

J. J. JORDAN.
LACING HOOK.
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982,728.

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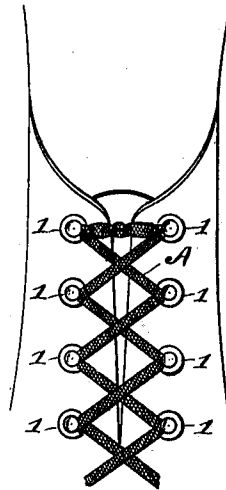


Fig. 1

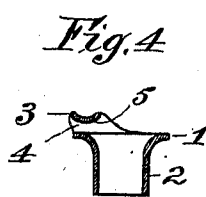


Fig. 4

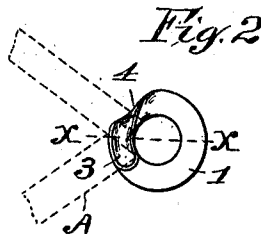


Fig. 2

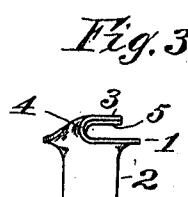


Fig. 3

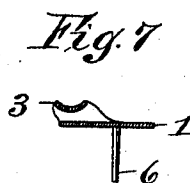


Fig. 7

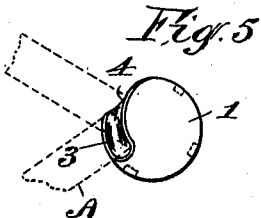


Fig. 5

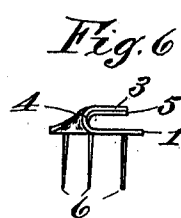


Fig. 6

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LACING-HOOK.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES J. JORDAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lacing-Hooks, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to lacing-hooks which are applied to shoes, gloves and analogous articles of apparel, and it resides in the novel construction of a hook designed more particularly for ladies' shoes.

The main object of the present invention is to produce a simple and inexpensive lacing-hook which can be struck up from sheet metal and will possess great strength and will permit the lace to be easily and conveniently inserted thereunder and will positively retain the lace, and at the same time effectually guard against the liability of the dress or skirt becoming caught or worn when the shoe is laced.

To that end the invention consists in the peculiar formation of the sheet metal lacing-hook hereinafter fully described and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a front view of the upper portion of a shoe illustrating several of my improved lacing-hooks of the preferred form applied thereto; Figs. 2 and 3 are enlarged detached front and side views respectively of the hook; Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line —X—X— in Fig. 2; Figs. 5 and 6 are enlarged detached front and side views respectively of a modified form of lacing-hook, and Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view of the lacing-hook illustrated in Fig. 5.

In the said drawings like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views.

My improved lacing-hook is struck up from a sheet metal and comprises a flat circular head portion —1— which may be formed with a tubular shank —2— in the shape of an ordinary eyelet as illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, which shank is fastened to the shoe or other article in the usual and well known manner. On said head —1— is formed a tongue —3— extending over the outer face thereof and of uniform width throughout its main portion which lies in a plane parallel with the outer face of the head. The said tongue has its main portion

curved concentrically with the head and the outer edge thereof has a curvature corresponding with the periphery of the head, and at the junction of the head and tongue the latter is formed with a flaring —U— shaped neck —4—. The space between the main portion of the tongue —3— and outer face of the head —1— is such as to be completely occupied by the lace (indicated at —A—), said lace being passed under and over the tongue in the well known manner and as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

By extending the tongue in the manner described and rounding the free edge thereof, the outer edge of the underlying portion of the lace is caused to extend tangential to the said round end and thus effectually prevent the bottom of a lady's dress or skirt from becoming caught on the tongue. To cause the lace to draw freely under the tongue and at the same time avoid undue wear on the lace, I form the inner face of the tongue —3— and its neck with a guard —5—. This guard is formed by providing the tongue with a depression extending the entire length thereof, and throughout the neck and terminating in the head —1— as more clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The tongue is preferably depressed throughout its width to produce a concavo-convex shape in cross-section and the depression is abruptly reduced at the free end portion of the tongue to produce a rounded surface at said end.

By providing a short flaring neck at the junction of the tongue and forming the tongue and neck concavo-convex in cross-section, the tongue presents a large rounded surface to the edge of the lace thereby preventing wear on the lace and at the same time imparting great strength and stiffness to the tongue and neck, and thus the tongue is prevented from being closed down on the head to insure the entrance of the lace under the tongue. The short tongue being of uniform width and being concentric with the circular head and having a width corresponding with the distance between the opening of the eyelet and periphery of the head and lying comparatively close to the head causes the tongue to be completely concealed by the lace passing therearound and thus the lace is made to appear as though passing through the eyelet.

While I prefer to construct the lace-hook as before described and shown in Figs. 2, 3

and 4, still at the same time if desired it may be made in the modified form illustrated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7. In this modified form the head portion —1— consists of a flat circular disk, said disk being provided with two or more prongs —6—6— for securing it to the shoe or other article.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a lacing-hook struck up from sheet-metal and comprising a flat circular head, an attaching-shank, and a tongue having a uniform width and lying in a plane parallel with the head, said tongue being curved uniformly and concentric with the head and joined thereto by a short U-shaped neck having an extended base to provide additional strength at this point, and the neck and tongue being depressed centrally and toward the head and throughout the length of the neck and tongue to present a guard to the head so as to cause the underlying portion of the lace to completely fill the space between the head and tongue, the said depression at the free end portion of the tongue being abruptly reduced so as to provide a rounded surface at said end as set forth.

2. As an improved article of manufacture,

a lacing-hook struck up from sheet metal and comprising an eyelet consisting of a flat circular head and tubular attaching-shank, a tongue extending from the periphery of the head and lying in a plane parallel therewith, said tongue being curved uniformly and concentric and joined thereto by a short U-shaped neck, the neck and tongue being depressed centrally and longitudinally throughout their lengths to form the said parts concavo-convex in cross-section with the convexity presented to the head to form a guard, so as to cause the underlying portion of the lace to completely fill the space between the head and tongue, the depression at the free end portion of the tongue being abruptly reduced to provide a rounded surface at said end, the said tongue also having a uniform width substantially corresponding to the distance from the opening of the eyelet to the periphery thereof, whereby the lace passing around the tongue is caused to conceal the latter and the said lace given the appearance of being passed through the eyelet.

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Witnesses:

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