

L. MAGNIEZ.
Shoe or Garment Fastening.

No. 210,700.

Patented Dec. 10, 1878.

Fig. 1.

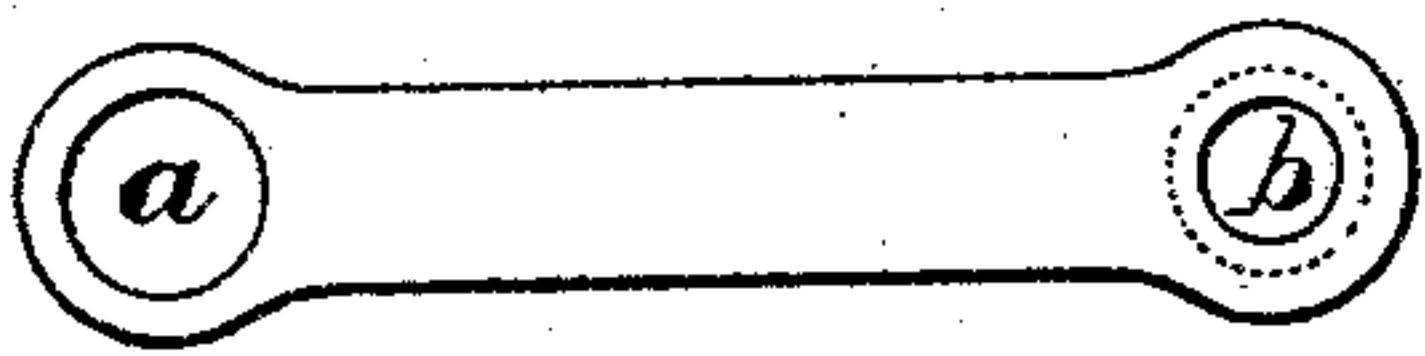


Fig. 3.

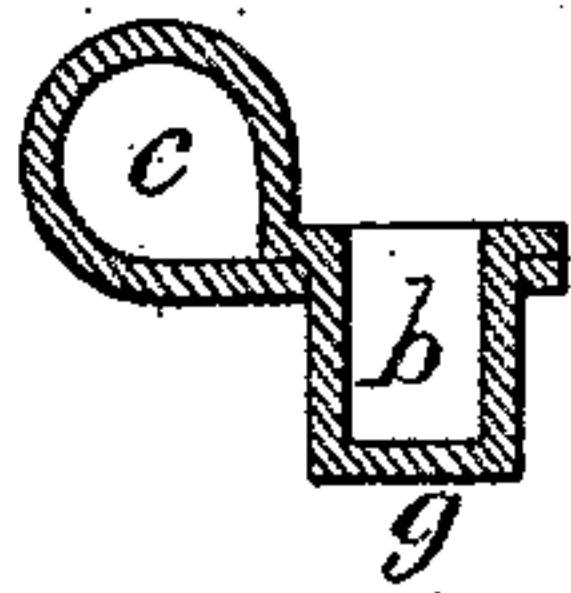


Fig. 5.

