

No. 637,535.

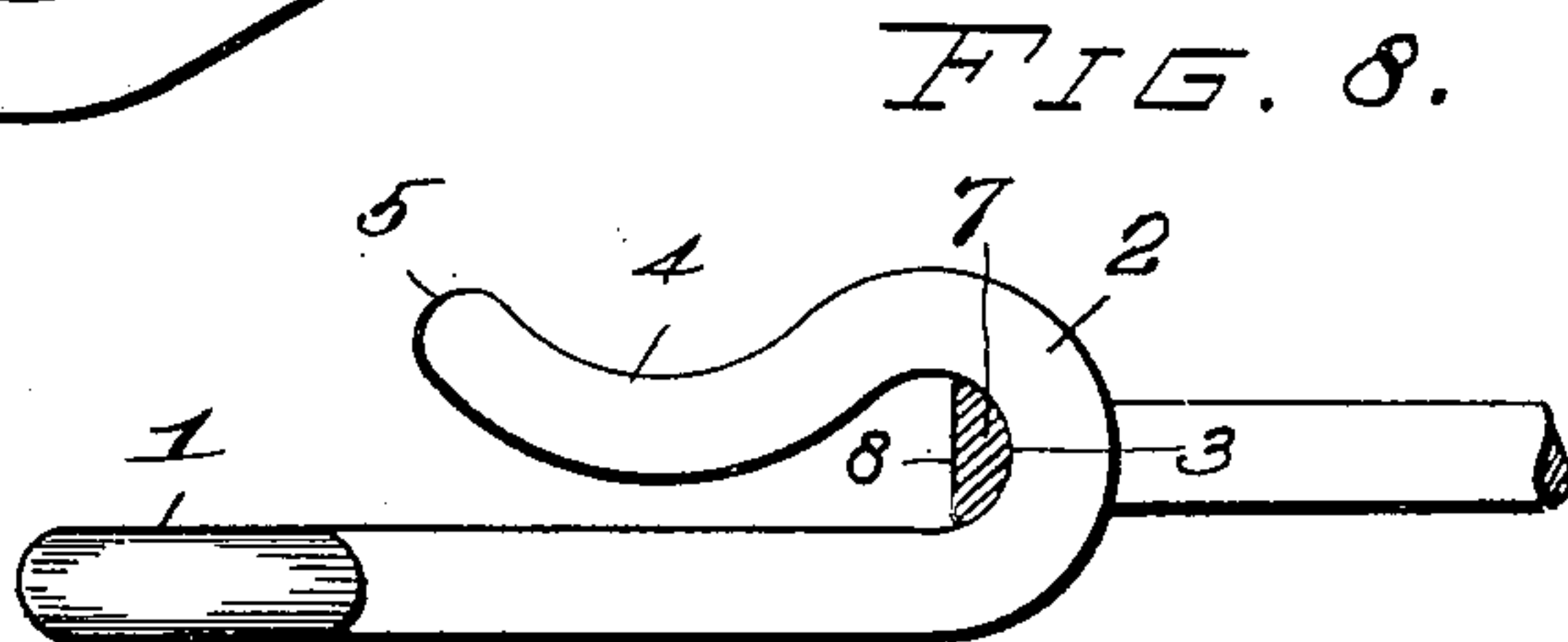
