

(No Model.)

D. CINNAMOND.  
EYELET FOR TRACES, &c.

No. 431,105.

Patented July 1, 1890.

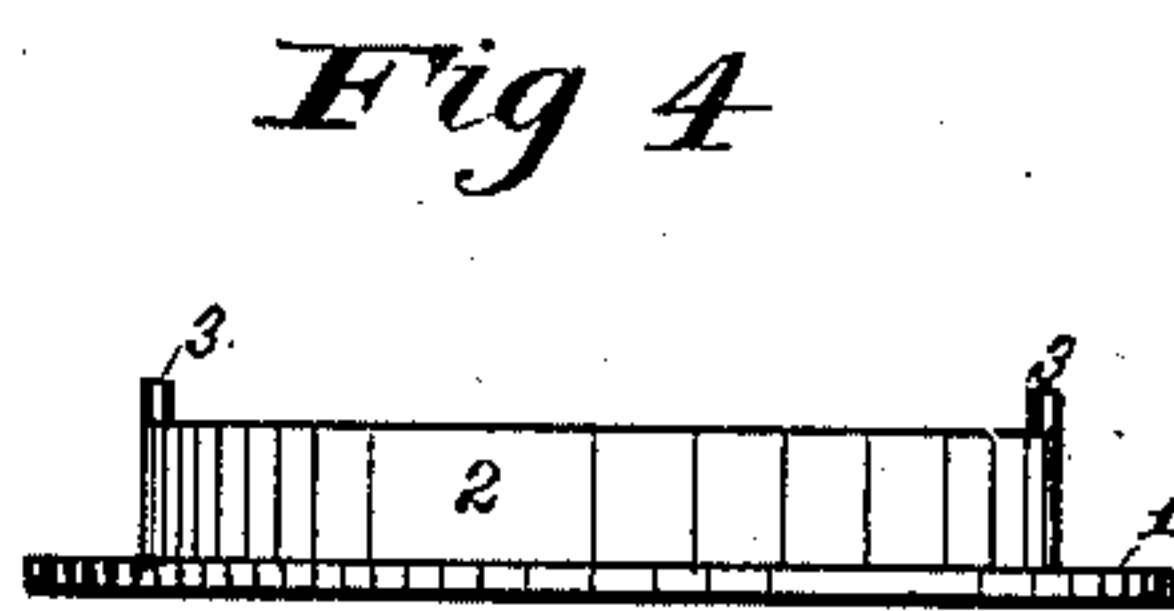
