

No. 616,040.

Patented Dec. 13, 1898.

H. TRINDER.
SHOE FASTENING.

(Application filed Jan. 25, 1898.)

(No Model.)

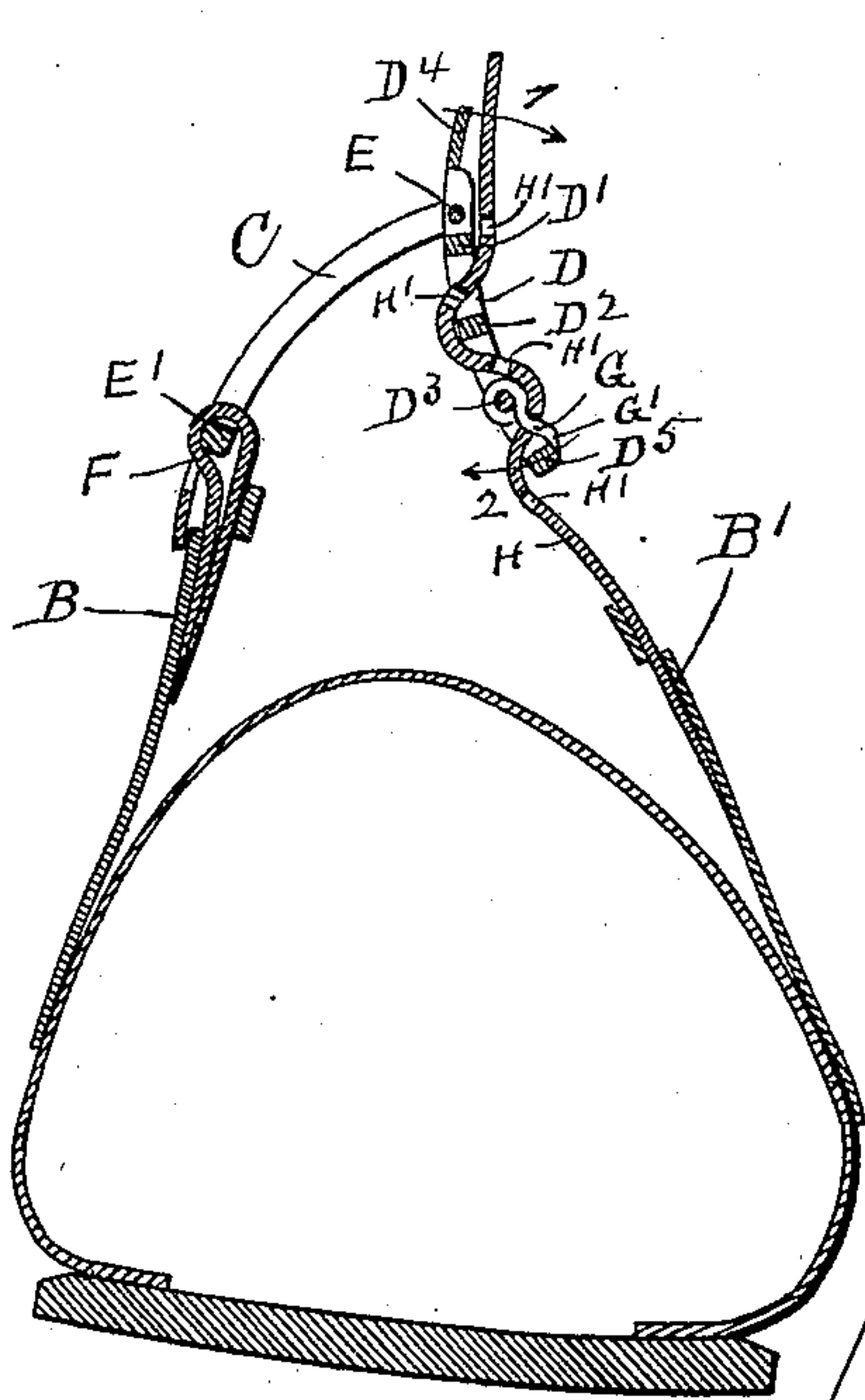


Fig. 2.

