(No Model.)

E. KEMPSHALL.

EYELET.

No. 554,624. Patented Feb. 11, 1896.

FIG. 1.

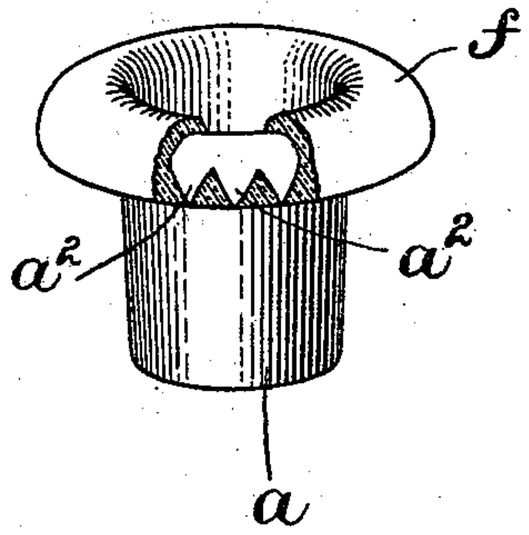
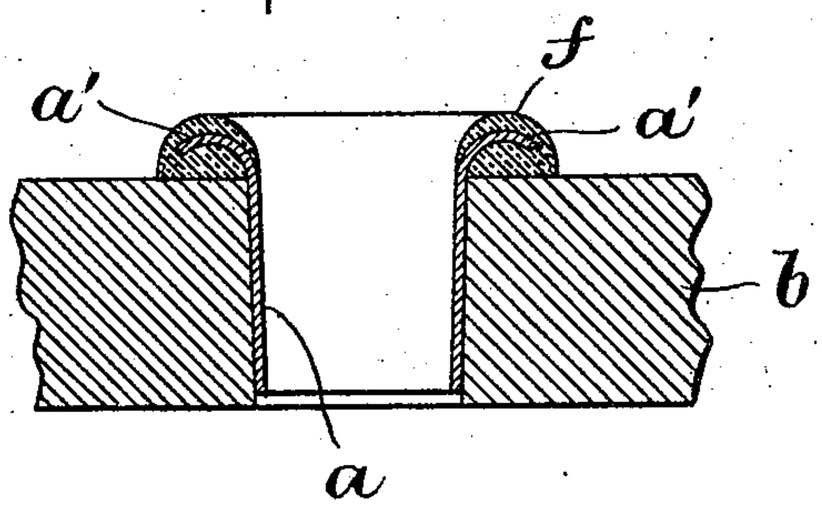


FIG. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELEAZER KEMPSHALL, OF NEWTON, ASSIGNOR TO THEOPHILUS KING, TRUSTEE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

EYELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 554,624, dated February 11, 1896.

Application filed November 13, 1895. Serial No. 568,822. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELEAZER KEMPSHALL, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyelets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and improved eyelet; and it consists in the novel features of construction and relative arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described in the specification, clearly illustrated in the drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, forming a part of this application, in which like characters indicate like parts wherever they occur.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view showing an eyelet constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal sectional view thereof.

a represents a tubular-shaped body formed at one end with an overhanging flange *a'*, that is concavo-convex in cross-section. The free and overhanging edge of this flange is formed with spurs a^2 that extend toward the end of the member *a* not provided with a flange. (Here shown as extending downward.) The shape and number of the spurs or projections are immaterial, and their purpose is to rest upon the die-plate *b* in order that the plastic material, which forms the covering for the flange, may be forced through the spaces between said spurs to fill up the concave under side of the flange, further permitting the material in the spaces to firmly anchor the plastic material upon the outside to the plastic material that fills up the concave under side.

It will be apparent that if the lower edge of the flange were not protected with projections the edge of the flange of the eyelet-blank would be forced down against the die-plate and none of the plastic material would enter the concave under side. Moreover, supposing the concave under side to be filled with plastic material, unless there were communications between the material upon the inside and outside in order to bind the two layers together, there would be the liability of one or both being broken from the blank, either by use or by expansion.

b represents the covering of plastic material, which is molded about the top flange *a* by a suitable shaped die, and made to fill the space in the concave under side of the flange. The ends of the spurs *a'*, resting upon the die-plate, will be exposed in the completed article, as is evident, while the spaces between the spurs a^2 will be filled with plastic material, firmly binding the covering upon the blank. The die will be so shaped as to confine the plastic material upon the inside of the eyelet, substantially as shown, in order to give the completed article a finished appearance, the covering of plastic material forming a continuation of the inner wall of the member *a*.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all the modes of its use, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An eyelet comprising in its construction a tubular-shaped body, an overturned flange, forming an extension of said body, said flange being concavo-convex in cross-section, and spurs upon the free and rearwardly-extending edge of said flange, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. An eyelet comprising in its construction a tubular-shaped body, an overturned flange, forming an extension of said body, said flange being concavo-convex in cross-section, and spurs upon the free and rearwardly-extending edge of said flange, adapted to rest on a die-plate, and a covering of plastic material molded about the top of said flange, and filling the concave under side thereof, the plastic material upon the top and bottom sides of said flange being united in the spaces between said spurs, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ELEAZER KEMPSHALL.

Witnesses:
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