

No Model.)

J. A. LEWIS.
FASTENING FOR GLOVES.

No. 552,087.

Patented Dec. 24, 1895.

Fig. 1.

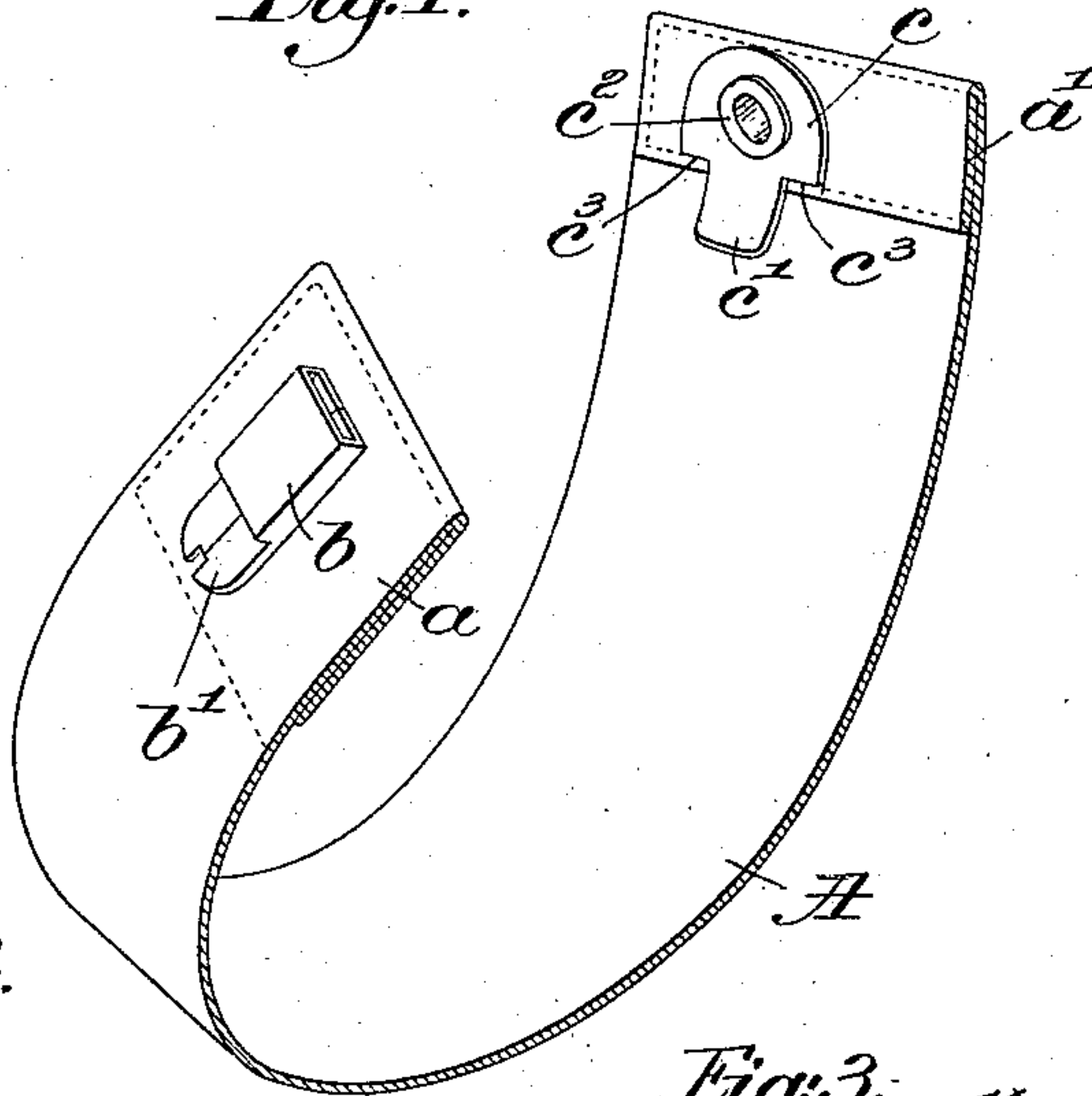


Fig. 2.