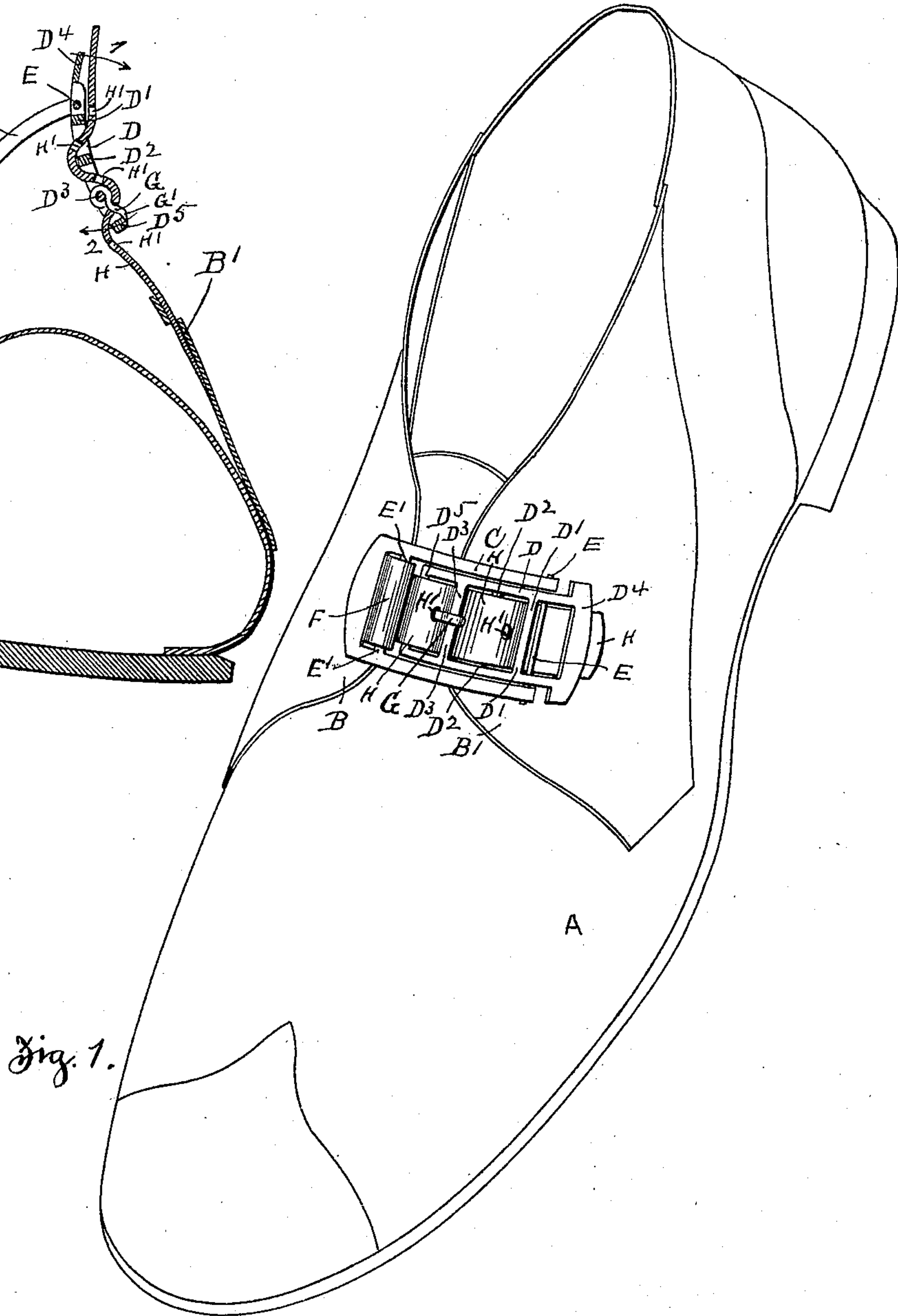


Fig. 1.

Witnesses
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HENRY TRINDER, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,040, dated December 13, 1898.

