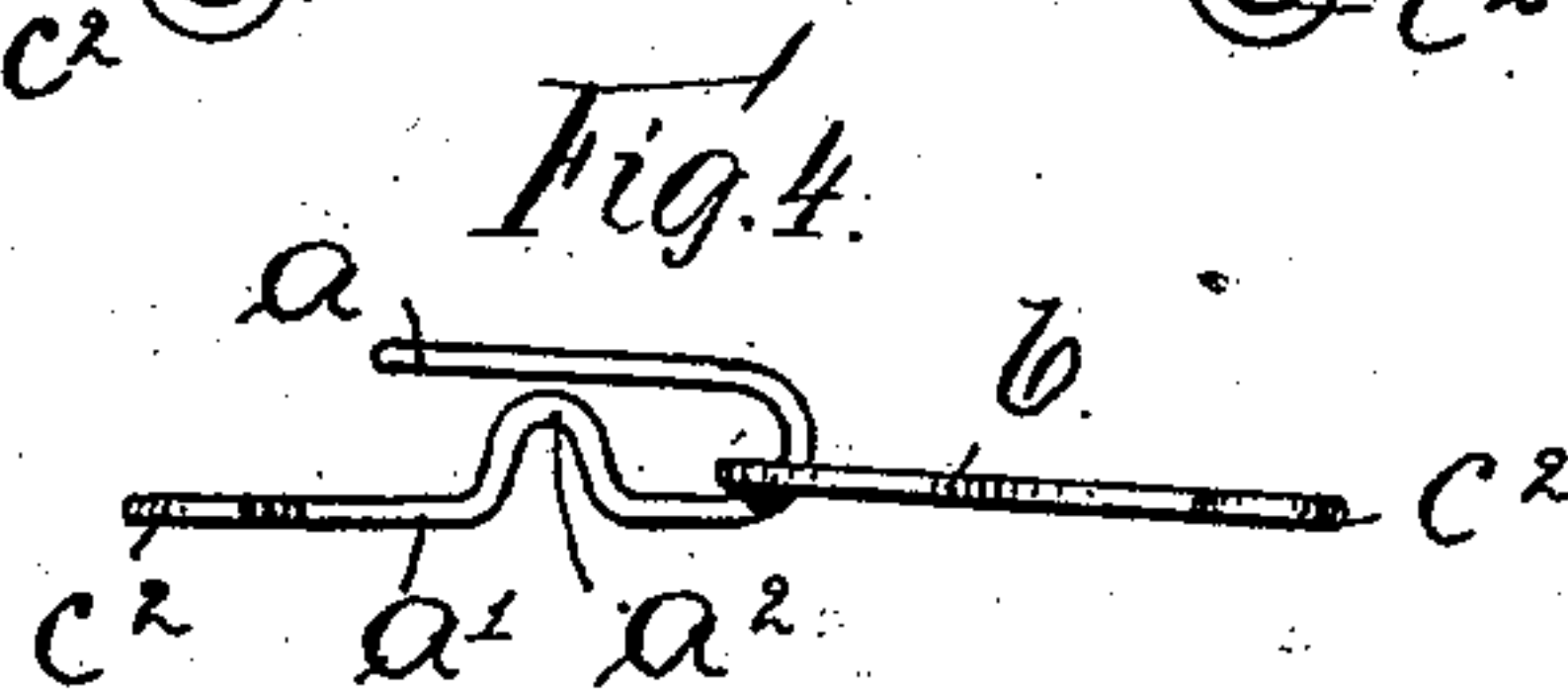
