

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. E. McDONALD.
CORD CLASP FOR GLOVES.

No. 483,263.

Patented Sept. 27, 1892.

Fig. 1.

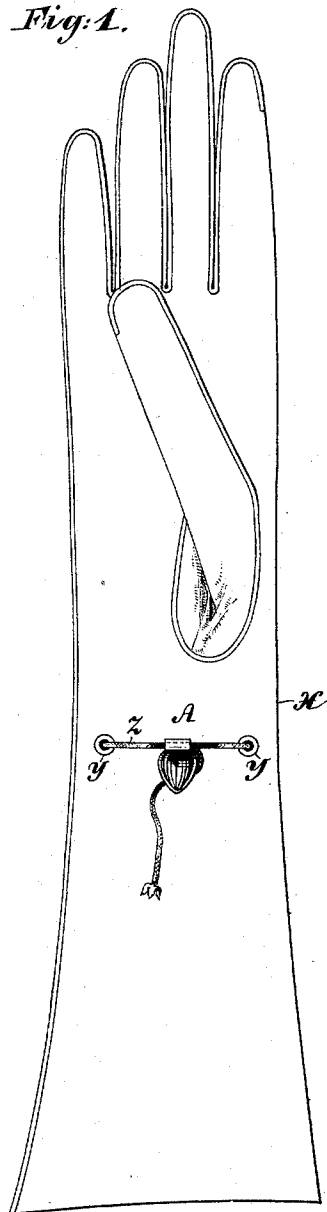


Fig. 2.

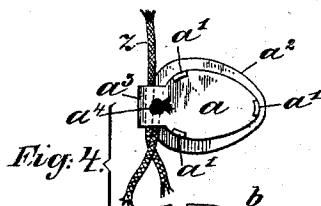
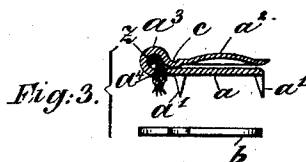
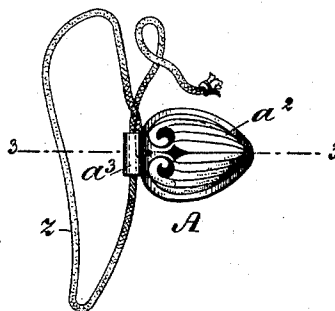
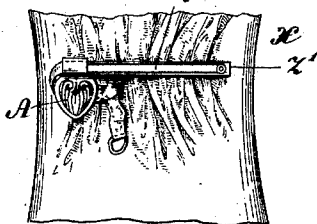


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR:

Alexander E. McDonald

By Henry Combs
Attorney.

WITNESSES:
Herbert Blossom.
Peter C. Ross

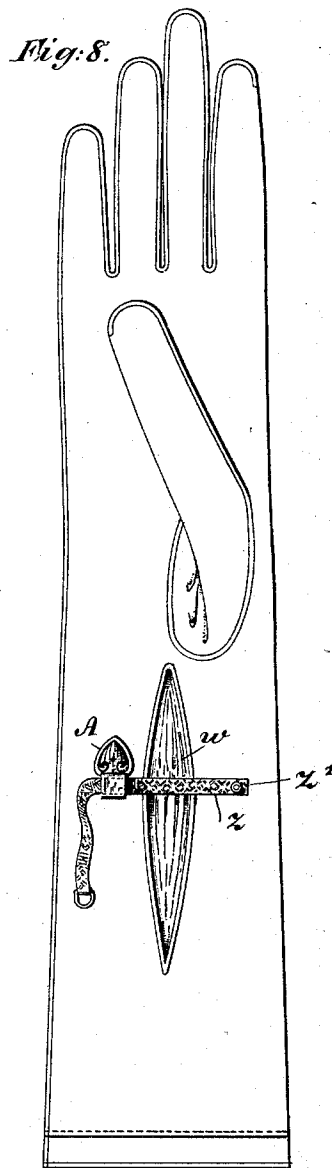
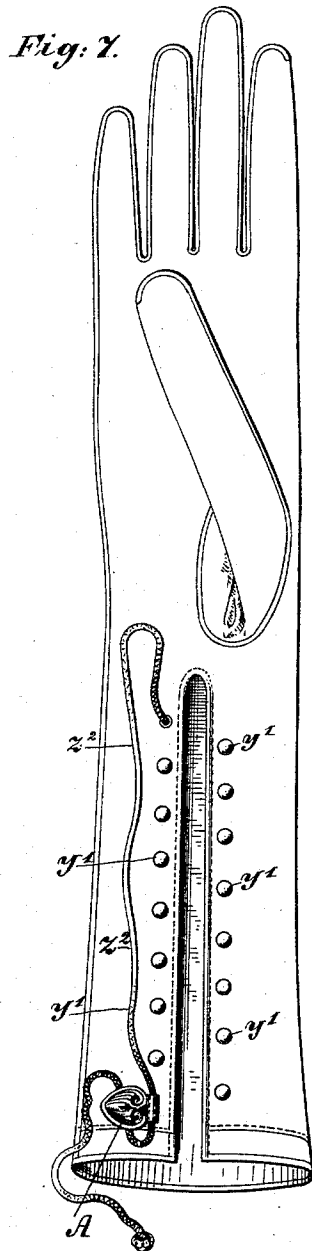
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Patented Sept. 27, 1892.



