

No. 673,369.

Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

J. F. POWELL.
KNOB EYELET.

(Application filed Aug. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)

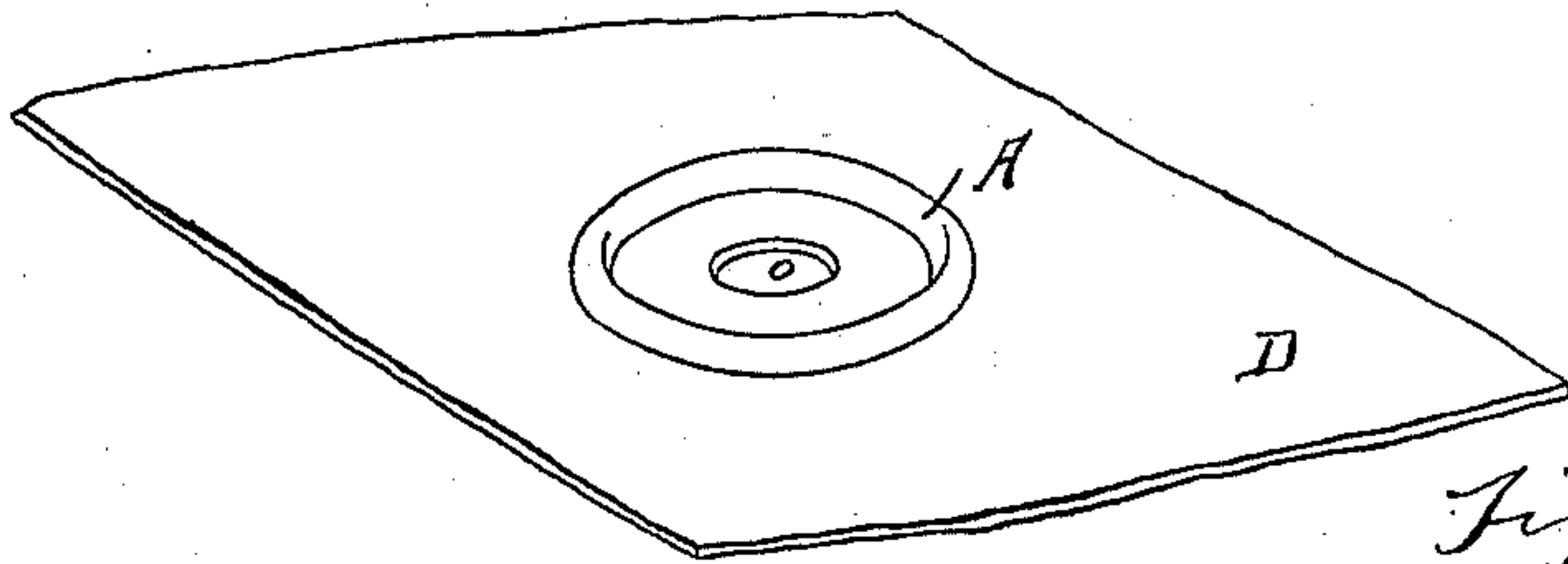


Fig. 1.

