

A. DELKESCAMP.  
Eyelet.

No. 226,289.

Patented April 6, 1880.

Fig. 1.

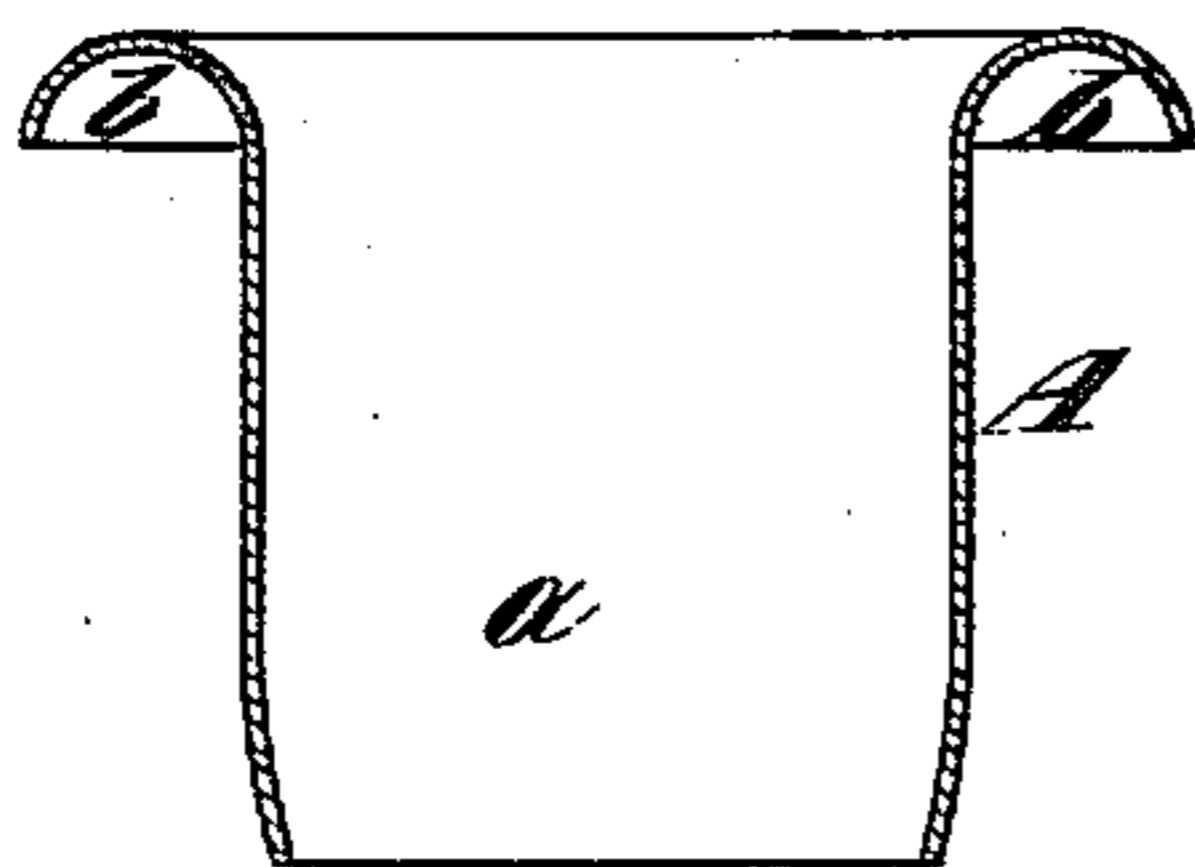


Fig. 2.

