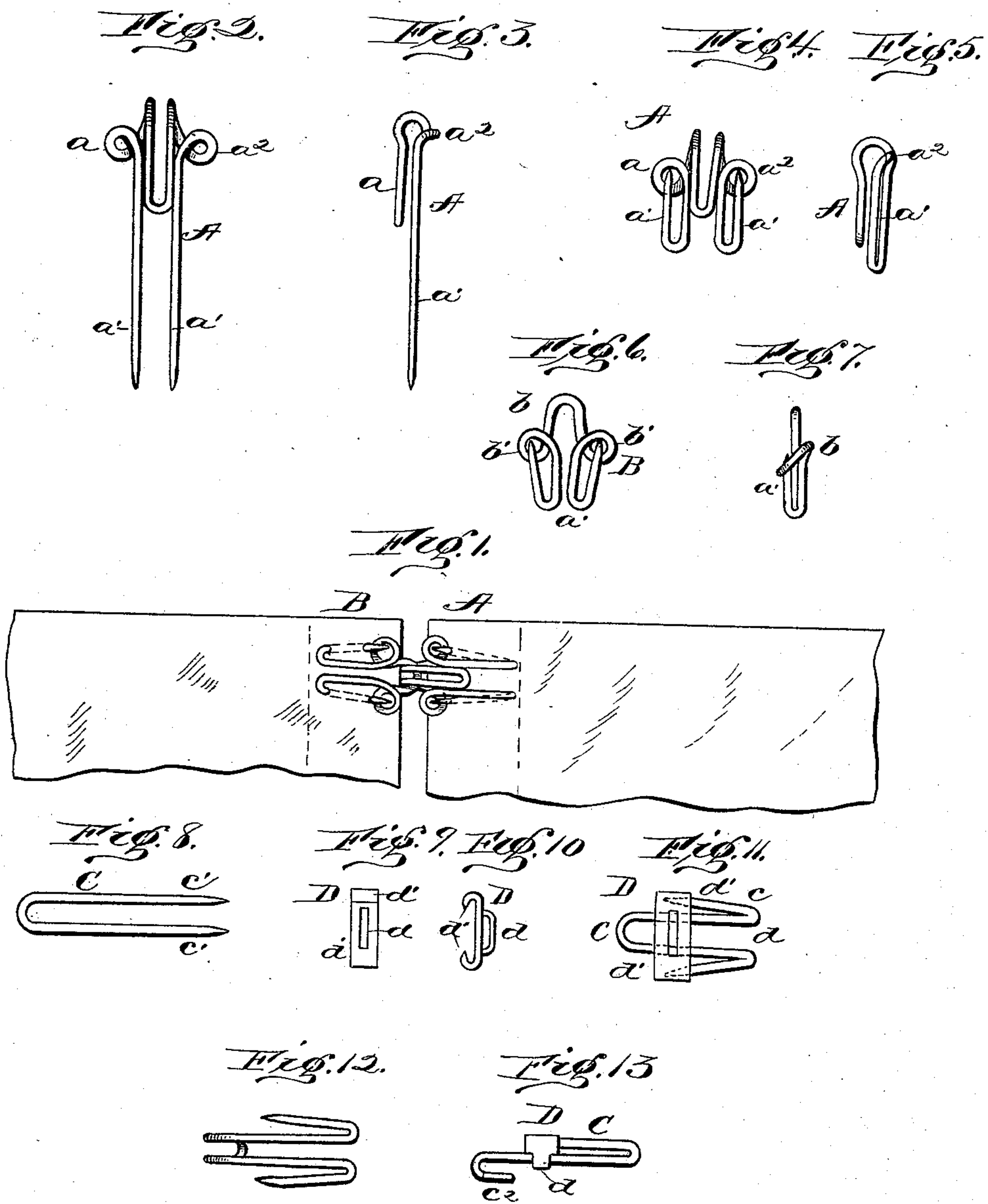


(No Model.)