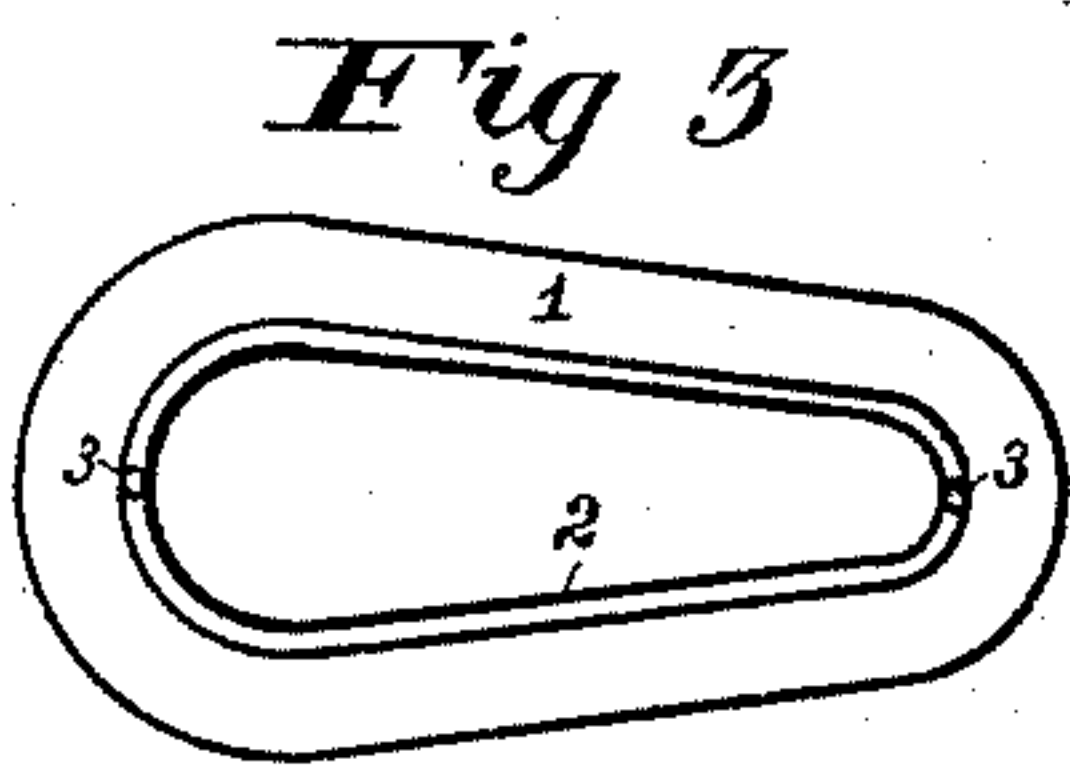
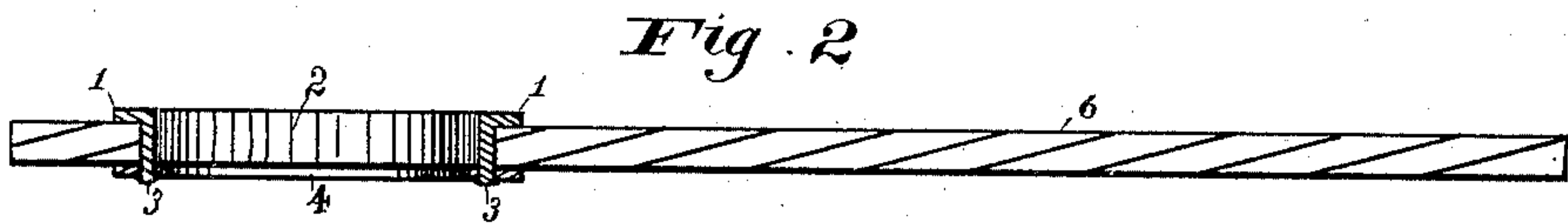
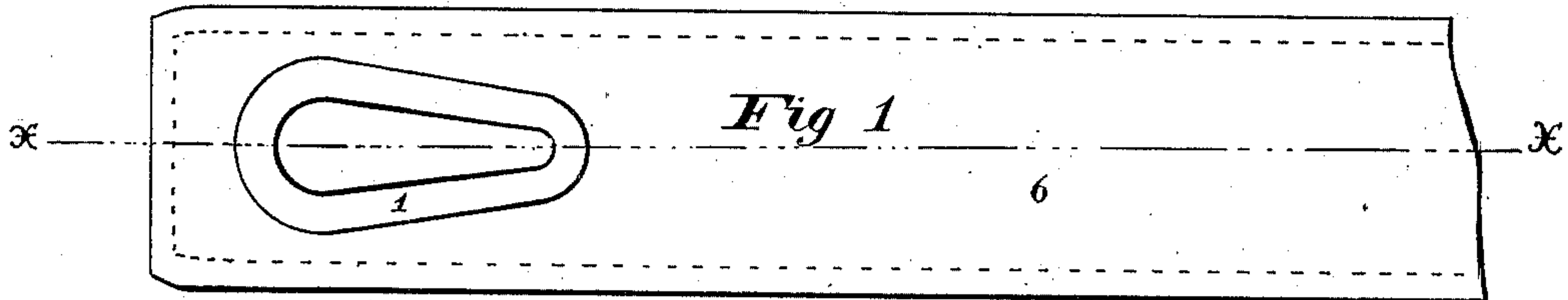
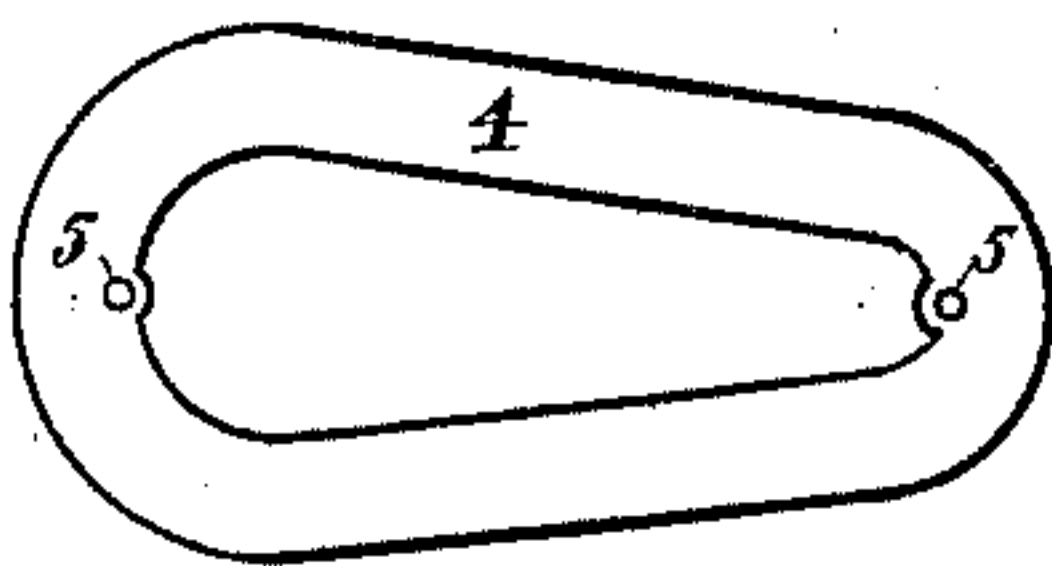