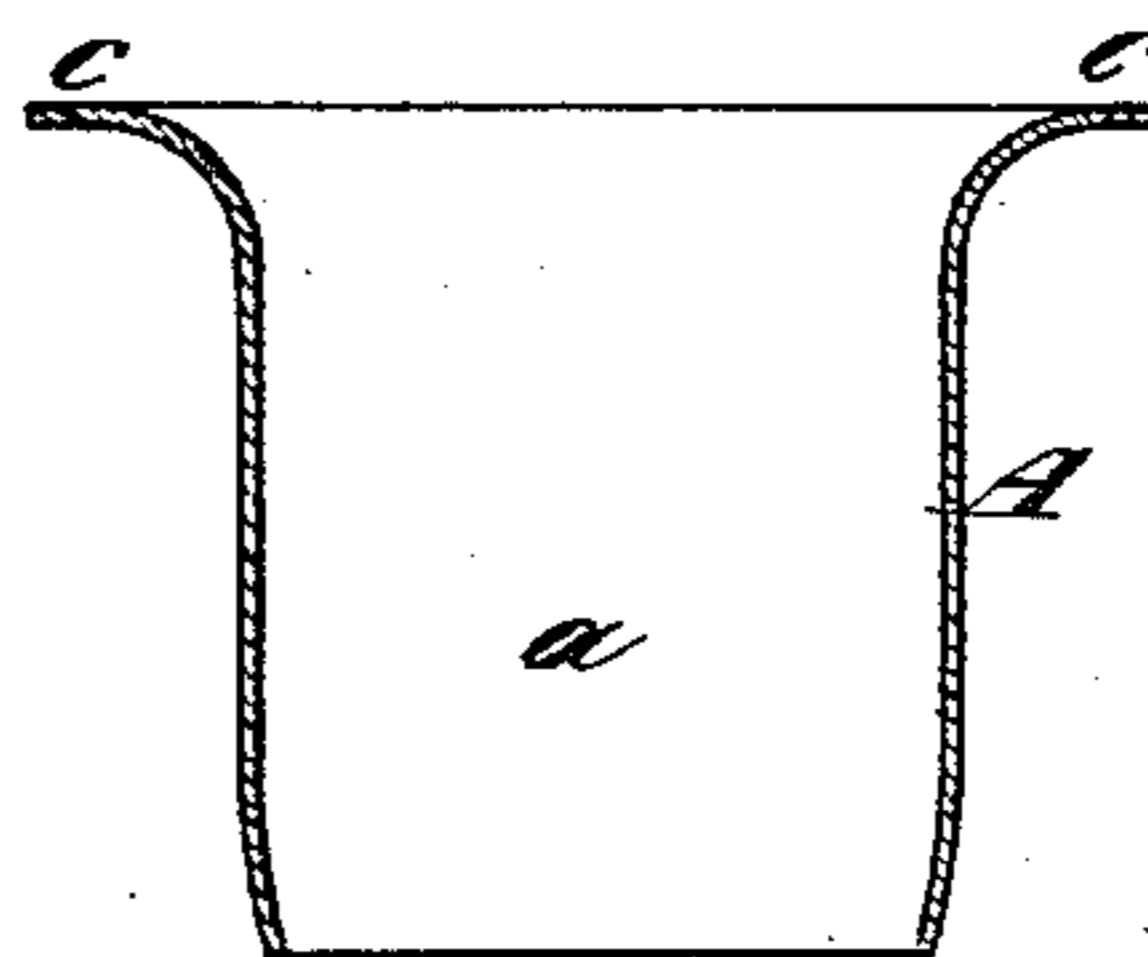


Fig. 3.