Application filed January 25, 1898. Serial No. 667,858. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY TRINDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shoe-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by drawings forming a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 represents my improved fastening as applied to a shoe, the several parts being shown in their relative positions when the shoe is fastened; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the fastening on line 2 2, Fig. 1, the parts being shown in their relative positions when the shoe is unfastened.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in both figures.

My invention relates to that class of shoe-fastenings which embody two curved links which are hinged together and are pivotally connected with the flaps of the shoe, whereby the flaps are drawn together over the instep by folding the links and bringing their concave sides down upon the shoe; and my invention consists in pivotally connecting one of the curved links to the flap upon one side of the shoe and providing the other curved link with a cross-bar and tongue pivoted thereon, forming a buckle, and connecting said buckle with the flap upon the opposite side of the shoe by means of a strap attached to the shoe-flap and provided with a series of holes adapted to receive the buckle-tongue, whereby the flaps can be drawn more or less tightly together in the operation of fastening the shoe.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a shoe with my improved fastening attached thereto. B B' denote the flaps of the shoe, and C and D curved links, which are hinged together by means of a pivotal rod E. The link C is closed at one end and open at the opposite end, and near the closed end it has a cross-bar E', inclosed by a strap F, attached to the flap B of the shoe.

The link D has the cross-bars D' D² D³ between its ends D⁴ and D⁵. Upon the center of the cross-bar D³, I pivot a tongue G, having its end G' resting against the end D⁵ of the link D. To the flap B', I attach a strap

H, provided with holes H', capable of receiving the tongue G. The link D is attached to the flap B' by separating the links C and D, as shown in Fig. 2, and passing the strap H under the end D⁵ of the link D and over the cross-bar D³, with the tongue G entering one of the holes H' of the strap, and the strap H is passed beneath the cross-bar D² and over the cross-bar D' and end D⁴, weaving it between the cross-bars of the link D. The link D is then rocked upon the pivotal rod E, which is held in the open end of link C by pushing the end D⁴ in the direction of the arrow 1 and carrying the end D⁵ in the direction of the arrow 2, thereby folding the links together with the link D within the link C and bringing their concave sides down upon the shoe, as represented in Fig. 1. As the links C and D are folded together the strap H is wrapped around the end D⁵ of the link D and the two flaps B and B' are drawn together over the instep of the foot, a pulling strain being exerted upon the two flaps by the cross-bar E' of the link C and the end D⁵ of the link D.

When the links C and D are folded together as shown in Fig. 1, the pivotal rod E is carried downward into a plane lower than that containing the cross-bar E' and end D⁵, so that the strain exerted by the straps will tend to hold the curved links firmly against the shoe.

In order to unfasten the shoe, the end D⁴ of the link D is lifted off the shoe, thereby raising the pivotal rod E above the plane in which the strains are exerted by the flaps, when the links will assume the position shown in Fig. 2.

When the shoe is fastened, the end H' of the buckle-tongue is folded within the strap H and hidden from view. The fastening is adjusted to render the shoe more or less tight by taking up or letting out the strap H when it is unfastened, and when once adjusted the shoe can be instantaneously fastened or unfastened by a single movement.

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

1. The within-described shoe-fastening consisting of a pair of curved links pivoted together, one of said links being pivotally at-

tached to one of the shoe-flaps and the other of said links having a cross-bar and a buckle-tongue pivoted thereon with its end bearing against the end of the link and adapted to
5 engage a strap attached to the other flap of the shoe, substantially as described.

2. In a shoe-fastening the combination of a curved link C having a cross-bar E' near one end of the link adapted to be inclosed by
10 a strap attached to one of the shoe-flaps and having the opposite end of the link open, a link D pivotally connected with the open end of said link C and having a cross-bar be-
15 tween its ends, a buckle-tongue on said cross-bar with its end bearing against the end of the link and adapted to engage a strap at-

tached to the other flap of the shoe, substantially as described.

3. In a shoe-fastening, the combination of a pair of curved links pivotally connected 20 with each other, means for attaching one of said links to the flap of the shoe, the other of said links having a series of cross-bars with intervening space adapted to receive a strap attached to the other flap and woven between 25 said cross-bars and means for adjustably attaching said strap to said curved link, substantially as described.

HENRY TRINDER.

Witnesses:

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