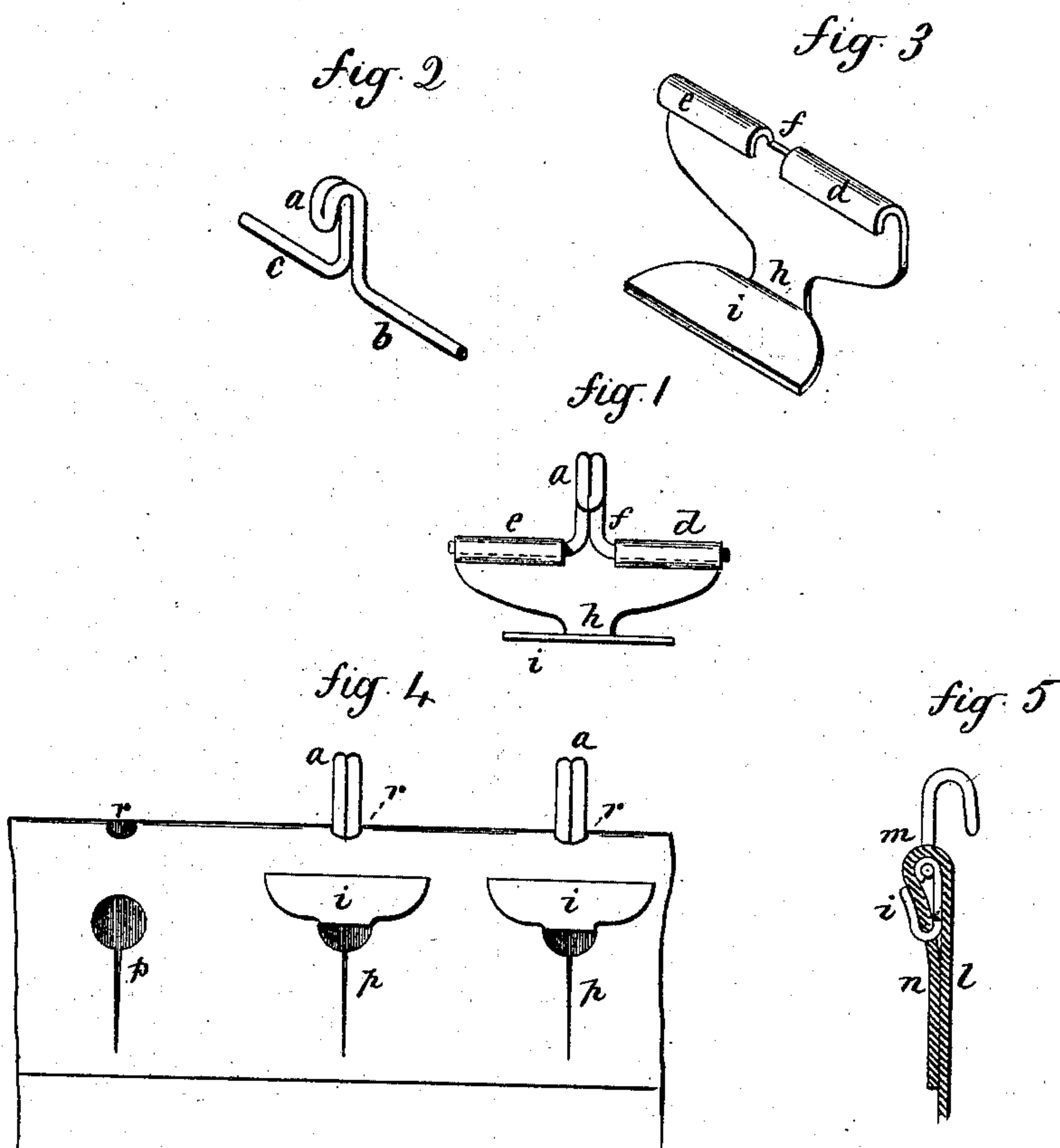


(No Model.)

J. L. JOYCE.
Shoe Fastening.

No. 237,289.

Patented Feb. 1, 1881.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH L. JOYCE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SHOE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,289, dated February 1, 1881.

Application filed December 27, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH L. JOYCE, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Shoe-Fastenings; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the
10 same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, the article complete; Figs. 2 and 3, perspective view of its two parts; Figs. 4 and 5, the article attached to the shoe, all the
15 figures being greatly enlarged for convenience of illustration.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of fastenings for boots and shoes which are made for the engagement of a shoe-
20 lacing, and usually in the shape of headed studs or hooks, the object being a simple construction and permanent security; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in
25 the claim.

I first form, preferably from wire, a hook, *a*, with a branch, *b*, to the right, and *c* to the left—that is, at right angles to the plane of the hook. This part is best made by doubling
30 a piece of wire and bending the doubled end into hook shape, and then turning the ends of the wire to the right and left, as seen in Fig. 2. The second part is made from sheet metal, as seen in Fig. 3, its length corresponding to the
35 two arms or branches of the hook, and bent into semi-tubular shape, *d e*, with a space, *f*, between. From this tubular end the part is contracted, as at *h*, and thence expanded toward the end, as at *i*. The branches of the
40 first part or hook are placed within the semi-tubular part *d e*, with the hook resting in the recess *f*, then the tubular parts closed over the branches of the hook, preferably so as to leave the hook to turn as upon a hinge. Preferably
45 the widened end *i* of the second part is turned at right angles from the body of the second

part, as seen in Fig. 3. This completes the article. It is attached to the shoe in the following manner: At the edge of the shoe-opening the outer, *l*, is turned inward, as at *n*, to
50 form a doubled edge, *m*, as seen in Fig. 5; but before turning a slit, *p*, is made in the turned-over portion *n*, as seen in Fig. 4, and also a corresponding perforation, *r*, at the point where
55 the fastening device is required. The hook is passed through the perforation *r*, and the broad end *i* passed through the slit *p*; then the broad end *i* is pressed down upon the turned-over
60 portion *n* of the outer, as seen in Figs. 4 and 5. The slit *p* is in such relation to the perforation *r* that the tubular parts *d e* lie close to the edge *m* of the opening in the shoe when
65 the parts are secured, the part *i* turned down, and the turned-over portion *n* is stitched to the outer to secure it in place. This done, the fast-
70 ening is attached to the shoe so as to be practically inseparable therefrom. It is cheap in its construction and of the most durable character.

This device is applicable to glove-fasteners, and I therefore do not wish to be understood
75 as confining it to shoes alone.

The shape of the end of the second part may be varied—as, for instance, it may be in the form of a spur or spurs, and pass through the
80 material and be turned down upon the opposite side. In that case a simple perforation would be sufficient in place of the slits.

I claim—

A shoe-fastener consisting of the two parts, 80 the one in hook shape, with a branch to the right and left at right angles to the plane of the hook, combined with the second part, one end of which is closed upon said branches, the other constructed to pass through the ma- 85
85 terial to which it is to be attached and turned down upon the opposite side, substantially as described.

JOS. L. JOYCE.

Witnesses:

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