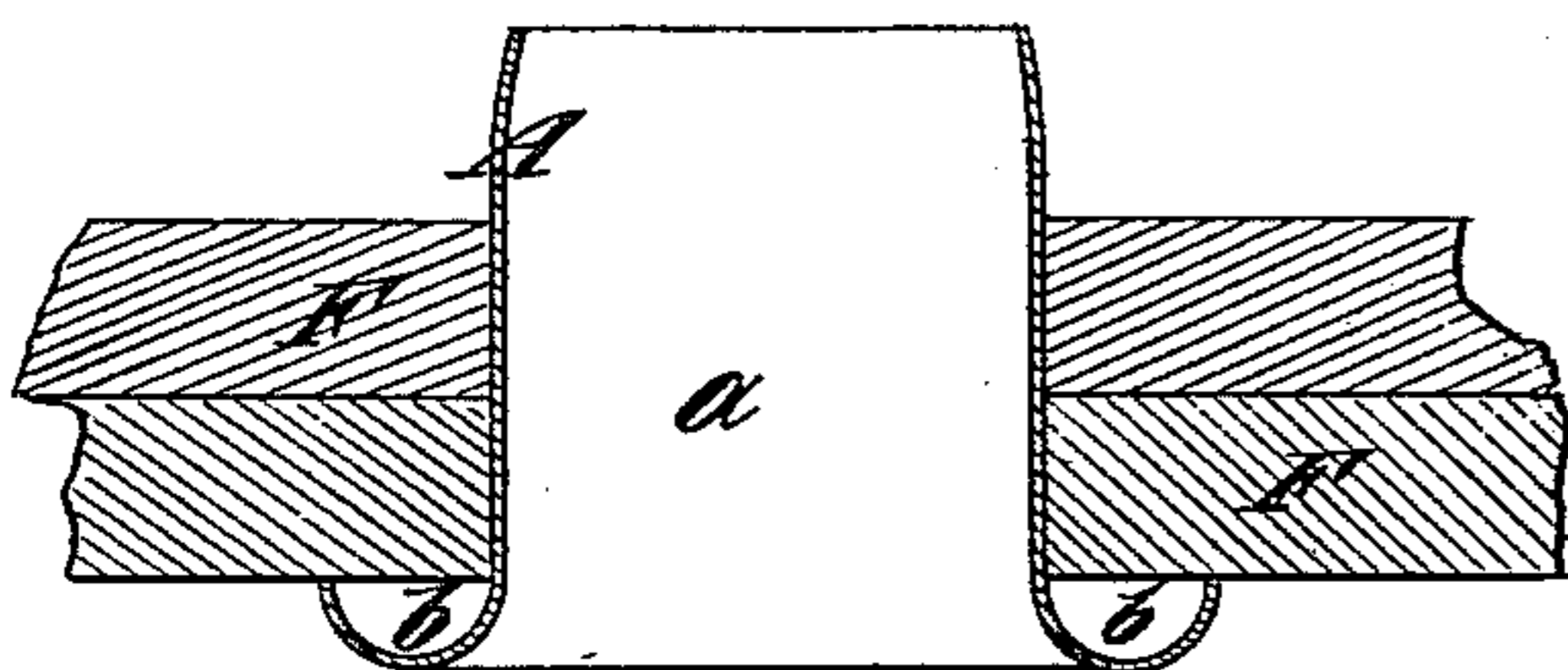


Fig. 4.

