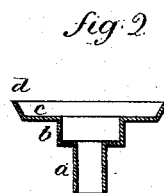
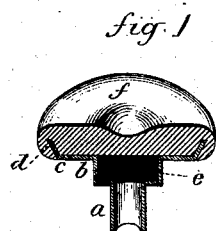


(No Model.)

J. L. JOYCE.
SHOE LACING STUD.

No. 259,867.

Patented June 20, 1882.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH L. JOYCE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SHOE-LACING STUD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,867, dated June 20, 1882.

Application filed May 10, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH L. JOYCE, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Shoe-Lacing Studs; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which
10 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective sectional view enlarged; Fig. 2, the metal portion or body of the stud enlarged.

15 This invention relates to an improvement in the studs which are attached to shoes, and around which the lacing is drawn, as a substitute for the old-style eyelets. Usually these studs have been made from metal and
20 coated with japan. They are exposed to hard wear, and very soon the japan wears away and the metal appears, detracting materially from the neat and finished appearance which these studs would otherwise give to the shoe.

25 The object of my invention is to construct the stud with a non-metallic head, and which itself gives the requisite color for the stud, and whereby the usual wear upon the studs does not deface them; and it consists in a
30 metal shank, body, and back combined with a head of plastic material closed over the edges of the back, whereby it is secured to the back, leaving the body exposed for the free run of the lacing, as more fully hereinafter described.

35 The metal portion of the stud is struck from sheet metal, in the usual manner of drawing sheet-metal articles, the central portion drawn outward to form the open tubular shank *a*, and which is to pass through a hole made in the
40 shoe, to be closed down on the opposite side, like an eyelet. Above the shank *a* is a concentric enlargement, *b*, which forms the body, and outside or above this is the back *c*, around

the edge of which a flange, *d*, is turned upward. The body *b* forms a bearing on the out- 45 side of the shoe, between which and the turned-over inside end of the shank *a* the material of the shoe is grasped.

The body portion *b* is filled with a disk, *e*, of any suitable material—as pasteboard—then 50 placed in suitable dies the head *f* is formed. This head is composed of any suitable plastic material which hardens by drying, heat, or other method of curing, and is pressed down upon the flange *d* so as to close over it, as seen 55 in Fig. 1. The flange *d* is made flaring, so that the material which forms the head locks over outside of the flange and firmly secures it to the back. The disk *e* is introduced to prevent the plastic material from being forced down 60 into the tubular shank, which it would do if the tube were left open.

The head may be made in the usual form of shoe-stud heads, or any other desirable or ornamental shape, and may be colored to cor- 65 respond to the color of the shoe. The coloring being produced in the preparation of the composition in which the head is made, is lasting, and no matter what the wear upon the surface the color will be preserved. Thus I 70 make a durable and neat-appearing stud, and at slightly, if any, greater cost than the common metal japanned stud.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, the herein-de- 75 scribed shoe-stud consisting of the metal back *c*, constructed with the upwardly-projecting flange *d*, body *b*, and tubular shank *a* in one and the same piece, combined with the head *f*, made from plastic material, closed over the 80 flange of the back, substantially as described.

JOS. L. JOYCE.

Witnesses:

J. H. SHUMWAY,
JOS. C. EARLE.