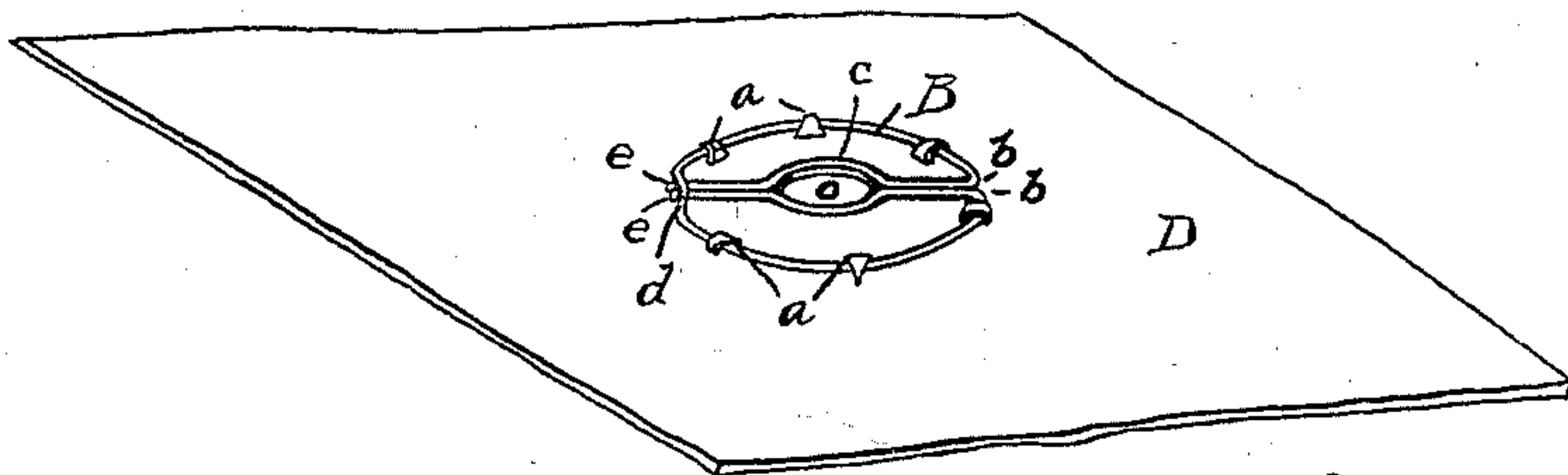


Fig. 2.

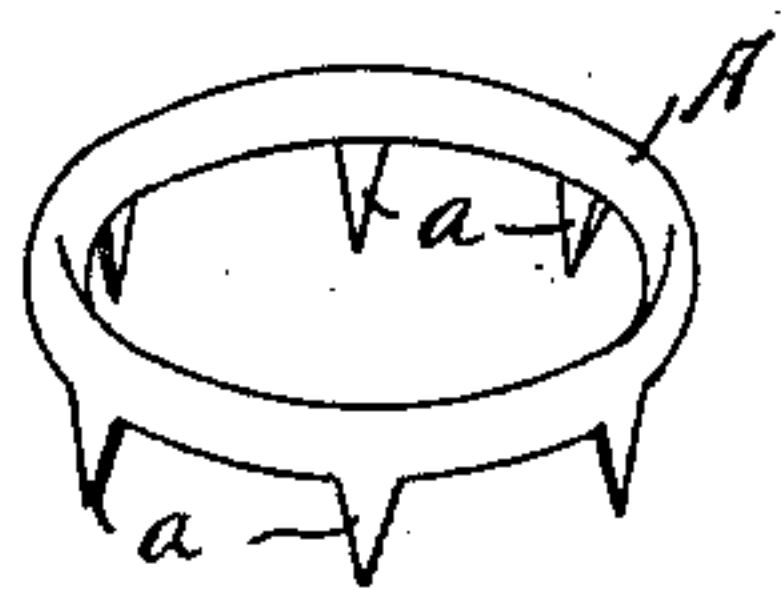


Fig. 3.

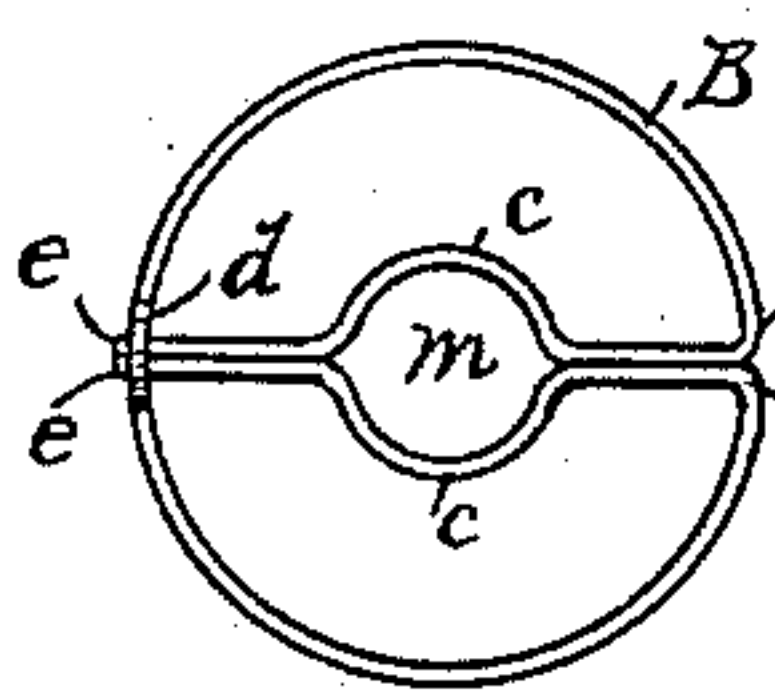


Fig. 4.

