(No Model.)

W. H. HAYDEN.

LACE FASTENING.

No. 452,753. Patented May 19, 1891.

Fig. 1.

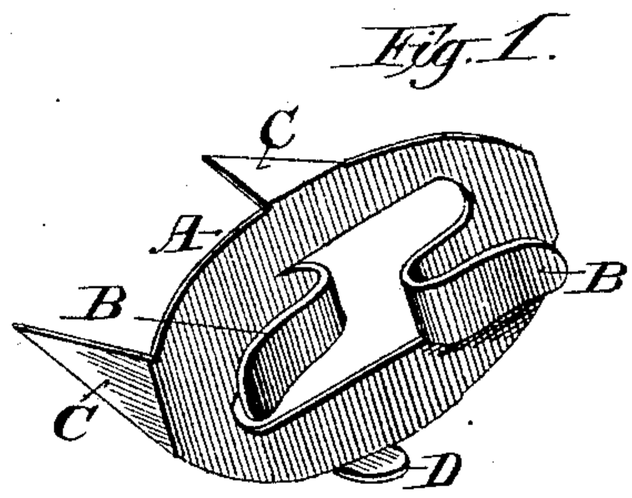
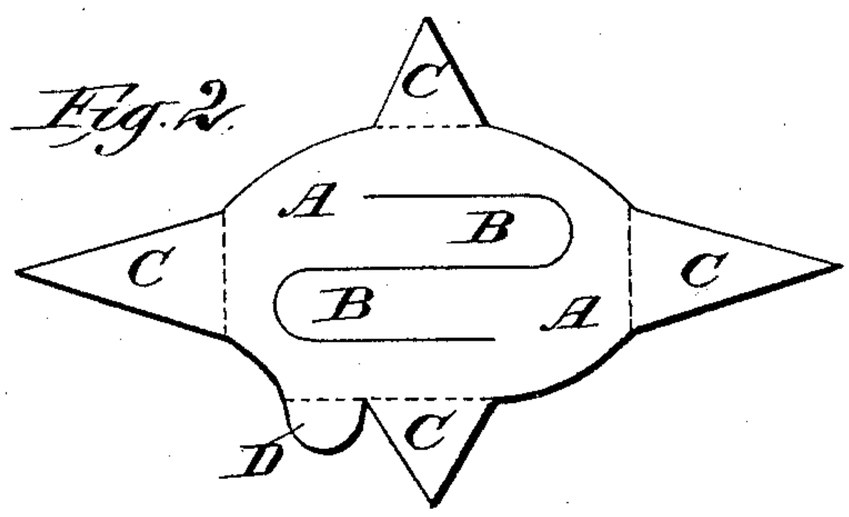


Fig. 2.



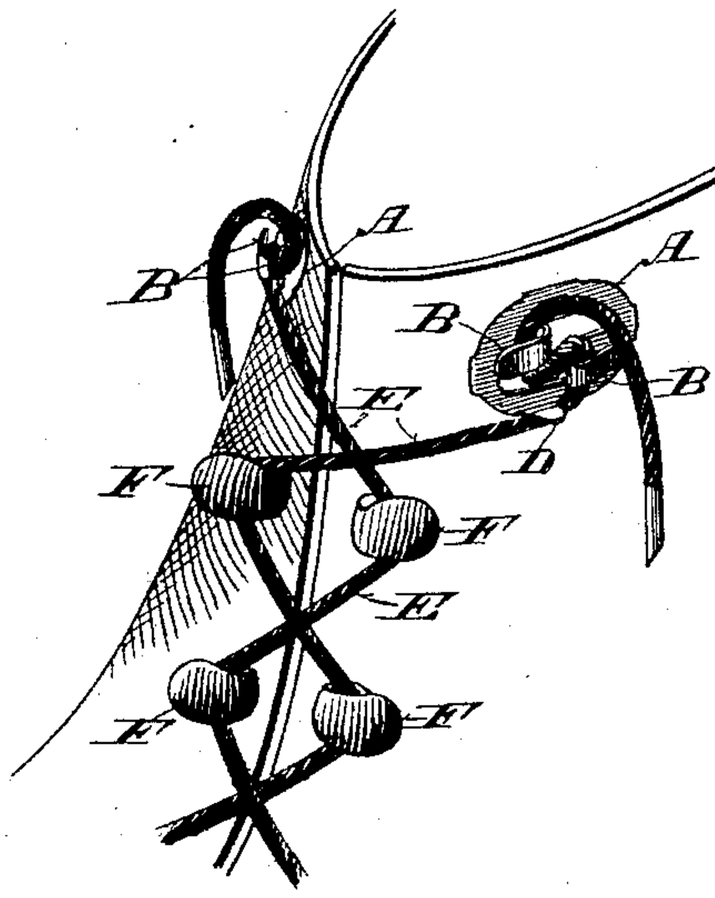


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. HAYDEN, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

LACE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,753, dated May 19, 1891.