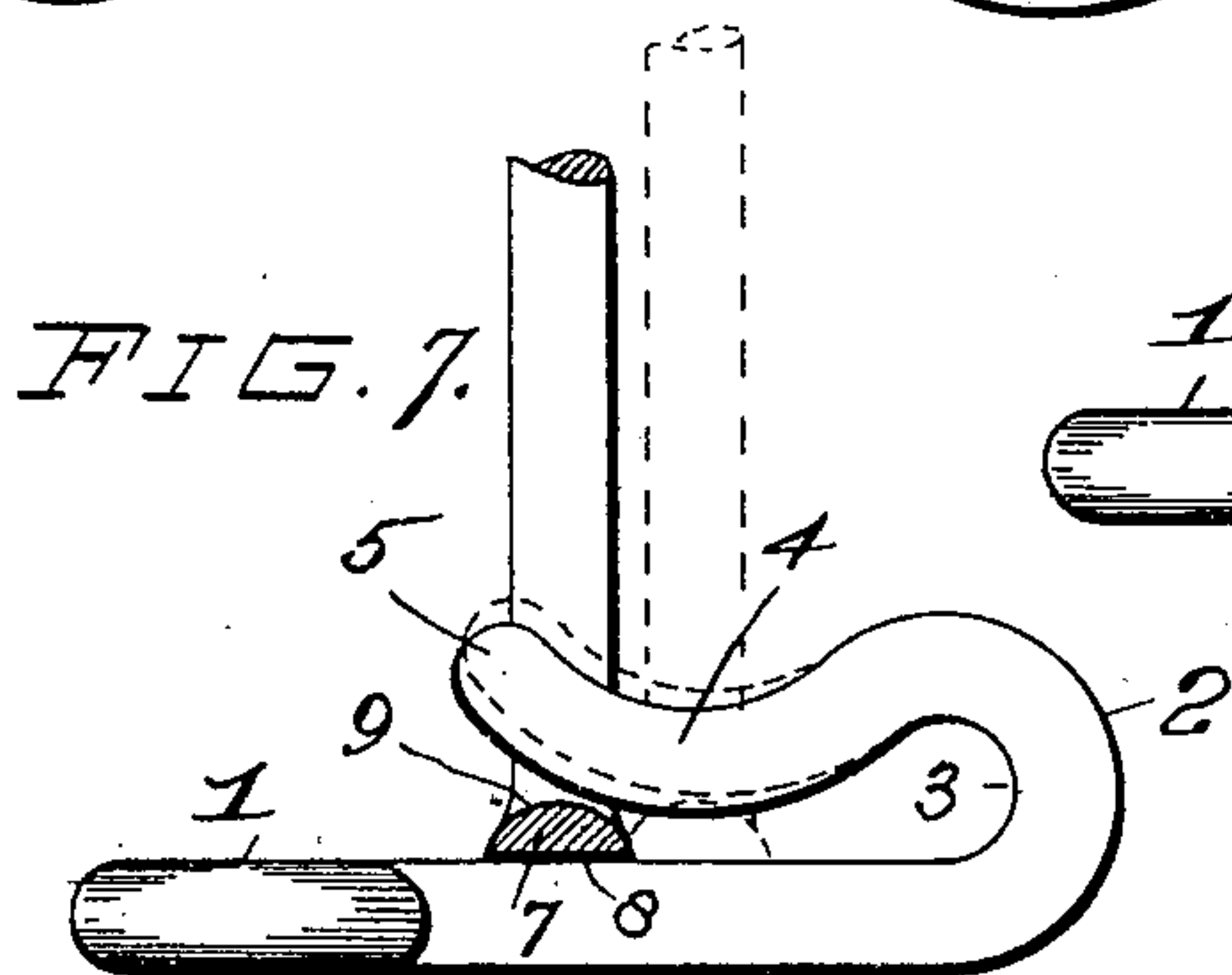