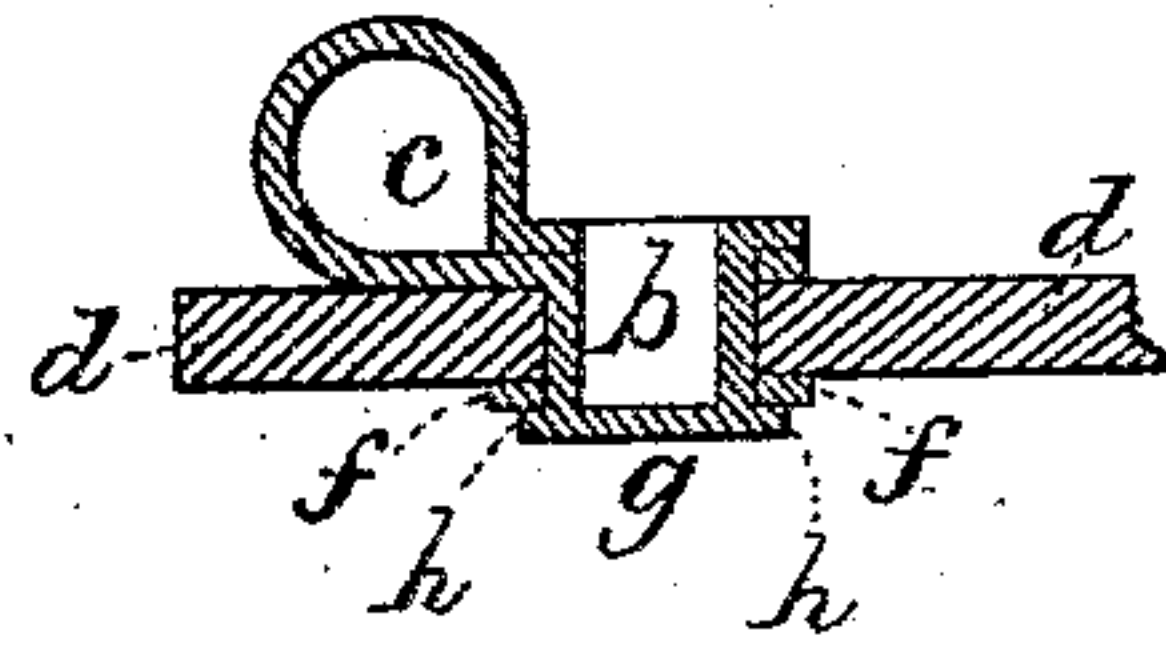


Fig. 2.

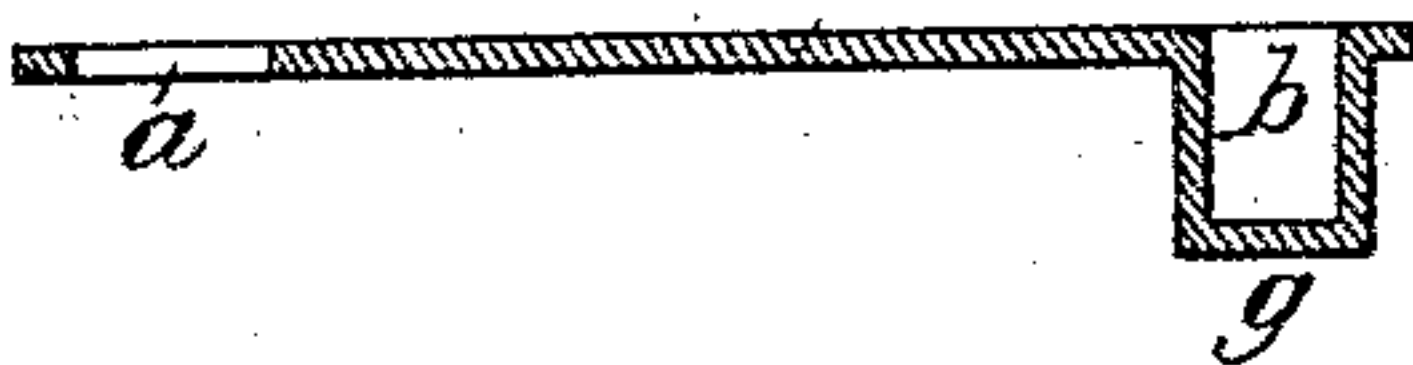


Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.