WITNESSES:

Herbert H. Lippman.
Peter A. Ross

INVENTOR:

Alexander E. McDonald

By

Henry Cornwell

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER E. McDONALD, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CORD-CLASP FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,263, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed November 24, 1891. Serial No. 413,009. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER E. McDONALD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain Improvements in Cord-Clasps for Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved clasp device for the cords of gloves, adapted both for what are known as "Biaritz" or "sack" gloves, worn by ladies, which have no slit in the arm and wrist portion, and for those, also, which have such slits either with or without lacing-hooks.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter, and its novel features carefully defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which serve to illustrate my invention in its several applications, Figure 1 is a view showing the application to a sack-glove. Fig. 2 is a plan of the clasp device, detached, on a larger scale than Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section of the clasp on line 3 3 in Fig. 2. This figure also shows an edge view of the clinching-plate. Fig. 4 is an under side view of the clasp. This figure also shows the clinching-plate in plan. Fig. 5 is a view showing another mode of applying the clasp to a sack-glove. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the clasp illustrated in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a view illustrating the application of the clasp to a cord-laced glove. Fig. 8 is a similar view illustrating the application of the clasp to a glove slitted at the wrist.

I will first describe the clasp A, with especial reference to Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and then explain the different modes of applying and using it.

The clasp will be made, by preference, of spring metal, as sheet-steel, and in one piece, and it may be cut to the proper shape by a die and then bent into the required form. It consists of a base-plate a , of a suitable size and form, which will have, by preference, clinching points or spurs a' formed on it for securing it to the glove, a cleat-plate a^2 , arranged above or over the base-plate, and a tubular cord-guide a^3 , which unites the two clasping-plates at one edge. When the clasp is applied to the glove, the spurs a' pass through

the material and are clinched down upon a clinching-plate b , applied to the inner face of the material of the glove.

When a sack-glove is worn, it will necessarily be full at the wrist, as the hand must pass through the closed wrist portion. Hence it is desirable to employ means for taking up this slack portion at the wrist after the glove is on. In Figs. 1 to 4 I have shown the application of my clasp to this end. In Fig. 1, x represents the wrist portion of a sack-glove, in the inner or palm face of which are set two eyelets y , properly spaced. Through these eyelets is rove a cord z , which is used to take up the slack of the glove, as will be explained. Between the eyelets is set and secured to the glove the clasp A, which has been described. One end of the cord z is secured to the clasp by being passed into the cord-guide a^3 and down through a hole a^4 in the clasp, (see Figs. 3 and 4,) where it is knotted to prevent its withdrawal. This attachment of the cord to the clasp may be effected before the latter is secured to the glove, and when the clinching-plate is applied the knot in the end of the cord will register with an aperture b' in said plate. This arrangement prevents the undue protuberance of the knot on the inside of the glove. The free end of the cord z is passed in through one of the eyelets y and out at the other and then passed through the cord-guide of the clasp, as indicated in Fig. 2.

The operation is simple. After the glove is on the wearer draws on the cord, which causes the glove to clasp the wrist closely, and she then secures the cord by drawing it in under the cleat-plate a^2 , which clasps it down upon the base-plate and glove.

Fig. 5 shows another mode of applying the clasp to a sack-glove. In this case the end of the cord z preferably a flat cord, is secured to the glove at z' and then passed through the cord-guide of the clasp, which latter is secured to the glove near the other side or edge of the glove, as shown. The clasp illustrated in Fig. 6 is the same in substance as that described; but the cord-guide is represented as somewhat flattened.

Fig. 7 illustrates the application of my clasp to a glove having a lacing-cord and hooks.

The hooks y' are arranged in the usual manner and the clasp A is placed in the position usually occupied by the last hook. The lacing-cord z^2 is passed through the cord-guide thereof, where it remains normally. After the lacing is effected the free end of the cord is drawn in under the cleat-plate of the clasp, as in the other cases before described.

Fig. 8 illustrates the application of the clasp to a sack-glove having a slit w at the wrist. This arrangement is substantially the same as that illustrated in Fig. 5 and will require no special description.

The clasp may be of ornamental contour, particularly the cleat-plate a^2 , and it may be colored by known means to match the color of the gloves. The clamping-space in the clasp which receives the cord in making fast and the space forming the cord-guide should be separated by bringing together the plates a and a^2 , as at c in Fig. 3, and these plates may be fastened together at this point by any means known in the arts.

I have shown clinching points or spurs and a clinching-plate for securing the clasp to the glove; but other known means for effecting this attachment may be employed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A cord-clasp for a glove, comprising a base-plate a , a cleat-plate a^2 , arranged over said base-plate, and a tubular cord-guide a^3 , uniting said base-plate and cleat-plate and having a hole a^4 in its bottom, the said cleat-plate being brought into contact with the base-plate at c in order to segregate the cord-guide, and the said base-plate provided with clinching-points, substantially as set forth.

2. A metal cord-clasp for a glove, comprising a base-plate a , a cleat-plate a^2 , arranged above said base-plate, and a tubular cord-guide a^3 , uniting said base-plate and cleat-plate and provided with a hole a^4 in its bottom for the passage of one end of the cord, and the cord z in said guide, the passage in the cord-guide being separated at c from the space under the cleat-plate, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER E. McDONALD.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
HERBERT BLOSSOM.