

(No Model.)

L. O. DION.

FASTENING FOR LEATHER AND OTHER FLEXIBLE MATERIALS.

No. 360,863.

Patented Apr. 12, 1887.

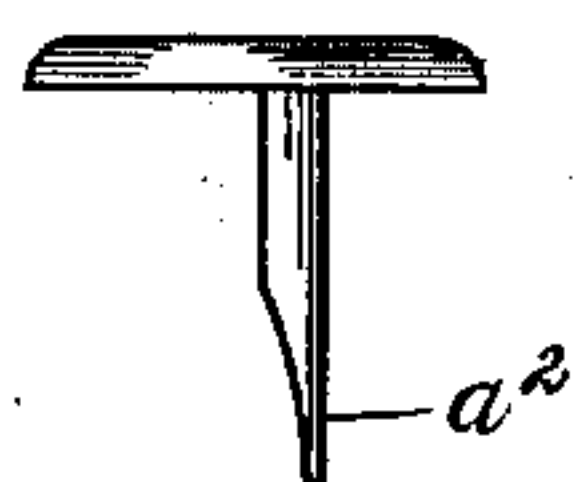


Fig. 1.

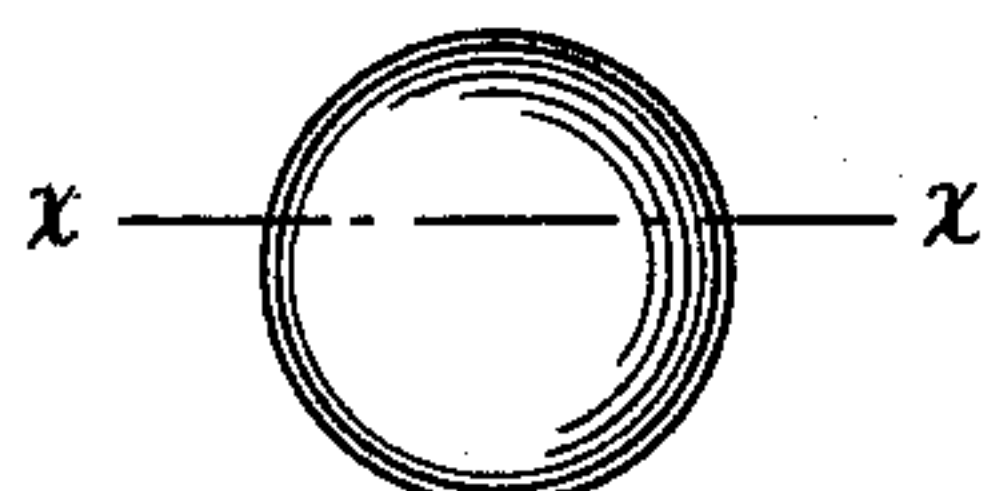


Fig. 2.

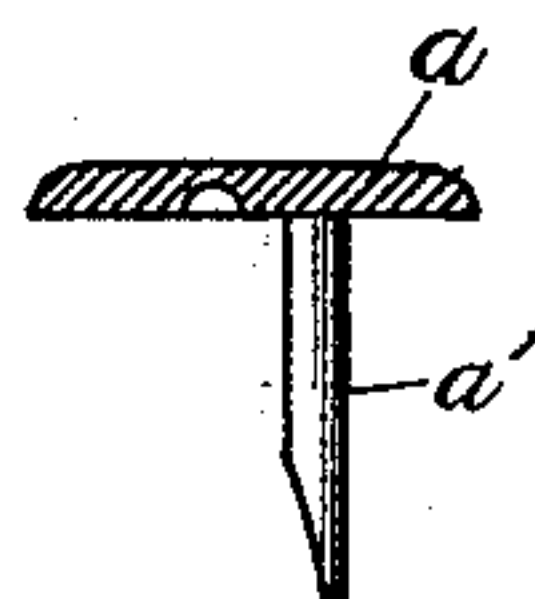


Fig. 3.