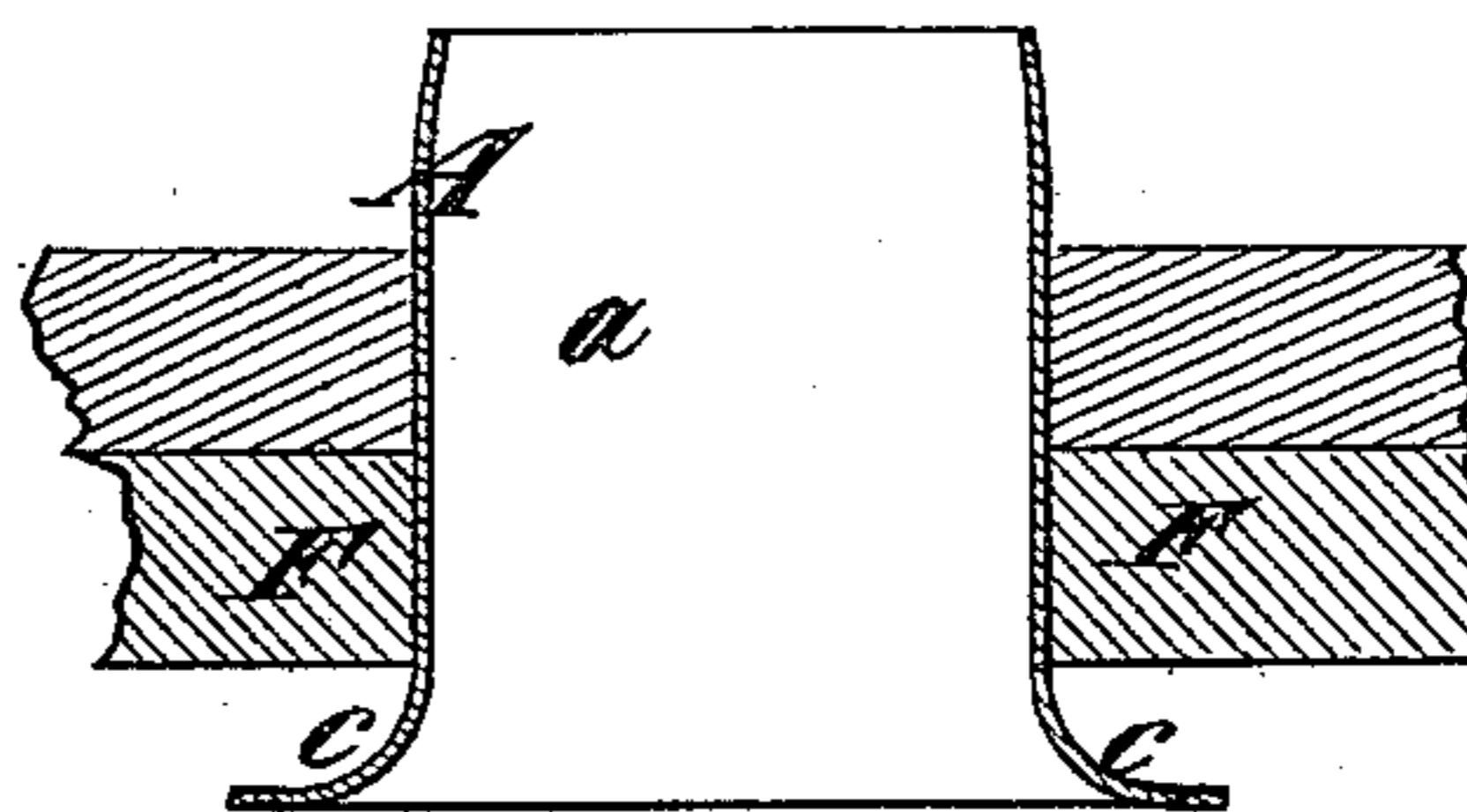


Fig. 5.