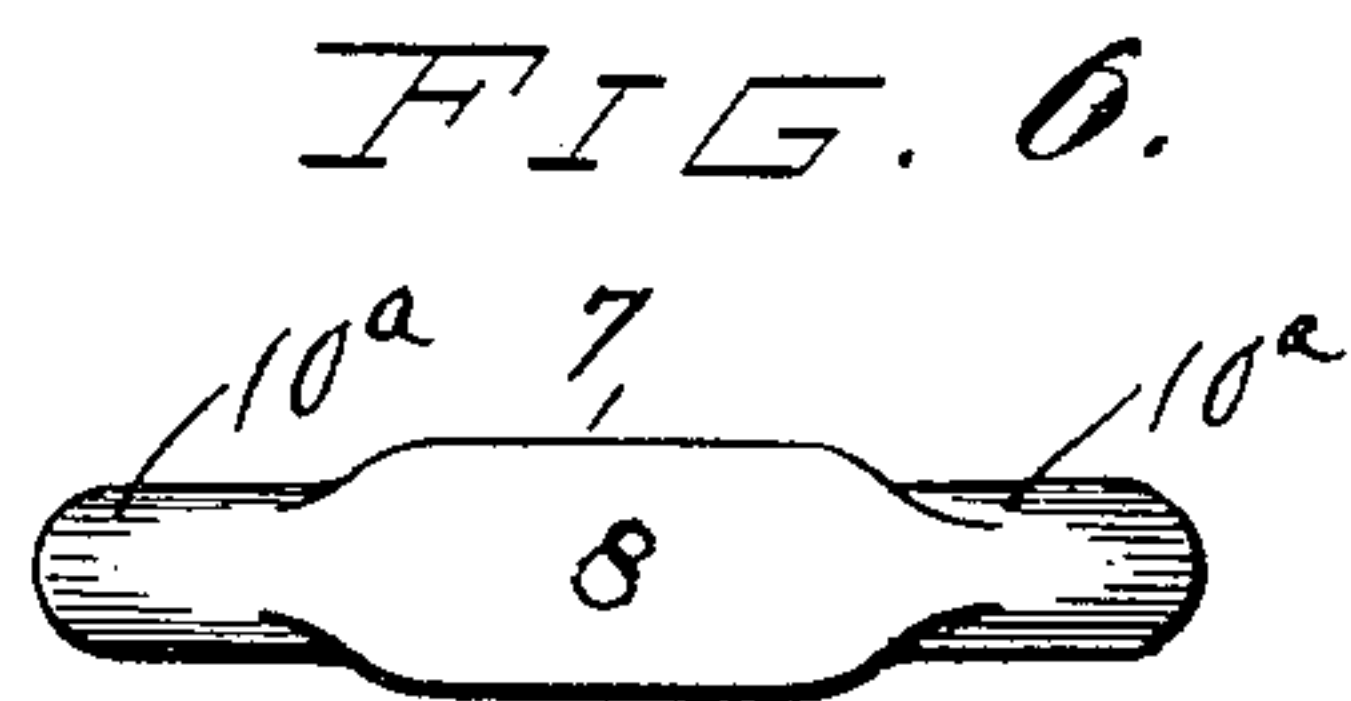
