

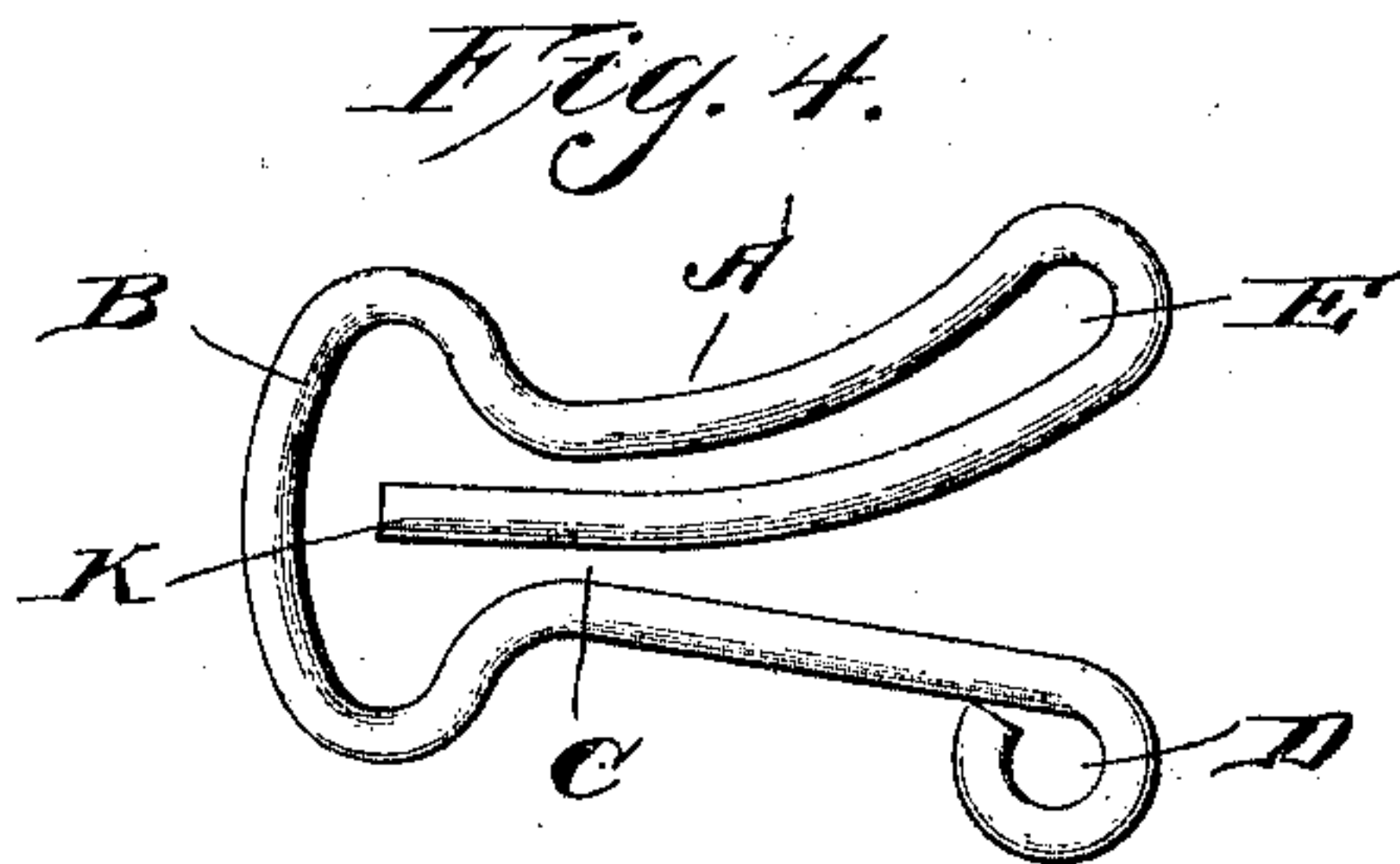
