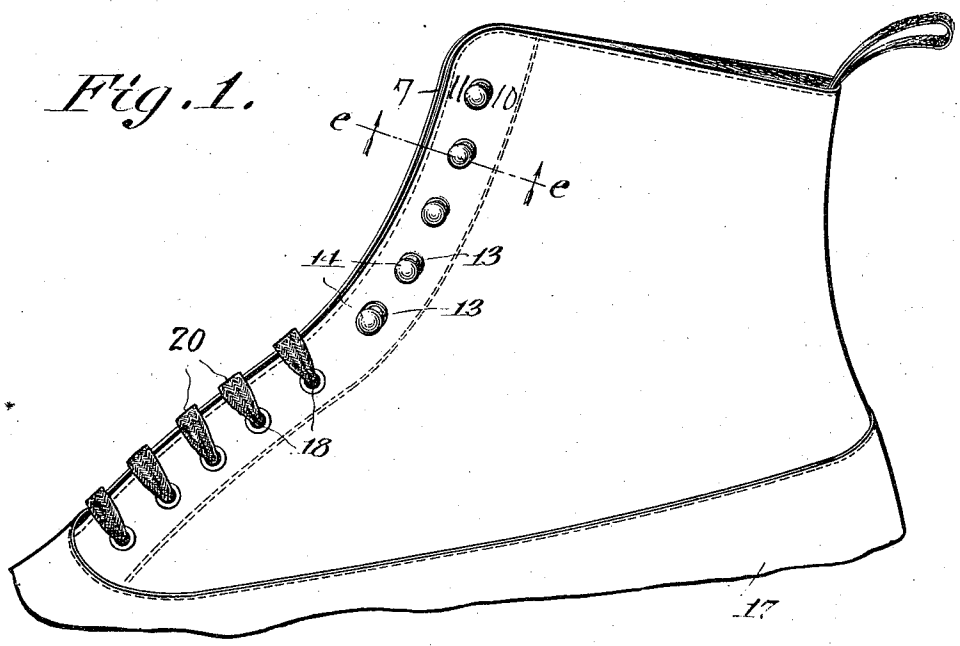
A. B. OVERHOLT.

SHOE LACE ROLLER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1910.

1,015,583. Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

Fig. 1.



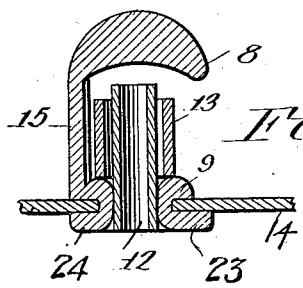


Fig. 2.

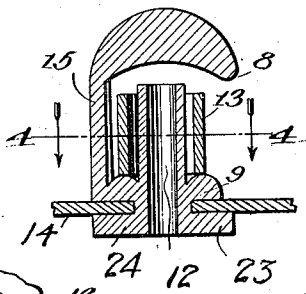


Fig. 3.

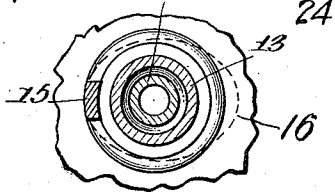


Fig. 4.

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SHOE-LACE ROLLER.

1,015,583. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

Application filed March 7, 1910. Serial No. 547,918.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON B. OVERHOLT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Constantine, in the county of St. Joseph, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Shoe-Lace Roller, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to lessen the friction of the roller 13, when drawing the lace 20 on the roller when lacing the shoe.

In the drawing forming a part of this specification Figure 1 is a side elevation of the shoe upper; Fig. 2 is a section on dotted line *e*—*e* in Fig. 1, looking from a point below, showing the tubular pivot 12 may be soldered to the eyelet 9; Fig. 3 same view showing an integral fastening of pivot 12 with the eyelet 9; and Fig. 4 is a section on dotted line 4—4 in Fig. 3, looking down. Dotted line 16, in place of cap 8, is shown in Fig. 4 to indicate the oblong shape of cap. In Fig. 1 the lower portion of the shoe is broken away at 17.

The pivot 12 is rigidly attached within the hole of the eyelet 9, and the tubular revoluble roller 13, on said pivot, has a flat lower end resting on the apex track of the eyelet 9. The eyelet 9 may be attached to the shoe upper or fabric 14 by bars 23 and 24 at the lower end of the eyelet 9, and turned up and clamped against said fabric, or the eyelet may be attached in any other way, suitable.

The lower five eyelets 18 in Fig. 1 of the shoe is laced by lace 20, after the shoe is on the foot in the ordinary manner. From here to the top of the shoe upper, on each side of shoe upper-opening 7, I use rows of elongated or oblong caps 8 which serve to cover what is beneath them on account of their oblong shape. The upper end of a bar 15 is integral with the side of the oblong cap 8, next to the upper-opening 7, and at the lower end the bar is integral with the eyelet 9 as in Figs. 2 and 3, and said eyelet is to be attached to the shoe upper 14 in the position indicated by marks 10 and 11 on Fig. 1.

The eyelets 9 are made as in Figs. 2 and 3, convex on top, with a clearly defined apex under the lower flat end of the roller 13, thereby greatly lessening friction. It will be noticed that the elongated caps 8 are above the upper ends of the pivots 12 and rollers 13, but sufficiently near to prevent the lace 20 from being caught above the pivots 12 and rollers 13.

In the operations the ends of both shoe laces from the sides of the shoe are looped and thrown over the free end of the elongated cap 8, down on the roller 13, and drawn endwise as the laces are crossed over each other to the top of the shoe, where they are tied.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

An eyelet having a base provided on its upper face with a circular convex track, a tubular pivot member, interior to said track, the lower end thereof being rigidly attached within the eyelet hole, a tubular revoluble roller on the pivot member, and having a flat lower end resting on the track, and the elevated oblong cap extending over the roller, an elevated bar having one end attached to one side of the eyelet, and the other end attached to the cap, substantially as set forth.

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