MATHER.
GLOVE FASTENING.

No. 433,689.

Patented Aug. 5, 1890.

Fig. 1.

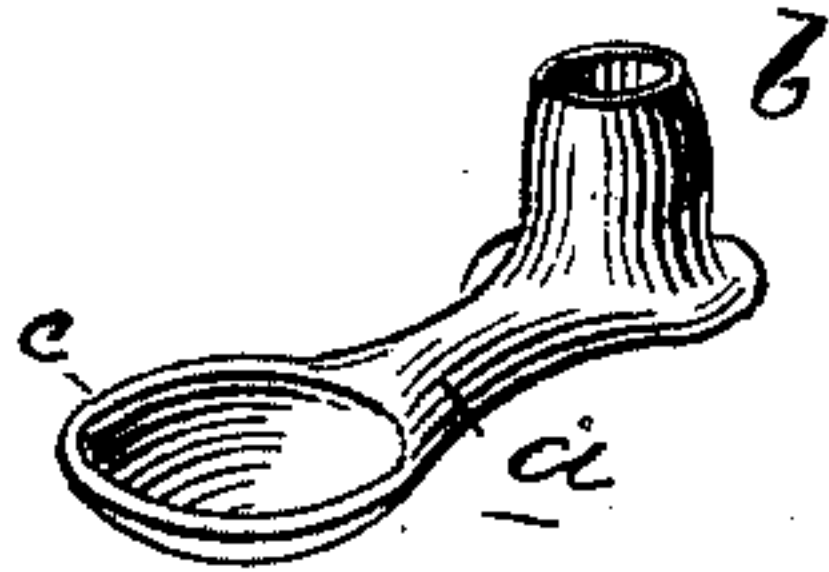


Fig. 2.

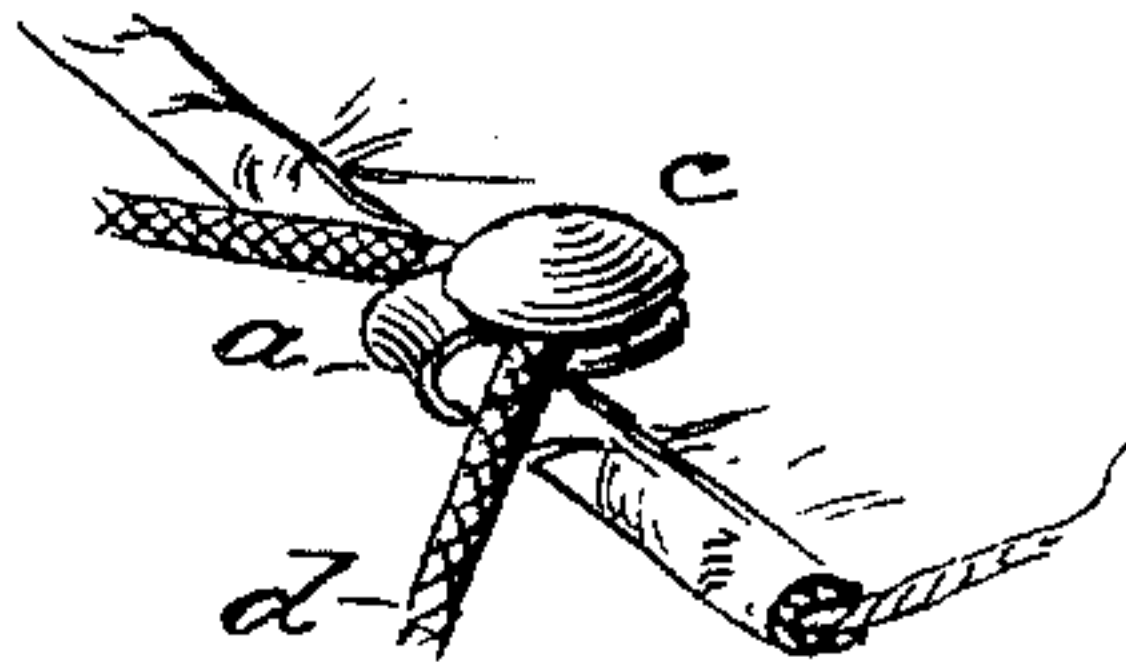


Fig. 3.

