

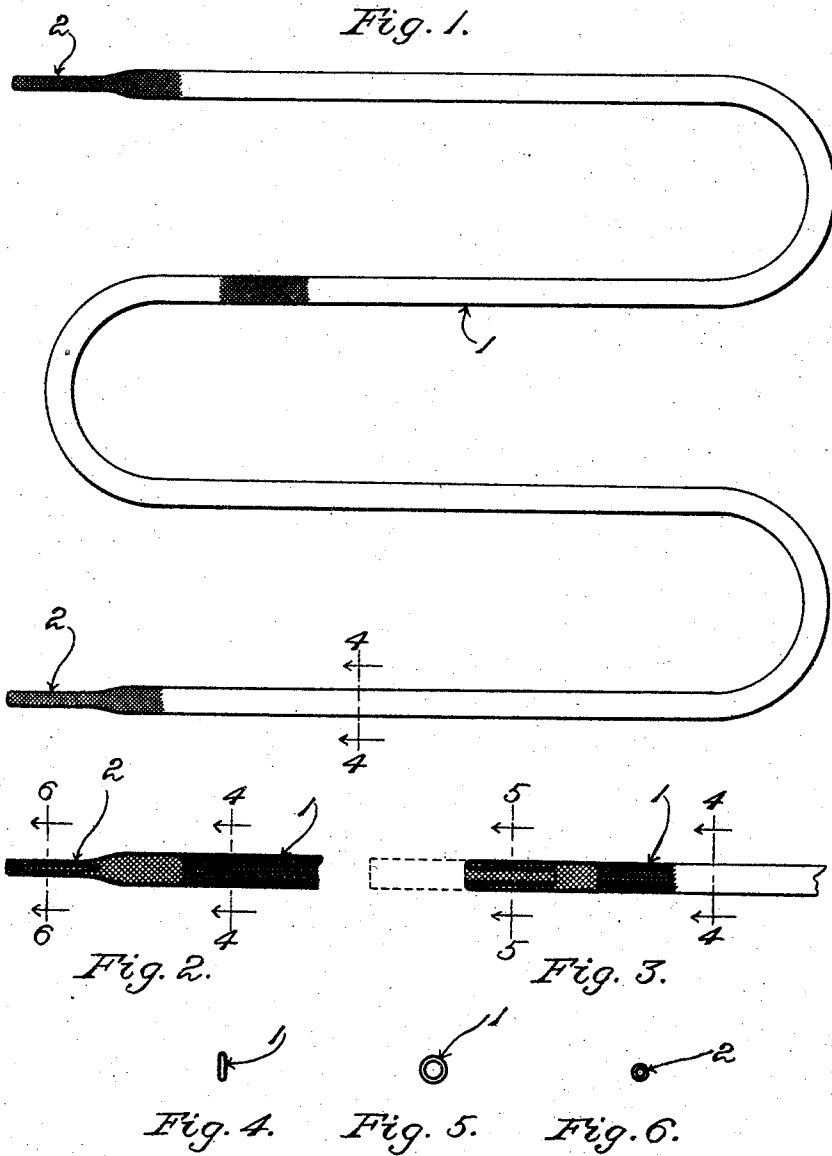
No. 772,338.

PATENTED OCT. 18, 1904.

E. M. S. CHANDLER.
LACING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 13, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
Oscar F. Hill
Edith J. Anderson.

Inventor:
Edwin M. S. Chandler
by Maceo C. Baer & Randall
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN M. S. CHANDLER, OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
FRANK W. WHITCHER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LACING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 772,338, dated October 18, 1904.

Application filed May 13, 1904. Serial No. 207,752. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN M. S. CHANDLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Taunton, in the county of Bristol, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lacings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention dispenses with the use of tags, wrappings, or other like additions of metal or other material to protect and bind the ends of lacings for shoes, corsets, &c., and constitute a finish therefor, as well as provide tips or points to facilitate the operation of passing the ends through the holes of eyelets and other like holes.

The invention consists in a self-tipped lacing of tubular fabric produced by braiding, weaving, or otherwise having the extremities thereof bound and finished so as to conceal and protect raw or cut edges of the fabric of the lacing and the ends of the threads of such fabric by the inversion of the extreme end portions of the tubular fabric and the tucking of the same within the interior of the adjoining portions of the length of the fabric, the tucked portions being held in place and the tip portions of the lacing being consolidated and stiffened by means of glue or cement, the tips in addition being reduced in diameter and shaped or molded through pressure.

I have illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a lacing embodying the invention. Fig. 2 shows a portion of the length of the lacing of Fig. 1 at and adjacent one end thereof, part being in section in order to show the construction more clearly. Fig. 3 is a partly-sectional view showing one end of the lacing after the end portion has been inverted and tucked before the compression by which the tip is shaped as in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a view of the lacing in cross-section at a point intermediate the tips—as, for instance, at any one of the points at which the lines 4 4 in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are located. Fig. 5 is a view in cross-section on line 5 5 in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a view in cross-section on line 6 6 in Fig. 2.

The tubular fabric of which I make a lacing is designated 1 in the drawings. Generally I employ the well-known flattened tubular braided fabric which customarily is used for the like purpose. The finished tips of the lacing are designated 2 2. The character of a finished tip is shown clearly by the longitudinal section which is represented in Fig. 2 and the cross-section in Fig. 6. In carrying the invention into effect an extreme end portion of a piece of the tubular fabric (indicated, for example, in dotted lines at the left-hand side in Fig. 3) is inverted and tucked into the adjoining portion of the said fabric, as shown by Figs. 3 and 5 in full lines, glue, cement, or the like being applied to the said end portion to cause the same to adhere to the interior of the tube and also consolidate the fabric and pressure being applied to compact and shape the tip, giving the same, if desired, the form which is represented in Figs. 1 and 2. The result of the pressure is to force the two concentric thicknesses of fabric together and also compress the same, so as to produce a solid tip reduced somewhat in diameter relative to the adjoining portion of the lacing. The glue, cement, or the like unites and binds the two thicknesses together and causes the tip to retain the form and dimensions which are given to the same by the compression. Preferably I use a waterproof glue or cement. The inverted or tucked-in end portion of the fabric constitutes a core or filling for the tip, giving the required substance and thickness to the latter without the addition of a separate core-piece.

The tip produced in conformity with the foregoing description is sufficiently rigid to enable it to serve in threading the lacing through the holes of eyelets or the like. The free end of the tip presents a smooth and finished appearance, inasmuch as it is produced by doubling the fabric upon itself, while the cut edge of the fabric and all raw ends of threads are tucked into the interior of the fabric, concealed, and held. The said free end will not fray out in use.

I claim as my invention—

1. The self-tipped lacing consisting of tu-

bular fabric with the extreme end portion of such fabric inverted and tucked within the adjoining portion of the length of the fabric.

2. The self-tipped lacing consisting of tubular fabric with the extreme end portion thereof inverted and tucked into the adjoining portion of the length of the fabric, and with the concentric portions of the tip consolidated and united by cement or the like.

3. The self-tipped lacing consisting of tubular fabric with the extreme end portion

thereof inverted and tucked into the adjoining portion of the length of the fabric, and having the concentric portions united and consolidated by cement or the like, and compacted and compressed.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN M. S. CHANDLER.

Witnesses:

THOMAS F. MEEHAN,
CHAS. F. RANDALL.