

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. F. FOSTER.
LACING HOOK FOR GLOVES.

No. 276,573.

Patented May 1, 1883.

Fig. 2,

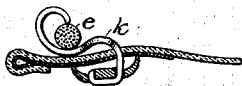


Fig. 3,



Fig. 4,

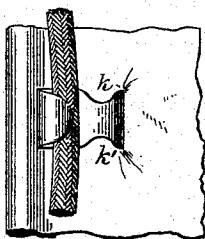
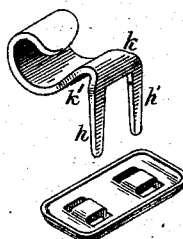


Fig. 1,



WITNESSES

Wm A. Shunk
Geo W. Duck

INVENTOR

By his Attorneys

William F. Foster
Lufford & Lufford

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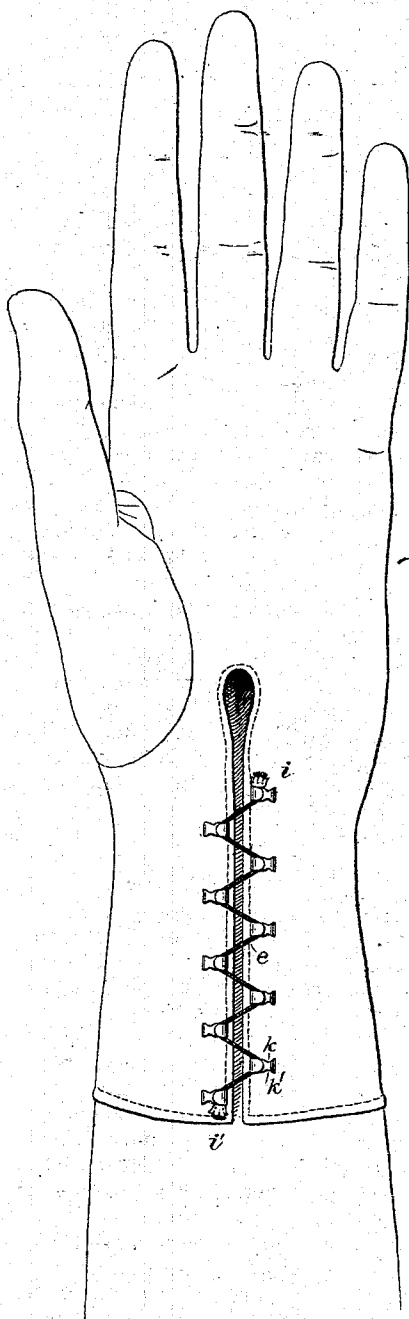


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

Wm A. Skinkle
Geo W. Brett

INVENTOR

William F. Foster
By his Attorneys *Gifford & Gifford*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. FOSTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LACING-HOOK FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 276,573, dated May 1, 1883.

Application filed February 15, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. FOSTER, residing at the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lacing-Hooks for Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

In the construction of an efficient lacing-hook for gloves it should be so made that the manner of applying the lacing to it will be readily understood by any ordinary wearer of gloves without instruction, and so that the lacing can be readily caught in the hook without requiring the particular attention of the user. The hook should also be so constructed that when the glove is laced there is as little liability as possible of laces and other portions of garments being caught in it. In the hooks which have heretofore been produced the provisions which have been made to prevent the engagement of laces, &c., in the hooks have; to a more or less extent, interfered with and complicated the operation of lacing the glove by rendering it more or less difficult to cause the lacing to engage with the hooks.

In my application filed September 6, 1882, and allowed March 7, 1883, I describe a very useful form of hook, upon which my present invention is an improvement.

The object of my present invention is to improve the hook referred to in said application by so constructing it as to facilitate the hooking and unhooking of the cord; and it consists in making an indentation or recess on one or both sides of the guarding projection in front of the hook, in the manner hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 represents an isometric view of a hook embodying my invention before it is applied to the glove, also the plate which is used in attaching it to the glove. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the same after it is applied to a glove, (shown in section,) but before it is laced, the cord resting in the hook without any strain on it. This figure represents a hook of about three times the size I prefer to use. Fig. 3 represents a side view of the same applied to a glove (shown in section) and after it is laced. Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 shows a glove having my improved lacing-hook applied to it.

The hook shown in this case is of the same general form as that shown, described, and claimed in my aforesaid application for a patent filed September 6, 1882, and allowed March 7, 1883, and it is therefore unnecessary to set forth the special advantages, construction, and mode of operation; but I will confine myself to the improvement on said hook as hereinafter claimed.

In constructing the hook according to my present improvement I cut away the metal on each side, which forms the projection in front of the hook, so as to make a recess in each side of the projection, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4 of the drawings. These recesses preferably occupy about the position shown in the drawings, though they may extend slightly farther toward the bottom of the hook than is therein shown, if desired. When the hooks are arranged on the glove, as shown in Fig. 5, the recesses on the sides of the hooks toward the fingers of the glove are for the purpose of facilitating the lacing up of the glove, and the recesses on the hooks toward the arm are for the purpose of facilitating the unlacing of the glove.

In the hook described in my application already referred to, filed September 6, 1882, when the cord was brought into contact with the hook in lacing up the glove, it would sometimes catch upon the corner of the projection in front of the hook, and thus be deflected over the point of the hook; but this is avoided by forming the recess *k* on the side of the projection toward the fingers, as already described. Furthermore, in the form of hook described in said application, in the act of unlacing the glove the cord would sometimes catch on the opposite side of the projection; but this is avoided by having the recess *k'* formed on the projection on the side toward the arm of the glove. In the hook shown it will also be noticed that the point of the hook is rounded off, so that the narrowing of the projection at its top by reason of the formation of the recesses shown does not endanger the catching of the garments upon the corners of the point of the hook. It will also be noticed that by the construction shown the recesses do not extend so far down on the curve of the hook as to weaken it by narrowing the metal at that point, and

rendering it likely to straighten out by a strain upon it. It will also be noticed that the recesses in the form of hook shown do not extend so far back upon the projection as to interfere with the arrangement of the prongs upon the same by making the metal too narrow for the prongs. The latter two features of construction might, to a considerable extent, be omitted, and the recesses might extend considerably farther forward or farther backward than shown, though not to so good an advantage.

I have represented in the various figures of the drawings the form of hook which I prefer to use; but I do not desire to limit myself to this precise form, since it may obviously be

varied and still retain many of the advantages of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a glove or similar fastening, the combination, with a hook, of a projection having a recess, K, on its side, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a glove or similar fastening, the combination, with a hook, of a projection situated in front of the hook and having recesses on each side of said projection, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

WILLIAM F. FOSTER.

Witnesses:

DANIEL H. DRISCOLL,
W. F. HARGOOD.