(No Model.)

C. A. COOK.

SHOE LACING FASTENING.

No. 261,531. Patented July 25, 1882.

Fig. 1

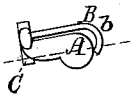


Fig. 6.

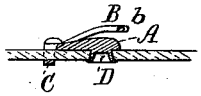


Fig. 2.

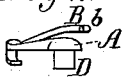


Fig. 4

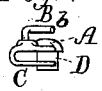
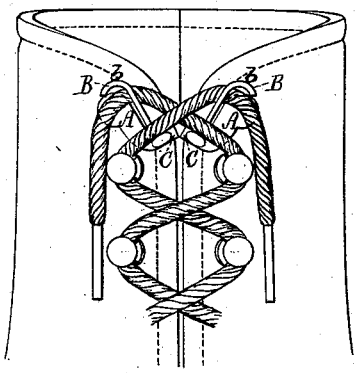


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
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Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLIFFORD A. COOK, OF MILFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE-LACING FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,531, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed May 1, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLIFFORD ASHTON COOK, of Milford, in the county of Worcester, of the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shoe-Lacing Fastenings; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 a side elevation, Fig. 3 a longitudinal section, and Fig. 4 a front end view, of a fastening in accordance with my invention. Fig. 5 is a front view of the upper part of a gaiter-shoe with my improved fastenings applied thereto and having the shoe-lacing laid in them. Fig. 6 is hereinafter explained.

The fastening is to save the necessity of tying together the two end portions of a shoe-lacing, it being only necessary to draw either of such portions closely between the base and the curved prong of the fastenings in order for the fastening to firmly hold to it the lacing.

This invention consists in the shoe-lacing fastening constructed and arranged as hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the drawings, A denotes the base, B the lace-securing prong, C the hook, and D the tubular rivet, all being formed and arranged substantially as represented.

In applying this fastening to the leather it is placed so that the hook C comes under the edge, whereat it is firmly compressed so as to bite the leather tightly. The tubular rivet D is passed through the leather and upset, as usual. The prong B projects from the fastening, so as to form a sharp angle at its base, as shown, and in this the lacing, is held as hereinafter set forth. The end *b* of this prong is curved sidewise, thereby forming a guide which insures the entry of the lacing.

Fig. 6 is a section of the upper, showing the arrangement and connections of the fastening with such upper.

After having in the ordinary manner led the shoe-lacing through the eyelets or holes of the instep portions of the upper, or about hooks when substituted for such holes or eyelets, each of the two free portions of the said lacing is to be drawn closely into the angular opening between one of the prongs and its base, such prong and base serving to confine the lacing from slipping out of place or becoming loose in the holes or eyelets of the upper.

I am aware that a fastening has been devised having a lace-securing prong and a securing-rivet. Hence I lay no broad claim thereto. In my device the prong forms an acute angle and the strain forces the lacing down in the corner of the angle, and the greater the strain and consequent tendency to pull loose the tighter the lacing is held; also, the hook C is at right angles to the prong B. Hence the pull is practically transverse such hook, and would not loosen it unless the leather gave way, this hook thus materially assisting the rivet D in holding the fastening in place.

What I claim is—

A shoe-lacing fastening, substantially as described, consisting of the base A, the rivet D, the securing-hook C, and the lace-securing prong B, the last forming a sharp angle with the base and arranged at a right angle to the hook, whereby the strain on the lacing is made across the hook and binds the lacing in the corner of the angle, as and for the purpose set forth.

CLIFFORD ASHTON COOK.

Witnesses:
R. H. EDDY,
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