

(No Model.)

R. J. KYLE.
RIVETING DEVICE.

No. 375,677.

Patented Dec. 27, 1887.

Fig. 1,

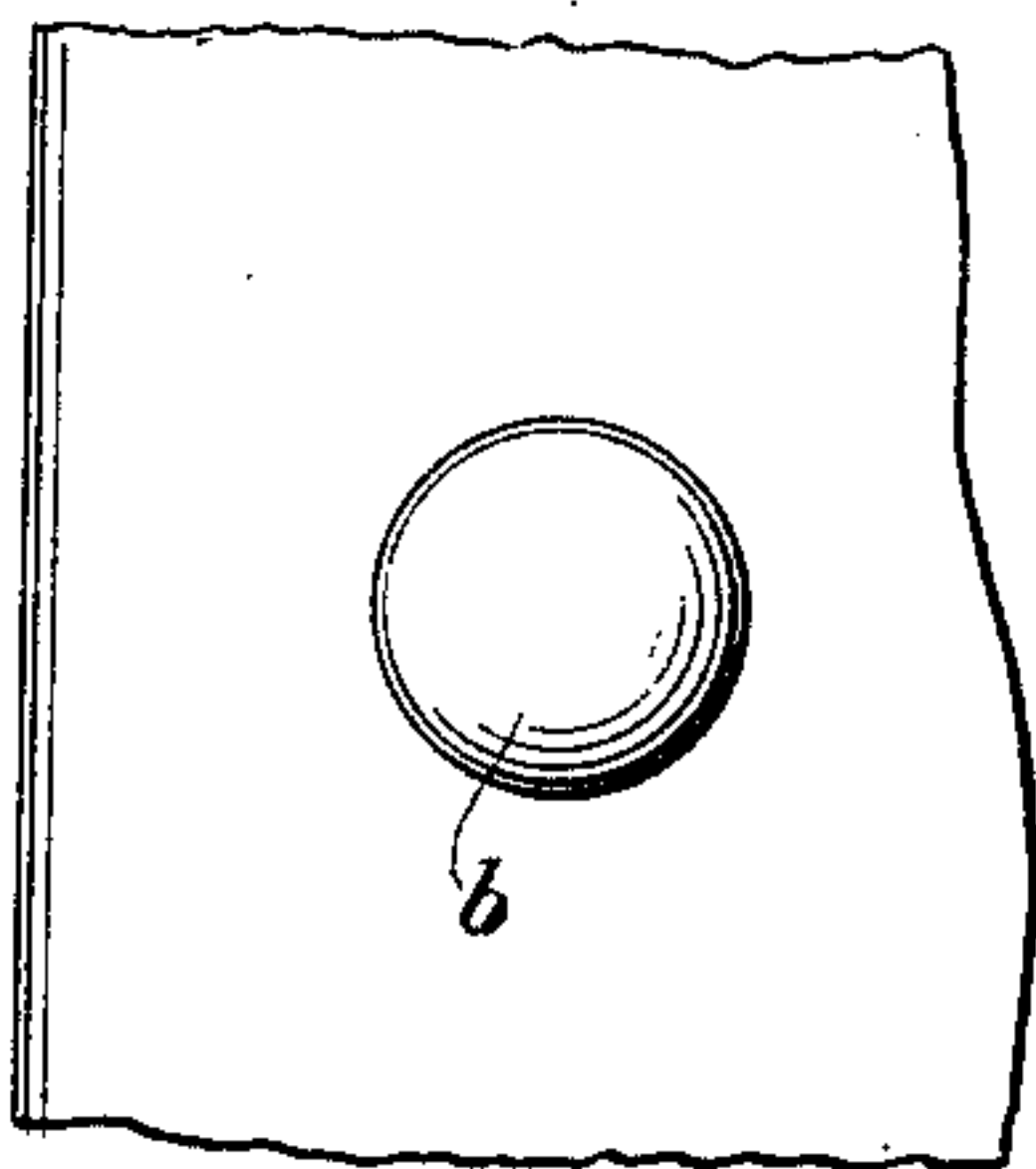


Fig. 2,

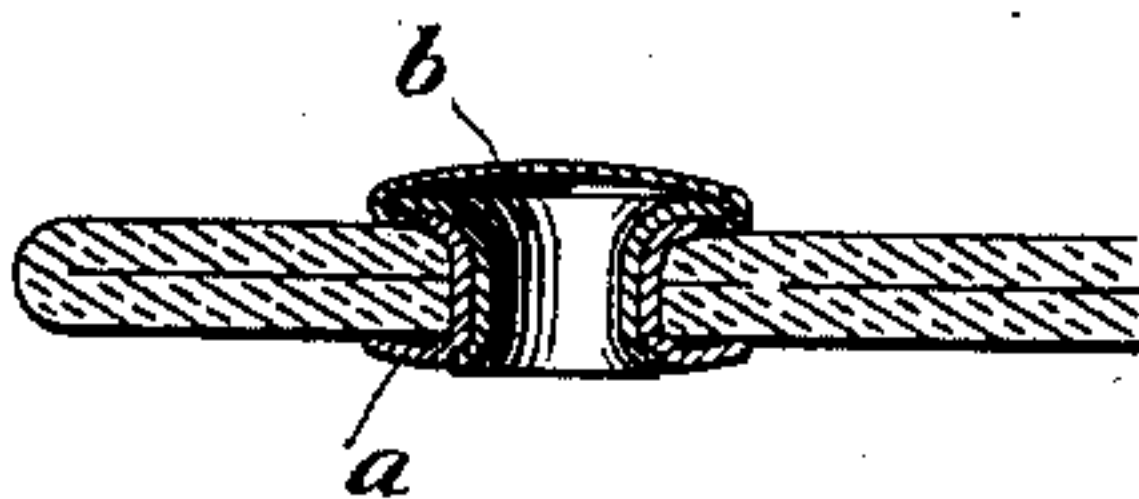


Fig. 3,

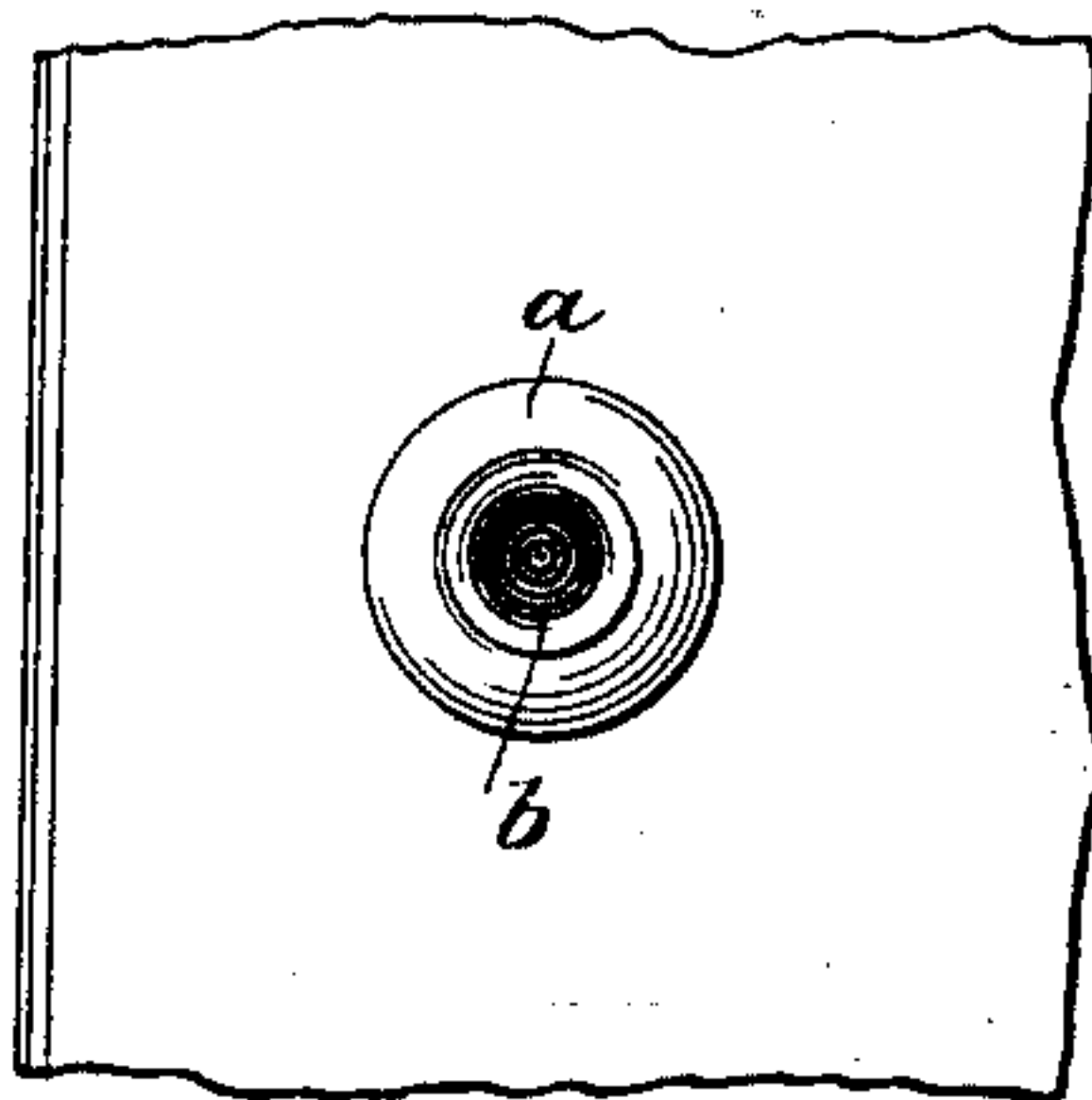


