(No Model.)

E. A. WILSON.

FASTENER FOR GLOVES, &c.

No. 348,604. Patented Sept. 7, 1886.

Fig. 1.

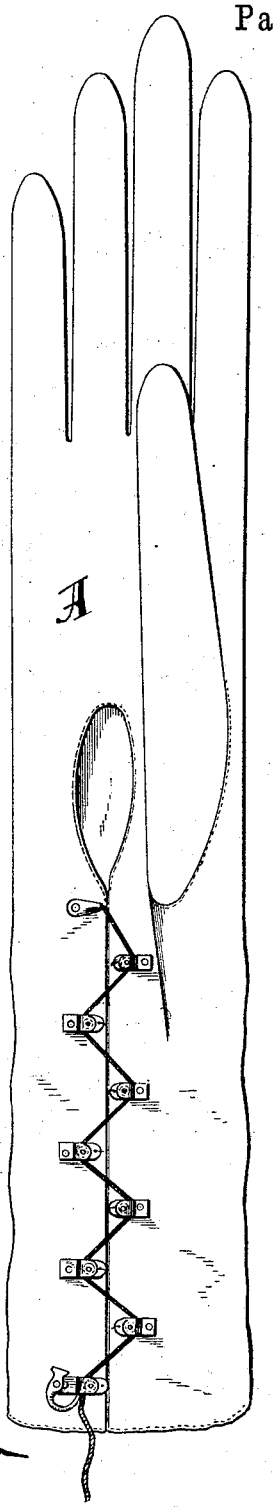


Fig. 2.

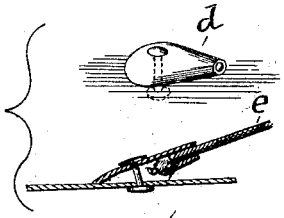


Fig. 3.

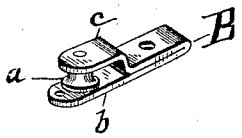


Fig. 5.

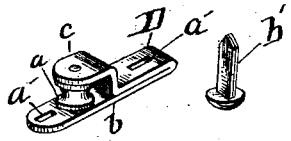


Fig. 6.

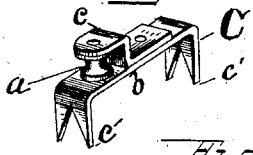
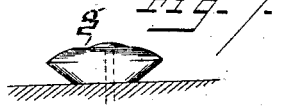


Fig. 7.



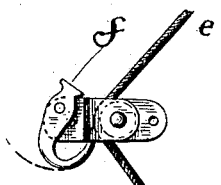


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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EDWARD A. WILSON, OF DECKERTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

FASTENER FOR GLOVES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,604, dated September 7, 1886.

Application filed January 29, 1886. Serial No. 190,174. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. WILSON, of Deckertown, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fasteners for Gloves, Corsets, Shoes, and other like Garments and Articles, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my invention are to provide a fastener for the above-named articles that can be easily and speedily adjusted, lacing the article with equal tension along its adjoining edges, and at the same time adjusting it, if a glove, to the unequal shape of the arm, or if a shoe or boot, to the unequal shape of the leg and ankle, or if a corset, to the unequal shape of the body and waist, a thing not attainable in ordinary fasteners. I attain these objects by the mechanism or devices illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the fasteners, as a whole, applied to gloves, the edges of which are drawn together. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the hollow cone-shaped socket, in which one end of the lacing-cord is fastened. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of my sheaves, a number of which are employed in a fastening device. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of my sheaves, to which the cam-shaped hook for clamping the free end of the lacing-cord is pivoted. Figs. 5 and 6 show modifications in the construction of the sheaves, illustrating different methods by which they can be attached to a garment or article; and Fig. 7 a modification of the device shown in Fig. 4.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in all the views.

A represents a glove on which my device is applied.

