No. 714,591. Patented Nov. 25, 1902.

A. K. LOVELL.

LACING HOOK.

(Application filed May 9, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

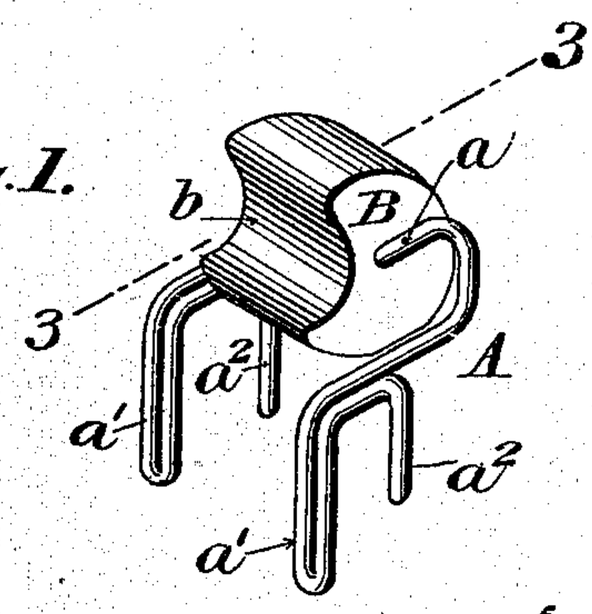


Fig. 2.

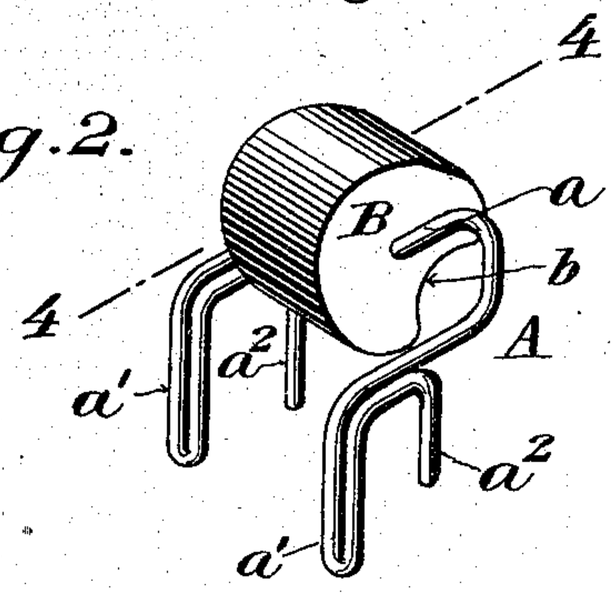


Fig. 3.

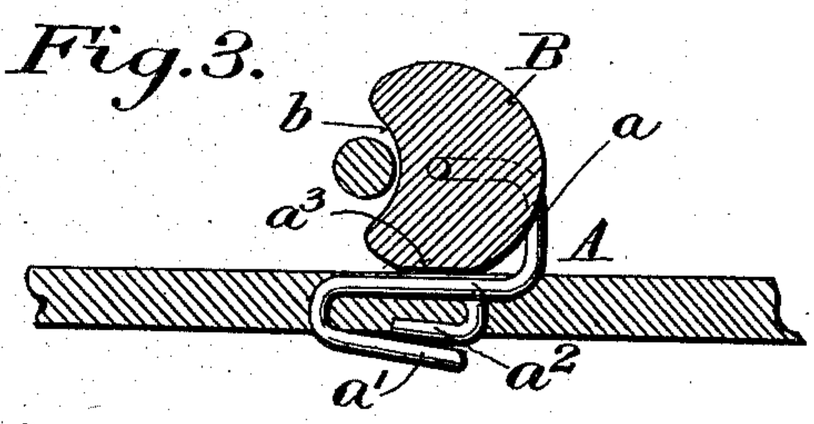


Fig. 4.

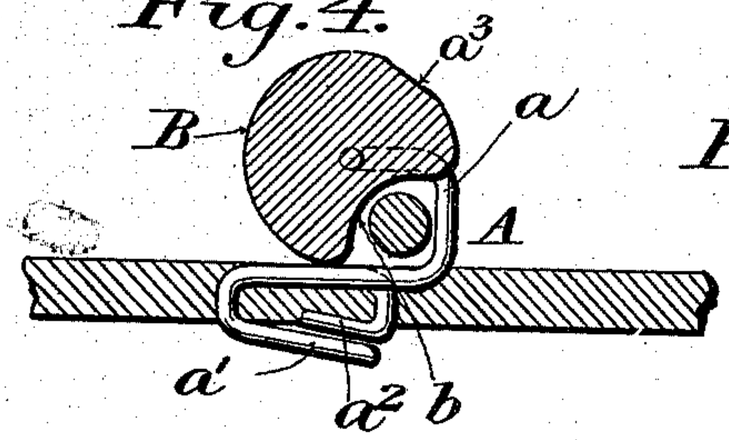
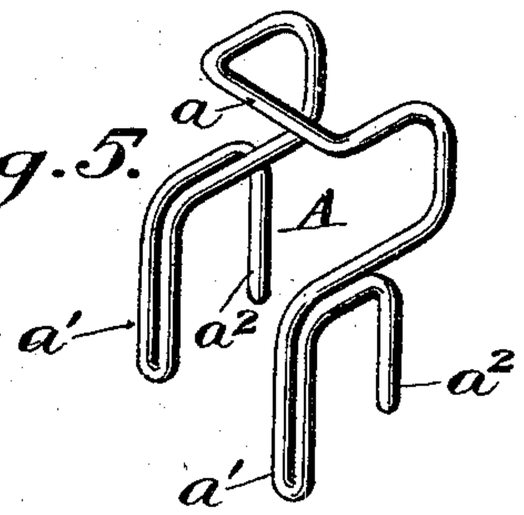