Fig 5



WITNESSES:

J. F. Wilber  
J. G. Gray

INVENTOR

David Cinnamond

BY R. W. Mc Dermott  
his  
ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID CINNAMOND, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

## EYELET FOR TRACES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 431,105, dated July 1, 1890.

Application filed January 30, 1888. Renewed January 8, 1890. Serial No. 336,225. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID CINNAMOND, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyelets or Protectors for Traces or Tugs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to a new and improved eyelet for traces or tugs; and its objects are to furnish a metal guard or eyelet for the opening in the end of the trace or tug, which passes over the clip or iron or over the end of the whiffletree, which shall be of simple and economical construction, readily applied, guard and protect the leather of the tug or trace at that point, not weakening, but rather strengthening, the tug or trace and obviating the necessity of stitching around the hole; to which ends it consists in the features more particularly hereinafter described and claimed. Metal guards or eyelets for such uses have been known and proposed. In one form two small plates of thin and flexible metal were used—one on each side of the leather—the metal extending partially around the hole. Teeth or pins were struck up from one piece of the metal, which were forced through the body of the leather and secured in corresponding holes in the other piece of metal. Such a guard, however, is better adapted for light leather only—such as is found in shoes—and is not well adapted to the heavy leather of a tug or trace. It protected the leather only upon the two sides, and not upon the edge, where the strain and wear come. The metal described as “flexible” was too light to be of much service in a trace or tug, while the pins or teeth forced through the body of the fabric and then clinched down involved not only an extra amount of labor, but also weakened the material at that point. In another form an eyelet extending over the entire edge of the aperture was proposed. Midway of this eyelet a bar extended therefrom a short distance

upon the sides an inch or two at each end. The bar was secured between two pieces of leather both by riveting and by sewing. Such construction could be used only with tugs or traces made two-ply at least at the end, and could not be used with a single-ply tug or trace, and its securement in position involved both riveting and sewing.

My improved form does away with all the objections to both these forms. It protects both the sides and edge of the aperture, requires but two rivets to fasten it securely in position, and these rivets are formed on one part of the eyelet and pass through the opening the eyelet is fixed in, so that there are no additional holes made to weaken the fabric, and it may be used with one or with more plies of the material.

My improved eyelet is represented in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a tug or trace end to which the invention is applied; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section on line *xx*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a top view of one part of the eyelet; Fig. 4, a side view of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 a top view of the other part of the eyelet.

In the figures, the reference-numeral 2 indicates the body of the eyelet, which may be of any desired form, though the oval form shown is the preferable form for ease of use. Upon one edge is the flange 1, extending outwardly from the body 2, and which is to take and rest upon one side of the tug or trace. On the other edge of the body are formed the rivet-pins 3 3. The other outer face of the eyelet is formed of the piece 4 of the shape and size of the flange 1. It has apertures 5 5, receiving, when in position, the pins 3 3.

In practice, a suitable aperture being made in the tug or trace 6, the body 2 is placed therein, with the flange 1 upon the side of the tug or trace. The piece 4 is then laid upon the other side, the pins 3 3 passing through the apertures 5 5. The heads of the pins are then hammered down, so that they form rivets, securing the eyelet together and within the aperture, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2,

forming an effective, reliable, cheap, and easily-applied eyelet or guard. They may be made of any suitable metal and by any of the well-known methods of working such  
5 metals.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The improved eyelet for harness traces or tugs, consisting of the body 2, with flange 1

and pins 3 3, and the piece 4, having aper- 10  
tures 5 5, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID CINNAMOND.

Witnesses:

Z. F. WILBER,  
B. L. POLLOCK.