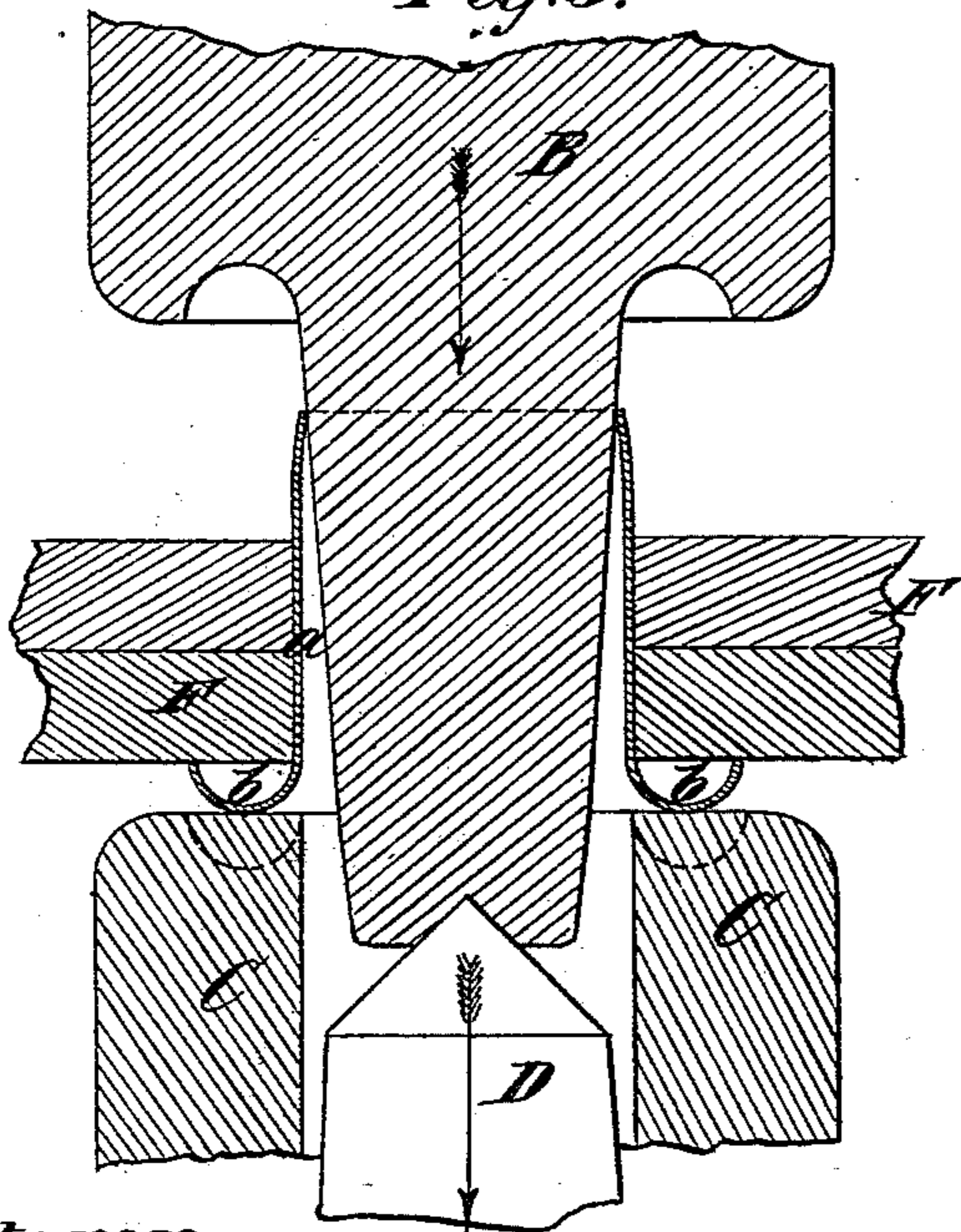
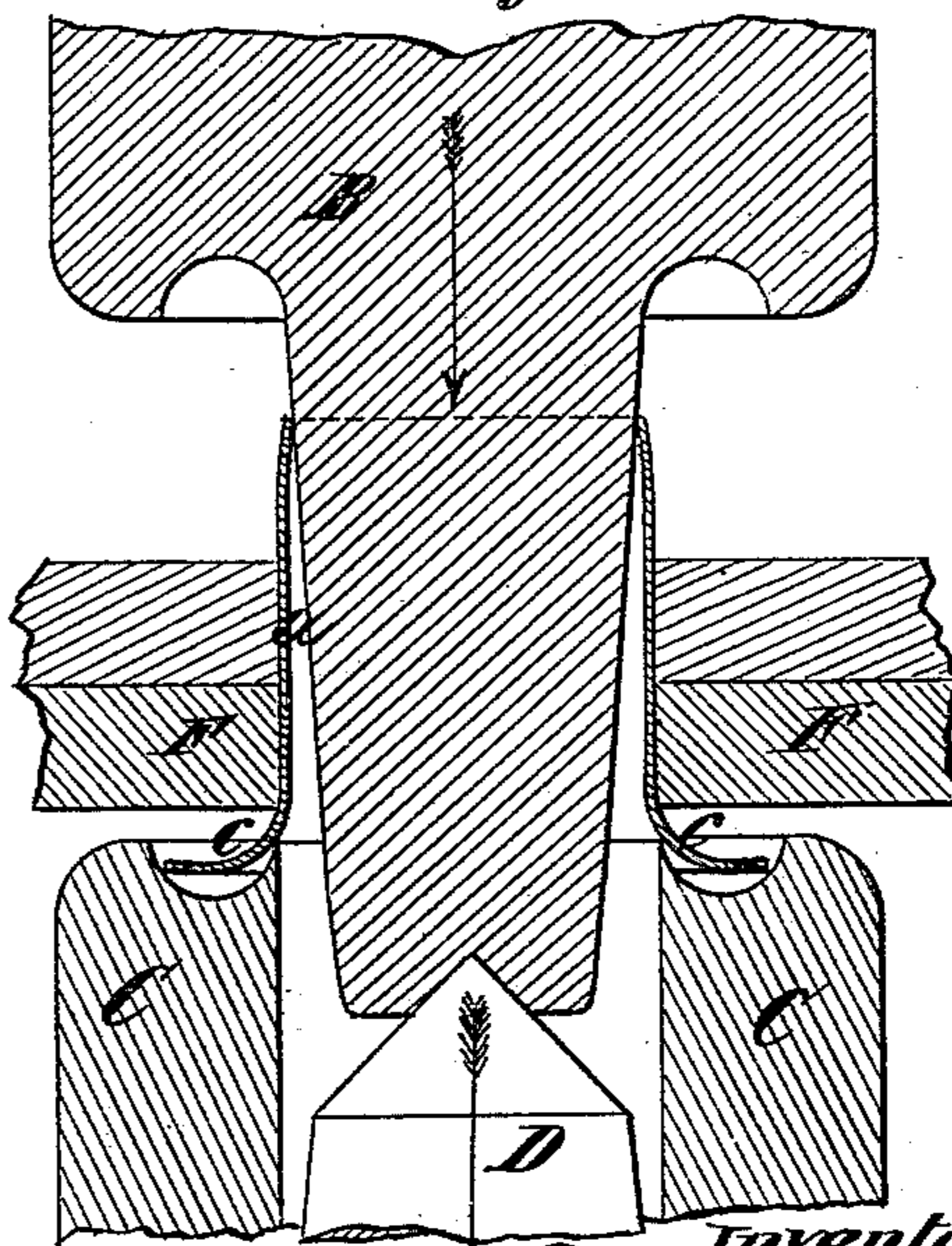


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

John Becker  
Fred. F. Haymer

Inventor

Adolph Delkescamp  
By his Attorney  
Broun & Broun

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH DELKESCAMP, OF SOUTHTON, CONN., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
OF HIS RIGHT TO FRANKLIN B. BRADLEY, OF SAME PLACE.

## EYELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,289, dated April 6, 1880.

Application filed August 15, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADOLPH DELKESCAMP, of Southington, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Eyelets, of which the following is a specification.

Eyelets heretofore furnished to consumers for insertion in shoes, skirts, corsets, suspenders, and other articles of wearing-apparel have been provided upon one end with an outwardly-extending flange, the outer portion of which is nearly or quite flat, or at least not turned over beyond a position at right angles to the body of the eyelet.

In applying such eyelets they are inserted in holes made to receive them. The end of the tubular body is turned over or closed, in order to secure it in the hole, and the flange has its outer edge turned downward or set so as to conceal the edge and give a neat finish to the eyelet. The setting of the flange is done by setting-dies, which must be of a proper form to suit the turn of the flange, and, although the person using the eyelets may be provided with different setting-dies for the various kinds of eyelets which he uses, it is found that eyelets supposed to be of the same size and make will at times have their flanges vary so much that the same setting-dies will not set them evenly and properly.

The object of my invention is to obviate this difficulty; and to this end it consists in an eyelet having its flange already set preparatory to the insertion of the eyelet in the article to which it is to be applied—that is to say, having its outwardly-extending edge turned over beyond a position at right angles to the body of the eyelet, so as to present the same rounded appearance as an eyelet of the kind heretofore used, which is inserted in the article to which it is to be applied and set and closed at one operation.

In inserting my improved eyelets, the flange being already set, the exact form of the face of the setting-die is not so important.

In the accompanying drawings I have represented, upon an enlarged scale, one of my improved eyelets with the tools used for closing them, and also an eyelet of the kind here-

tofore used and the tools necessary for closing and setting the same.

Figure 1 represents a vertical section of my improved eyelet; Fig. 2, a similar view of an eyelet of the kind heretofore used. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar sections of these eyelets, showing the method of securing them in place. Fig. 5 represents a vertical section of the tools employed for closing my improved eyelet; and Fig. 6 represents a similar view of the tools necessary to secure the eyelets heretofore used.

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

A designates the eyelet, the tubular body *a* of which is alike in my improved eyelet and that heretofore in use.

The flange *b* in my improved eyelet extends outwardly from the tubular body, and has its outer edge turned downward beyond a position at right angles to the body of the eyelet, so that when inserted in the article to which it is to be applied the said edge bears against the said article and presents a fine appearance.

The flange *c* represented in Fig. 2 extends outwardly from the body, the outer portion thereof being nearly or quite flat, or at least not turned over beyond a position at right angles to the body *a* of the eyelet. Consequently, when inserted in the article *F*, to which it is to be applied, the edge is exposed and does not present so fine an appearance as does the eyelet represented in Fig. 3.

The closing-die *B* and setting-die *C* represented in Fig. 5 are similar to those represented in Fig. 6; but as the die *C* is not intended to give shape to or set the flange *b*, its upper face may have a groove to receive said flange, or it may be flat, because the rounded and turned-over flange *b* will not be injured by a force necessary to turn over the other end of the eyelet.

The setting-die *C* represented in Fig. 6 must be provided in its upper surface with a groove of the proper size and shape to turn the edge of the flange to set the same.

As my eyelets are already set when furnished to the consumer, there is no danger of lacquered or blackened eyelets being injured

by bending their edges, as is necessary when the setting is done by the consumer.

5 D designates centers for holding eyelets in position, and which are depressed by the action of the closing-dies B, as clearly represented in Figs. 5 and 6.

10 As the dies used for closing are often poorly made, out of order, or improperly adjusted, and are liable to be slightly different in size and shape, much trouble is often experienced by the consumer in setting eyelets. The setting of eyelets by consumers is oftentimes a source of trouble and annoyance, and often the fault is attributed to the eyelets, when in  
15 fact it is due to the imperfect tools used in setting them.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The eyelet herein shown and described, having the edge of its outwardly-extending flange 20 turned over beyond a position at right angles to the body of the eyelet and turned inward or set preparatory to being inserted in the article to which it is to be applied, substantially as specified.

ADOLPH DELKESCAMP.

Witnesses:

FRANK B. BRADLEY,  
CHAS. H. POND.