

No. 805,220.

PATENTED NOV. 21, 1905.

J. A. MORRISON.
LACING EYELET.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1905.

Fig. 1.

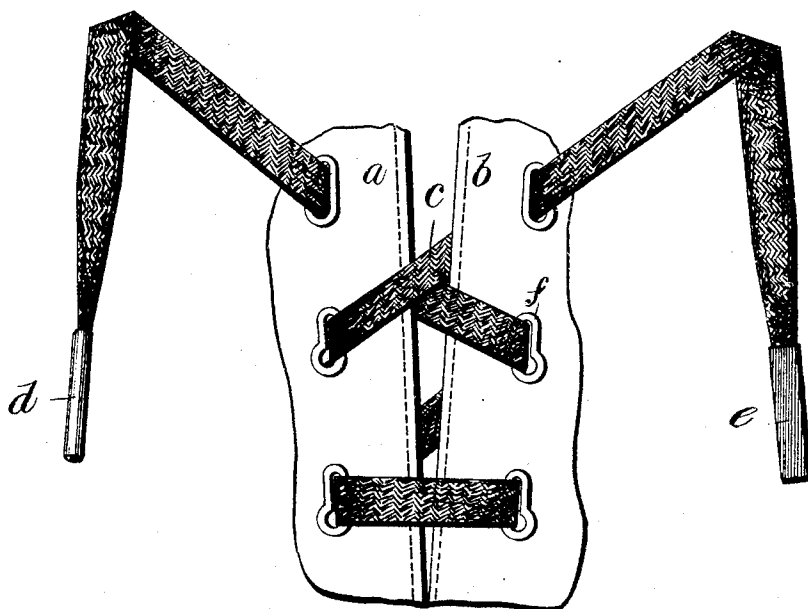


Fig. 2.

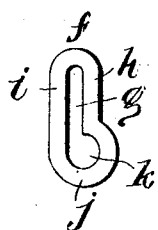
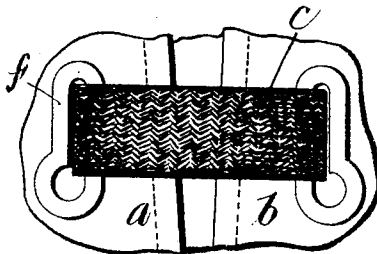


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. MORRISON, OF UPPER MACEDON, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA,
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LACING-EYELET.

No. 805,220.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 21, 1905.

Application filed June 1, 1905. Serial No. 263,249.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ANDREW MORRISON, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., residing at Upper Macedon, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lacing-Eyelets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of this invention is to provide such improvements in lacing-eyelets that they shall be more suitable for use with flat laces than the eyelets hitherto employed. Eyelets are commonly employed with flat laces for fastening boots, shoes, and garments, as well as belting, &c. It is found extremely difficult in practice to preserve a neat appearance with flat laces and ordinary eyelets, because the laces get twisted and become lumpy where a thinness and smoothness are desirable. The twisting and lumpiness tend to destroy the laces and sometimes to hurt the foot or be otherwise unsatisfactory in results. With these improved eyelets and reasonably-careful lacing twisting cannot occur, and lacing and unlacing can be done rapidly notwithstanding. Ordinary eyelets are somewhat apt to pull out under considerable strain; but these improved eyelets do not possess that disadvantage, because their shouldered shape, hereinafter described, facilitates a very firm grip of the material in which the eyelet is inserted.

To more fully understand the invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating the same, in which—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary view showing the invention applied to the upper of a boot or shoe. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of the eyelet. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a slightly-modified form of eyelet. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view showing the modified form of eyelet associated with a portion of the upper of a shoe with a lace positioned therein.

a and *b* are the adjacent edges of the upper of the boot or shoe or other eyeleted material. *c* designates a lace therefor provided with the threading-tags *d* and *e* at its ends, as usual, in the drawings the tag *d* being represented as of the customary rounded form, while the tag *e* is illustrated as being of the flattened type; but similarly-formed tags may be employed at the ends of the lace.

f designates the eyelet, formed of a single piece of metal finished off in the customary manner and adapted to be applied to and disposed longitudinally along the adjacent edges of the material to be secured or laced together.

The upper portion of these eyelets are in the form of a rectangular elongated opening *g*, formed by the sides *h* and *i*, disposed parallel to each other and slightly spaced apart. These sides *h* and *i* are substantially of equal length; but their lower ends merge into and terminate in a looped portion *j*, forming a substantially circular opening *k*, the opening *k* being an enlarged continuation of the slotted opening *g*, as clearly shown.

In the modification illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, *f'*, *g'*, *h'*, *i'*, *j'*, and *k'* designate substantially the same elements, respectively, heretofore described, the two forms being substantially similar. In this latter construction, however, the side *i'* is a little longer than the side *h'*, and the terminating loop *j'* is a little farther offset from the main elongated opening *g'*, so that, as shown in Fig. 4, the flat lace will rest wholly within the elongated opening *g'* and not partially within the elongated opening and partially within the loop, as shown in Fig. 1.

The operation is clear from the drawings, and it is also obvious that while a flat lace is particularly applicable for use with these forms of eyelets a round lace could also be used with same.

What I claim is—

1. As an article of manufacture, an eyelet having an elongated opening terminating at its end in an enlarged opening said elongated

opening being of a length greater than the diameter of said enlarged opening, substantially as described.

2. As an article of manufacture, an eyelet
5 having the upper portion of its sides disposed in parallel juxtaposition and terminating at one end in a looped portion, forming a narrow elongated opening terminating in a slightly-enlarged substantially cylindrical opening

said elongated opening being of a length 10 greater than the diameter of said enlarged opening, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN A. MORRISON.

Witnesses:

GEORGE G. TURRI,
ANTHONY J. CALLINAN.