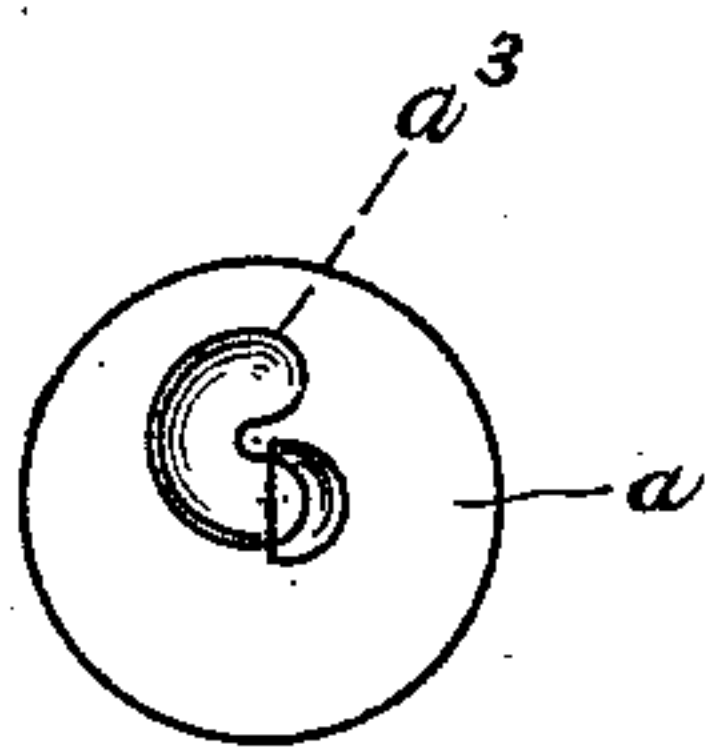


Fig. 4.

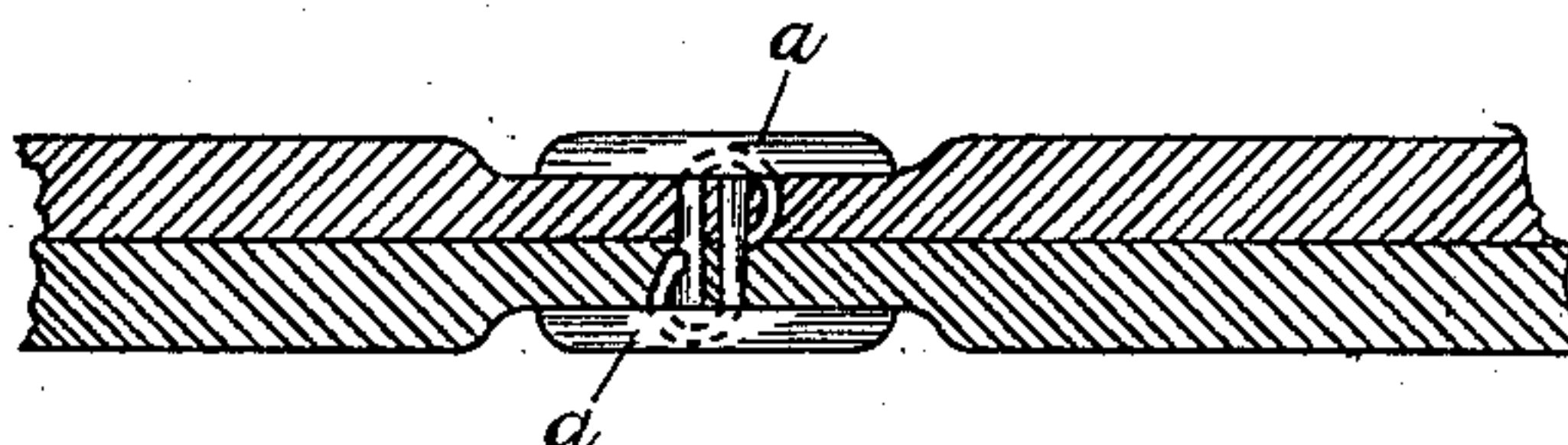


Fig. 5.