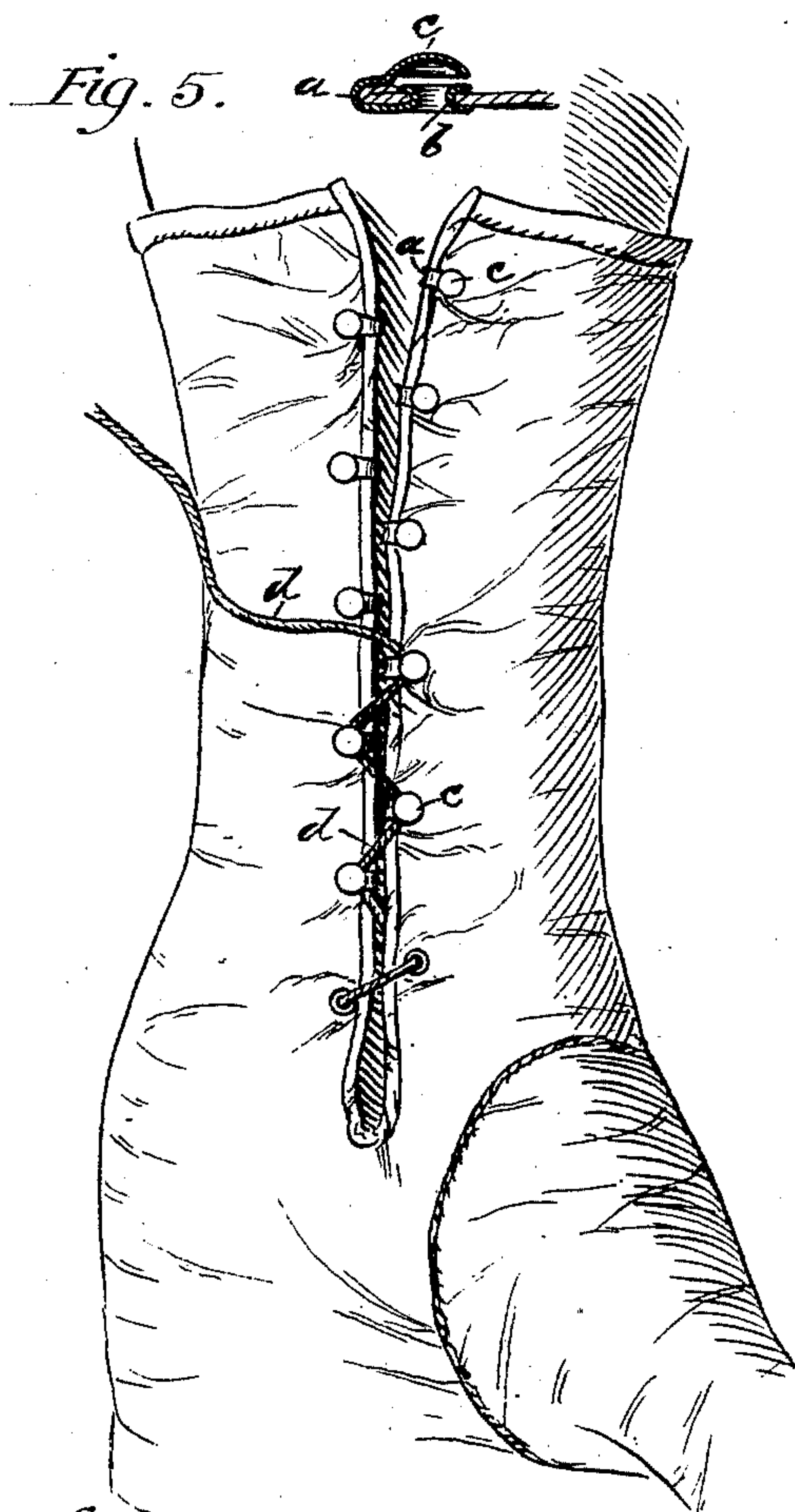
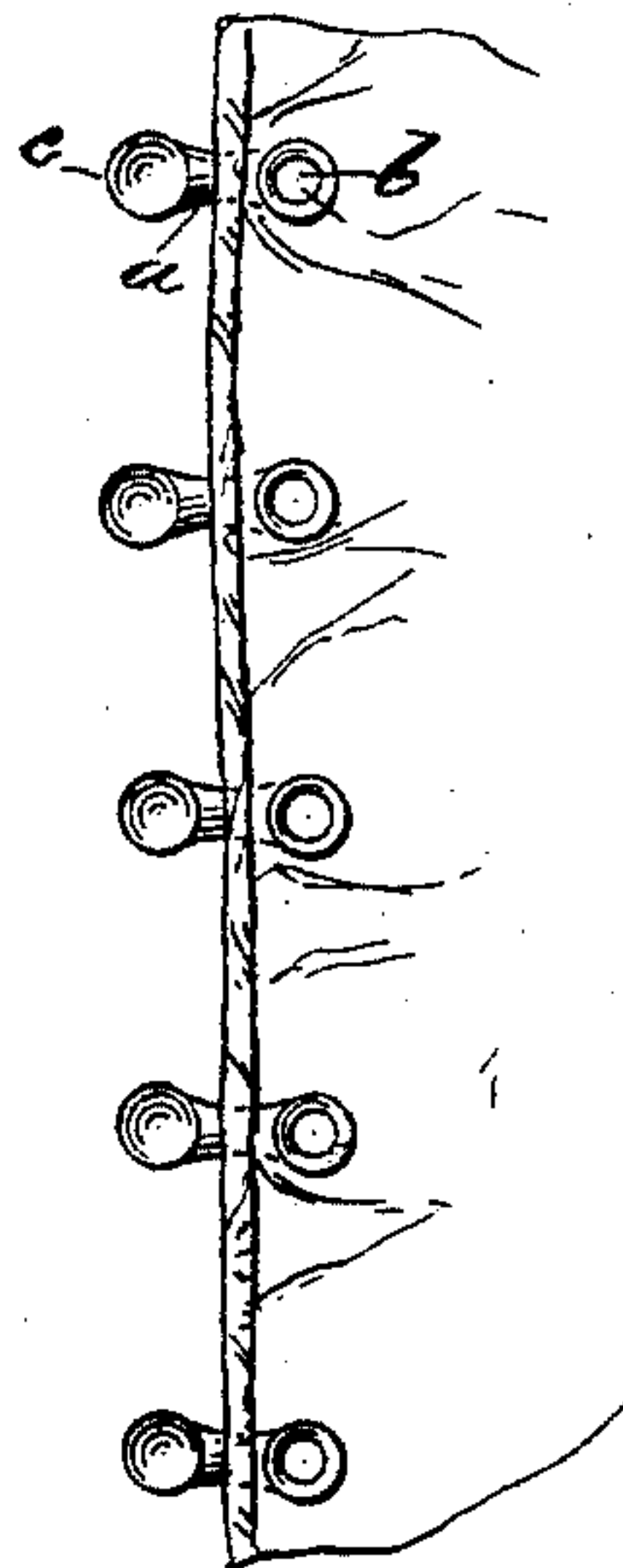