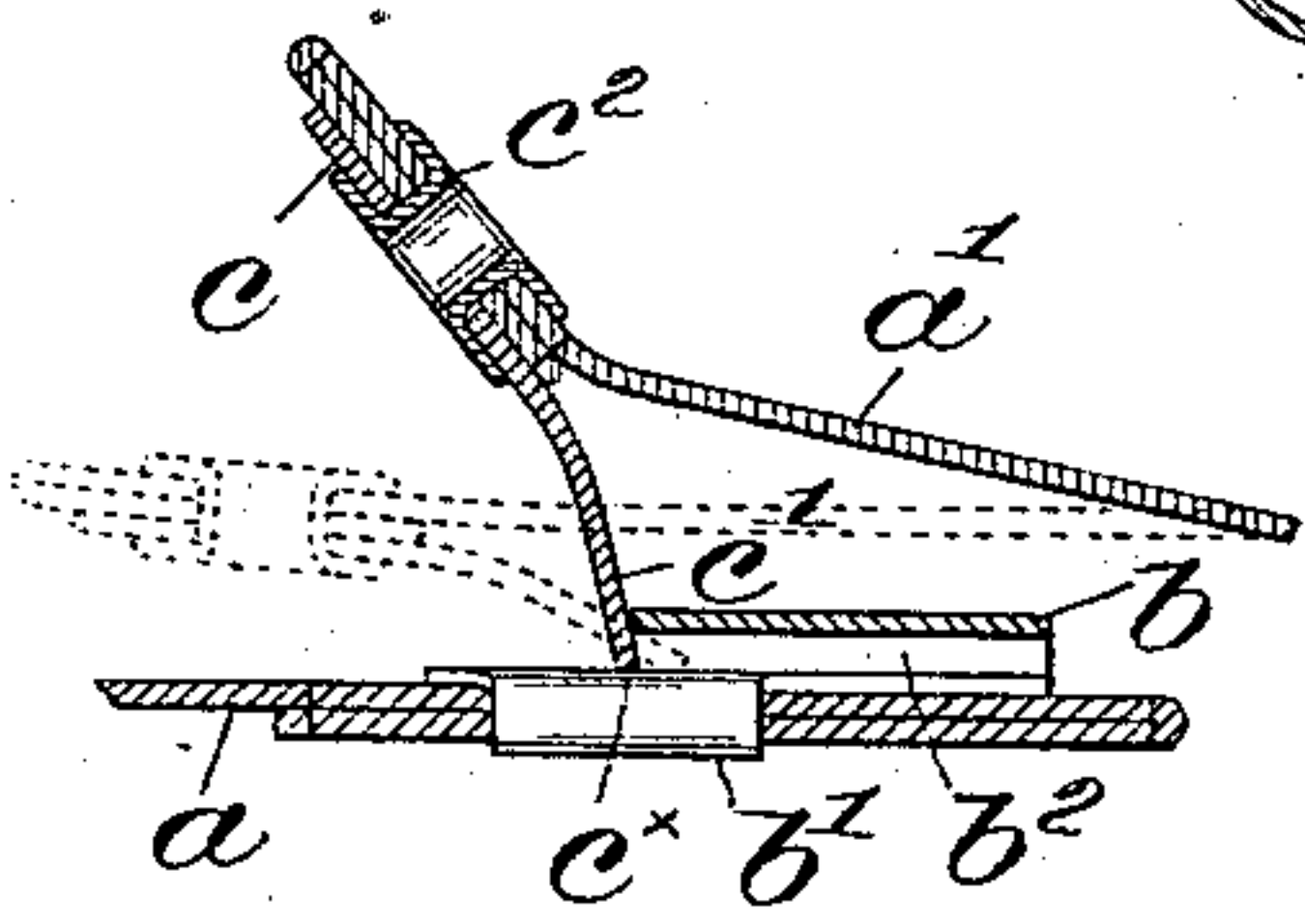


Fig. 3.