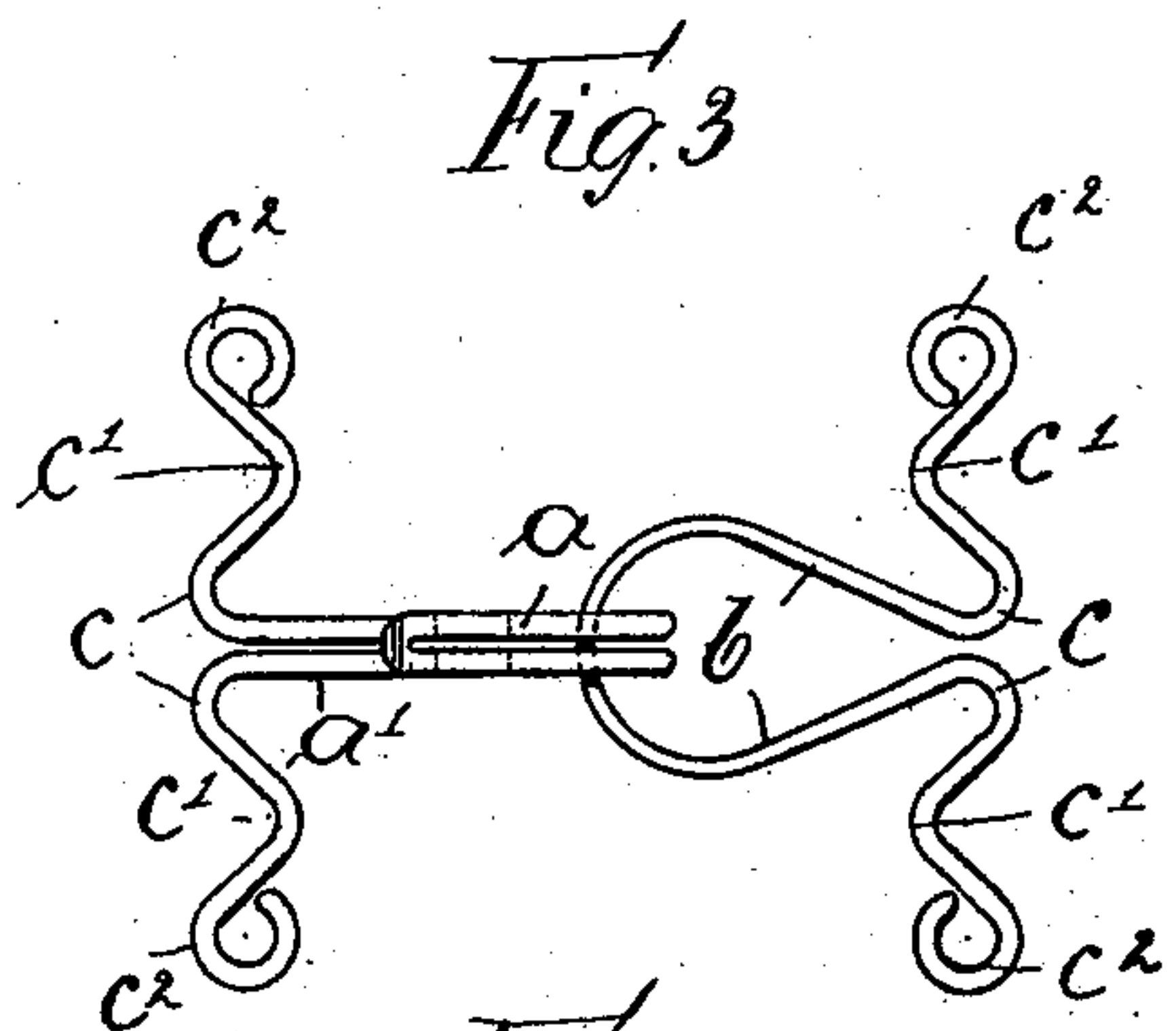
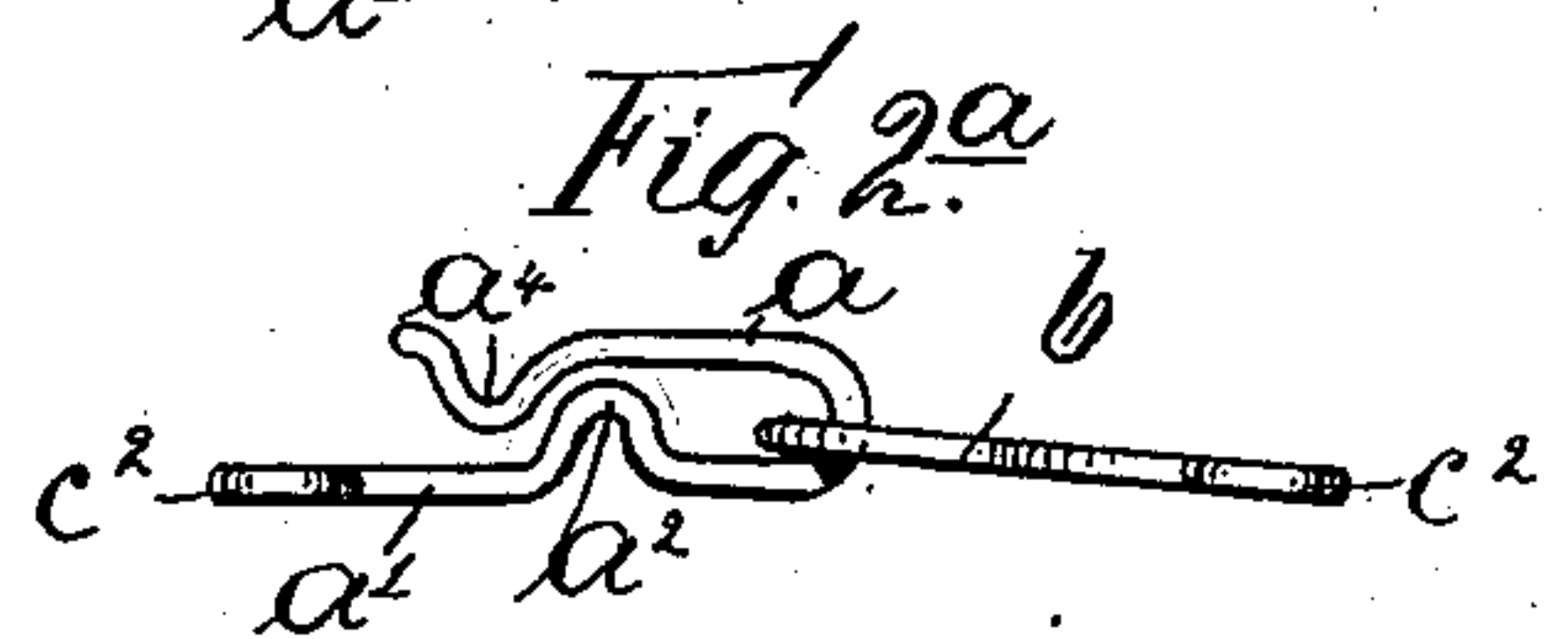