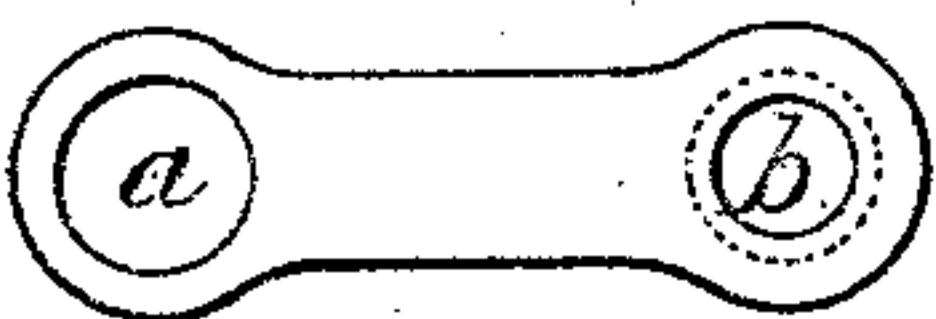


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

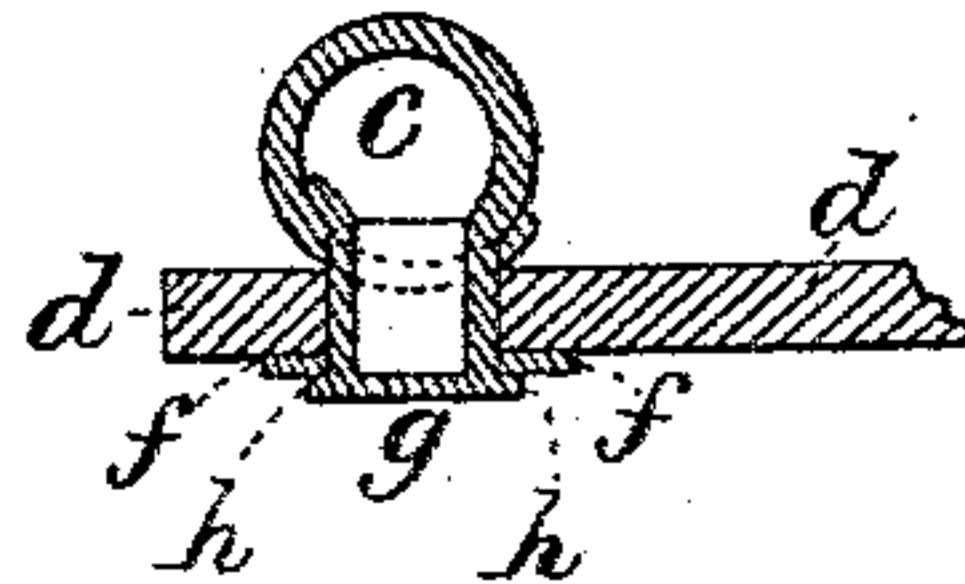
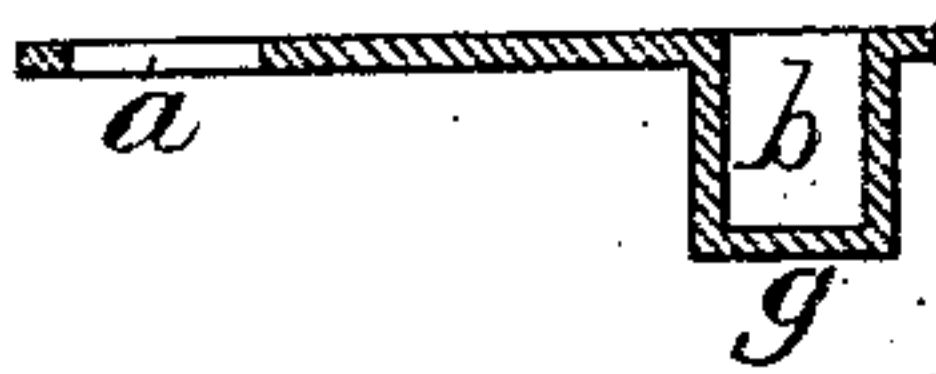


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LÉON MAGNIEZ, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOE OR GARMENT FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **210,700**, dated December 10, 1878; application filed September 19, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LÉON MAGNIEZ, of No. 40 Rue du Bac, Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyelet-Connections; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the nine figures of the accompanying drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention consists in a system of connection especially applicable to boots and shoes and other wearing-apparel, and composed of two eyelets formed of one piece of metal. One of these eyelets, which may be termed the "fastening-eyelet," serves to fix or attach the device to the material of the boot or shoe, and it is so constructed that it prevents the water from entering the interior of the shoe. The other, which may be called a "lacing-eyelet," serves for lacing the boot or shoe.