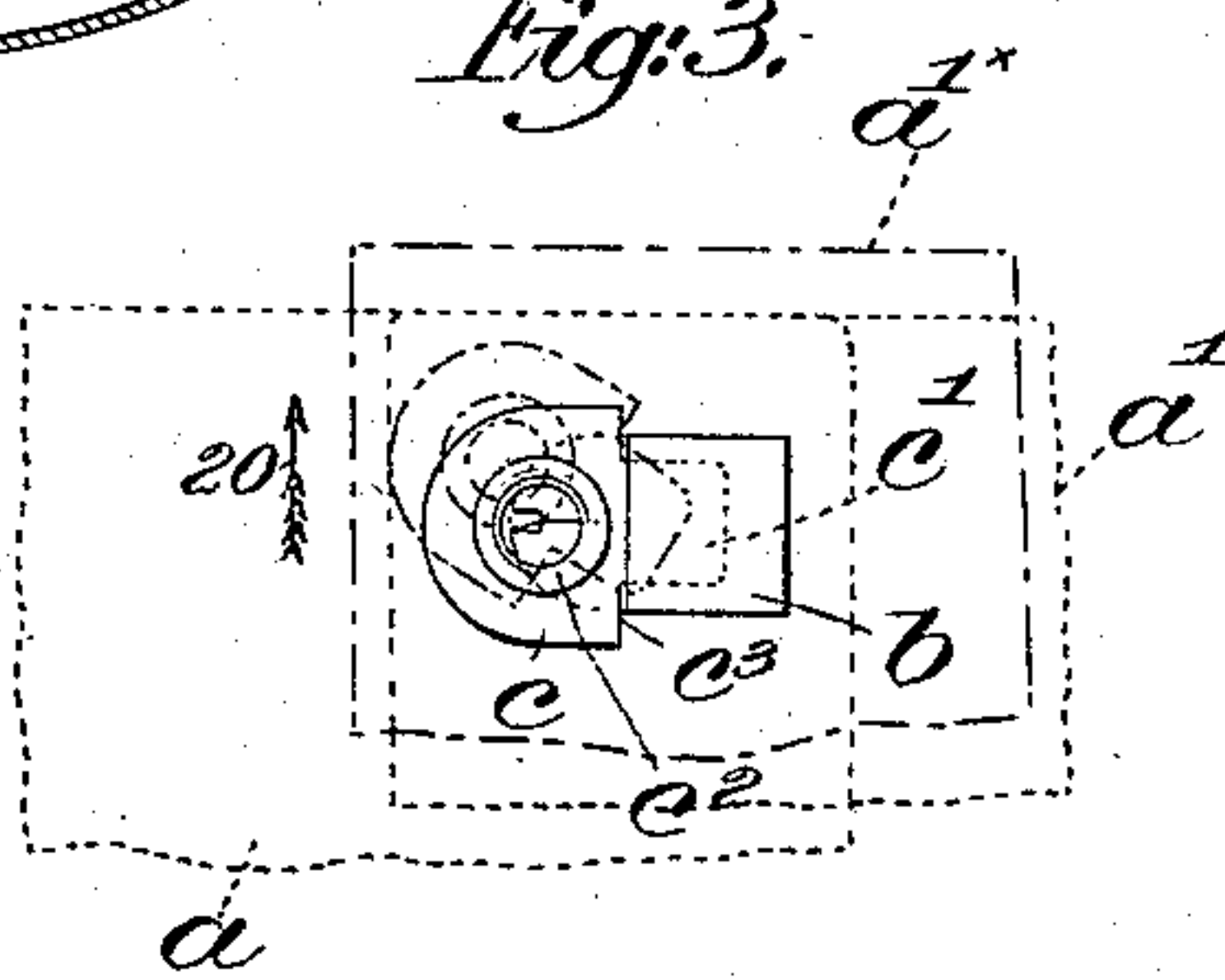


Fig. 4.