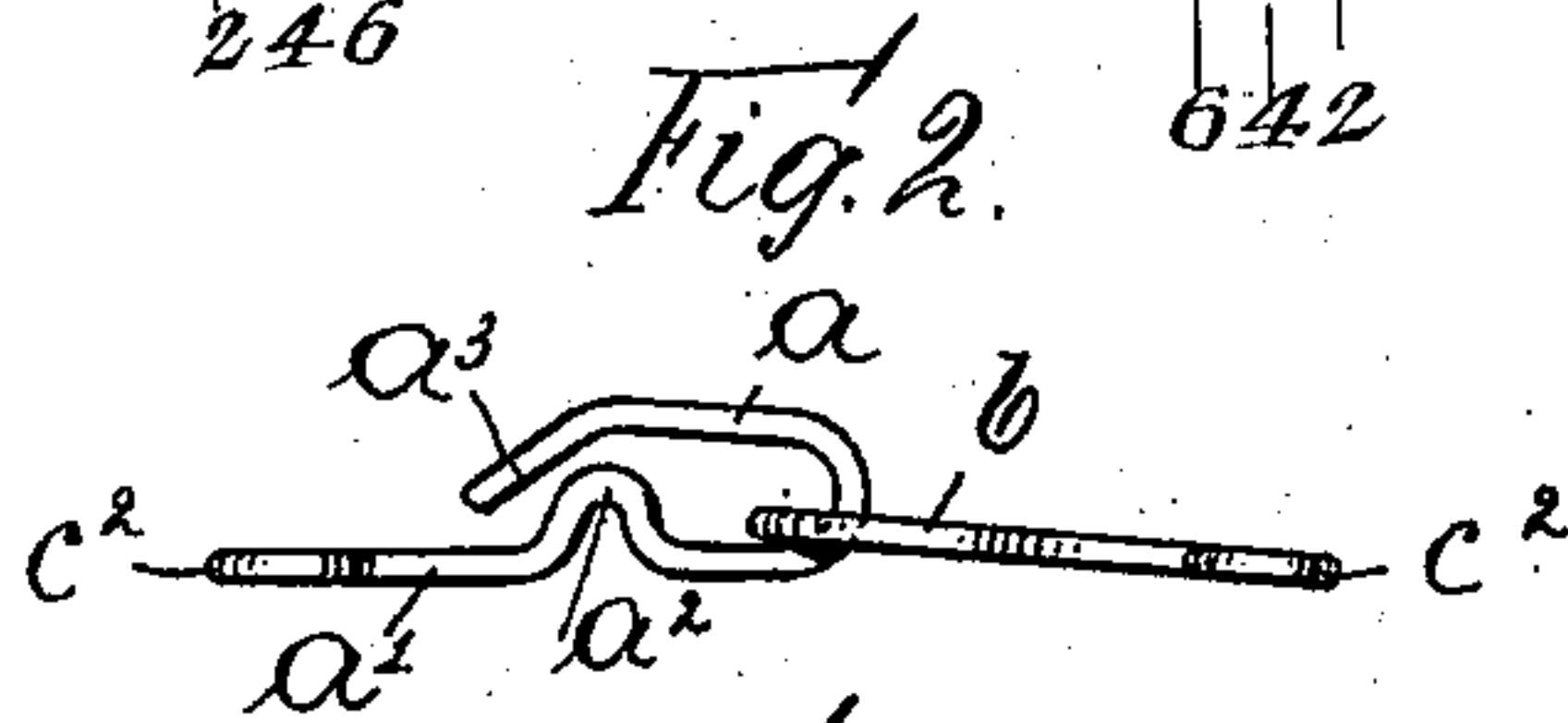