Application filed March 8, 1889. Serial No. 302,564. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. HAYDEN, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lace-Fastenings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an inexpensive and easily-manipulated lace-fastening for shoes, gloves, umbrellas, and such other articles as may be provided with lace or cord fastenings.

It consists, essentially, of two elastic hooks struck in opposite directions from a single metallic plate.

In the accompanying drawings like letters designate the same parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device specially adapted for a shoe-lace fastening. Fig. 2 shows the fastening as cut from a blank before the hooks and fastening-prongs are bent; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the fastening as applied to a shoe, and illustrating the method of securing the lace.

A represents the base or body of the fastening, B B the hooks, and C C prongs for the attachment of the fastening to the shoe or other article, all stamped or cut out of sheet metal, preferably spring-brass, in approximately the shape shown in Fig. 2. The hooks B B are cut side by side in the central portion of the body A of the fastening, and are bent in opposite directions, as shown in Fig. 1, the ends of the hook being turned outwardly, so as to readily receive the lace between them and the base A. The prongs C C are bent backward at right angles to the base or body A, as shown in Fig. 1, ready to be inserted through the material to which the fastening is applied and clasped over the back.

It is my design to provide a labor-saving machine to be operated manually or driven by suitable power for attaching the fastening in large numbers to shoes or other articles. The prongs C C are preferably made sharp, so as to form the perforations in the material to which the fastening is to be attached.

The device may be made of various sizes and styles adapted to the different uses to which it may be applied, and in place of the prongs C C any other suitable means may be employed for attaching the fastening to the article with which it is to be used. For instance, that portion of the base between its outside edge and the opening formed by the turned-up hook is adapted to have a thread passed around it and into the article to which the fastening is to be secured, as is obvious, and thus it may be made to constitute the attaching means in place of the prongs.

Referring to Fig. 3, E represents an ordinary shoe-lace, and F F lacing-studs of the usual form. From the upper lacing-stud, on each side of the shoe, the lace is carried around the lower rearwardly-projecting hook B of the fastening on the opposite side of the shoe, and thence underneath and around the forwardly-projecting hook, which supports the loose end of the lace and prevents it from readily disengaging itself from the fastening.

Where the fastenings are used in pairs, as shown in Fig. 3, they are made rights and lefts; but in place of the double lace and the two fastenings shown in Fig. 3 a single lace and fastening may be as effectually used not only in connection with a shoe, but with other articles with which a lace is commonly employed.

For the purpose of a shoe-lace fastening I prefer to form, as shown in Fig. 2, on the lower edge of the base or body A, just in front of the lower prong C, a small ear D, which is turned outwardly at right angles, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or less.

In carrying the lace E to the fastening it is first passed under the ear D, which holds it away from the forwardly-projecting hook B, while the end is carried forward from the rear hook underneath and around it.

In forming the fastening sufficient space should be left between the hooks to readily receive the lace in passing the same from the rear hook around the front one.

The fastening may be japanned, enameled, plated, or otherwise suitably finished for the various purposes for which it is used.

It will be observed that the point of one hook before it is bent rearward points or extends in the direction of the base of the other hook, so that the metal forming each hook can be given one bend or fold in the direction of its base to complete the hook, with the two hooks thus formed pointing in opposite directions.

I claim—

1. A lace-fastening comprising a base-plate and two oppositely-turned hooks integral therewith, each struck out of line with the other and bent back upon itself over said base-plate, and means for securing the fastening to the article with which it is to be used, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A lace-fastening composed of two hooks cut side by side and turned in opposite directions, so as to leave a space between them, from a single metallic plate, which forms a base around said hooks for the attachment of the fastening, and is provided on one edge, at one side of one of the hooks, with an outwardly-projecting ear, and means for securing it to the article with which it is to be used, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. HAYDEN.

Witnesses:
CHAS. L. GOSS,
JAMES H. BARRY.