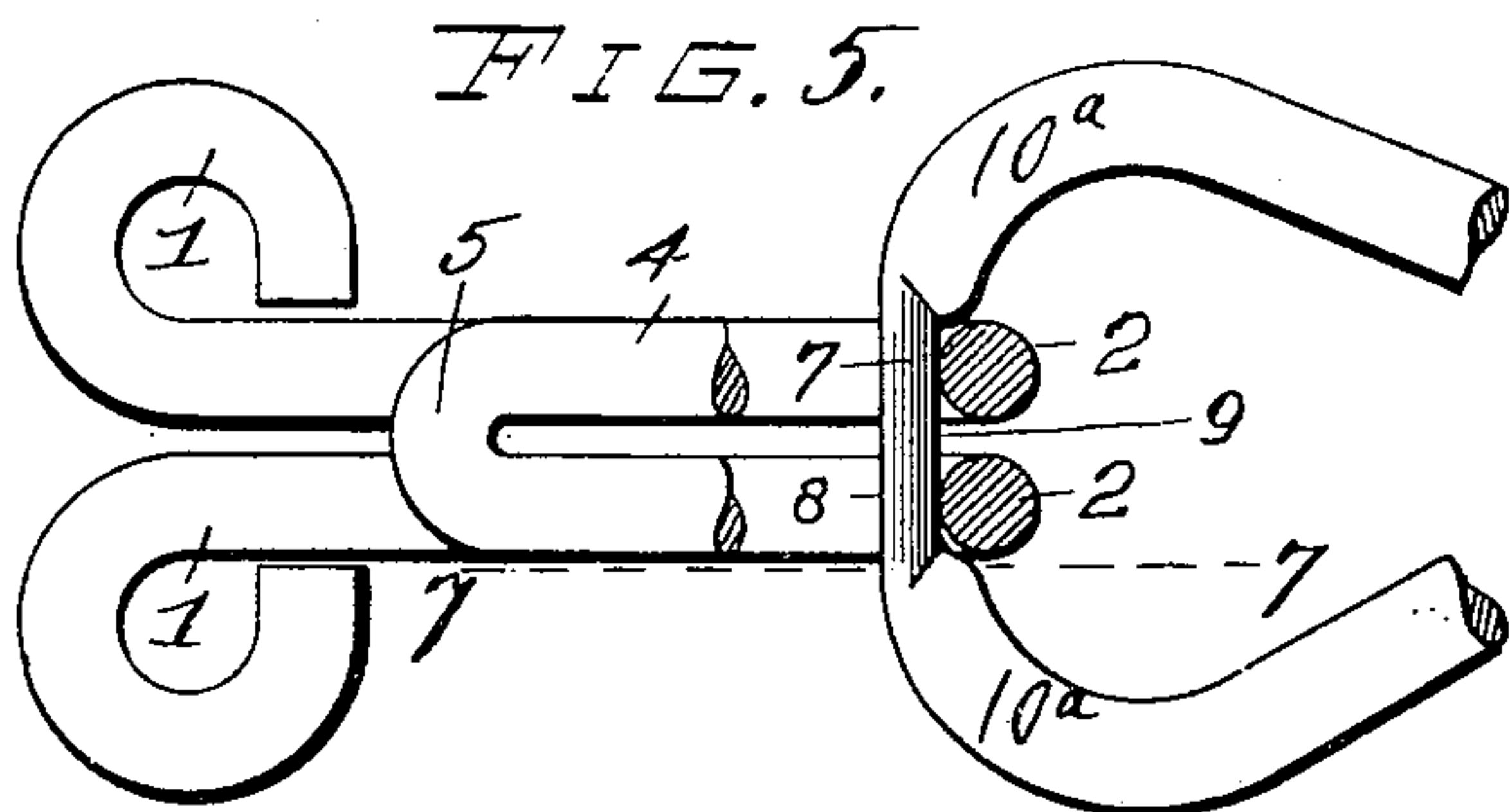
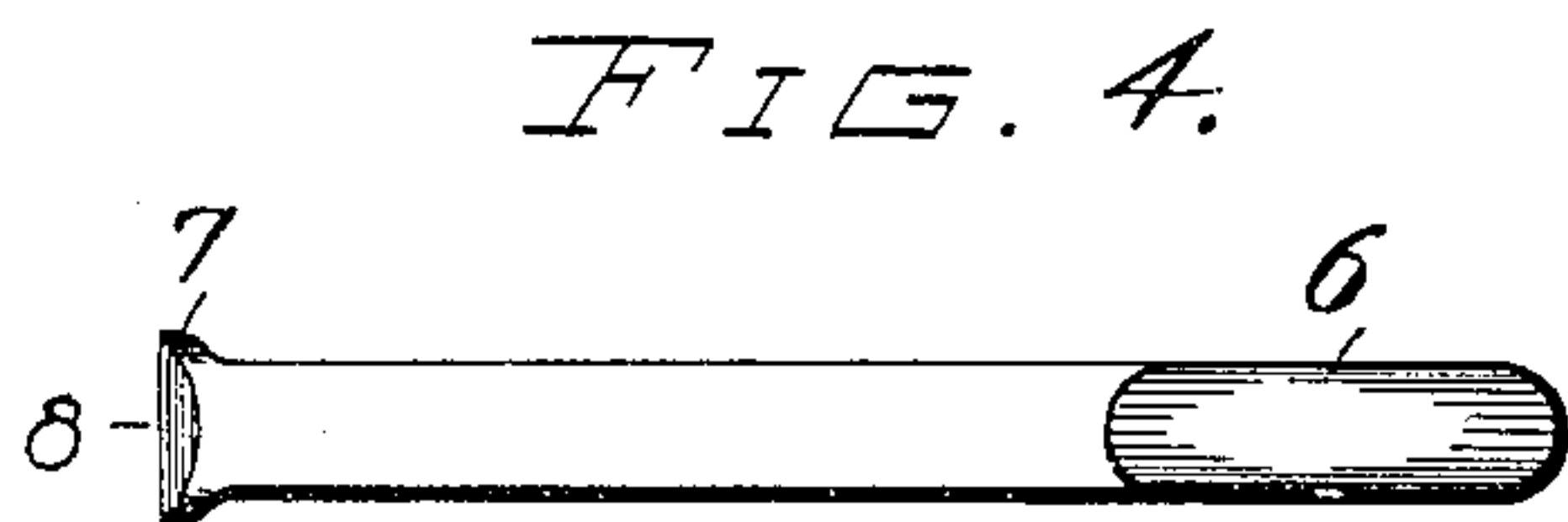
