

C. A. PFENNING.
FASTENER FOR GLOVES, SHOES, &c.

No. 582,946.

Patented May 18, 1897.

Fig. 1.

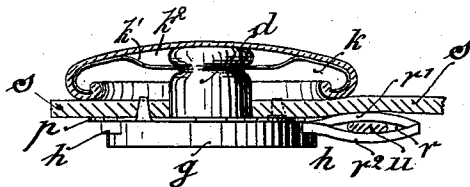


Fig. 2.

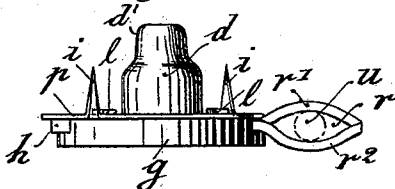


Fig. 3.

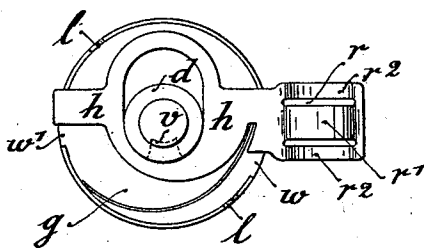


Fig. 4.

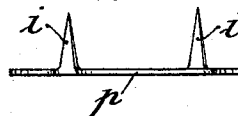


Fig. 5.

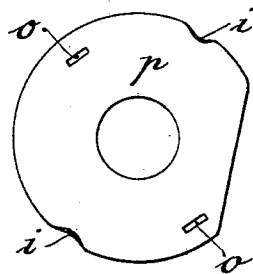


Fig. 6.

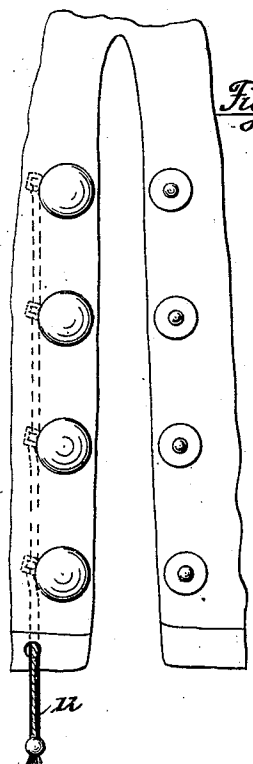


Fig. 7.

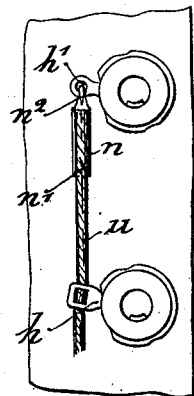


Fig. 8.

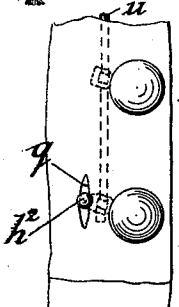
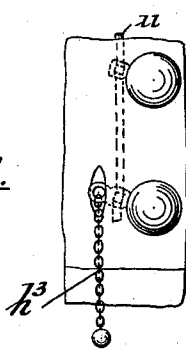


Fig. 9.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

Carl August Pfennig.
By Hauff & Hauff
His Attorneys.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 10.

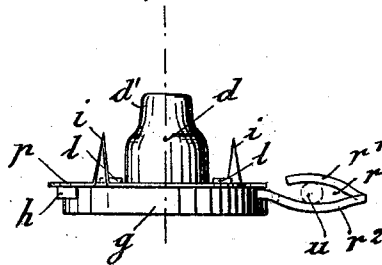
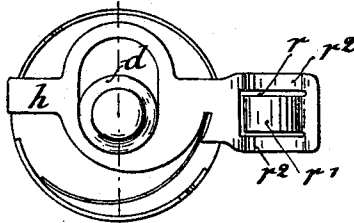


Fig. 11.



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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL AUGUST PFENNING, OF BARMEN, GERMANY.

FASTENER FOR GLOVES, SHOES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,946, dated May 18, 1897.

Application filed July 31, 1896. Serial No. 601,247. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL AUGUST PFENNING, a subject of the King of Prussia, residing at Barmen-Rittershausen, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for Gloves, Shoes, and other Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fasteners particularly designed for gloves, but useful for other purposes, such as shoes, leggings, and the like, wherein each fastener is constructed with a housing or section containing a laterally-projecting lever for the attachment of an operating cord or ribbon.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved fastening which can be secured in position in a simple and effectual manner.

To accomplish this object, my invention consists in the features of construction and in the combination or arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows enlarged a fastener housing or top partly in section. Fig. 2 shows the lever-housing lying underneath the material or flap. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the lever-housing, the covering-plate being removed. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the covering-plate. Fig. 5 is a plan view of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 shows in natural size a part of a glove with four fasteners whose levers are connected by a cord. Fig. 7 is an inverted plan view of a modification. Figs. 8 and 9 show modifications by which the fasteners can be operated by the lever of the lowest or end fastener. Figs. 10 and 11 show a modified form of cord attachment.

