(No Model.)

E. FORBES.

LACING FOR GLOVES.

No. 317,528. Patented May 12, 1885.

Fig. 1.

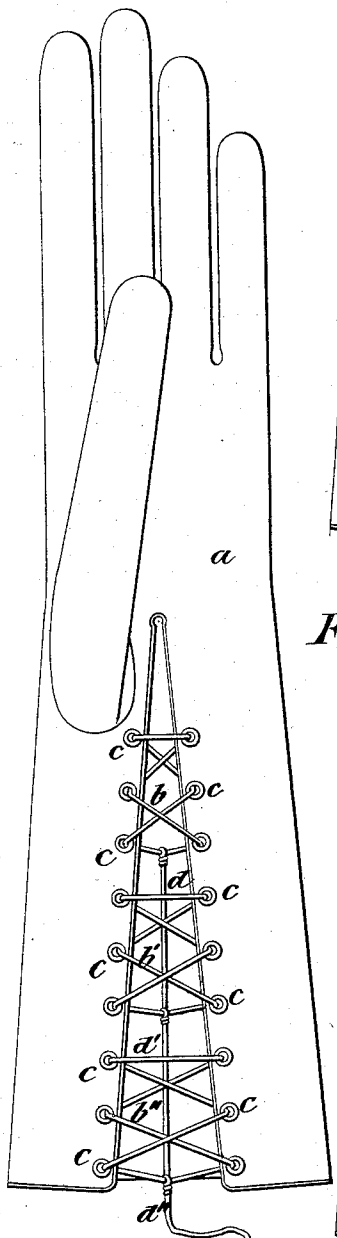


Fig. 2.

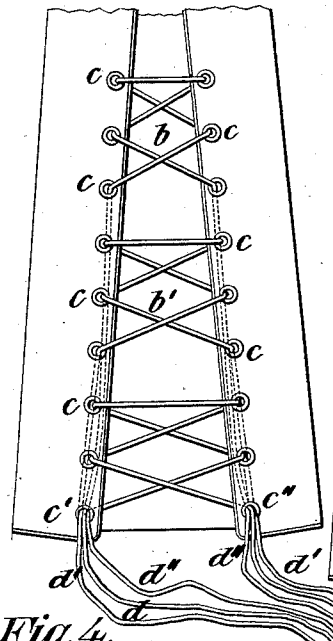


Fig. 3.

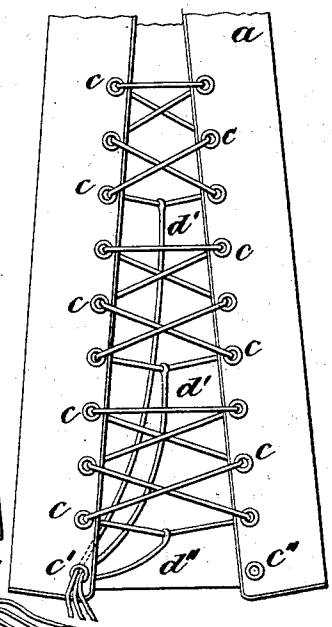
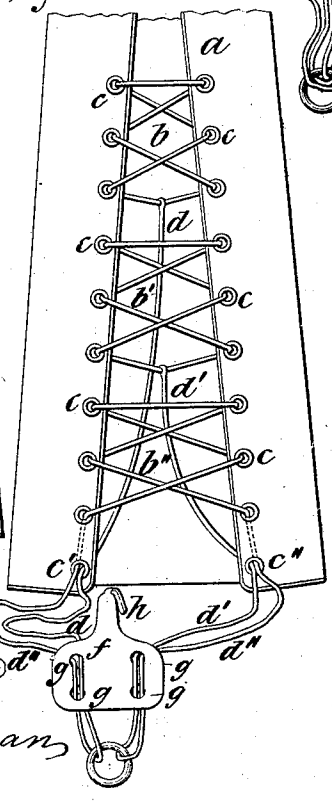


Fig. 4.



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LACING FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 317,528, dated May 12, 1885.

Application filed October 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD FORBES, a citizen of the Province of Nova Scotia, residing in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lacings for Gloves, &c., of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof.

My improvements relate to a fastener constructed of lacing.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a glove in which my improvements are embodied. Fig. 2 is a section of a glove, also showing my improvements, the ends of the sections of lacing being connected differently from what is shown in Fig. 1, the sections, however, operating in substantially the same manner. Figs. 3 and 4 show similar sections of lacing, with some slight changes in the manner of connecting the sections, in order to permit of either conjoint or separate manipulation of the sections, as may be required by the wearer.

a is the glove.

b b' b'' are the sections of permanent lacing, passing through the eyelets *c c c*, &c. The lacing in each section is separate and distinct from that in the other section, alternating from eyelet *c* to eyelet *c*, as in continuous lacing; but each section is complete in itself. There is sufficient slack in each section left to permit of the glove being withdrawn from the hand of the wearer.

d d' d'' are the operating-cords of these various sections shown. In Fig. 1 these cords are connected from section to section until the lower section, *b''*, is reached, which has its cord *d''* hanging down, and by means of which all the sections are manipulated. In Fig. 2 the ends of each section are carried down, all passing out at the two lower eyelets, *c' c''*, so that all the sections can be drawn at a single pull or each one separately. A ring, *e*, or other suitable device may connect the ends thus separately brought down. In Fig. 3 the cords *d d' d''* are brought down separately, each as a single cord, the whole passing through a lower eyelet, *c'*, on but one side of the glove. The operation of drawing the sections tightly together, however, is substantially the same as in Figs. 1 and 2. In Fig. 4 the two upper sections are connected down by cords *d d'*, one on each side of the glove-opening, through the lower eyelets, *c' c''*, the lower or third section shown having its free ends *d'' d''* passing through the same eyelets, one on each side of the glove-opening.

f is a slide shown on the ends of the operating-cords in Fig. 4. The ends of the cords *d d' d'' d''* pass through the openings *g g g g*. The slide has a hook-shaped projection, *h*, so that it can be fastened to the wrist of the glove by hooking such projection into one of the lower eyelets, *c' c''*, after the cords have been drawn taut in the fastening of the glove upon the hand. This slide can also be placed on the ends of the connecting and operating cords shown in the other figures. The sections can be increased, so as to adapt my improvements to very long-wristed gloves.

Among the advantages flowing from my invention is that of having less length of operating-cord at the wrist to manipulate the glove by. With the old style of continuous lacing a great length of cord is always required. In fact, the old construction limits the use of lacing on gloves to short-wristed ones.

In my invention the length of the ends of the operating-cords is not increased with the length of the wrist of the glove to the great extent that it must be in the old construction. Therefore my invention is more applicable to gloves of over six eyelets than is the old construction of continuous lacing, there being required so much slack of cord in the latter to permit of the taking off of the glove from the hand of the wearer that it practically leaves very long ends of cord to stow away at the wrist after the lacing is tightly drawn up.

This invention is also applicable to other devices than gloves—such as corsets, bustles, hoop-skirts, &c.

I claim—

1. A permanent lacing consisting of independent and complete sections, the lacing al-

ternating in each from eyelet to eyelet, in combination with operating-cords manipulating all the sections, substantially as set forth.

2. A permanent lacing consisting of independent and complete sections, the lacing alternating in each from eyelet to eyelet, in combination with operating-cords and a slide, *f*, substantially as set forth.

EDWARD FORBES.

Witnesses:
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