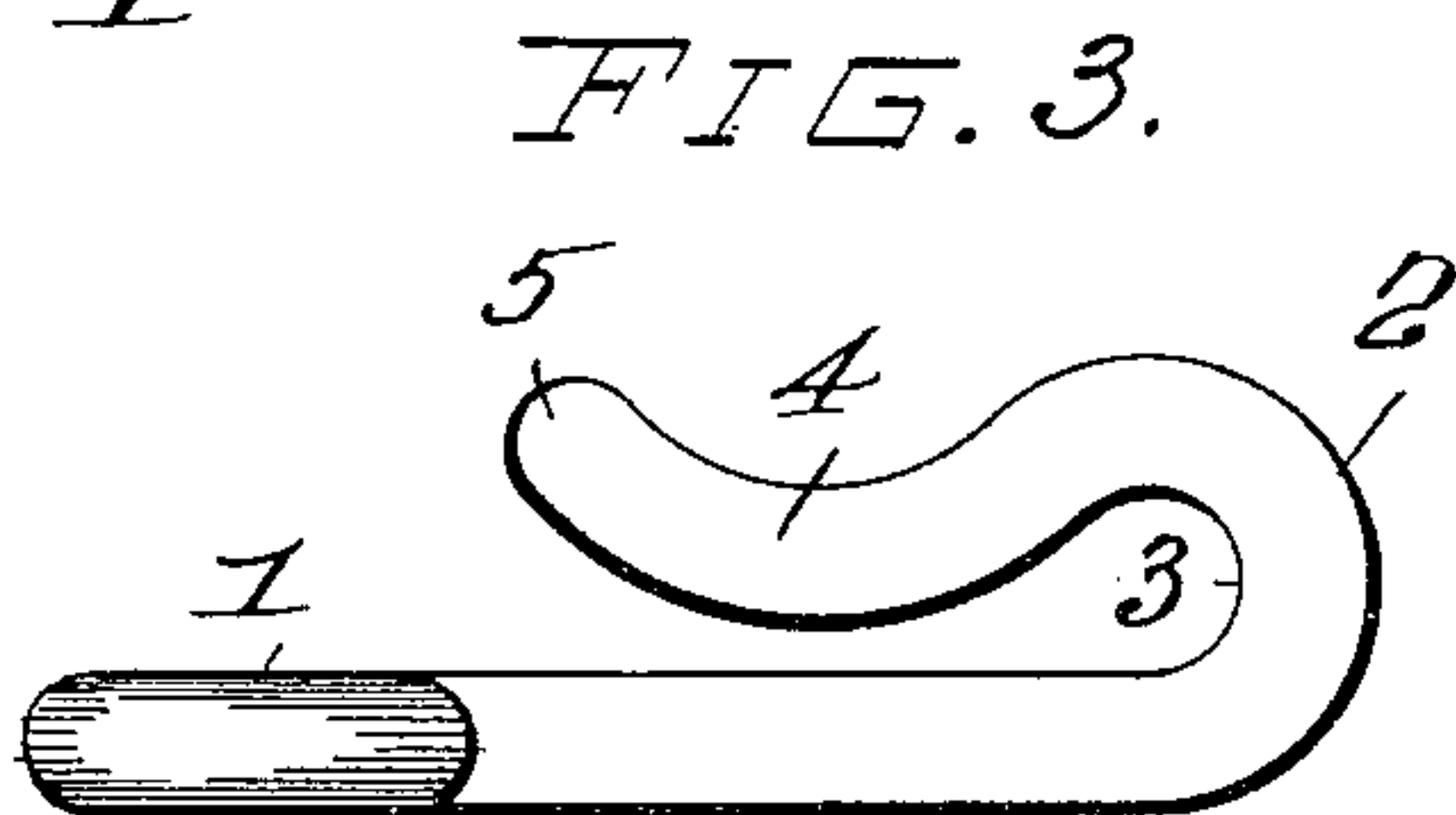