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT K. LOVELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LACING-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 714,591, dated November 25, 1902.

Application filed May 9, 1901. Serial No. 59,406. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT K. LOVELL, of New York, county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lacing-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to a lacing-hook intended more particularly for use in shoes, but also applicable in other places.

The object of the invention is to prevent the point of the hook from engaging with or injuring the clothing of the wearer; and to this end it consists in combining with the hook proper a generally cylindrical rotary guard grooved on one side to receive the cord and pivoted in the point of the hook in such manner that it will be rotated by the cord as the latter is drawn into or out of the hook, the form and arrangement being such that when the cord is in place the guard covers and protrudes beyond the point of the hook, so that contact of the garments therewith is prevented. The rounded back of the fender will thus turn upward or outward through the end of the hook, so as to present a smooth surface to the garment, and at the same time close or fill the nose of the hook in such manner that it is impossible for anything to catch thereon or become entangled therewith.

In the drawings I have represented my invention in its preferred form or embodiment, but it is to be understood that it may be modified at will within the range of mechanical skill or judgment, providing it retains as a characteristic feature the rolling or turning guard having the form and mode of action described.

Figure 1 represents my improved hook in perspective as adjusted to permit the introduction of the cord. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the fender in the position which it occupies when the cord is in place. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the hook on line 3 3 of Fig. 1 when the device is in operative position attached to the shoe. Fig. 4 is a like section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the hook proper with the fender omitted therefrom.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the lacing-hook proper, and B the rotary fender. The hook may be made of wire or sheet metal in any form or manner adapted to permit the application of the fender. As shown in the drawings, the hook proper consists of a single piece of wire bent into the form shown in Fig. 5, so that it presents the hook proper, a, and on each side of the hook an arm with two legs or points a' and a^2, intended to be inserted through the shoe and clenched down on the inside in order to secure the device in place. The fender or guard B consists simply of a body of metal, rubber, or other suitable material, preferably made in cylindrical or approximately cylindrical form, with a cord-receiving groove b formed longitudinally on one side. The nose or middle portion of the hook passes centrally through the fender, which is free to revolve thereon between the two sides or arms of the hook. When the cord is drawn from the hook, the fender assumes the position shown in Fig. 1, with its grooved side facing away from the hook and in position to receive the incoming cord.

In applying the cord it is laid within the groove and drawn downward into the hook, as usual, the effect being to cause the rotation of the fender until it assumes the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4, so that the cord serves to hold the fender in position to present a smooth unbroken surface above the point of the hook, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The form and proportion of the parts are such that the periphery of the guard or fender bears normally on the upper surface of the leather with considerable pressure. In order that the fender may remain in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 after the cord is withdrawn, it is preferably flattened on its under face, as shown at a^3. When this flattened face bears on the garment, as it does with moderate pressure, the hook will be kept in position, as shown in Fig. 3.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The two-part lacing-hook, consisting of the hook proper, having two parallel hook-shaped arms to receive and hold the cord, and a cross-bar or pivot connecting the forward ends of said arms, in combination with a guard of round form mounted to turn on said pivot, said guard constructed with a cord-receiving groove in one side and mounted to

frictionally engage the surface to which the hook is attached when the groove is in the cord-receiving position.

2. In a lacing-hook, the combination of a hook proper adapted to receive the stress of the cord, a rounded guard grooved in one side and pivoted to revolve around the point of the hook, to present its groove outside of the hook to receive the cord, and to thereafter present its groove within the hook, that the stress of the cord may be transferred from the guard to the hook.

3. In a lacing-hook, the combination of the rotary grooved fender B, and the hook consisting of a wire extended through the fender and fashioned at the two sides of the same to form hooks and legs as shown.

4. In a lacing-hook, the combination of a hook proper, adapted to receive and directly bear the stress of the cord, and a rounded guard grooved in one side, mounted to turn about an axis at the point of the hook and having its outer surface adapted to bear, when it is in the open or cord-receiving position, frictionally upon the surface to which the hook is attached; whereby said friction is utilized to retain the guard in the open or receiving position.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 26th day of April, 1901, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

ALBERT K. LOVELL.

Witnesses:
JOHN B. CLAPP,
HARVEY GRAY.