

(No Model.)

J. WATTERS.

BOX LOOP.

No. 269,976.

Patented Jan. 2, 1883.

Fig: 1

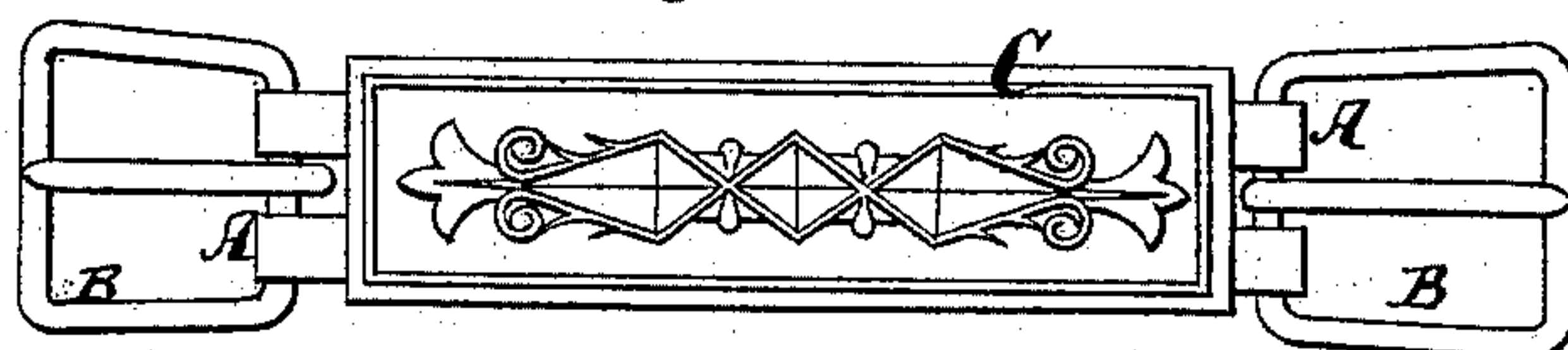


Fig: 2

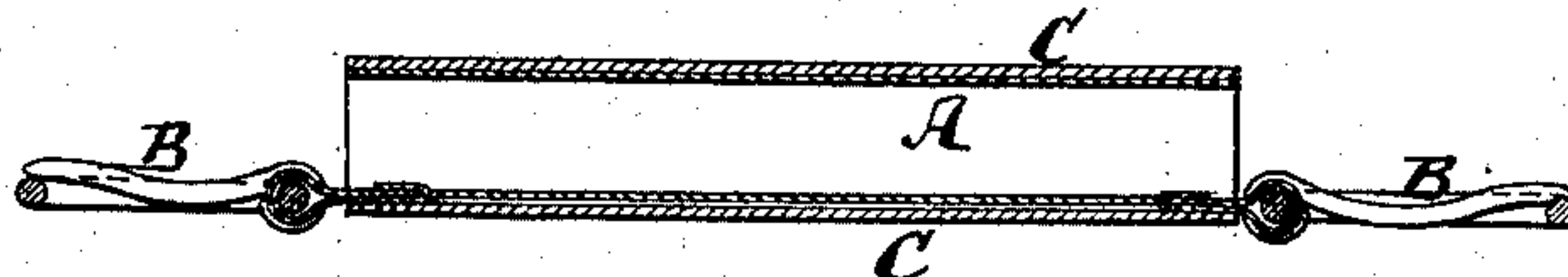


Fig: 3

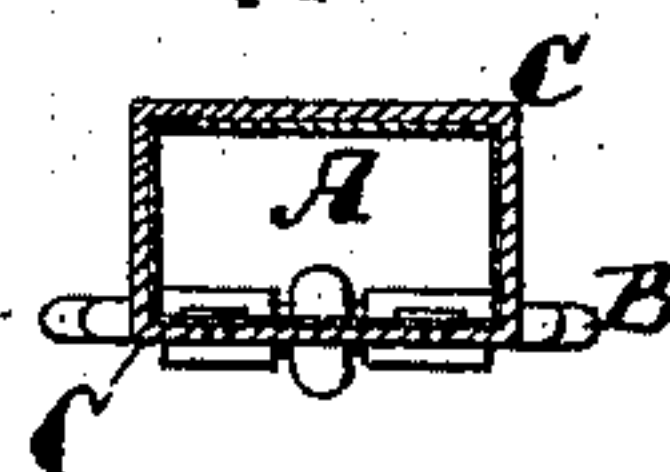
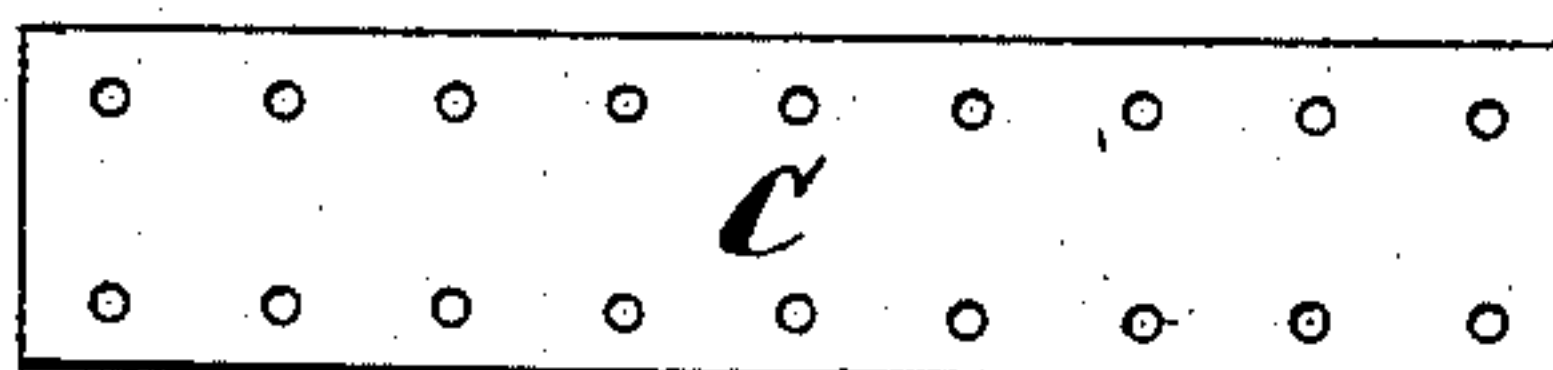


Fig: 4



Witnesses

John C. Tunbridge.

John M. Speer.

Inventor:

John Watters

by his attorneys

Bresen & Betts

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WATTERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOX-LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 269,976, dated January 2, 1883.

Application filed November 18, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WATTERS, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Box - Loops, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 represents a plan or top view of my improved box-loop; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section of the same; Fig. 3, a vertical cross-section of the same; and Fig. 4 a bottom view of the same.

This invention relates to a box-loop made of metal or the like, with a covering of india-rubber that embraces it throughout its length, thereby permitting the metal loop to be made plain, allowing it to be formed into the box shape by unskilled hands, and giving it an appearance and finish superior to that of the most perfectly-finished leather loop, by slipping over it the protecting covering of india-rubber or analogous material.

In the drawings, the letter A represents a sheet-metal box-loop, having fastened to its ends one or more buckles, B B, or made, if desired, without any buckles whatsoever. Over this loop A is slipped an envelope, C, of thin india-rubber, said envelope having its exposed face or faces embossed or otherwise ornamented, so as to give to the box-loop the requisite finish. The