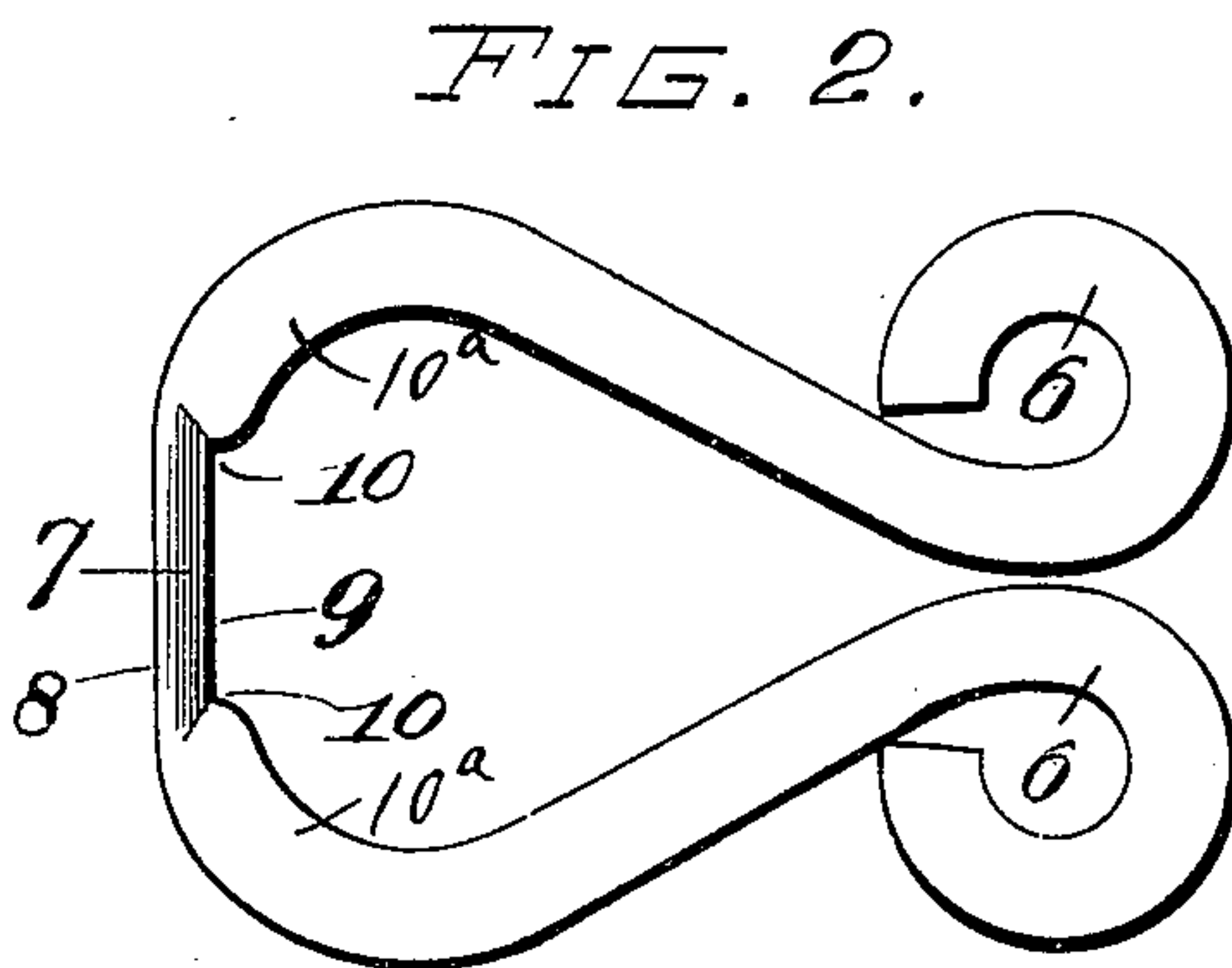