Fig. 4,

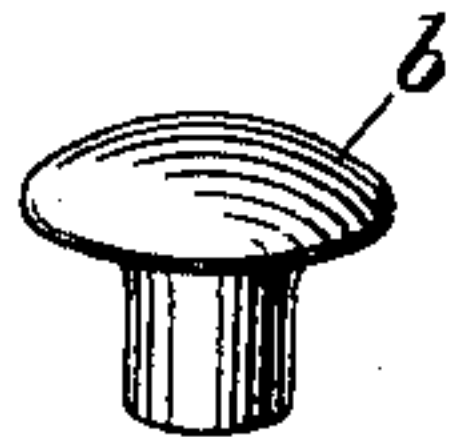


Fig. 5,

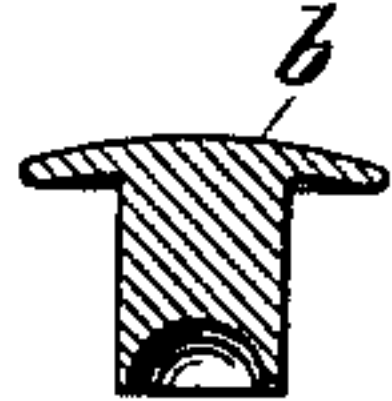


Fig. 6,

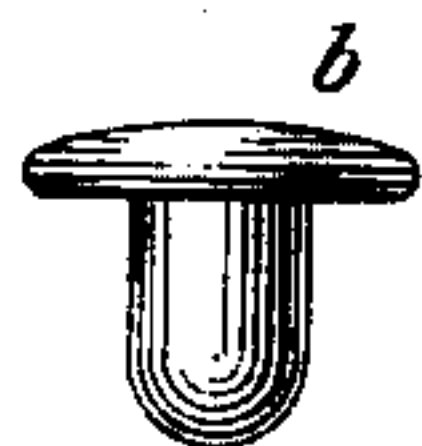


Fig. 7,

Witnesses

Geo. W. Dreck
Edwin Seger

By his Attorney
W. C. Miller

Inventor
Robert J. Kyle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT J. KYLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

RIVETING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,677, dated December 27, 1887.

