

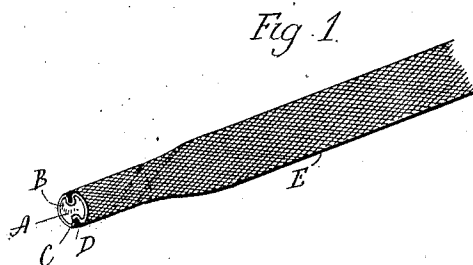
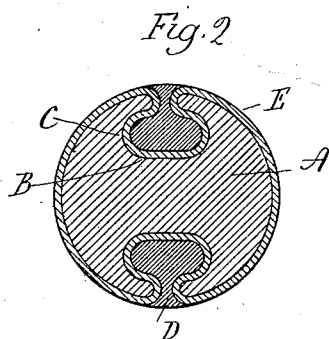
No. 727,530.

PATENTED MAY 5, 1903.

E. A. YOUNG.
LACING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 22, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnessed
J. H. Shumway
Clara L. Weed.

Ernest A. Young.
Inventor.
By Atty. Seymour & Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST A. YOUNG, OF WESTHAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LACING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 727,530, dated May 5, 1903.

Application filed September 22, 1902. Serial No. 124,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST A. YOUNG, of Westhaven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lacings; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of one end of a lacing having an end stiffened in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a transverse sectional view enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in lacings, and particularly to the tip thereof, the object of the invention being to form the tip in a simple manner, in which the stiffening material will be concealed by the web; and the invention consists in the construction as will be hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

As herein shown, the lacing E is a tubular lacing, and the stiffener consists of a core A, of hard rubber or other suitable material, having one or more undercut slots B, forming recesses C. The core is inserted into the end of the lace, than which it is smaller in diameter. The lace is then stretched longitudinally and portions forced through the slots B into the recesses C. The recesses are then filled with a suitable wedge, preferably of plastic compound, which when dry will form a wedge D, and which when it dries will expand, so as to securely interlock the core with the lace. With small laces one slot and re-

cess may be sufficient, while with larger laces three or more may be required. A lace is thus provided with a tip which is entirely non-metallic, a very important feature in lacings for corsets, wearing-apparel, and other purposes where corrosion is objectionable, and also a tip in which the stiffening-core is practically concealed by the fabric. It will be understood that the core may be inserted at intervals in a long strip of lacing material, interlocked therewith, and then cut in two, each half forming a tip at the end of a lace. As the core is inside the web, it cannot be pulled off like tips applied outside the web, and being solid cannot be crushed, as may happen with metal tips.

I am aware that non-metallic cores have been employed as stiffening-tips for lacings, and do not, therefore, wish to be understood as claiming such as my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a tubular lacing, of a non-metallic tip-core inserted therein, said core formed with a longitudinal slot and recess into which a portion of the lace may be forced, and a wedge in said recess, interlocking the lace with the core, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ERNEST A. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

FREDERIC C. EARLE,
CLARA L. WEED.