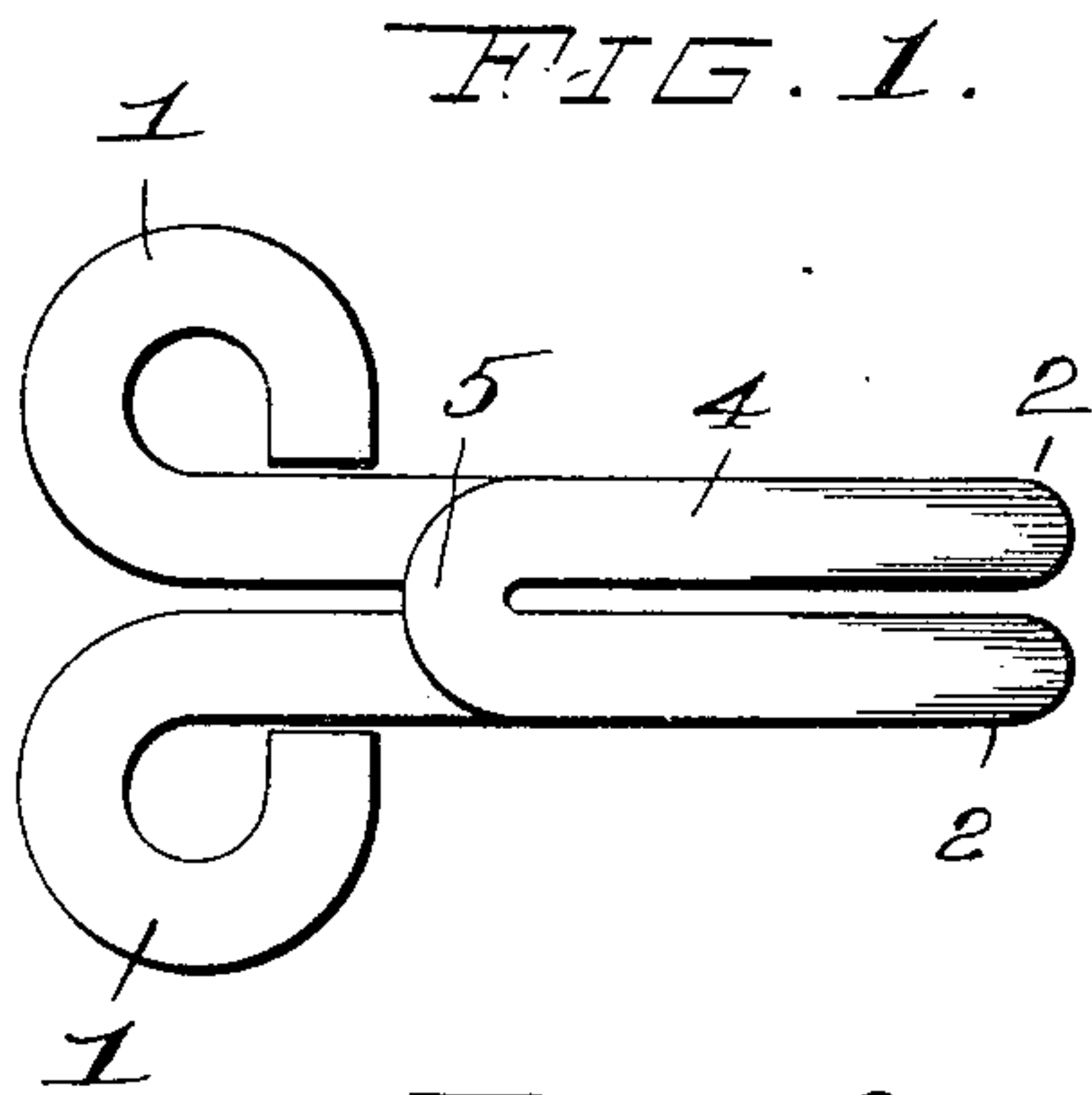
Patented Nov. 21, 1899.