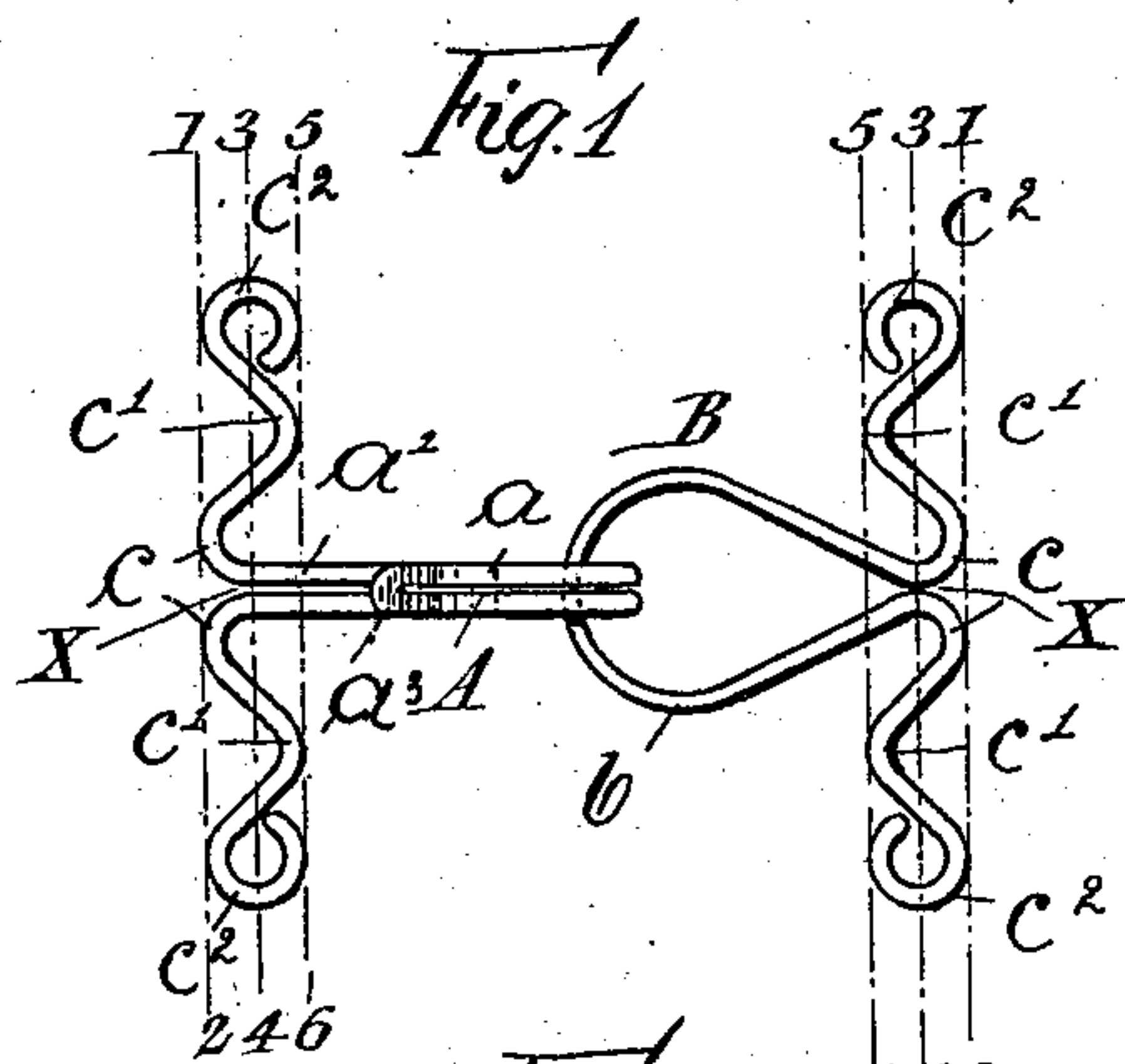