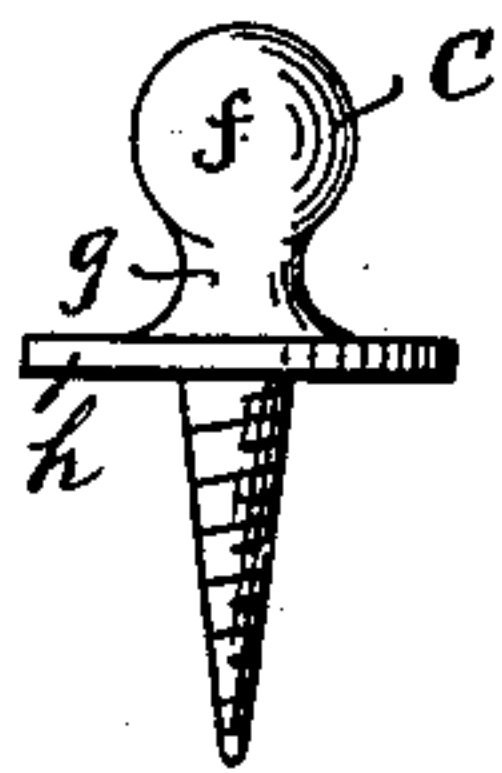


Fig. 5.

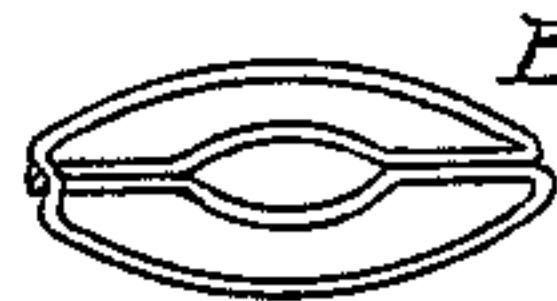
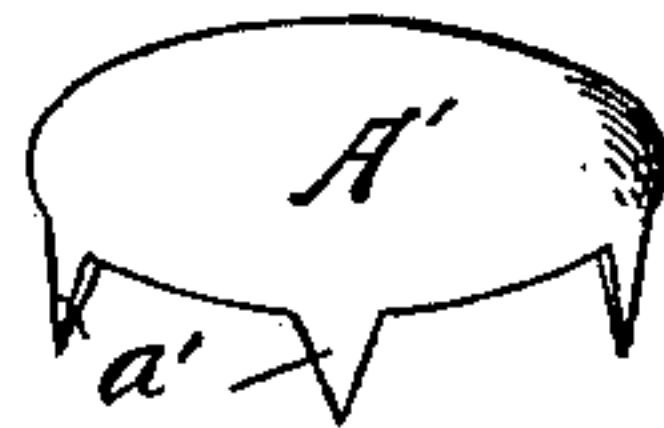
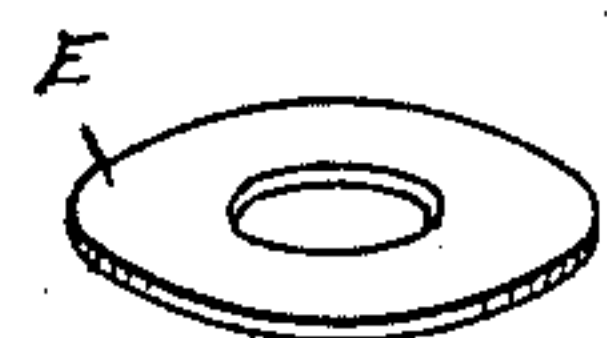


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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JAMES F. POWELL, OF FLINT, MICHIGAN.

