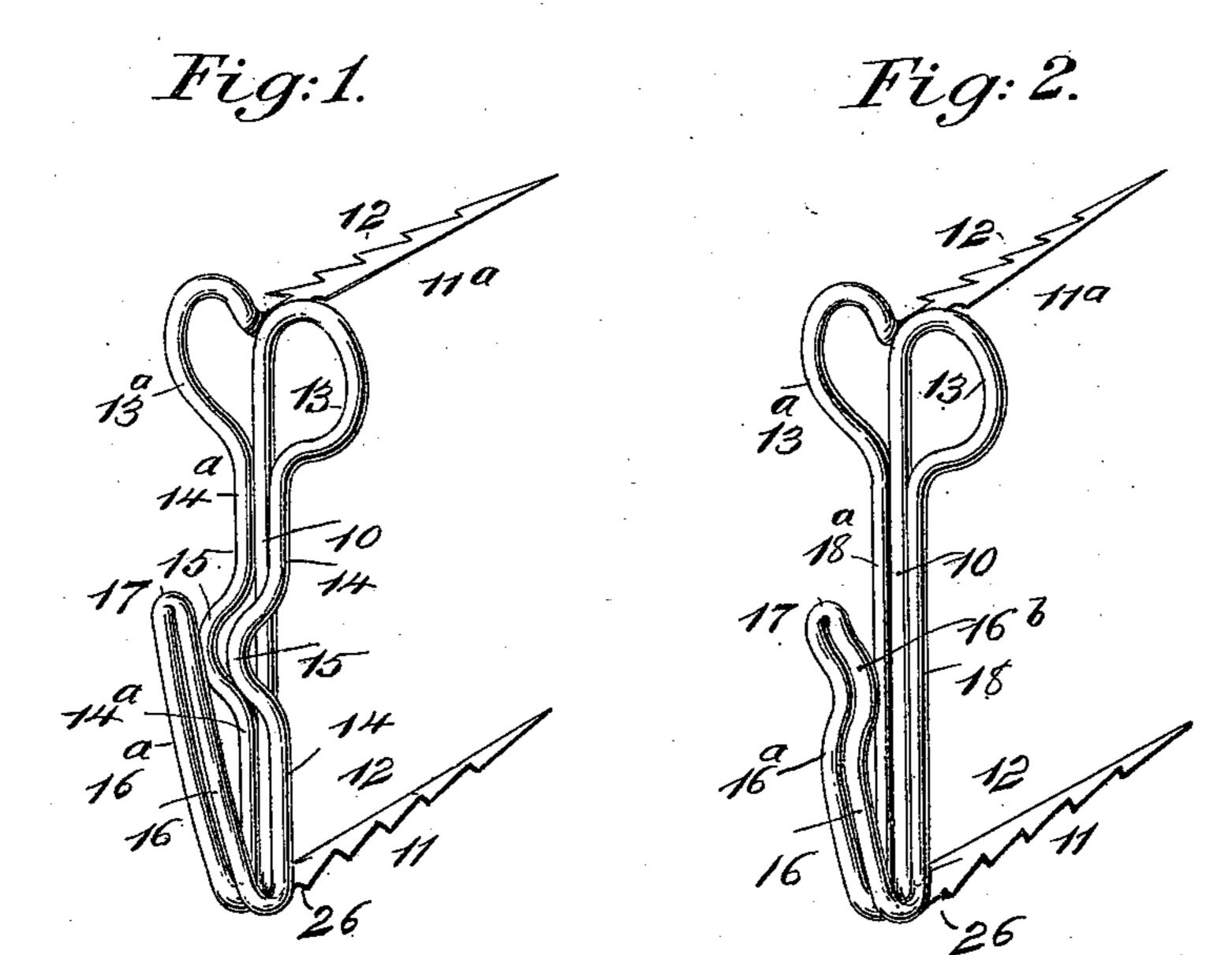