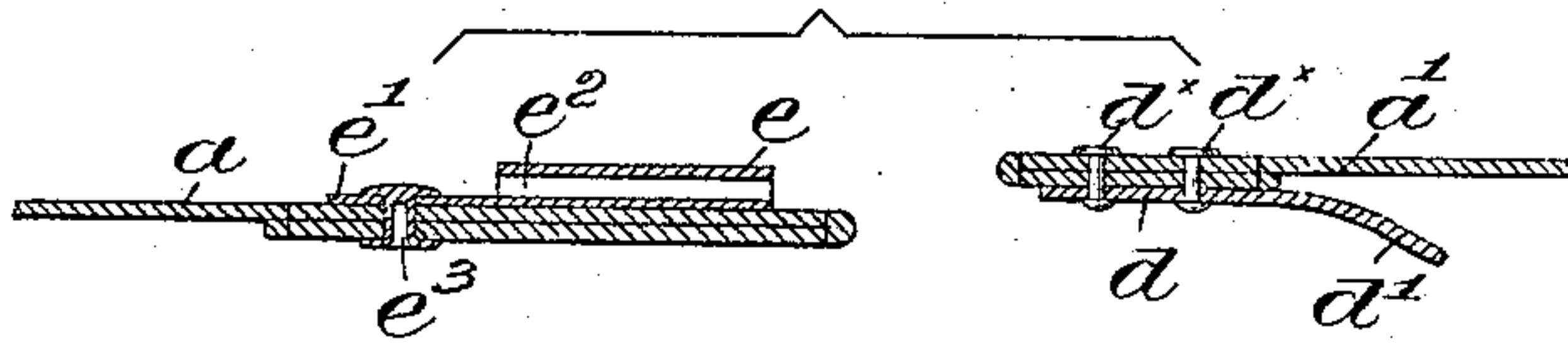
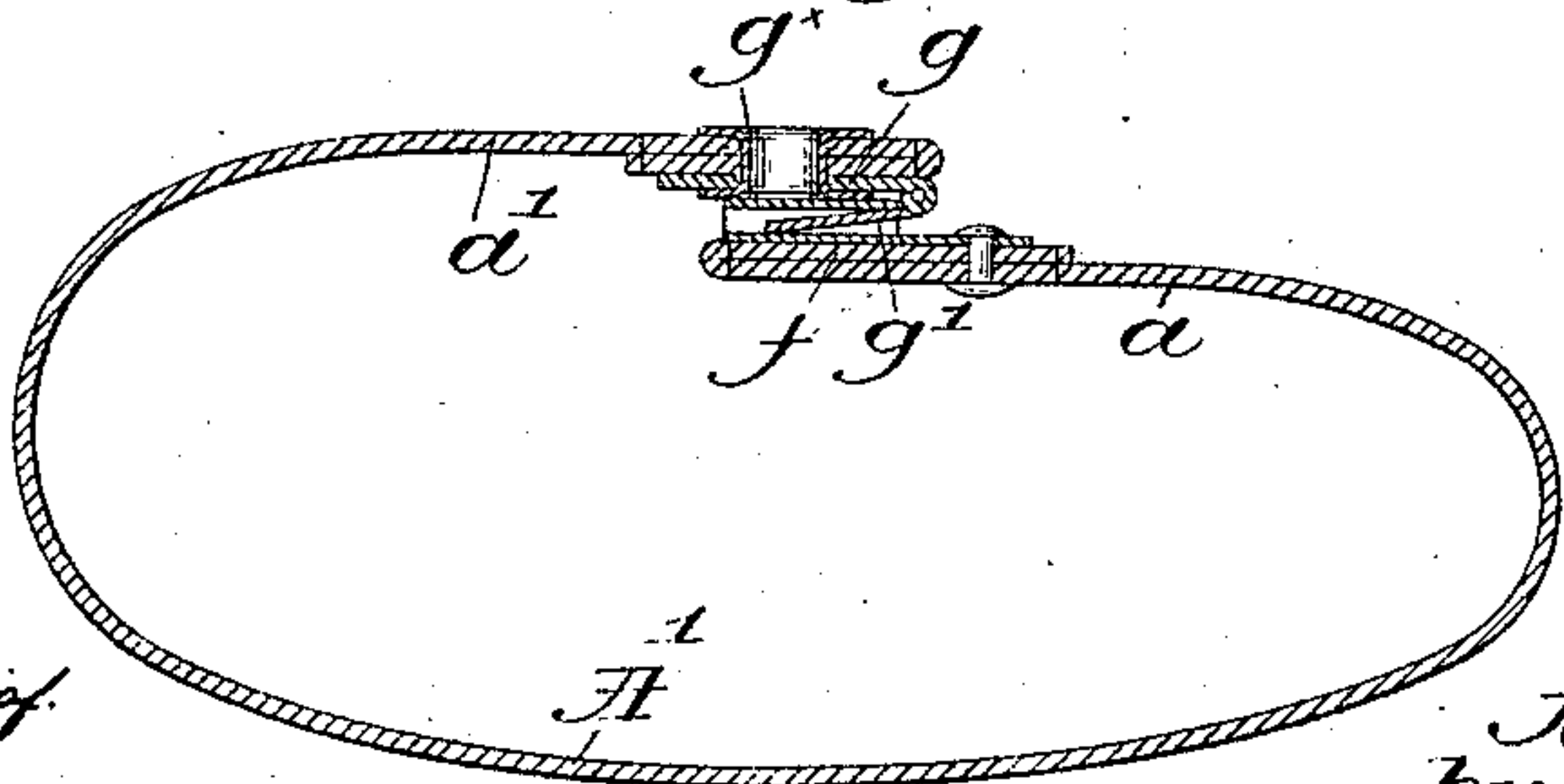


