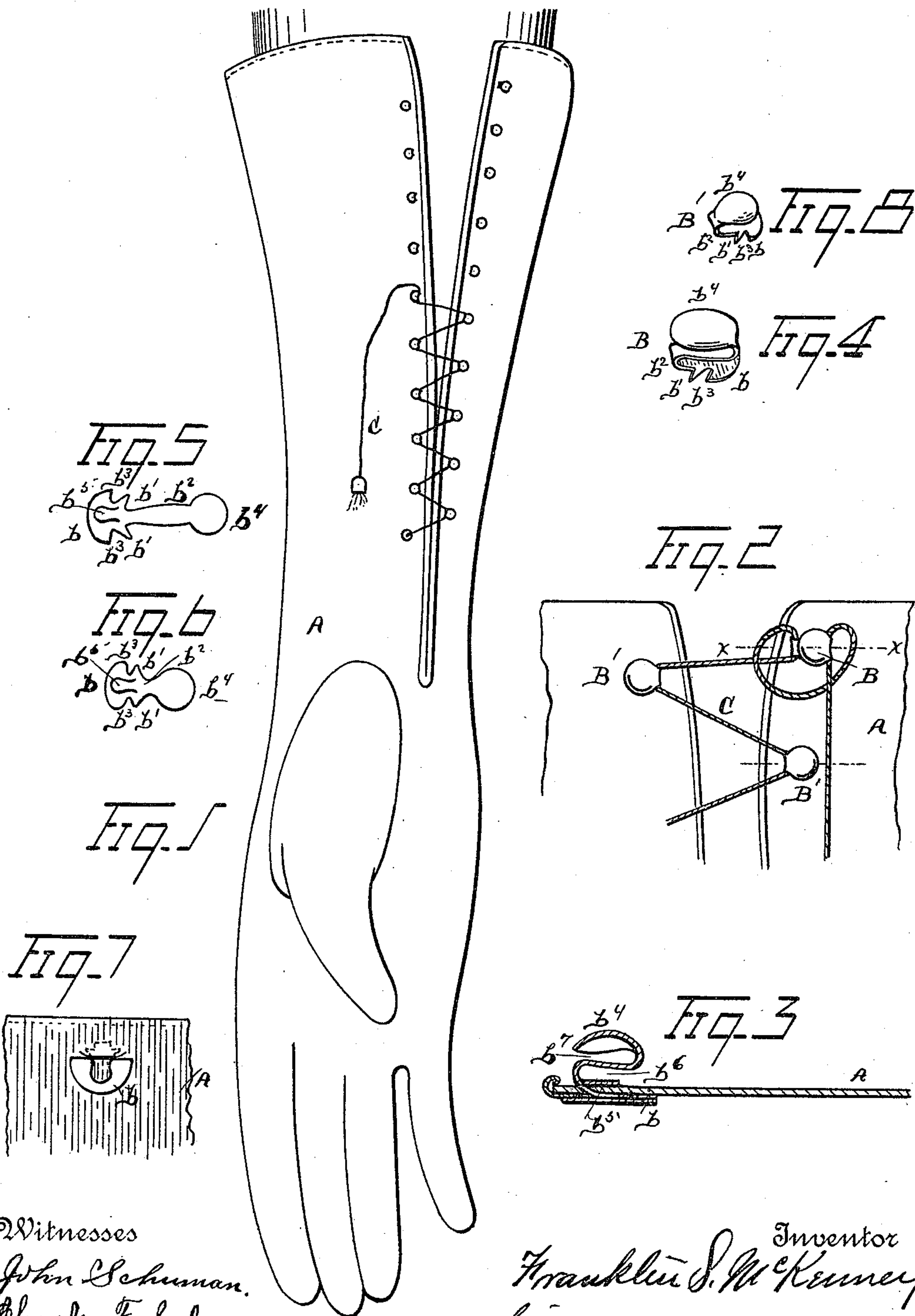


(No Model.)

F. S. McKENNEY.  
LACING HOOK.

No. 438,420.

Patented Oct. 14, 1890.



Witnesses  
John Schuman.  
Charles F. Salow.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN S. MCKENNEY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## LACING-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,420, dated October 14, 1890.

Application filed March 6, 1890. Serial No. 342,853. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN S. MCKENNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Lacing-Cords; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in a cord-fastening for a lacing-cord; and it consists of the devices and their combinations, as hereinafter specified and claimed, and as more fully illustrated also in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a glove to which my invention is applied. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of a portion thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 2, the cord being omitted. Fig. 4 is a separate view of the completed fastening. Fig. 5 is a view of the blank from which the fastening is formed. Fig. 6 is a slight modification thereof. Fig. 7 is a separate view from the under side of the article, illustrating the engagement of the fastening therewith; and Fig. 8 is a separate view of the fastening B'.