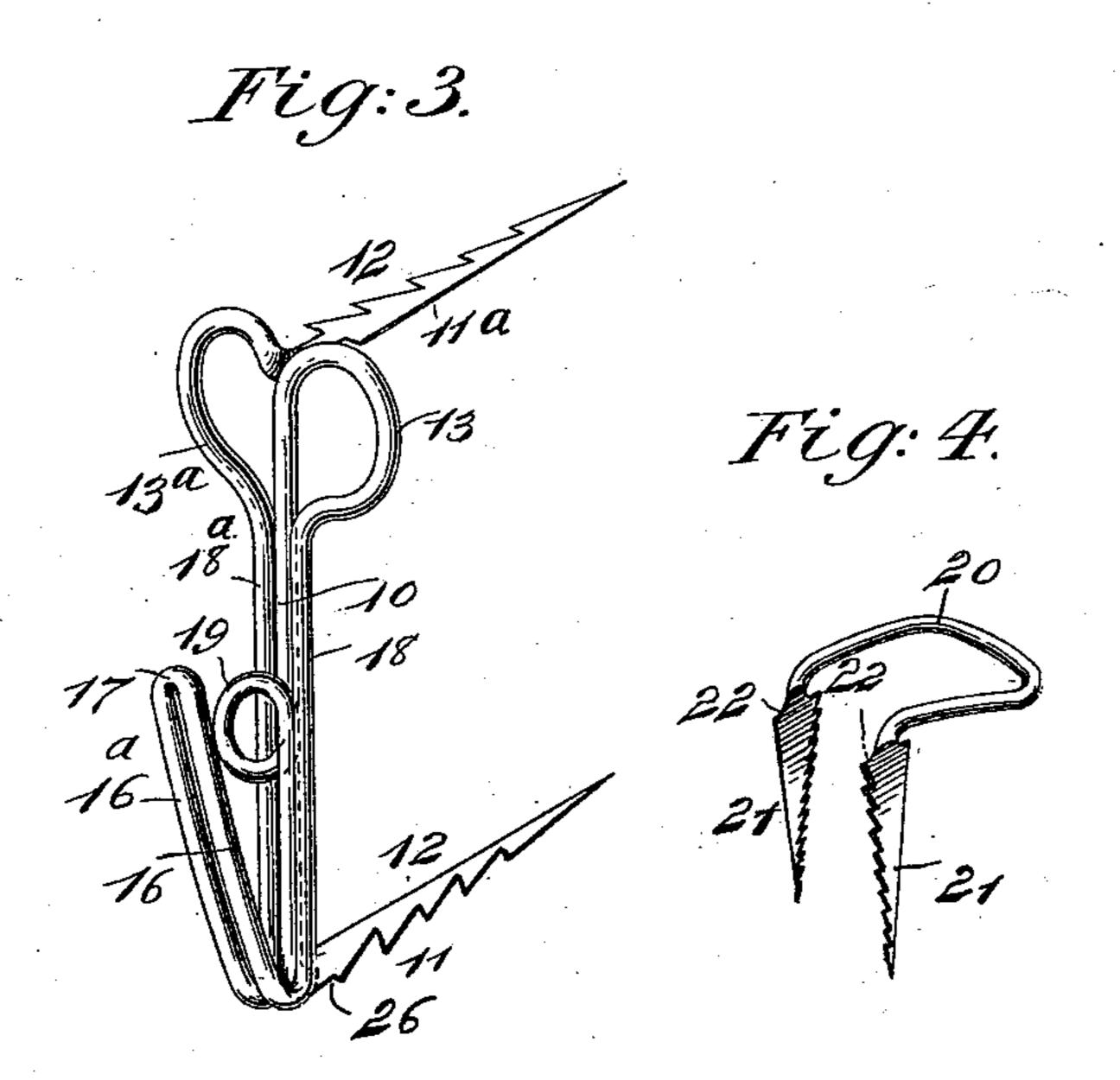
(No Model.)