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

Fred. S. Grunlof.

Edward F. Allen.

Inventor.

James A. Lewis.

by Crosby & Seelye,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES ALBERT LEWIS, OF WALPOLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

FASTENING FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,087, dated December 24, 1895.

Application filed April 13, 1895. Serial No. 545,602. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ALBERT LEWIS, of Walpole, county of Norfolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Fastenings for Gloves, &c., of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

10 This invention relates to that class of two-part or separable fastenings wherein one member is attached at or near one edge of the article, the other co-operating member being attached to the opposite edge.

15 Such fastenings are widely used in gloves, shoes, corsets, and other articles to close an opening therein while the article is in use, and so far as I am aware such fastenings are brought into operative position by pulling one edge or ply of the material over and toward the other until the members engage one with the other. This is difficult to do with snugly-fitting articles, such as gloves, and where the operator has the use of but one hand in closing the fastening; and this invention has for its object the production of a novel separable fastening wherein one of its members acts as a lever to draw the two members into operative engagement, the one member serving as a fulcrum for the other member. A simple arrangement of the parts enables the two members to be disengaged by lateral movement of one relative to the other.

35 In accordance therewith my invention consists in the construction and operation of a separable fastening, as hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

40 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a glove-wrist, or it may be the top of a shoe, with one embodiment of my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of the fastening, showing in full and dotted lines the position of the members during the operation of connecting them. Fig. 45 3 is a plan view of the fastening, showing in full lines the members connected and in broken lines their relative position when detached or disconnected. Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of a modified form of fastening to be described, and Fig. 5 is a similar view of yet another modification.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the two edges

a and a' of the opening in the article to which the fastening is applied have attached thereto upon opposite sides the members b and c 55 of the fastening, and in Fig. 1 a part of the wrist portion of a glove or the top of a shoe may be represented by the material A . The member b is shown as secured upon the outer side of the ply a by a clip b' , said member b , 60 preferably of sheet metal, having a longitudinal opening or pocket b^2 therein to form a socket, with its entrance end farthest from the edge of the ply and between it and the clip or point of attachment. Upon the inner 65 side of the other ply a' of the material I have mounted the co-operating member c , having a stiff tongue or extended portion c' , of reduced width, and pivotally attached to the ply a' by a rivet c^2 , or in other suitable manner, the pivotal point of the member lying normally between the tongue c' and the edge of the ply, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and in full lines in Fig. 3.