My invention is designed more particularly for use where a single lacing-cord is to be engaged and fastened, and my desire especially is to provide fastenings which shall be simple in construction and attachment, and which shall also be of superior efficiency.

I carry out my present invention as follows:

A represents a glove.

While I do not limit myself to the application of my fastenings to a glove alone, I will here explain my invention in connection therewith.

B denotes my improved cord-fastening as employed for a final fastening to secure the end of the cord when the article to which it is applied is laced up.

C is a lacing-cord, which in this connection I design to engage in a zigzag manner with fastenings or hooks B', the latter fastenings consisting of a modified form of the fastening

B. The fastening, as shown more clearly in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, I form from a single integral piece of metal, the entire fastening being struck therefrom.

As shown in Fig. 5, the fastening B in blank consists of a base  $b$ , constructed with projections  $b'$  on opposite marginal edges thereof, and preferably near the adjacent end of a shank  $b^2$ . The opposite marginal edges of the base are also cut away or recessed adjacent to said projections, as shown at  $b^3$ . I do not limit myself to the precise form of said recesses and projections, as the projections may be formed in the nature of prongs or simple shoulders, as may be preferred. The shank  $b^2$  is formed with a head  $b^4$ . I do not limit myself in my invention to any particular length of the shank  $b^2$ . When designed to be used for a fastening B, said shank in the blank is more extended than when the completed device is to be used as a fastening or hook B'. I prefer, also, to construct the base  $b$  with a clamping-lip  $b^5$  struck therefrom.

When designed simply as a hook or fastening B', the shank  $b^2$  is bent over to cause the head to project in a direction opposite to its direction in the blank, thus forming a hook, as indicated in Fig. 2. When, however, the device is to be used as a fastening B for securing the extreme end of the cord when the article is laced up, the shank is bent both back and forth, first in a direction opposite that in the blank, and again in the normal direction, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The only difference in blank between the two devices is the length of the shank  $b^2$ , essentially the same blank, therefore, forming both a simple lacing-hook B' or a fastening B for the terminal of the cord.

The application of the devices to the article of apparel is precisely the same. The article is slitted to permit the insertion of a portion of the base  $b$  therethrough from the outside of the article, the marginal edges of the slit of the kid or other material entering the recesses  $b^3$ . The lip  $b^5$  is also preferably bent outward from the base, so as to engage the kid or other material between the lip and the rest of the base. It will thus be seen that the head, together with the projections  $b'$  and lip  $b^5$ , will lie on the outside of the material while



the balance of the base is on the under side thereof. If these projections and lip be formed in the nature of prongs, they are pressed into and clinched in the material, or if otherwise they are simply pressed or clamped down upon the material, which is thus held between said projections and tongue on the one side and the rest of the base on the other side. As so secured the fastening is firmly held in place.

10 When the shank is bent simply to form a hook, the cord is passed back and forth over the same. When, however, used as a terminal fastening, the cord is passed first under the lower hook portion, as at  $b^6$ , and then again

15 under the outer hook portion, as at  $b^7$ , the cord, for purposes of illustration, being shown loosely so engaged in Fig. 2. When the terminal is drawn tight into the fastening B in this manner, it will be held in a firm manner.

20 A terminal fastening so constructed is to appearance essentially of the same size as the other fastenings and not of dissimilar form where a hook B' is employed in connection therewith. I do not, however, confine myself

25 to the use of the terminal fastening alone in connection with the fastenings B', as it may be employed in connection with any other desired fastening. It is believed, also, that an

integral terminal cord-fastening having a base provided with a head and connecting shank struck therefrom and bent back and forth to form hooks  $b^6b^7$ , however the base may engage the material to which it is employed, is novel, and I therefore desire to claim such a device, broadly.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The integrally-formed blank herein described, consisting of a base constructed with a clamping-lip  $b^5$  struck therefrom, marginal projections  $b'$ , and recesses  $b^3$  on opposite sides of the base, said base provided with a head, and a shank connecting the head therewith, substantially as set forth.

2. As an article of manufacture, a fastening consisting of a base provided with a clamping-lip struck therefrom, marginal projections  $b'$ , and recesses  $b^3$  on opposite sides of the base, said base provided with a head, and a shank connecting the head therewith, said shank bent to form a hook, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANKLIN S. MCKENNEY.

Witnesses:

N. S. WRIGHT,

CHARLES F. SALOW.