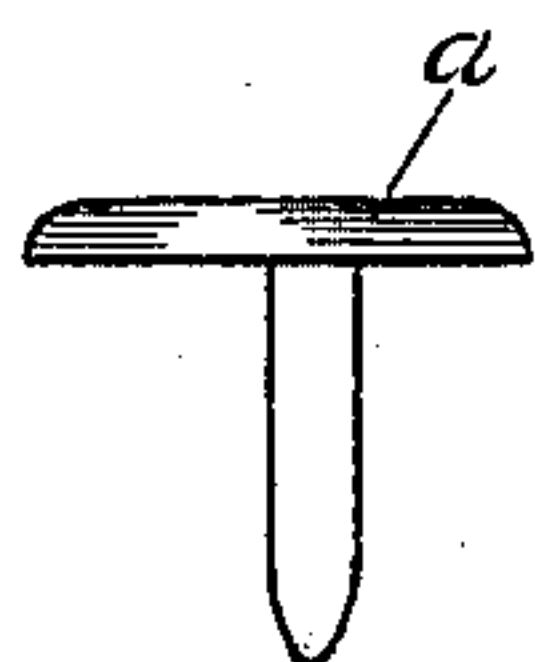


Fig. 6.

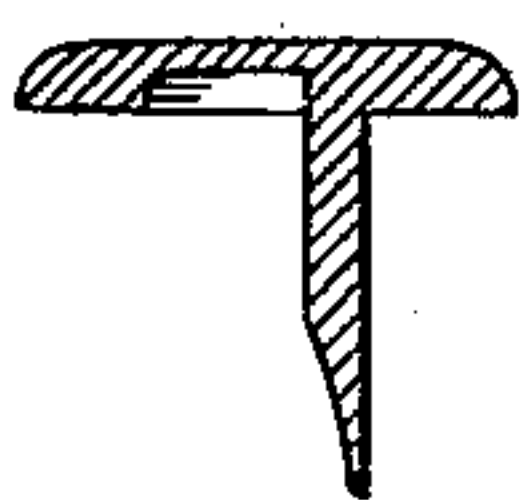


Fig. 7.

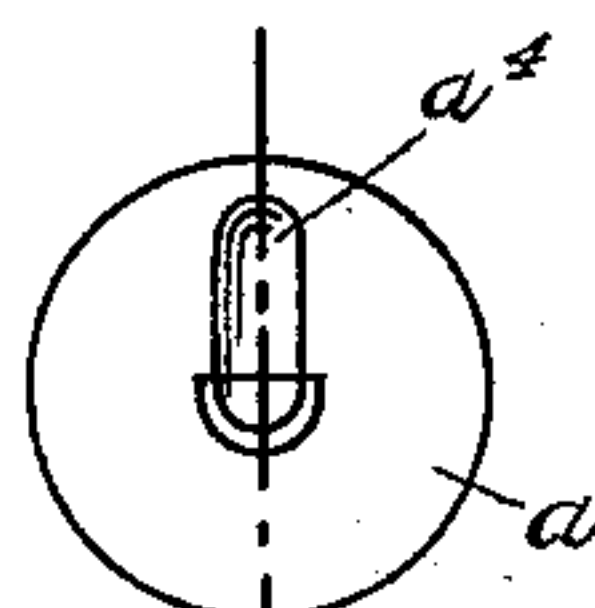


Fig. 8.

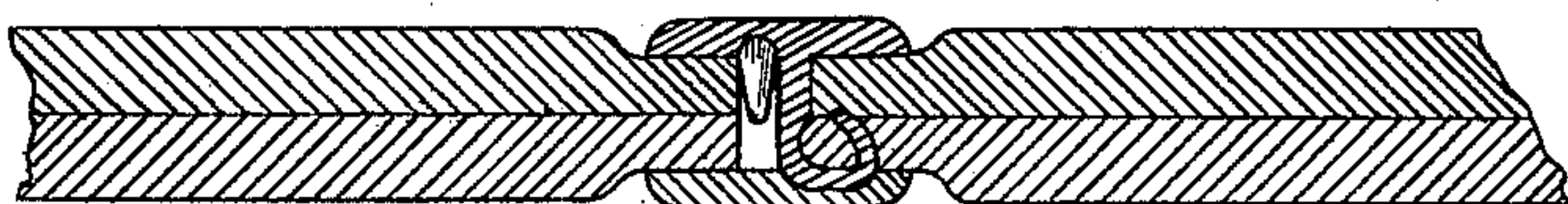


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

WITNESSES.

