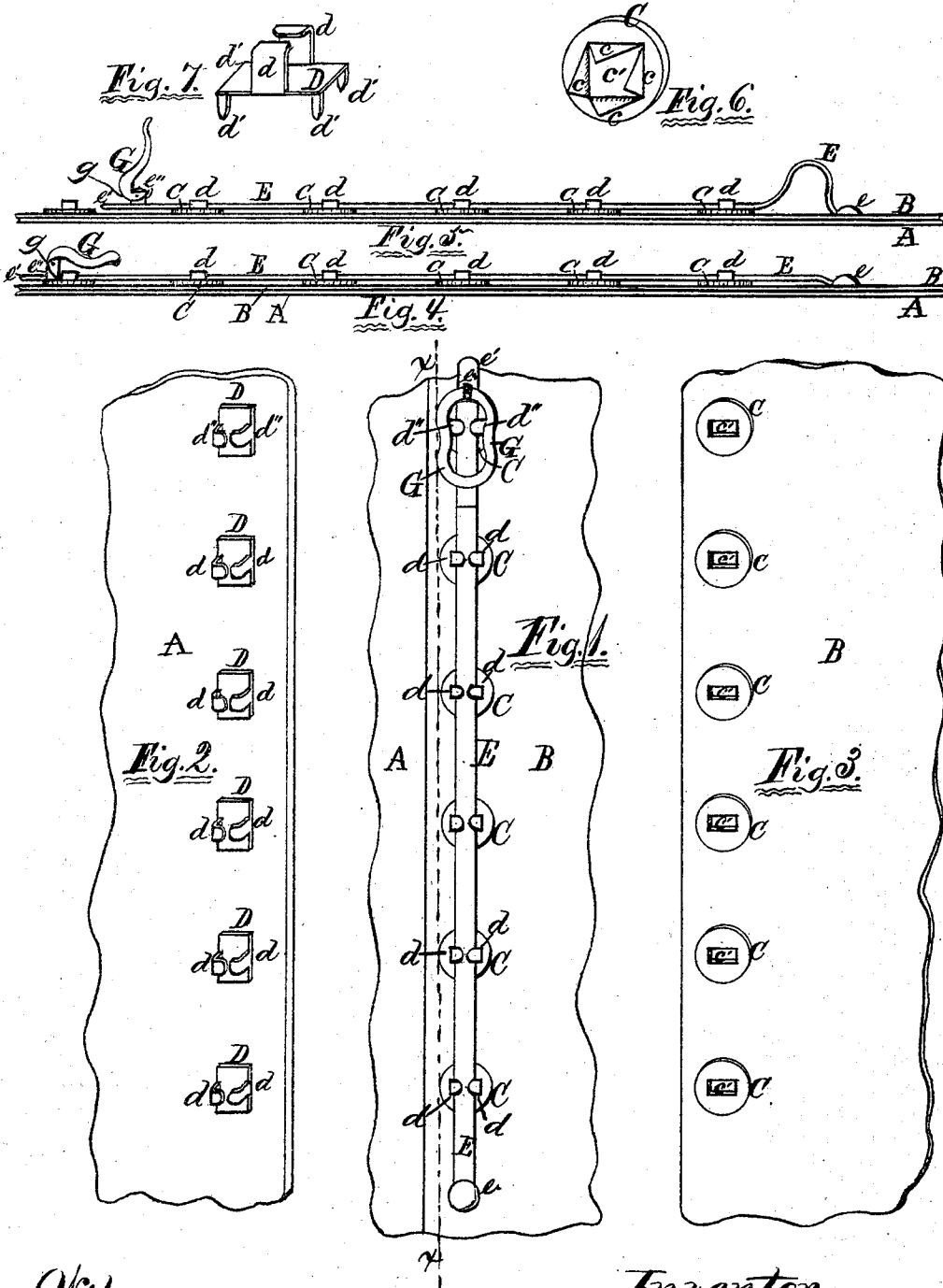


J. F. COPPOCK.

Shoe Fastening.

No. 123,087.

Patented Jan. 30, 1872.



Witnesses:

Wm R. Richards.
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Inventor,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. COPPOCK, OF EARLHAM, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOE-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,087, dated January 30, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

I, JOHN F. COPPOCK, of Earlham, county of Madison, and State of Iowa, have invented certain Improvements in Shoe-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification:

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

The nature of my invention relates to improvements in fastenings for shoes or other articles having lapped fastening-edges; and the invention consists in attaching to the under edge a series of open-ended loops, which pass up through a corresponding series of eyes secured to the upper edge, a lace being then passed through the projecting ends of the loops and provided with a locking device for securing it at one end, and thus holding the loops securely in place within the eyes.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a top view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a series of the loops in place on the lower leather. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a series of the "eyes" in place on the uppermost leather. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of Fig. 1 on the line *xx*. Fig. 5 is a perspective view on the same line as Fig. 4, showing the locking device unlocked. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the "eyes" alone; and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one of the loops alone.

General Description.

A is one edge of a strip of leather or other material. B is also one edge of a strip of leather or other material. Letters C represent metallic disks, one of which is shown plainly at Fig. 6, formed of a plain disk cut with transverse cuts across its central portion, and the corners *cccc* turned outward, as plainly shown at same figure, leaving a rectangular opening, *c'*, through said disk. The disks C are attached near the edge of the strip by passing the points *cccc* through a hole pierced therein, and then turning down the points *c*. D D D

D represent metallic plates formed, as plainly shown at Fig. 7, with projections *d d* turned upward and inward, forming a loop open at its outward end. *d' d' d' d'* represent points projecting from the four corners of the plate D on its side opposite to the projections *d d*. The plates D are put in position on the leather A, and the points *d' d' d' d'*, being driven through the leather and turned down, will hold them securely in place. E is the lace, secured, at one end, *e*, to the leather B, and provided at its other end with a metallic point, *e'*, from which projects a lug, *e''*. G is an open end ring, pivoted at its open end to the lug *e''*, and its ends made eccentric to the said pivot, as shown at *g g*, Figs. 4 and 5.

The operation is as follows: The seam to be laced is made with one edge, B, to lap over the other, A. The loops D are attached to the lower edge A to correspond with the disks C, which are attached to the upper edge B. The edge B may then be brought over the edge A, and the loops *d* inserted through the openings or holes *c'*. Then, by turning the catch G up into the position shown at Fig. 5, the point *e'* of the lace E may be carried or passed through the series of loops *d d*, as shown at Fig. 1, and the ring G being then turned down, as shown at the same figure, its eccentric ends will turn against the loop *d''* and lock or secure it in place, as shown at Fig. 4. By turning the ring G up, as shown at Fig. 5, and taking hold of the lace at its other end, as shown at same figure, it may be withdrawn.

Claim.

The plates D and disks C, constructed as described, and combined and arranged to operate with the lace E, ring G, lug *e''*, and metallic point *e'*, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN F. COPPOCK.

Witnesses:

PLATT R. RICHARDS,
J. J. TUNNICLIFF.