(No Model.)

B. D. EATON.

FASTENING FOR GLOVES, &c.

No. 261,690. Patented July 25, 1882.

Fig. 2.

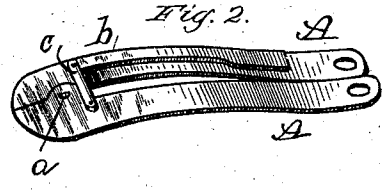


Fig. 1.

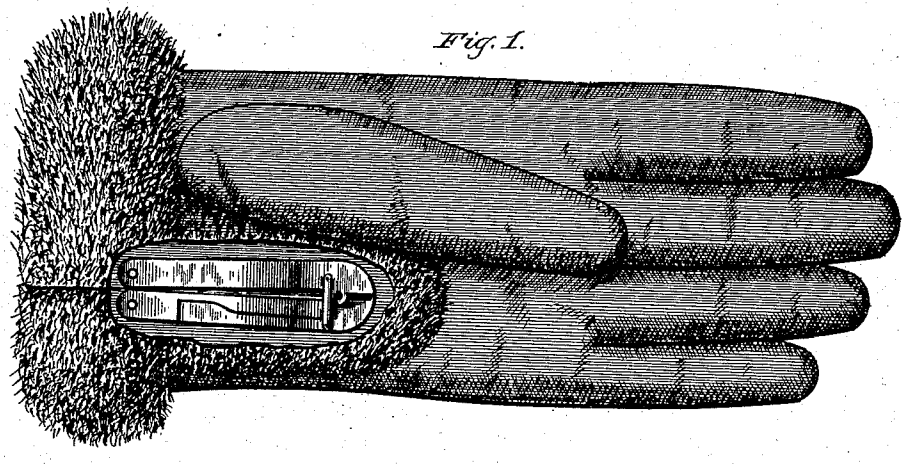
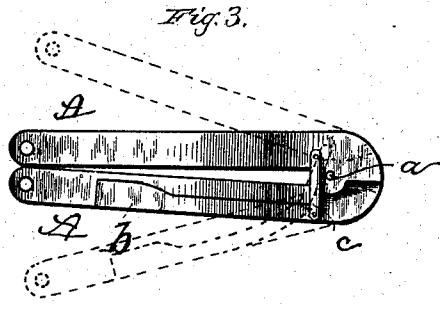


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

J. C. Clark.

W. J. Osgood.

INVENTOR.

Benjamin D. Eaton,

Howard A. Knox.

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN D. EATON, OF JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK.

FASTENING FOR GLOVES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,690, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed May 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN D. EATON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Johnstown, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastenings for Gloves and Mittens, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to glove fasteners; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of its several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a glove, showing my fastener applied to it. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the fastener, and Fig. 3 a front elevation of the same.

A A are narrow metal plates curved to conform to the outline of the wrist. They are hinged together at one end by the pivot-pin *a*, and the free ends have cut through them suitable holes by which the fastener is attached to the glove.

b is a steel spring. It is secured to one of the plates A near its free end, and extends along said plate to a point slightly above the pin *a*, as shown. Pivoted to the end of the spring is a bar, *c*. It extends across, slightly above the pin *a*, and is pivoted to the other plate.

In the operation of the fastener, when the free ends of the plates A are drawn apart the bar *c* will draw the spring *b* inwardly and cause the tension to be brought upon it. As the plates are separated still farther the bar *c* passes above the pin *a*, and the tension of the spring will then be exerted to keep the plates apart. When the plates are brought together the tension of the spring exerts itself in the opposite direction until the bar passes the pin *a*, when the spring in straightening itself draws the plates together.

The fastener is attached to the glove in the ordinary manner, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The advantages I secure by the use of the spring and connecting-bar are that there being but little friction between the parts they will not wear away, as is the case where a cam action is employed, and that by reason of the direct leverage secured upon the plates by the attachment of the spring and bar above the pivoted point of the plates the action of the device is strong and quick.

What I claim is—

The plates A, pivoted together at *a*, the spring *b*, secured to one of said plates and extending to a point slightly above the pivotal point *a*, and the bar *c*, pivoted to the spring and extended across above the point *a*, and pivoted to the opposite plate, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN D. EATON.

Witnesses:

JAMES M. DUDLEY,

HARWOOD DUDLEY.