

(No Model.)

E. KEMPSHALL.  
EYELET.

No. 568,687.

Patented Sept. 29, 1896.

FIG. 1.

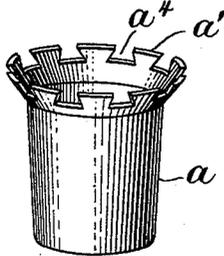


FIG. 2.

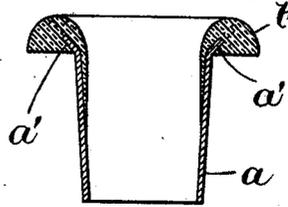


FIG. 3.

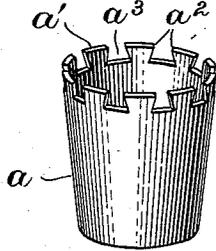


FIG. 4.

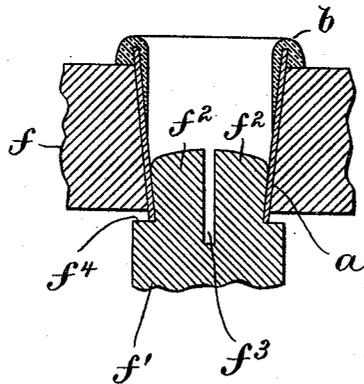
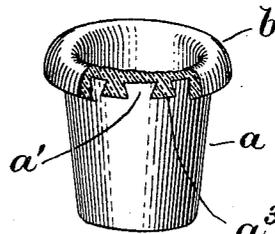


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELEAZER KEMPSHALL, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO  
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## EYELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,687, dated September 29, 1896.

Application filed November 13, 1895. Serial No. 568,823. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELEAZER KEMPSHALL, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Eyelets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new eyelet; and it consists in the novel features of construction and relative arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described in the specification,  
10 clearly illustrated in the drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying one sheet of drawings, forming a part of this  
15 application, in which like characters indicate like parts wherever they occur.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a blank forming one of the parts of my new eyelet. Fig. 2 represents a  
20 longitudinal sectional view of my new eyelet. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a preferred shape of the blank. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the eyelet, showing the anvil for holding the blank and the member for supporting the lower end of the blank and for  
25 gripping it in the anvil. Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of my improved eyelet, a portion of the plastic material being broken away in order to show the manner in which the material is anchored upon the blank.  
30

Referring to the drawings, in the embodiment of my invention therein shown and selected by me for the purpose of illustration, *a* represents a tubular-shaped body, one end  
35 of which is formed with a series of projections *a'*, having laterally-extending parts *a<sup>2</sup>*, thereby forming spaces *a<sup>3</sup>* between said projections, having a contracted mouth *a<sup>4</sup>*. While these projections may be formed upon any eyelet-blank, I prefer, for cheapness of construction  
40 and the size of the completed article, for some purposes the blank shown in Fig. 3, where the projections are not arranged at an angle to the body of the eyelet on a flange *a<sup>5</sup>*,  
45 as is the case in Fig. 1.

*b* represents a covering of plastic material molded about one end of said eyelet-blank, the projections *a'* being embedded in said material and the spaces *a<sup>3</sup>* being filled by the  
50 latter.

Referring to Fig. 5, it will be seen that the laterally-extending parts *a<sup>2</sup>* are situated over plastic material in the spaces *a<sup>3</sup>*, thereby making it practically impossible to pull the covering *b* off the blank, as might be done  
55 were the projections straight or tapering. I am thereby enabled to anchor the ring of plastic material on the end of the tube without the necessity of a projecting flange *a<sup>5</sup>*, (shown in Figs. 1 and 2,) thereby when desired being enabled to construct a finished  
60 eyelet the diameter of whose head is relatively considerably less than would be the case were the material put upon a flange. This is an important advantage in cases where  
65 a certain-sized aperture must be provided for and a large head to the eyelet is objectionable.

Manifestly, the eyelet-blank *a* being slightly tapered, some means must be provided for  
70 supporting the lower end of the eyelet during the molding process.

Referring now to Fig. 4, *f* represents an anvil provided with one or more apertures for the reception of the blank *a*. *f'* represents a spring-pin, (here shown as composed  
75 of two members *f<sup>2</sup>*;) having a slit *f<sup>3</sup>* between them, permitting these parts to yield toward each other when the blank eyelet is forced into the anvil, the lower end of the eyelet  
80 resting upon a shoulder *f<sup>4</sup>* on the spring-pin *f'*. In this position the covering *b* can be molded about the opposite end of the blank, the die being shaped to give any desired configuration to the molded covering *b*, and constructed to confine the plastic material upon  
85 the inner side of the eyelet in order to make a finished article. The spring-pin, besides supporting the blank, serves to keep the eyelet in the anvil when the die is withdrawn.  
90

While I have shown the setting-flange or covering *b*, of plastic material, secured to the eyelet by means of projections *a'* or the flange  
95 *a<sup>5</sup>* in the form shown in Fig. 1, manifestly these means for anchoring the setting-flange to the eyelet may be variously modified without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, which includes an eyelet composed of a tubular body having a setting-flange of plastic material secured thereto.  
100

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all the forms in which it may be made or all the modes of its use, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an article of manufacture, an eyelet, a series of spurs projecting from one end thereof, constructed and arranged to form one or more intervening spaces, having a contracted opening.

2. An eyelet, comprising an unflanged body with an applied setting-flange at one end, composed, or formed of plastic material, or other suitable protective material.

3. An eyelet, comprising in its construction, an unflanged body having an anchorage near one end, an applied setting-flange composed or formed of plastic, or other suitable pro-

TECTIVE material molded about the end of said body, and engaging said anchorage.

4. As an article of manufacture, an eyelet having an applied setting-flange at one end, composed of plastic or other protective material.

5. An eyelet, comprising in its construction, a tubular-shaped body, an applied setting-flange of plastic or other suitable protective material, and means for anchoring said flange to said body.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1895.

ELEAZER KEMPSHALL.

Witnesses:

A. D. HARRISON,

ROLLIN ABELL.