J. C. CARSTARPHEN. HOOK AND EYE.

No. 547,767.

Patented Oct. 15, 1895.





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HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,767, dated October 15, 1895.

Application filed May 2, 1894. Serial No. 509,736. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Josephine C. Carstar-PHEN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved 5 Hook and Eye, of which the following is a full,

clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in hooks and eyes, such as are used on dresses and other garments; and the object of my into vention is to produce a hook and eye of simple and cheap construction, and to provide fastening devices for the hook and eye, which devices are adapted to quickly fasten either the hook or eye to a garment, and which will 15 hold the said hook or eye in such a manner that it cannot be accidentally displaced.

A further object of my invention is to construct the hook and eye in such a way that when engaged they cannot be accidentally

20 unfastened.

To these ends my invention consists of a hook and eye, the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying 25 drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hook embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar 30 view of a modified form of the hook. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another modification of the hook, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an eye adapted for use with the hook.

The hook, as shown in Fig. 1, is formed of 35 a single strand of wire 10, which is bent at a right angle, as shown at 11, this part being flattened and pointed, as shown, to enable it to easily pierce a garment, and this portion is also serrated, as illustrated at 12, to prevent 40 it from slipping out of the garment after it has once been inserted, while at its wider end are shoulders 26 to guard against unfastening. The wire 10 is bent at the other end of the hook to form an eye 13, and it is then returned 45 upon itself, as shown at 14, this part being bent outward near the center of the hookshank, as illustrated at 15, to form a retaining-lug, and the wire is then bent, as shown at 16, so as to lie above the lug and form one 50 side of the hook, is then doubled up and returned upon itself, as shown at 17 and 16a, the part 17 forming the point of the hook, and I tening-points of the hook, and the flat parts of

the wire is then extended parallel with the parts 10 and 14, as shown at 14^a, is bent outward at 15, as already described, is bent to 55 form a terminal eye 13a, opposite the eye 13, and terminates in a right-angled extension 11a, which is exactly like the part 11 and lies parallel therewith, but at the opposite end of the hook. These points 11 and 11^a are thrust 60 through the fabric to which the hook is to be fastened, and the points or flattened portions may be bent up, so as to lie flat against the fabric, and if it is deemed necessary they may be interlocked.

It will be seen from the above description that the parts 10, 14, and 14^a form the shank of the hook, and it will be understood that if necessary or desirable the hook may be further fastened to the fabric by a thread, which is 70 stitched through the eyes in the usual manner.

In Fig. 2 is shown a modified form of hook, which has a straight shank, with the part 10, as above described, doubled at one end to form the fastening-point 11, and at the other 75 to form the eye 13; but it is then extended, as shown at 18, parallel with the part 10, is doubled, as shown at 16 16a, as described above, to form the hook, is returned, as shown at 18a, is formed into the eye 13° and provided with 80 the point 11^a, like the hook shown in Fig. 1. This form of hook has the parts 16 and 16a bent inward, as shown at 16b, to prevent the hook from unfastening, this part being a substitute for the bend 15. Either form of hook 85 may have the part 16 16a bent to any desired angle.

The form of hook shown in Fig. 2 does not have the retaining-lug; but the form shown in Fig. 3 has a modified form of this lug, the 90 hook here shown being exactly like that illustrated in Fig. 2, except that the middle member 10 of the shank is coiled once to form the retaining-lug 19, which comes directly opposite the part 16 16a of the hook.

For ordinary purposes the form of eye shown in Fig. 4 is used, and this consists of a plain wire loop 20, having its points or prongs flattened, as shown at 21, bent at right angles to the eye and provided with shoulders 22 rco near the junction of the flattened portions with the body of the eye. These flattened portions, as shown, are serrated like the fasthe hook may be provided with shoulders 26, like the corresponding parts of the eye.

The hook and eye are used in the ordinary manner, and when the form of hook shown in Figs. 1 or 3 is used the retaining-lug 15 or 19 prevents the hook and eye from being disengaged.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new so far as completed-

10 1. The herein-described hook, comprising an elongated shank formed of a single wire, bent to have a straight middle section, parallel side members with an inward bend to form a retaining lug, the two members being doubled to form a hook which extends oppo-

site the lug, eyes at one end of the shank formed by bending out the side members, and terminal fastening prongs at the shank ends, the said prongs having interlocking serrations, substantially as described.

2. A hook or eye formed of a single wire and provided with terminal prongs whose opposing edges are formed with serrations adapted to interlock, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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