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALONZO C. MATHER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GLOVE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,689, dated August 5, 1890.

Application filed May 1, 1889. Serial No. 309,228. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALONZO C. MATHER, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glove-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to provide a hook for lacing gloves, in which each independent hook acts as a fastener to hold the cord from slipping or from coming out from underneath the hook.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of my hook before applied. Fig. 2 shows it as applied ready for use. Fig. 3 is a section. Fig. 4 shows my hook as applied before being bent over, inclosing the edge of the material. Fig. 5 shows the hook as applied to gloves ready for use.

In manufacturing my improved lacing-hook it is drawn or pressed to the shape shown in Fig. 1, so that it can be applied to the glove, as shown in Fig. 4, by an automatic feeding eyeletting-machine. It is afterward, by passing through a machine provided for the purpose, bent over around the edge of the glove, forming the completed hook, as shown in Fig. 2. When applied, and with the lacing-cord in position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, it will be seen that the cord is confined between the leather of the glove and the neck of the hook, and the greater the strain the more confined the cord becomes and the less liable to slip, which is very desirable in case the glove is not laced entirely up or the lacing-cord not properly fastened at the top.

It will be observed that my glove-fastener, as herein shown and described, consists of a shank portion *a*, having a tubular attaching-eyelet *b*, projecting at right angles from one end of said shank *a*, which has a hollowed cap *c* on its other end. As attached to the glove or other fabric, the tubular eyelet *b* is thrust through the fabric and upset on its upper end flush with the outer surface of the glove, while the shank *a* projects beyond the outer edge of the fabric and presents a smooth surface on its under side. The shank portion *a* of the fastener is then bent upward and out-

ward over the edge of the fabric, but not in contact therewith, and the cap *c* is thereby carried above and adjacent to the outer or upset end of the eyelet. In thus bending the shank *a* it forms a hook-shaped neck for engaging the lacing-cord *d*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5.

I am aware that heretofore in a fastener composed of a bent shank or neck having a tubular eyelet at one end the shank or neck portion of the fastening has been bent around in line with the base of the eyelet, or in a direction the reverse of that practiced by me; but this construction is not well adapted for glove-fasteners, as it does not furnish a durable or secure attachment, the eyelet being liable to pull out of the fabric easily, and, besides, it exposes all of the shank portion of the fastening on the outside of the fabric and does not present a neat and finished appearance.

In my fastening the eyelet is firmly engaged in the fabric, so that it cannot pull out. The shank is exposed only where it is bent over the edge of the fabric, and the cap can be brought nearer to the outer surface of the fabric without unduly lessening the space required between the fabric and the neck of the fastening for affording suitable passage for the lacing-cord. If desired, that surface of the shank over or against which the lacing-cord is passed may be convexed from side to side, as shown in Fig. 1, to prevent the cord from being cut or frayed.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination, with a glove, of a fastener consisting of a shank having on one side thereof an eyelet projecting from one end and provided with a concave cap at the other end, said shank being bent over in hook form with the concave side of its cap adjacent to the upset end of the tubular eyelet, and the inner surface of said shank being convex from side to side to form a smooth surface for contact of a lacing-cord, substantially as shown and described.

ALONZO C. MATHER.

Witnesses:

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