KNOB-EYELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,369, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed August 27, 1900. Serial No. 28,167. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. POWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Flint, county of Genesee, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Knob-Eyelets; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to knob-eyelets, and has for its object an improvement in that class of fasteners in which the eyelet or buttonhole formed in a fabric is slipped over the head of a knob or button; and the object of the invention is to produce a structure that shall aid the eyelet-hole in holding the fabric to place on the button and which shall protect the eyelet-hole from being strained and torn or frayed at its edges.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective showing the structure in place on a fabric and showing that part of the structure which appears at the front or outside of the fabric. Fig. 2 is a perspective showing the structure in place on the fabric and showing that part of the structure which is seen at the rear or inside of the fabric. Figs. 3 and 4 are details of the structure. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the knob. Fig. 6 is a detail of a covered eyelet.

Similar letters refer to similar parts.

In the drawings, A indicates a ring, preferably of sheet metal and provided with a number of sharp prongs *a*, that are adapted to be forced through the fabric with which the ring is to be used and are adapted to be bent or clenched to hold the ring A firmly to the fabric.

B indicates a spring which constitutes the eyelet proper. This is made from a single piece of wire bent to the form shown in Fig. 4, in which the main body of the wire is bent to a nearly circular form. The two ends extend across the circle from the points *b b*, where they bend inward from the periphery, each of the ends being bent to form a half-eyelet *c* at the center of the circle of the large ring. The two ends *e e* preferably extend under a short bend *d*, made in the body

of the wire, as the short bend serves to hold the ends from escaping should undue force be used in an attempt to force the eyelet onto the knob or button.

C indicates the knob or button, which has a globular head *f*, a neck *g*, and a bearing-shoulder *h* and is provided with any suitable means for attaching it to the object with which the knob is to be used. The means shown is a screw; but it may be a rivet or any other suitable means. The size of the globular head *f* is slightly larger than the central opening *m*, formed between the curved cross-bars *c c*.

In assembling the parts the curved wire B is placed at one side of the fabric D and the ring A is placed at the other side of the fabric, with the prongs *a* driven through the fabric, and the prongs *a* are then bent and clenched over the larger ring of the part B. This secures the fabric firmly in place between the ring A and the wire ring B, with the cross-bars lying across the inside or back side of the fabric. An eyelet-hole *o* is cut through the fabric, the knob C is secured to the part to which the fabric is to be buttoned, and the article is ready for use. When the eyelet is forced over the head of the knob, the cross-bars spring open and then return under the head of the knob, and all strain is sustained by the ring B and the knob. The eyelet through the fabric is relieved from all strain.

In the form shown in Fig. 6 instead of the ring A there is employed a cap A', without a central opening, which is convexed upward to furnish space underneath it for the knob. It is provided with a single row of clench-prongs instead of two rows, as is the ring A. The part B is the same in all respects. An additional ring E is placed under the fabric, outside of the spring-ring B, and the three parts are secured on the interposed fabric by clenching the prongs *a'* over the ring E. The action is the same in this form of structure as it is in the form first described, and the only difference between the two is in the complete covering in of the knob by the cap A'. The second form of structure is more appropriate to woven fabric, in which the edges of the buttonhole might slightly fray from constant use, and such fraying with this form is not noticed and not seen and is consequently not objectionable. In both cases the strain on the

5 fabric is transferred from the hole of the eye-
let through the cloth to the clenched prongs
that secure the parts together, and from the
fact that these are tightly drawn down on the
fabric there is very little liability of their tear-
ing out.

What I claim is—

1. In a knob-eyelet, in combination with a
clench-ring A, provided with means whereby
10 it may be secured to a spring-ring with an in-
terposed fabric, and a spring-ring made from
a single piece of wire the body of which is
bent to a substantially circular form, the ends
of which are intumed and carried across the
15 circle formed by the body, and are bent mid-
way across the circle to form an eyelet c, and
carried at their terminals under a confining-
bend d, substantially as described.

2. In a knob-eyelet, the combination of a
spring-eyelet made from a single piece of wire 20
bent to a substantially circular form, having
the ends intumed and carried across the circle
and under a short bend d formed at the middle
part of the wire, the wire ends being bent to
form an eyelet at the central part of the cir- 25
cle, and an opposed part provided with prongs
adapted to be clenched around the wire of the
spring with an interposed fabric through
which the prongs are inserted, substantially
as described. 30

In testimony whereof I sign this specifica-
tion in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES F. POWELL.

Witnesses:

FRANK DULLAM,
A. P. DULLAM.