box-loop thus covered may be fastened to the curtain or fabric, either by stitches passing through holes in the bottom, as indicated in Fig. 4, or by prongs projecting downward from the metal loop, or by rivets, or in any other suitable manner. Ordinary metallic box-loops had to be embossed in the metal, and required for their production metal of a superior quality that would allow the embossing process to be carried out upon it, and

after the box-loop had been embossed it required to be painted or japanned, and to be frequently manipulated for that purpose, thus adding greatly to its expense without producing a really perfect article, because the japan or paint was apt to peel off.

By my invention here described I am enabled to use for the body of the loop less perfect metal, as the same does not need to be embossed, nor need the same be prepared for the reception of japan or paint, and all the manipulation needed after the box-loop itself has been formed of metal is to slip over it the prepared and finished envelope of india-rubber, which envelope can be made very thin, so as simply to constitute a protecting shell for the metal, shielding it against the injurious influences of moisture, and improving its appearance in every respect.

The body of the loop A, so far as its adaptation to the rubber envelope is concerned, may be made of metal or other suitable material, and I do not propose to confine myself to the use of the rubber envelope on a metallic box-loop, as said rubber envelope may be used on any suitable box-loop.

Instead of making the envelope C of india-rubber, it may be made of other elastic material.

I claim—

The box-loop A, combined with an embracing elastic loop C, substantially as herein shown and described.

JOHN WATTERS.

Witnesses:

GUSTAV SCHNEPPÉ,
HARRY M. TURK.