W. G. TEMPLETON.

HOOK AND EYE.

(Application filed June 8, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Attest
M. Smith
Maud Griffin

Inventor:—
Wm G. Templeton
By Higdon & Longan Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. TEMPLETON, OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR
OF TWO-THIRDS TO W. J. BRASFIELD AND W. T. ADAIR, OF ST. LOUIS,
MISSOURI.

HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,535, dated November 21, 1899.

Application filed June 8, 1899. Serial No. 719,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. TEMPLETON, of the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

10 My invention relates to hooks and eyes; and it consists of the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved hook. 15 Fig. 2 is a plan view of the eye. Figs. 3 and 4 are side elevations, respectively, of the hook and eye. Fig. 5 is a plan view, partly in section, illustrating the hook engaged in the eye. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the eye. Fig. 7 20 is a sectional view taken approximately on the indicated line 7 7 of Fig. 5 and showing the eye in the position it assumes when being engaged with the hook. Fig. 8 is a sectional view analogous to Fig. 7 and showing the 25 position of the bearing portion of the eye when engaged with the hook.

In the construction of my improved hook a single length of wire is bent double, the ends of said length of wire being formed into 30 the oppositely-arranged loops 1, by means of which the hook is sewed to the goods on which it is located. The end of the doubled length of wire opposite from the loops 1 is bent upwardly and rearwardly, as indicated 35 by 2, to form the circular seat 3, and the end of the bent-over portion of the wire is bent on a curve downwardly from the portion 2, as indicated by 4, and the extreme end of the wire terminates in an upwardly-curved point 40 or beak 5. The distance between the under side of the downwardly-curved portion 4 and the top of the body portion of the doubled length of wire is much less than the inner diameter of the circularly-bent portion 2, the 45 function of these differing distances being presently disclosed.

The eye of my improved construction is constructed of a single length of wire, which is bent into the usual form of an open eye, 50 the ends of said length of wire being formed into the loops 6 to provide means for securing

said eye to the goods upon which it is located, and in the exact center of the length of wire of which this eye is formed or at a point directly opposite a point between the loops 55 6 the wire is widened by being rolled or stamped for a distance equal to or slightly greater than the width of the hook, this widened portion being indicated by 7. Said widened portion has its outer face flattened, 60 as indicated by 8, while the inner face 9 is formed on a segment of a circle, the diameter of which is equal to the inner diameter of the circular portion 2 of the hook, as when the hook is engaged in the eye this segmentally- 65 curved face 9 bears directly against the bearing-face 3 of said hook. This flattened portion 7 of the hook is slightly greater in thickness than is the opening between the downwardly-curved portion 4 of the hook and the 70 body of said hook, and at the ends of said flattened portion 7, or at the points where said portion 7 joins with the body of the wire of which the eye is formed, slight shoulders or offsets 10 are formed and from said shoul- 75 ders or offsets the body of the wire is curved outwardly at 10^a and thence rearwardly to the loops 6.

To engage the hook in the eye, the operator turns the eye at right angles to the hook and 80 guides the flattened portion 7 of said eye beneath the point or beak 5 of the hook until said flattened portion strikes against the under side of the downwardly-bent portion 4 of said hook. Then as slight pressure is applied 85 to said eye said flattened portion 9 will be forced beneath the downwardly-bent portion 4 and said flattened portion will when in this position act as a wedge and the portion 4 will be sprung upwardly, as indicated by dotted 90 lines in Fig. 7, to allow the flattened portion 7 to pass into the wider portion of the hook, and after said flattened portion has passed into said wider portion the eye is turned downwardly until it occupies a plane parallel 95 with the plane occupied by the hook, and in this position the segmental or rounded bearing-surface 9 of said flattened portion 7 will bear directly against the inner bearing-surface 3 of the circularly-bent portion 2 of the 100 hook. Thus a pair of curved bearing-surfaces are brought into contact and to bear

against one another, and said hook and eye will operate very freely in either direction, and a very smooth bearing between the parts is provided.

5 As the flattened portion 7 of the eye is only a trifle longer than the width of the body portion of the hook, the offsets or shoulders 10 will occupy positions directly against the sides of the circularly-bent portion 2 of said
10 hook and said shoulders or offsets will prevent any lateral movement of the hook relative to the eye. Therefore when said hook and eye are engaged together the goods upon which said hook and eye are located will al-
15 ways remain in the same position and will not pull sidewise or into an undesirable position.

To disengage the eye from the hook, said eye is turned at right angles to the hook and forced outwardly beneath the downwardly-
20 bent portion 4 of said hook, and in so doing the flattened portion 7 of said eye will again act as a wedge and spring the portion 4 upwardly.

A hook and eye of my improved construction are applicable for all purposes where a

simple and secure fastening device is desired, and said hook and eye are readily attached or detached, and when the eye has been once engaged in the hook it cannot accidentally become detached and must be turned at right
30 angles to said hook before it can be removed therefrom.

I claim—

In a device of the class described, the combination with a hook and an eye provided
35 with the widened portion 7 at its center, which widened portion is provided with a flat outer face 8, a curved inner face 9, shoulders 10, formed at the ends of said widened portion, whereby lateral movement of the hook is pre-
40 vented and disengagement can be effected only at said widened portion, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM G. TEMPLETON.

Witnesses:

R. R. JOHNSTON,

W. W. KNOWLTON.