Application filed April 29, 1887. Serial No. 236,541. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT J. KYLE, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Riveting Devices; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a fastening device for uniting or joining together pieces of cloth or leather or other fabric or material, which devices shall be made in two parts and shall grasp the materials between two broad unbroken surfaces, one on either side, and thus make a strong and durable fastening; and it consists in the devices hereinafter described and claimed.

My invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my riveting device as used to join two or more pieces of cloth or other material. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a view of the reverse side of the fastening. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the part of the riveting device first inserted through the cloth or other material; and Figs. 4, 6, and 7 are side elevations of different forms of the second part of my riveting device.

Similar letters indicate similar parts in the various figures.

a is an eyelet having a broad head or flange and a hollow shank. I prefer to make a slight depression or recess in the flange immediately around the central hole to receive the upset end of the second eyelet or rivet; but this is not essential to my invention, as the end of the second eyelet may be upset upon the flange of the first eyelet without any such recess.

b is an eyelet or a rivet having also a broad head or flange and a cylindrical shank, as shown. This second part, *b*, may be a simple eyelet, like the eyelet *a*, or it may be a capped eyelet or tubular rivet, or it may be a solid rivet, with or without countersinking at its free end, or it may be a double-capped eyelet. These various forms are shown, respectively, in Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7. It is necessary that

the shank of the part *b*, whatever may be its construction, should be of a smaller diameter than the shank of the eyelet *a*, so that the shank of the part *b* may pass through the shank of the eyelet *a*.

My fastening device is applied to the cloth or material to be united in the following manner: The eyelet *a* is first inserted through the pieces to be joined in any suitable manner. The end of the shank is upset around the hole in the material. Then the shank of the second eyelet or rivet is passed through the shank of the first eyelet, as shown, and the end of the shank of the second eyelet or rivet is upset upon the flange or head of the first eyelet, preferably in a recess formed in the head of the first eyelet.

In my improved fastening device the pieces of cloth or fabric are gripped and held between two correspondingly broad surfaces, which inclose a large portion of the cloth or material between them. This gives great strength to the fastening, and makes it practically impossible for the fastening device to be pulled through the hole in the materials united. Again, when the second eyelet or rivet is inserted, the head of this second eyelet bears against the upset end of the first eyelet and presses that upset end more firmly into the cloth, and in this way also strengthens the grip of the first eyelet upon the material.

As shown, the second eyelet is constructed with a slight recess on the under side of its head to receive the upset end of the first eyelet. (See Fig. 2.)

The head of the second eyelet or rivet may, if desired, be covered with linen or other material to give a better finish to the fastening.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The fastening device herein described, consisting of a broad flanged eyelet adapted to be passed through the material and to have the end of its shank upset around the hole in the material, and a second eyelet or rivet having a shank adapted to be passed into the shank of the first-named eyelet and upset within the flange of the first eyelet, substantially as shown and described.

2. The fastening device herein described, consisting of two eyelets, the shank of one be-

ing adapted to pass into the shank of the other and to have its end upset upon the flange of the other, substantially as shown and described.

- 5 3. The fastening device herein described, consisting of an eyelet with a recessed flange, having a shank adapted to be passed through the material and to have its end upset around the hole in the material, and a second eyelet

or rivet with a shank adapted to pass into the shank of the first eyelet and to be upset in the recess in the flange of the first eyelet, substantially as shown and described.

ROBERT J. KYLE.

Witnesses:

W. C. WITTER,
EDWIN SEGER.