No. 662,677. Patented Nov. 27, 1900.

N. McMAHON.

HOOK AND EYE.

(Application filed Apr. 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

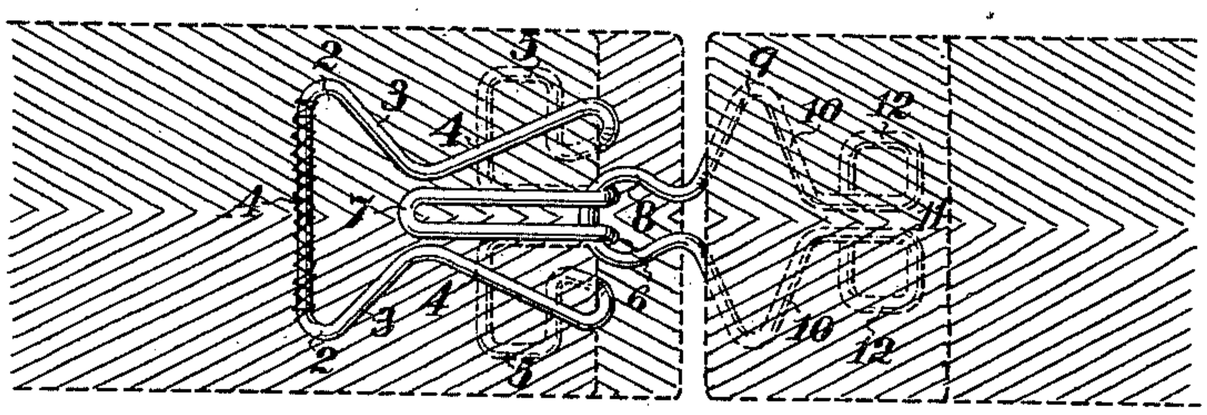


Fig. 2.

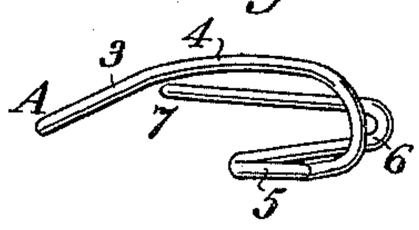


Fig. 3.

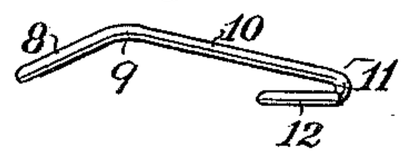


Fig. 4.

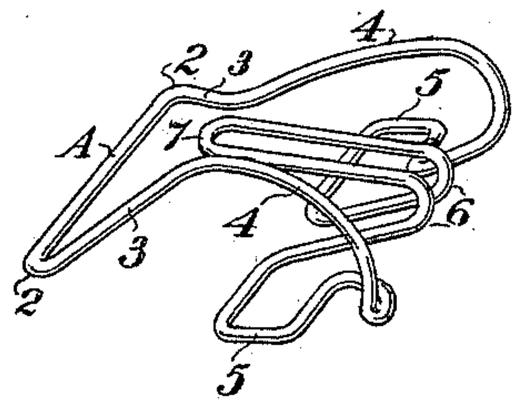
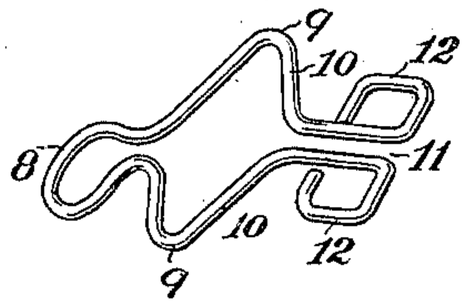


Fig. 5.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEVADA McMAHON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,677, dated November 27, 1900.

Application filed April 5, 1900. Serial No. 11,636. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEVADA MCMAHON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Hooks and Eyes; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to improvements in hooks and eyes for clothing.

It consists in a novel construction of the hook with fastenings therefor and a guard bent upon each side and above the horizontal plane of the hook, whereby the point is protected. The eye is formed of the bight of the wire bent downwardly so as to engage the point of the hook between the guards, and from the base of the hook the wires diverge outwardly to form points by which it may be sewed to the garment. Thence they are brought together, extending parallel and rearwardly in the line of the eye, and are then bent to form rectangular openings, which are also sewed to the garment, so that both hook and eye are made very steady and rigid in one attachment.

It also comprises details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the hook and eye applied to a garment. Fig. 2 is a side view of the hook. Fig. 3 is a side view of the eye. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the hook. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the eye.

Each part is made of a single wire of sufficient strength and stiffness bent into form as follows: A is a transverse bar bent into sharp curves at each end, as shown at 2, and the wires thence converge, as shown at 3, thus forming the two angles 2 by which this portion of the device is sewed to the garment. From the inner ends of the converging parts 3 the wires diverge from each other, as shown at 4, and at the rear end these wires are curved downwardly and thence bent outwardly to form the rectangular portions 5, which projecting outwardly in each direction form other points for sewing the device firmly to the garment. The inner ends of these rectangular portions are continued to points near each other and are then bent backward, extending parallel below and interior to the portions marked 4, as shown at 6. From the rear end of these parallel portions 6 the wire is curved upwardly, thence bent forwardly to form the hook 7, which lies between and below the parts 4, and these parts arching above the hook, as shown, form guards to protect it and prevent its catching in clothing or other matters.

The eye 8 is designed to engage the hook 7, being pressed between the parts 4 for that purpose, these parts being sufficiently elastic and yielding to allow the eye to be entered and engaged with the hook. The eye is in the form of a loop, as shown, and from its base it diverges sharply outward to the angles 9, which form points of attachment to sew it to the garment. Thence the wires return upon themselves, diverging inwardly, as shown at 10, in the form of an elongated diamond. Thence they extend parallel with each other, as shown at 11, and at the base they are turned outwardly to form rectangular loops 12, which serve for further sewing of the device to the garment. This gives the eye portion four points of support or sewing—that is, at 9 and 12—and the frame which carries the hook has also four points of support at 2 and 5. This makes a firm and rigid support for each portion of the article, and there will be no difficulty in engaging or disengaging them at will.

The parts are specially protected from catching by being located between and below the elastic sides 4 of the hook-frame, and these also by their pressure prevent the undesirable disengaging of the eye from the hook.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a hook-and-eye fastening, the hook formed by a bight of the wire having the exterior guards, the latter diverging to form exterior angles, united by a straight portion, and the base of the hook being turned downwardly and diverged to form rectangular loops.

2. In a hook-and-eye fastening, the hook portion formed by a curved bight of the wire, the base of which curves downwardly, thence forwardly, thence outwardly to form rectangular loops, thence curved upwardly conver-

gent above the point of the hook, and thence diverging outwardly to form separated angles, thence extending across in an approximately straight line between said angles.

3. In a hook-and-eye fastening, an eye formed by bending a loop of wire of larger curvature than the point of the hook, said wire diverging from each side from the base of the eye to form angles, thence converging and extending parallel rearwardly, thence bent outwardly to form rectangular fastening-loops.

4. In a hook-and-eye fastening, a hook formed by bending wires substantially as shown to form a bight which comprises the hook, divergent portions of said wire upon each side and above the level of the hook and divergent and rectangular fastenings formed at front and rear upon opposite sides of the structure, and an eye formed by a curved bight adapted to enter between the guards and engage the hook, the wire diverging from the base of the eye to form exterior angles, thence converging, extending parallel and finally turned outward to form rectangular fastening-loops.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

NEVADA McMAHON.

Witnesses:
GEO. H. STRONG,
O. L. McMAHON.