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LÉON O. DION, OF NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS.

FASTENING FOR LEATHER AND OTHER FLEXIBLE MATERIALS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,863, dated April 12, 1867.

Application filed June 15, 1886. Serial No. 205,240. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LÉON O. DION, of Natick, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Leather and other Flexible Material, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The object of the invention is to provide a strong and durable fastening for securing together strips or pieces of leather or other material, and one that shall be cheaply made and easily applied.

It consists of two parts, each of which preferably comprises a head having a die or prong-turning cavity and an eccentric prong extending therefrom having a clinching end; and in use these two members of the fastening are inserted into the strips or pieces of leather or other material to be secured together from opposite points, so that upon being driven into the material the prong of one fastening shall be upset by the die or prong-turning cavity of the member of the other fastening.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a view in elevation of one part or member of the fastening. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a section upon the line xx of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the head of one part of a fastening, to show its inner side and a prong turning or bending cavity. Fig. 5 is a vertical section through two strips of material, to represent the application of the fastening device in securing them together. Fig. 6 represents in elevation, Fig. 7 in section, and Fig. 8 in plan, inverted, a modified form of the fastening. Fig. 9 shows in section the application thereof in securing together two strips of material. Fig. 10 represents a part of a fastening having four tangential prong-turning recesses.

Referring to the drawings, a represents the head of each part or member of the fastening, and a' is the prong extending therefrom. The prong, preferably, is provided with a turning-point, a^2 , formed by beveling or removing the metal from one side only thereof, so as to produce a point out of line with the center of the prong. The point-turning cavity or die in

the under surface of each part or member of the fastening may be curved or turned eccentrically, as represented at a^3 , Fig. 4; or it may be arranged radially therein, as represented at a^4 , Fig. 8; or it may be entirely circular and surround the prong.

As many of the curved dies or cavities a^3 and straight dies or cavities a^4 may be used as desired, and in Fig. 10 I have represented a part or member of the fastening having four curved point-turning cavities. The curved cavity a^3 will of course turn or twist the end section of the prong, striking it so as to cause it to take a spiral or return movement into the material, as represented in Fig. 5; and when both prongs of the fastening are thus turned the material is held more securely fastened together than where the prongs are returned upon a straight line, as represented in Fig. 9.

In applying the fastening it is preferable to drive or set the two parts or members simultaneously, and they are arranged opposite each other in suitable holding devices and the material placed upon them; and upon being moved toward each other the prongs will simultaneously enter the material, and will come in contact with the dies or turning points or surfaces of the heads, and will be bent over and returned, either spirally or upon a straight line, as the pressure upon both heads of the parts is continued.

This fastening is not only a very strong one, but it is also easily applied, is cheap to make, and allows the material to be pressed solidly between the two members, and will act to hold the material thus pressed after the removal of the pressure used in setting. It may not only be used for securing together strips or pieces of leather or other flexible material used in the manufacture of leather belting, boxes, valises, trunks, bags, &c., but it may also be used for securing in place lacing-hooks, studs, or any other article fastened or secured to the head of one or both of the parts or members of the fastening.

I am aware of the Patent No. 293,504, dated February 12, 1884, granted James F. Thayer, for a pronged and enlarged head staple; but I consider that the said patent does not contain the essential features of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention,

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A fastening for securing pieces of material, consisting of a tack having the shank eccentric to its head, the latter provided on its under side with a clinching die or surface and adapted to be applied in pairs from opposite sides of the material, and the points of the tacks upset in the recess or die, in the manner
10 and for the purpose set forth.
2. In a fastening for securing pieces of ma-

terial together, a tack having a head and shank extending therefrom, and a curved or helical clinching die or dies arranged in the under surface of the head of the tack, and
15 adapted to curve or turn the prong of the other member of the fastening used therewith in a spiral direction, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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