

(No Model.)

J. L. JOYCE.

LACING STUD FOR SHOES.

No. 253,717.

Patented Feb. 14, 1882.

Fig. 1

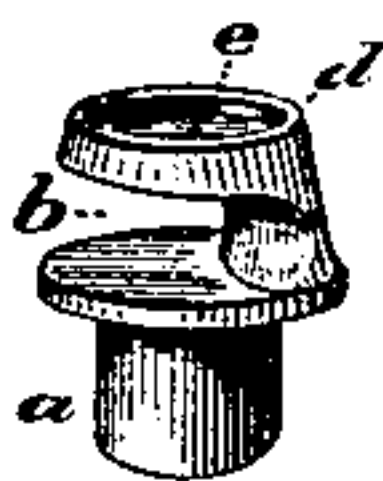


Fig. 2

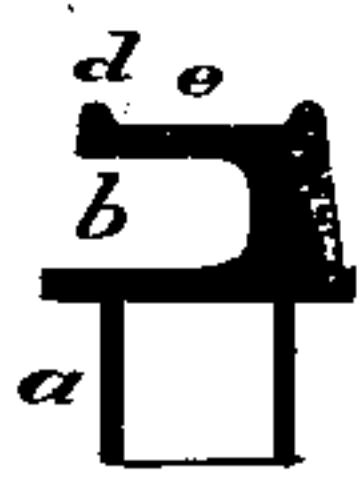


Fig. 3



Witnesses

J. H. Murray
J. S. G. Clark

Joseph L. Joyce
By atty: *Inventor*
John Clark

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH L. JOYCE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LACING-STUD FOR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,717, dated February 14, 1882.

Application filed December 30, 1881. (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 Improvement in Shoe-Lacing Studs; 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 perspective view; Fig. 2, a vertical central section; Fig. 3, an old stud in vertical section.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of shoe-fastenings which consist of a series of studs secured upon opposite sides of the opening, and then a lacing run from the hook on one side to that on the opposite side, these studs or hooks being a substitute for the well-known eyelet.

In the usual construction of this class of studs they have been made, as seen in Fig. 3, so as to present an oval or rounded surface at their head. They are made from metal and finished by a coat of japan baked thereon. While this coating gives to the stud a neat and finished appearance, the surface is exposed to hard wear to such an extent that soon the japan is removed and the metal appears, so that in a little while they show like uncoated metal.

The object of this invention is to construct the stud so as to avoid this wearing away of the coating; and it consists in constructing the stud with a recessed head—that is to say, a head having a projecting rim around it which will take the wear and protect the recessed surface, as more fully hereinafter described.

The stud is of usual construction—that is to say, it consists of a tube, *a*, to pass through the upper and be turned down upon the inside like an eyelet. The head is attached to or made a part of this tube *a*, and has a notch, *b*, made in one side to bring it into hook shape, the said notch being for the purpose of receiving the lacing. The upper end of the hook is recessed—that is to say, a rim, *d*, is formed around the head, projecting upward, leaving the intermediate space, *e*, within the rim *d*, that surface being below the upper edge of the rim. The stud is then janned in the usual manner, and also attached to the shoe in the usual manner. The rim *d* around the head takes the wear and prevents contact with the main body or surface *e* within the rim. This rim is made very thin or narrow, and while the japan on the extreme edge may wear away, it will expose so little metal as not to deface the head of the stud, the surface *e* remaining intact, because it cannot come in contact with anything to wear it.

By this construction the usual wear upon the head of the stud is prevented, because the rim around the edge prevents contact with the surface of the head, and the neat, finished appearance of the stud is preserved.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, the herein-described shoe-stud, constructed with a rim, *d*, projecting from its head, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOS. L. JOYCE.

Witnesses:

JOS. C. EARLE,
J. H. SHUMWAY.