The housing *g*, containing lever *h*, is connected by tube *d* with cap *k* and is covered by plate *p*. This plate is connected to the housing by lugs *l*, Fig. 3, passed through slits or openings *o*, Fig. 5, and clenched. The plate *p* has also at its edge penetrating prongs or projections *i*, which rise therefrom, as seen in Fig. 1, and are passed through the leather or material *s* and bent over or clenched onto the same.

The housing *g*, comprising the plate *p*, is provided with a tube *d*, having a contracted top portion *d'*, which is closed at its upper extremity. In attaching the fastener the con-

tracted portion *d'*, with its closed top portion, is compressed and expanded to the position shown in Fig. 1, thereby effecting the compression of the material *s*. A plate *k'*, engaged with the peripheral portion of the cap *k* and projecting into the space *k''*, engages the contracted portion of the compressed extremity *d*, as shown at Fig. 1. The uniform compression of the closed end of the contracted part *d'* shortens the distance between the cap *k* and the plate *p* and obtains a firm connection of the parts. The housing *g* cannot rotate on the tube *d*, because the prongs *i* securely hold the housing in a fixed position relatively to the tube *d* and the material *s*, and consequently when the lever *h* is operated to release the fastening the housing is not liable to turn on the tube *d*.

It is manifest that no opening can be effected by the pull of the cord if the fasteners have rotated to such a degree that the levers instead of being directed upward, as in the drawings, are inclined downward. If, however, the fasteners, as described, are firmly secured to the leather or material by the prongs, a rotation of the fastener-housings is impossible, and the several fasteners can at all times be properly opened by a pull of the cord.

To firmly connect the levers *h* with cord *u*, so that slipping or displacement of the cord in the several levers is impossible, each lever is provided with an eye or loop *r*, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, formed by one or more upper shanks or bends *r'* and lower bends *r''*. The cord *u*, as shown in Fig. 2, is inserted between the opposite loop parts, which latter at the proper relative position of the lever and cord are compressed or clamped onto the cord by a suitable tool or pliers. The cord, as seen in Fig. 1, is thus pressed flat, so that a secure and firm connection of the cord with the lever is attained. On a pull of the cord the lever end plays in the recess or cut *w* in the housing-rim. On fastening or on pressing the fastener-top onto the head of the lower part the cord end of the lever must remain stationary, and to allow the lever projection *v*, engaging a recess in the head, to properly recede on the upper fastener part being pressed into place the other end of the lever *h* is also passed into a recess or cut *w'* in the housing-rim.

To connect the end of the cord, a tube *n*,

Fig. 7, of sheet metal, is secured thereto, said tube having a prong or hook n' engaging the cord and a hook n^2 engaging an eye h' in a lever.

The cord is secured to the lever ends at the 5 inside of the glove or article, and if the cord is not to be extended out or is to remain concealed the lever of the lowest fastener can be extended and passed through a slit q , Fig. 8, in the material and provided with a handle 10 or button h^2 . If the lowest lever is moved by this button or by means of chain or pull h^3 , Fig. 9, the cord u transfers motion to the several fasteners, so that all fasteners are freed at the same time.

15 Figs. 10 and 11 show a form of eye r for clamping cord u , in which the upper bend r' is separated at one side from the material of the lever, so as to form a lap or tongue which can be bent up, so that the cord can conveniently be laid into place or removed at one 20 side of the tongue. To fasten the cord, the tongue is pressed into the opening of the lever. As compared with the closed lever-eye this arrangement just described has the advantage that the pull-cord can be readily removed from the fasteners and replaced by a new one. For this purpose it is only necessary to open or bend the tongues upward, and after laying in the new cord to again bend or 30 press the same to the lower branches r^2 .

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A fastener for gloves and the like, con-

sisting of a housing g having a pronged plate 35 p and a central tube d formed with a contracted top portion d' closed at its upper extremity, a cap-plate k against which the contracted, closed end of the tube is compressed and expanded laterally, a plate k' secured to 40 the inside of the cap-plate and engaged with the contracted part of the tube, and a swinging lever extending from the housing, said plate of the housing having its prongs constructed to engage the material of the glove and prevent rotation of the housing inde- 45 pendent of the tube, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A glove-fastening, consisting of a tube having its upper end contracted and formed with a flat closed top, and a cap-plate k hav- 50 ing an internal offset plate k' forming a chamber or space between said plate and said cap, said contracted tube portion being adapted to pass through the plate and against the cap-plate and to be compressed into the space be- 55 tween the cap-plate and the said offset plate, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing 60 witnesses.

CARL AUGUST PFENNING.

Witnesses:

I. ROB. WALDER,
WOLD. HAUPT.