A. DONNELLON.
HOOK AND EYE FOR GARMENTS.

No. 572,528.

Patented Dec. 8, 1896.



Witnesses:

J. M. Fowler Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALICE DONNELLON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

HOOK AND EYE FOR GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,528, dated December 8, 1896.

Application filed January 24, 1895. Serial No. 536,049. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALICE DONNELLON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes for Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hooks and eyes for garments, the object being to provide a hook or eye that may be attached to a material without sewing the same thereto.

I will describe a hook and eye embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a hook and eye embodying my improvement as secured to a garment. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a hook before attachment. Fig. 3 is a side view thereof. Fig. 4 shows the formation of the parts when applied to a fabric. Fig. 5 is a side view thereof. Fig. 6 is a plan view of an eye in its form when attached to a fabric. Fig. 7 is a side view thereof. Fig. 8 shows an eye of modified form. Fig. 9 is a plan view of a movable keeper employed. Fig. 10 is an edge view thereof. Fig. 11 shows the eye and keeper in the form when attached to a garment, and Figs. 12 and 13 show the hook when so attached.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates a hook, and B designates an eye. The two are similar in construction, excepting, of course, that the hook has a return or hook portion *a* and the eye has an eye portion *b*. Each is formed of a single piece of wire bent to form the hook or eye portion, keepers, and straight pin portions *a'*.

In the hook the keepers *a*² are formed by bending the wire laterally outward and crossing it adjacent to the hooks, and in the eye the wire is crossed adjacent the part *b*, to form the laterally-extended eye-keepers *b'*. The keepers *a*² *b'* have their openings in a direction transverse to the length of the hook or eye, so that the same will lie flat upon the material to which it is attached.

In the example of my improvement just described to attach the hooks and eyes to a garment the pin portions *a'* are driven or pinned through the material for about half

their length, then bent back upon themselves, and the pointed ends passed over the lower bar of the keeper and under the upper or outer bar of the keeper, as plainly shown in Figs. 4 to 7.

Referring now to the example shown in Figs. 8 to 13, inclusive, the eye C is formed of a single piece of wire forming the eye portion *c* and the parallel pin-bars *c'*, and the hook is similarly constructed, excepting that the turned end is folded over to form a hook *c*².

D designates a keeper employed with this modification, consisting of a metal plate having at one side an integral slide portion *d*, and at the opposite side the ends of the plate are turned over to form keepers *d'* for the pin-points.

In the drawings the plates are shown as sufficiently long to extend across and beyond the outer side of the pin-bars.

In attaching this hook or eye to a garment the pin-bars are first passed through the slide *d* and then half their length into the material, and then the ends are turned back and the points spring into the keepers, which have their inner edges against the edge of the garment material.

In both examples of my improvement it will be seen that the pin portions, which are designed to engage through material, are extended throughout their length in substantially the same horizontal plane as the keepers engaging their ends, so that there is but little space between said pin portions and the portions engaging against the surface of the material to which the device may be attached. It is obvious by this construction that the hook or eye will lie flat or close against material in a manner similar to the ordinary hook or eye which is sewed to material.

Having described my invention, what I claim is--

As a new article of manufacture a garment-fastening of the hook-and-eye kind consisting of two parts A and B adapted to engage each other each of said parts consisting of a single piece of wire which is bent to form a hook A and eye B, two laterally-extended keepers *a*² and *b'*, that comprise balanced spring-coils having transverse openings, that are arranged to relieve the engaging portions of the great-

est strain; and two reversed points *a' a*, which
enter the said opening after passing through
the material of the garment, the said parts
being also constructed to lie flat and close
5 against the face of the material in a manner
similar to that of the ordinary sewed hook and
eye, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New
York and State of New York, this 2d day of
January, A. D. 1895.

ALICE DONNELLON.

Witnesses:

JAS. E. WARNER,
W. L. BENNEM.