No. 639,997. Patented Dec. 26, 1899.

E. KEMPSHALL.

EYELET.

(Application filed Mar. 3, 1898.)

(No Model.)

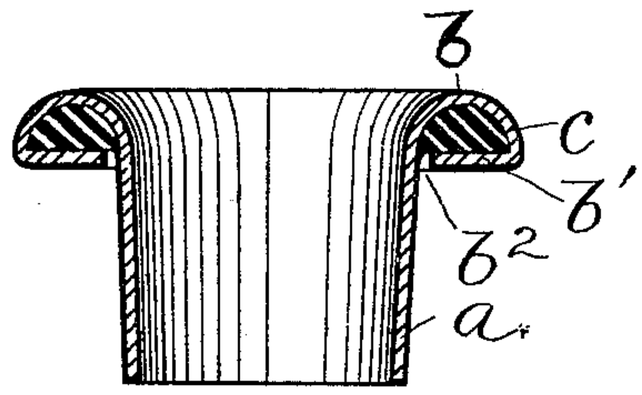

Fig. 1.

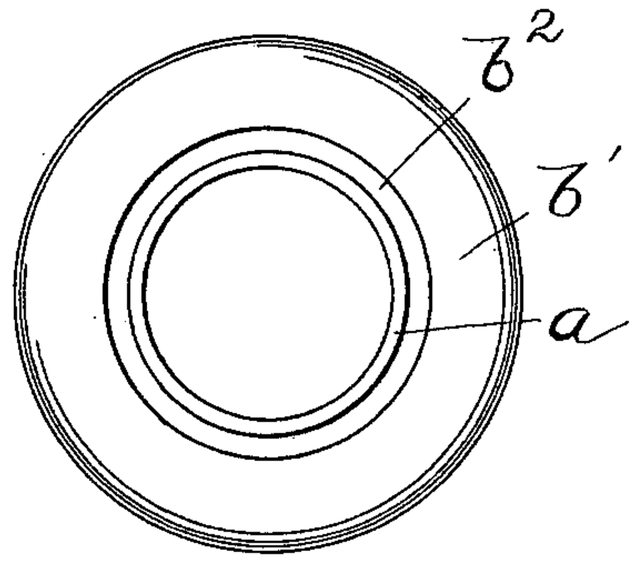

Fig. 2.

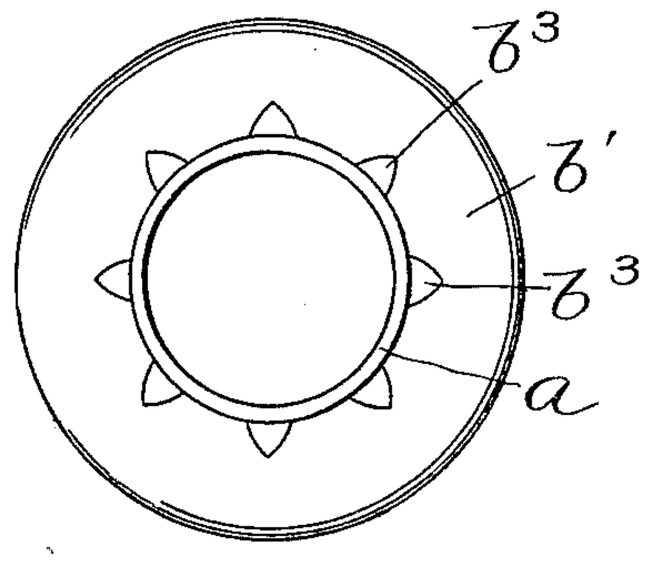

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELEAZER KEMPSHALL, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE ENAMEL EYELET COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

EYELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 639,997, dated December 26, 1899.

Application filed March 3, 1898. Serial No. 672,394. (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 sheet-metal eyelet having its setting-flange integral with the tubular body of the eyelet and rolled to give the outer surface of the flange an annular surface of considerable width and substantially semicircular in cross-section, the flange bearing a general resemblance in shape to an applied flange composed of celluloid, such as is used on the co-called "fast-color" eyelets. A sheet-metal flange having the external form of an applied fast-color flange is open to the objection that it is likely to be crushed inwardly or indented, the flange being hollow or unsupported on its under side.

It is the object of my invention to provide a sheet-metal eyelet having a hollow sheet-metal flange adapted to be filled by liquid material capable of hardening, and therefore supported by said material, such as the japan or enamel used to coat the exposed surfaces of the eyelet after it has hardened, said filling supporting the hollow flange and reducing its liability to be crushed or indented.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a sectional view of an eyelet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a bottom view of the eyelet shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a bottom view showing a slight variation from the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents the tubular shank or body of a sheet-metal eyelet, and *b* represents the setting-flange, which is also made of sheet metal and is integral with the body *a*. The flange is rolled or arched and is substantially semicircular in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 1. From the outer edge of this arched portion projects inwardly toward the body of the eyelet a bottom b', which is integral with the flange *b* and forms in connection therewith a chamber or cavity *c*, adapted to be filled with japan or enamel, the bottom b' being constructed to permit japan to flow readily into the chamber *c*, while the shape of said chamber is such that the japan entering it is retained in the chamber and forms a filling which supports the arched portion of the flange. In Figs. 1 and 2 I show the bottom b' projecting nearly across the space between the outer portion of the arch of the flange or body *a* and separated from the latter by an annular crevice b^2 of sufficient width to permit liquid japan to flow into the chamber *c*. In Fig. 3 the bottom b' is shown as provided with notches b^3 at its inner portion, the portions of the bottom between said notches bearing against the body of the eyelet. The said notches form openings which permit the japan to flow into the chamber *c*. In all cases the opening or openings formed for the admission of japan to the chamber *c* are so contracted that the japan will not readily leave said chamber, but will adhere to the walls thereof and thus form a solid filling, the japan being applied, if necessary, by two or more operations, each coating or filling being allowed to dry and then another applied until the chamber *c* is filled.

I claim—

1. A sheet-metal eyelet having a hollow setting-flange, the hollow space forming a nearly-closed chamber to receive and retain a filling of japan or enamel.

2. A sheet-metal eyelet having a hollow setting-flange the outer portion of which is arched or semicircular in cross-section, and is provided with a bottom projecting inwardly toward the body of the eyelet, said flange and bottom forming a nearly-closed chamber adapted to receive and retain a filling of japan or enamel.

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

ELEAZER KEMPSHALL.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.