When it is desired to connect the two mem- 75 bers the plies are overlapped, as shown in Fig. 2, the tip of the tongue c' , which is preferably bent outward slightly, resting against the more remote open end of the socket-like member b , and by pressing the member c to the 80 left and downward, (see dotted lines, Fig. 2,) the tongue acting as a lever fulcrumed at c^x , the two plies will be brought snugly together, and the tongue c' will enter the socket b^2 , as shown in full lines, Fig. 3. So long as the 85 strain upon the two members is substantially in a line drawn through the tongue and socket and the points of attachment of said members they will not be separated, and accidental disengagement by movement of the body is practically impossible. To disconnect them, how- 90 ever, all that is necessary is for the operator to grasp the ply a' and to pull it laterally in the direction of the arrow 20, Fig. 3, moving it into broken-line position a'^x , and the mem- 95 ber c will turn on its point of attachment, the tongue c' slipping easily out of the socket member b . This lateral movement of one member relative to the other to disconnect them makes unnecessary the straining forward of one ply of the material over the other to disengage the parts of the fastenings. 100

In the modification shown in Fig. 4 the tongue-like member d is rigidly attached, as

by rivets d^x , to the ply a' , while the socket-like member e has an extended ear e' at the more remote end of the socket e^2 , and a rivet e^3 pivotally connects the member to the ply a .

5 It will be obvious that the operation of connecting the two members is precisely that shown in Fig. 2, and hereinbefore described, while to disconnect them the lateral pull given to the ply a' will cause the tongue d' to turn
10 the socket member e on its pivot until the tongue can be withdrawn.

Referring to the modification shown in Fig. 5, the member f is substantially such as the member b , (shown in Figs. 1 to 3,) attached to
15 the ply a of the material, but the member g , pivotally attached by a rivet or eyelet g^x to the ply a' , has hinged thereon at its outer end a tongue g' , adapted to engage the socket member f . By means of the hinged tongue
20 g' it may be made to act as a lever before the two members are in the position shown in Fig. 2, and the ply a' does not have to be bent up at the inner side of the member g in order to position the tongue upon the socket mem-
25 ber. Lateral movement of one member relative to the other in the modification shown in Fig. 5 disengages them, as described. While the members are in engagement the shoulders c^3 of the member c (see Fig. 1) bear
30 against the end of the socket member b , as shown in Fig. 3 in full lines, giving a firm bearing and hold.

My invention is not restricted to the precise construction and arrangement herein
35 shown and described, as it is obvious that modifications and alterations may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim—

40 1. In a separable fastening, a socket-like member having an outer tongue-receiving

opening, and a co-operating member having a tongue to enter the socket member, one of the members being attached rigidly and the other pivotally to its supporting ply, whereby
45 lateral movement of one member relative to the other withdraws the tongue from the socket, substantially as described.

2. In a separable fastening, a socket member having an outwardly open end between
50 its point of attachment and the edge of its supporting ply, and a co-operating member pivotally attached to its ply and provided with a rearwardly extended tongue to act as a lever and to enter the socket, substantially
55 as described.

3. In a separable fastening, a socket member attached to one ply, a co-operating member attached to the other ply of the material, and a tongue hinged to the outer end of the
60 latter member, to enter and be held by the socket member, one of said members being pivotally attached to its ply, whereby lateral movement of one member relative to the other will withdraw the tongue from the socket,
65 substantially as described.

4. In a two part fastening, a rigidly attached socket member, and a pivoted co-operating member having a tongue to engage
70 the socket member, lateral movement of the pivoted member bringing the tongue against one of the sides of the socket member to cause disengagement therefrom, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
75 name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES ALBERT LEWIS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE ADELBERT WATKINS,
ISAAC NEWTON LEWIS.