B represents one of the sheaves, which consists of a plate of metal bent upon itself about midway its length, the top plate, *c*, having an offset at about midway its length, which is made by first bending the plate to a right angle to the horizontal part or base, and then bending the outer end parallel with the base of the sheave. Between the top plate, *c*, which is offset, and the base-plate *b* of the sheave, I pivot a pulley, *a*, which carries the lacing-cord *e*. It is obvious that the top plate, *c*, and the bottom plate, *b*, may be composed of two independent pieces, if it be found preferable to so make them.

d represents a hollow cone-shaped socket, which is attached to the article upon which my device is applied, and serves to hold one end of the lacing-cord in the following manner. The cord is passed through this socket and a knot tied in the end to be retained. The cord is then drawn tightly into narrowing end of the socket, the knot by this means being firmly fixed therein, as seen in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

f represents my cam-shaped clamping-hook, which is pivoted upon the last sheave through which the lacing-cord passes, and the point of which enters the sheave (when used to clamp the lacing-cord) between the offset wall of the sheave and the cord lying on the pulley, pivoted in the sheave, and when pressed into this opening by its eccentric path, as shown by dotted line in Fig. 4, securely and easily clamps the end of the cord, which is as easily released by turning the end clamping out of engagement with the cord and sheave.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a cleat or button, *g*, which may be used for the purpose of securing the free end of the lacing-cord by passing it over and under this button a number of times; but I prefer the method shown in Fig. 4 for securing the free end of the cord.

In Fig. 5 I have shown the sheave having the ends projecting beyond the pulley, provided with longitudinal slots *a'*, through which a fastener similar to the ordinary paper-fastener shown at *b'* may be inserted and the ends bent over, the head serving to hold the opposite end to its place. This fastener may be applied so that the head will be beneath or on the inner side of the glove; or it may be reversed and applied in an opposite manner.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the sheave composed of two separate and independent plates, the bottom plate, *b*, having its outer ends bent down, notched, and pointed, as at *c'*, forming a fastening device that can be easily thrust through textile fabric or leather, when the ends can be bent under, and thus secure the sheave firmly in its place.

The operation of my device is as follows: The cone-shaped socket is first attached to the

glove, shoe, or other garment or article, and equidistant from each other on each side of the edges to be drawn together I attach my sheaves. If one lacing-cord is to be used, the sheaves are applied to the garment or article the edges of which are to be drawn together, so that each sheave lies opposite a point midway between two sheaves of the opposing edge of the garment, so that as the lacing-cord is passed through all the sheaves and drawn tight, it will form a series of obtuse angles, as seen in Fig. 1. It is apparent that should two cords be used instead of one, the sheaves should be placed opposite each other, in which event two cone-shaped sockets for fastening the ends of the cords should be used.

I am aware of patent No. 231,483 to A. G. Fay, Jr., of August 24, 1880, in which a pulley pivoted upon stud or rivet set upon a base-plate is used, around which the lacing-cord passes, the difference between this construction and my device being that my lacing-cord passes around a pulley in a sheave and cannot be disengaged without pulling it out; another essential difference being that I provide a novel and desirable method of clamping the free end of the cord, thus holding the garment where it has been laced, while the patent above has no such means, nor in fact any means for clamping or holding the free end of the cord, another advantage possessed by my device being in the method by which I secure the lacing-cord in the cone-shaped socket.

I am also aware of Letters Patent No. 232,420, September 21, 1880, to Ernest H. Smith, in which pulleys are secured between two edges or flaps, around which the lacing-cord passes. The difference between this construction and the one I show is apparent.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an improved means for lacing articles of wearing-apparel, a number of sheaves placed upon the garment at suitable intervals, through which and upon the pulleys in said sheaves the lacing-cord passes, and the cam-shaped clamping-hook, as specified, for securing the ends of the lacing-cord.

2. A lace fastening composed of a cone-shaped socket in which the knotted end of the lacing-cord is secured, a number of sheaves placed at suitable intervals upon the garment, through which and upon the pulley pivoted in said sheaves the lacing-cord passes, and a cam-shaped clamping-hook, as specified.

3. A fastening device for garments, composed of suitable means for attaching the lacing-cord to the garment, sheaves attached to the garment at suitable intervals, through which the lacing-cord passes, and the cam-shaped clamping-hook, as specified, pivoted on the final sheave, through which the cord passes for securing the cord when the garment is laced.

4. A lace fastening composed of socket *d*, cord *e*, sheaves B, and the pivoted cam-shaped clamping-hook *f*.

5. A lace fastening composed of socket *d*, cord *e*, sheaves B, having top plate, *c*, offset and attached to bottom plate, *b*, having bent angular notched and pointed ends *c'*, by means of which the sheave is attached to the garment and pulley *a* between top and bottom plates of said sheave, and the cam-shaped hook *f*, as and for the purpose specified.

EDWARD A WILSON.

Witnesses:
GABRIEL T. WILSON,
ANDREW PARKER.