(No Model.)

A. PRYM.
HOOK AND EYE.

No. 534,376.

Patented Feb. 19, 1895.



Witnesses:
Carl Probst.
E. Kaiser.

Inventor
August Prym.
by Robert Dinkel
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST PRYM, OF STOLBERG, GERMANY.

HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,376, dated February 19, 1895.

Application filed July 5, 1892. Serial No. 438,937. (No model.) Patented in Belgium April 11, 1892, No. 99,188, and in England May 14, 1892, No. 6,937.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST PRYM, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, and a resident of Stolberg, in the Province of the Rhine, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes for Dresses, (for which I have obtained patents in Great Britain, No. 6,937, dated May 14, 1892, and in Belgium, No. 99,188, dated April 11, 1892,) of which the following is an exact specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hooks and eyes for dresses, and the object of my said improvements is to construct the hooks and eyes with uniformly prolonged fastening shanks, so that when the hooks are sewed on one side of the garment and the eyes on the other, the necessary distance between one hook and another and between one eye and another is obtained without measuring, and each eye will be exactly opposite the hook intended for it.

A further object of my invention is to construct hooks and eyes in such a manner, that they may be sewed to the fabric more easily and firmly than hitherto, and to provide means for preventing any spontaneous disengagement of said hooks and eyes.

Therefore, my invention consists in elongating the fastening shanks and bending the wire of said elongated fastening shanks, between the middle part thereof and the small fastening-eyes provided at the ends of the wire, into sinuosities which present several points where stitches may be made easily as will be hereinafter set forth and claimed.

My invention consists further in a particular construction of the hook, as described further on, and specified in the claims.

In order to disclose my invention more fully, I will proceed to give a detailed description of the same by the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved hook and eye. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 2^a shows a slight modification of the hook. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views of a modification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring particularly to Fig. 1, B is the

hook proper formed of wire and having its side-bars *b b* brought together into substantial contact at the point *x*. From this point of contact the shanks extend in the following manner: first, downward in a curve or bend *c*, thence upward in a curve or bend *c'* which returns to about the plane of the curve *c* and terminates in a fastening eye *c*².

