

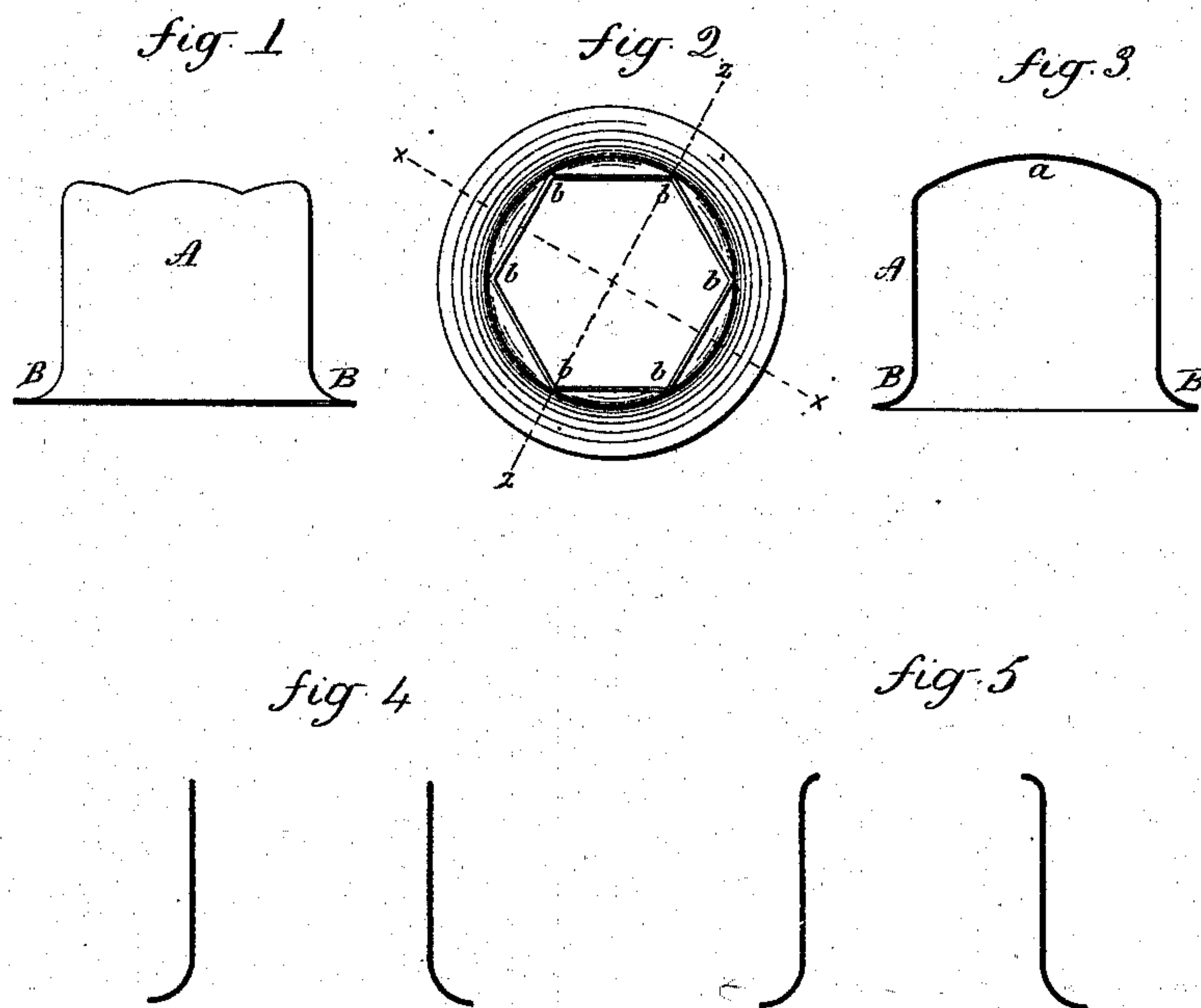
(Model.)

A. DELKESAMP.

EYELET.

No. 249,593.

Patented Nov. 15, 1881.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EYELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,593, dated November 15, 1881.

Application filed July 14, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH DELKESCAMP, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Eyelets; 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 same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, an end view, looking toward the smaller end; Fig. 3, a central section of the eyelet-cup; Fig. 4, vertical central section of the finished eyelet on line $z z$ of Fig. 2; Fig. 5, vertical central section on line $x x$ of Fig. 2.

This invention relates to an improvement in eyelets such as are used for corsets, shoes, other articles of wearing-apparel, and for purposes where the bushing of a perforation is desirable, or to secure several thicknesses of paper, and like purposes.

In the usual construction of eyelets they are first made of cup shape, as seen in Fig. 3, with a flange projecting at the open end, then the closed end punched out, and so that when introduced through the perforations the open end produced by the punching is turned over onto the side opposite the flange. Unless the edge which is to be thus turned is nicked or slit the body of the eyelet is liable to be vertically crushed, so as not to properly turn over onto the reverse side. The vertical or longitudinal slitting at the different points avoids this difficulty; but to cut the nicks or slits involves a serious difficulty in the manufacture as heretofore produced.

The object of my invention is to produce nicks or angles in the end which is to be upset, whereby the body will split so as to permit that end to be turned down in parts or sections onto the side opposite the flange.

To this end my invention consists in punching the opening through the bottom of the eyelet-cup of polygonal shape, instead of round, whereby angles are defined at which the body will split when the eyelet-punch is introduced to set the eyelet in place, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the body of the eyelet; B, the

flange. In the manufacture of the eyelet it is produced in cup shape, as seen in Fig. 3, in the usual manner, the end a closed. The final operation upon the eyelet is to punch this closed end, and heretofore this has been done with a round punch. Instead of using the round punch I use one of polygonal shape, preferably hexagonal; but it may be more or less number of sides; but whatever the shape the angles b should be clearly and sharply defined. The size of the punch for cutting out the closed end is in diameter across the angle (as through $z z$, Fig. 2) equal to the internal diameter of the cup; but across the sides or between the angles, as from x to x , Fig. 2, is considerably less diameter than the internal diameter of the cup—that is, the side comes entirely within the internal diameter of the cup, and so that the side will project inward, as seen in Fig. 5, while at the angles it will be in full diameter, as seen in Fig. 4. This completes the eyelet, ready for market.

In securing the eyelet it is introduced through the perforation in the usual manner, and the usual setting-punch is employed. It being circular in form, strikes the center of the straight sides of the opening in the eyelet, turns them outward, and causes the body to split at the angles. The straight sides turning outward and over before the split occurs prevents the metal from crinkling, and the splitting causes it readily to turn over onto the side opposite that where the flange rests.

From what has already been stated in the specification it will be understood that I am aware of Patent No. 62,614, July 30, 1866, and that my invention is an improvement on the construction shown and described in that patent. I do not wish to be understood as claiming anything shown or described in that patent; but

What I claim is—

An eyelet having the unflanged end punched of polygonal shape, the diameter across the angles equal to the internal diameter of the eyelet, and so that the sides between the angles extend into the eyelet, substantially as described.

ADOLPH DELKESCAMP.

Witnesses:

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