

(No Model.)

M. BRAY.

LACING HOOK.

No. 261,525.

Patented July 25, 1882.

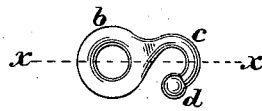


Fig. 1.

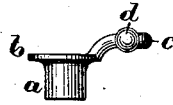


Fig. 2.

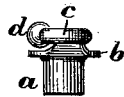


Fig. 3.

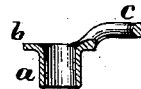


Fig. 4.

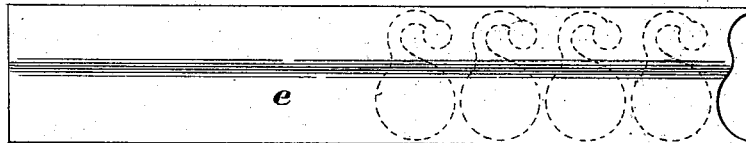


Fig. 5.

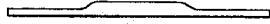


Fig. 8.

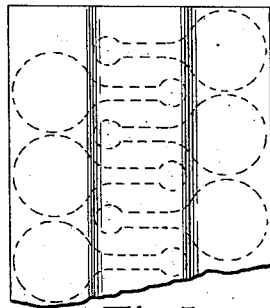


Fig. 7.

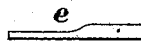


Fig. 6.



Fig. 9.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LACING-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,525, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed April 17, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MELLEN BRAY, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lacing-Hooks for Gloves, Boots, and other Articles, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

The object of my present invention is the production of a lacing-hook for gloves, boots, and other articles, and is designed as an improvement upon the hook shown and described in Letters Patent No. 239,926, granted to me April 12, 1881; and it consists of a lacing-hook having a flat circular portion adapted to rest upon the surface of the material, a hook portion curved in a plane parallel to the surface of the material and to said flat circular portion, and having a single reverse curve or offset at the point where the hook joins the flat portion, so that said hook will be in a plane above the level of the flat portion and adapted to have its end drawn down upon the material by the lacing-cord when applied thereto.

It further consists of a lacing-hook having a flat circular portion adapted to bear upon the outer surface of the material to which it is to be secured, a hook portion curved in a plane parallel, or nearly so, to the surface of said material and to said flat portion, and having an offset where it joins the flat portion, so that said hook will be in a plane above that of the circular flat portion, said lacing-hook being provided with a tubular shank as a means of securing it to the material, all made from a single piece of metal.

My invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, of which the following is a description.

Figure 1 is a plan of my improved lacing-hook. Figs. 2 and 3 are elevations of the same. Fig. 4 is a section on line *xx* of Fig. 1. Figs. 5 and 6 are a plan and end view of a strip of metal from which the blanks may be cut. Figs. 7 and 8 are similar views of another form of strip, and Fig. 9 is a plan of a blank cut from a strip of metal of even thickness.

My improved lacing-hook is provided with a tubular shank, *a*, at the upper end of which is the disk *b*, from one side of which projects the wire-like neck *c*, bent horizontally or in a plane substantially parallel to the disk *b*, and termi-

nating in the ball *d* at the end; as shown. The neck or hook *c* differs from that shown in my former Letters Patent, before cited, inasmuch as, instead of being bent vertically into a double reverse curve, forming first an arch and then a depression to receive the lacing-cord, it is given a single reverse curve or offset at the point where the neck *c* joins the disk *b*, which thus places the horizontal plane of the neck *c* above that of the disk *b* and allows the lacing-cord to be readily passed under the hook *c*, while the ball *d* tends to prevent the cord from slipping off the end of said hook, and when secured to the glove or other article, and the lacing-cord is applied thereto, the ball or end of the hook will be drawn down hard upon the material and effectually prevent laces, fringes, or other articles of clothing from catching under the hook. In practice this improved form of the neck *c* is found to answer all the requirements of a convenient lacing-hook, as it can be more easily formed of the desired shape, while by the yielding of the material to which the hook is fastened the strain of the lacing-cord will press the neck *c* down upon the surface of the glove, boot, or other article and effectually prevent fringes, laces, or other portions of the clothing from catching upon the hook.

In the manufacture of my improved lacing-hook I prefer to first roll a strip of metal, *e*, Figs. 5 and 6, one portion being made thicker than the other throughout its length, as shown, the depth of the thicker portion being made equal to the desired thickness of the neck *c* and the thickness of the other portion about equal to the thickness of the disk *b* of the lacing-hooks. By the aid of suitable dies blanks are cut from the strip *e*, said blanks being of a shape as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 5, the necks being cut from the thicker portion and the disks from the thinner portion of the strip *e*. The blanks are then subjected to the action of swaging-dies to round and finish the neck *c* and ball *d* and impart to said neck the desired offset, as before described. A cup is then formed of the central portion of the disk *b* and the bottom of the cup punched out, thus forming the tubular shank *a* and making the complete hook, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. A lacing stud or hook for gloves, boots,
and other articles, consisting of a flat disk-like
portion adapted to rest upon the material when
applied for use, a hook bent in a plane parallel,
5 or nearly so, to said disk-like portion, and also
bent upward or offset to bring it above the
level of the disk-like portion and parallel there-
with, and means of securing it to a glove or
other article, and adapted to have its end drawn
10 down upon the material by the lacing-cord,
substantially as described.

2. A lacing-hook for gloves, boots, and other
articles, consisting of a flat disk-like portion

adapted to rest upon the material when applied
for use, a hook bent in a plane parallel, or 15
nearly so, to said disk-like portion, and also
bent upward or offset to bring it above the level
of the disk-like portion and parallel therewith,
and a tubular shank, all made from one piece
of metal, substantially as described. 20

Executed at Boston, Massachusetts, this 14th
day of April, A. D. 1882.

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Witnesses:

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