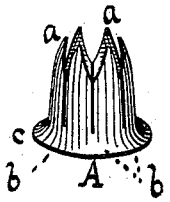
S. W. YOUNG.

EYELETS.

No. 186,916. Patented Jan. 30, 1877.




WITNESSES.

Nelson E. Church

Wm. B. W. Halleck

INVENTOR.

Solomon W. Young

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON W. YOUNG, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

## IMPROVEMENT IN EYELETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **186,916**, dated January 30, 1877; application filed August 4, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SOLOMON W. YOUNG, of the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new Improvement in Eyelets, and declare the following to be a specification thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved eyelet.

My invention consists in notching and slitting the smaller end of the eyelet, to enable the better setting and fastening of the eyelet in place, and in bending inwardly the points thus formed, whereby they are prevented from catching as the eyelet is inserted in the hole cut for its reception.

I am aware that it is not new to indent the edge of an eyelet, nor to cut longitudinal slits in the body of the same, to facilitate the turning of the thin edge and the splitting of the eyelet regularly in being set; but I do claim as my own, and as a novel and useful invention, the combination, in the same eyelet, of both notches and slits, as herein specified.

The value of this combination is, that I obtain at the same time the advantages of both the notches and slits, and secure results impossible with the use of either form separately. This is apparent in considering the great variety of uses to which eyelets are put. The fabrics or substances to be thus united differ much in thickness, and the eyelet consequently is to be more or less turned in accordance with these varying circumstances. If the layers were of uniform thickness, the notched eyelet, cut to the proper distance, would be well adapted for the purpose; but if the thickness of the layers is less than the distance between the flange of the eyelet and the bottom of the indentations, then the eyelet, in being set, must be split as soon as the turning edge passes the lowest points of serration. On the other hand, a slitted eyelet, though perfectly adapted to varying thicknesses of layers, cannot be secured in place except by the turned edge, which, being divided at frequent intervals, and because so thin at this part, are easily bent upward by any casualty, and the eyelet is insecurely held, as a consequence; but if serrated, also, the sharp points, turning over into a hook shape, are embedded into the inclosed substance or fabric, and so the eyelet is immovably held in place. This combination, therefore, gives me an eyelet adapted for use with materials of whatever variation or difference in thickness, and which will not split in its body irregularly, and which secures the fastening in the firmest manner possible, and these results together cannot be obtained by the use of any eyelet hitherto constructed.

In the drawing, the eyelet A is provided on its thin or smaller edge with a series of notches or indentations, *a a*, forming sharp points, for the purpose aforesaid. From the bottom of each of these indentations a slit, *b*, is cut longitudinally along the body of the eyelet, to within a short distance of the flange *c*. The series of points are bent inwardly, as shown, and thereby the eyelet can be easily inserted within the hole without catching into the fabric.

This eyelet is designed to be applied by means of a tool of suitable construction.

I claim as a novel and useful invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The eyelet A, having the inwardly-turned teeth *a*, at the top of its tubular portion, and the slits *b*, extending from the bottom of such serrations to, or nearly to, the base-flange *c*, substantially as specified.

SOLOMON W. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

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