It will be observed that the point of contact *x* of the side-bars and the centers of the fastening eyes lie all in the same plane (line 3—4) and that the lower portion of the eyes *c*² are in the same plane as the lowermost portion of the hook, that is, in the plane of the bends *c c*, as represented by the line 1—2. The highest points of the bends *c'* lie in the same plane as the highest points of the eyes *c*², that is to say, in the plane 5—6.

It will thus be observed that three lines of points of fastening are provided corresponding to the lines or planes 1—2 3—4 5—6 before mentioned, that is to say, the hook may be fastened along the line 3—4 which corresponds to the plane of the center of the fastening eyes and the point of contact *x* of the side-bars of the hook. If, now, the hook or eye be fastened to a garment on this line 3—4, the hook may be made to swing on this line as a pivotal line, but if the hook be also fastened to the garment by the bend *c'*, that is to say, on the line between the plane 3—4 and the plane of the top of the hook B, and also fastened by the bend *c* and the lower bend of the eye, that is to say, on the line 1—2, a very secure fastening is secured which is of the highest importance in fastening devices for garments.

It will, of course, be understood that any number of undulations *c'* may be formed in the fastening shanks between the bend *c* and the fastening eyes *c*².

The construction of the hook A is identical with that of the eye in regard to the undulating shank, the hook proper being formed by bringing together the side-bars *a'* into substantial contact at the point *x* as in the case of the eye; the side-bars *a'* forming a nose *a*² by bending the same forward, as shown. (See Fig. 2.) The bill or tongue *a* of the hook is bent downward as at its end *a*³ so that a narrow path is formed between the nose *a*² and

the bent end a^3 of the tongue a . Instead, however, of bending down the end of the latter, I may also provide a nose a^4 on the bill or tongue a similar to the nose a^2 , as shown in Fig. 2^a.

When sewing a series of hooks or eyes to a dress, the same are placed so that the fastening-eye c^2 of the one touches the fastening-eye of the next. Thus the hooks A or eyes B are placed at regular intervals without having to ascertain their location by measurement. The stitches are not only made at the fastening eyes c^2 , but also at the bends $c c'$. Thus the hooks and eyes are very firmly secured to the fabric against movement in any direction. The eyes B are inserted between the parts $a a'$ of the corresponding hooks and it requires considerable pressure to force the eye b past the nose a^2 and bend a^3 (or nose a^4); but when the eye B has been drawn behind the nose a^2 , it is not possible for the said eye to disengage itself from the hook, unless it be drawn out intentionally.

The modification illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 is distinguished merely by the fact that the tongue a of the hook is made straight instead of bending the end of the same downward. I prefer, however, to employ the form of construction shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 2^a, as the narrow path formed between end a^3 (or nose a^4) and nose a^2 (Figs. 2 and 2^a) is of greater length than in the case of the form shown at Fig. 4, and in consequence thereof effects a better locking of the eyes when drawn behind the nose a^2 .

It will be seen that by my improved hook and eye a support is formed for the material to which they are attached, by the elongated fastening shanks, thus preventing gaps between the hooks or eyes on each side of the garment.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A hook or eye bent up from a single piece of wire and having its side-bars brought together into substantial contact, each of said side-bars connecting with a shank by a curve extending from the point of contact of the side-bars, the said shank being undulated and having its undulations extending above and below the plane of the lower ends of the side-bars and terminating in an eye, whereby the hook or eye may be secured to a garment by the eyes and by a row of stitches on either side of the plane of the lower ends of the side-bars, substantially as described.

2. A hook or eye bent up from a single length of wire and having its side-bars brought together into substantial contact at the lowermost point of the side-bars, a shank extending from each side-bar in a curve to a plane below the lowermost point of the side-bars, thence extending in a curve to a plane above the plane of the point of contact of the lower ends of the side-bars and between this last mentioned plane and the plane of the top of the hook or eye, thence extending in a curve to a plane below the plane of the point of contact of the side-bars and returning to the plane of the point of contact of the side-bars and terminating in a fastening eye in the plane of the point of contact of the side-bars, substantially as described.

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

AUGUST PRYM.

Witnesses:

JOHN HECKMANN,
GEO. R. CARROLL.