In the figures of the drawing, which are made on an enlarged scale to plainly indicate the details, Figure 1 is a plan of a blank from which my device may be formed, having a closed bottom eyelet made therein. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal elevation of the same in section. Fig. 3 is a corresponding elevation in section, showing the device after it has been bent in the proper shape, ready to be fastened. Fig. 4 shows a washer, which is applied on the under side of the material to give additional strength at the attachment. Fig. 5 is a section corresponding to Fig. 3, showing the device applied to a piece of leather.

The remaining figures show modifications, and will be described farther on.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A strip of sheet-brass or other metal is cut to the shape shown in Fig. 1. It is formed at one end with a hole, *a*, and at the other end with an eyelet, *b*, having a closed bottom, *g*. The hole *a* and eyelet *b* should be so proportioned that when the piece is bent to the shape represented in Fig. 3, forming an eyelet, *c*, of the main body, and passing the eyelet *b* through the hole *a*, there is no play between the latter

parts. The piece being bent into this shape, the device is ready to be applied to a shoe.

The mode of attaching is as follows: A hole is punched in the place of the material, *d*, where it is desired to fasten the eyelet device. The fastening *b* is inserted through this hole on one side. The washer *f* is placed in position, as indicated in Fig. 5, on the other side, and the bottom *g* of the eyelet *b* is, by hand or by machinery, compressed, so as to produce a locking-rim, *h*, under the washer, which retains the whole firmly in the leather or other material, which, by the compressing of the eyelet *b* to form the rim *h*, is also compressed, so as to exclude water from the interior.

This mode of forming the clinching-rim from the unopened bottom also adds largely to the strength and durability of the eyelet, for the metal not only is doubled and compressed at such rim, but it is further strengthened by being integral with the diaphragm or bottom *g*; and such bottom, when the device is applied to a shoe or other article of apparel, presents a smooth level surface or plane to come in contact with the hose or under-garment of the wearer.

The retention of such bottom during the act of making the fasteners also insures better and more reliable work during their manufacture, as the wall of the cup cannot unduly spread or rupture, for the reason that the bottom tends to strengthen and support it throughout the whole process of making.

I can, instead of the eyelet *b* with its closed bottom, employ a rivet of sufficient thickness. In such case the head of the rivet, formed under the washer *f* by hammering, would be the equivalent of the rim *h*.

Figs. 6 to 9, inclusive, show a modification. Fig. 6 is a view of a blank. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal elevation of the same in section. Fig. 8 is a corresponding sectional elevation after the piece has been bent. Fig. 9 shows the device applied to a piece of leather.

In this modification the blank may be made considerably shorter. It has at one end, also, a hole, *a*, and at the other an eyelet, *b*; but the manner of bending this blank is different from that shown in Figs. 3 and 5. This piece

is bent in such a manner that the eyelet *c* stands directly over the eyelet *b*, which passes through the hole *a*, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

The mode of attaching this device is exactly the same as described above.

It will be seen that in both these methods of carrying out my invention I make use of a connecting device, one part of which is affixed to the boot, shoe, or other object, while the other forms a loop for lacing or other purposes.

I claim as my invention—

The described connecting device as made

from a single strip of metal, having the closed depression or cup *b* at or near one end, and an opening, *a*, at or near its other end, and these ends when applied being interlocked, as shown, to form an eye, *c*, and the closed bottom *g* of the cup being doubled and compressed at its edge to form a rim, all as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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