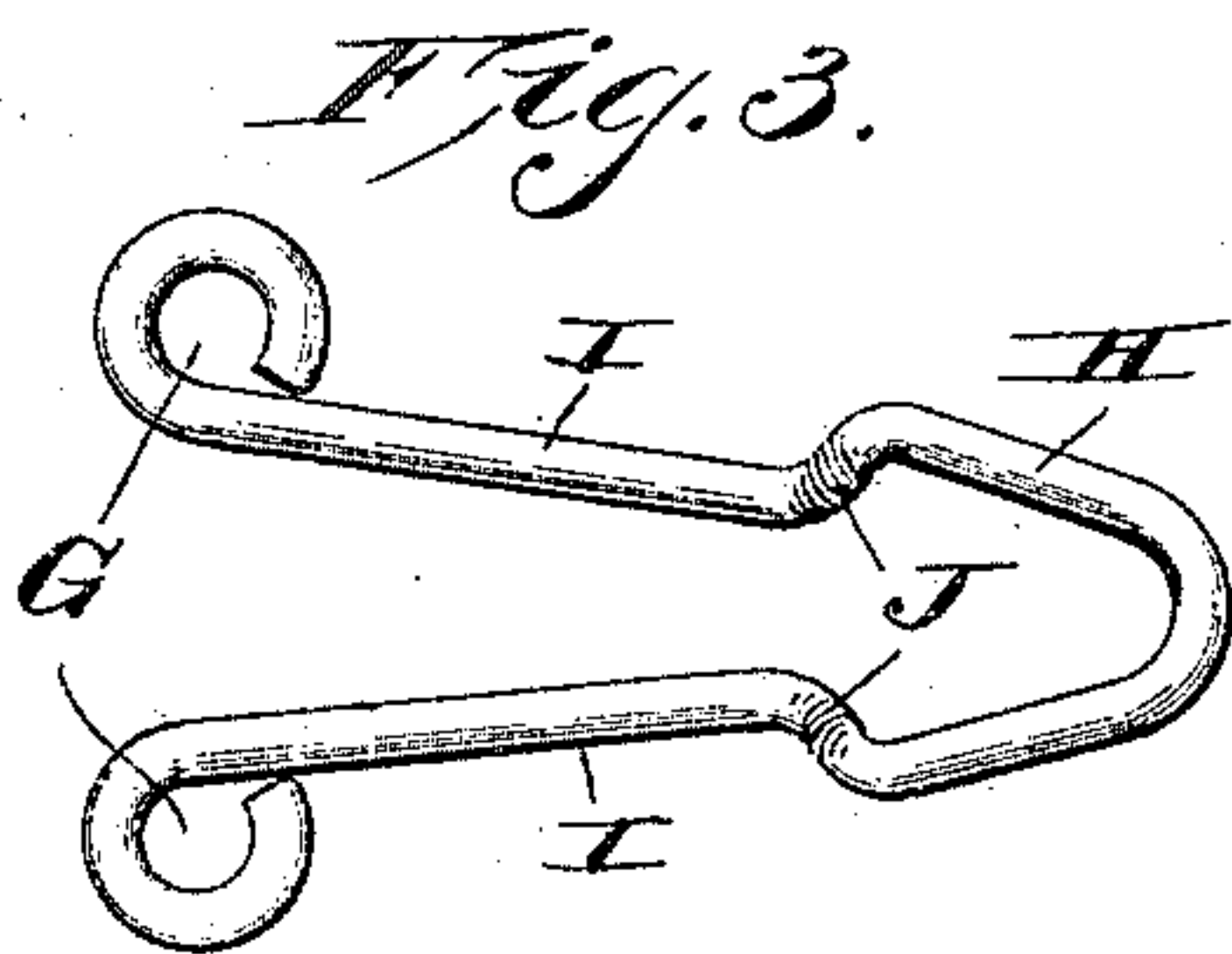
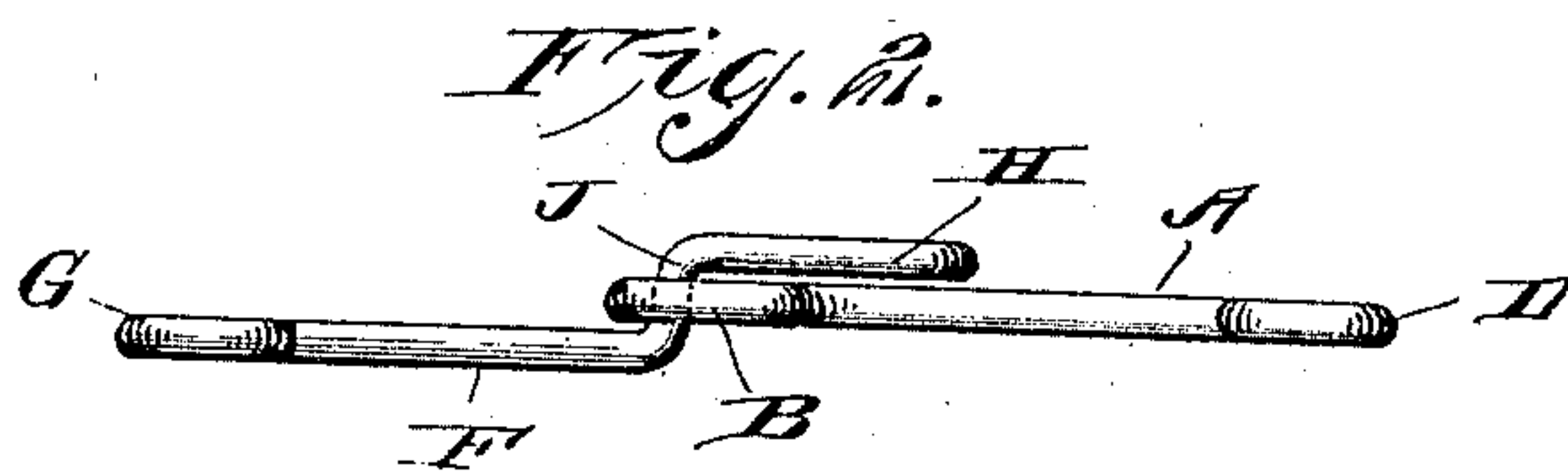
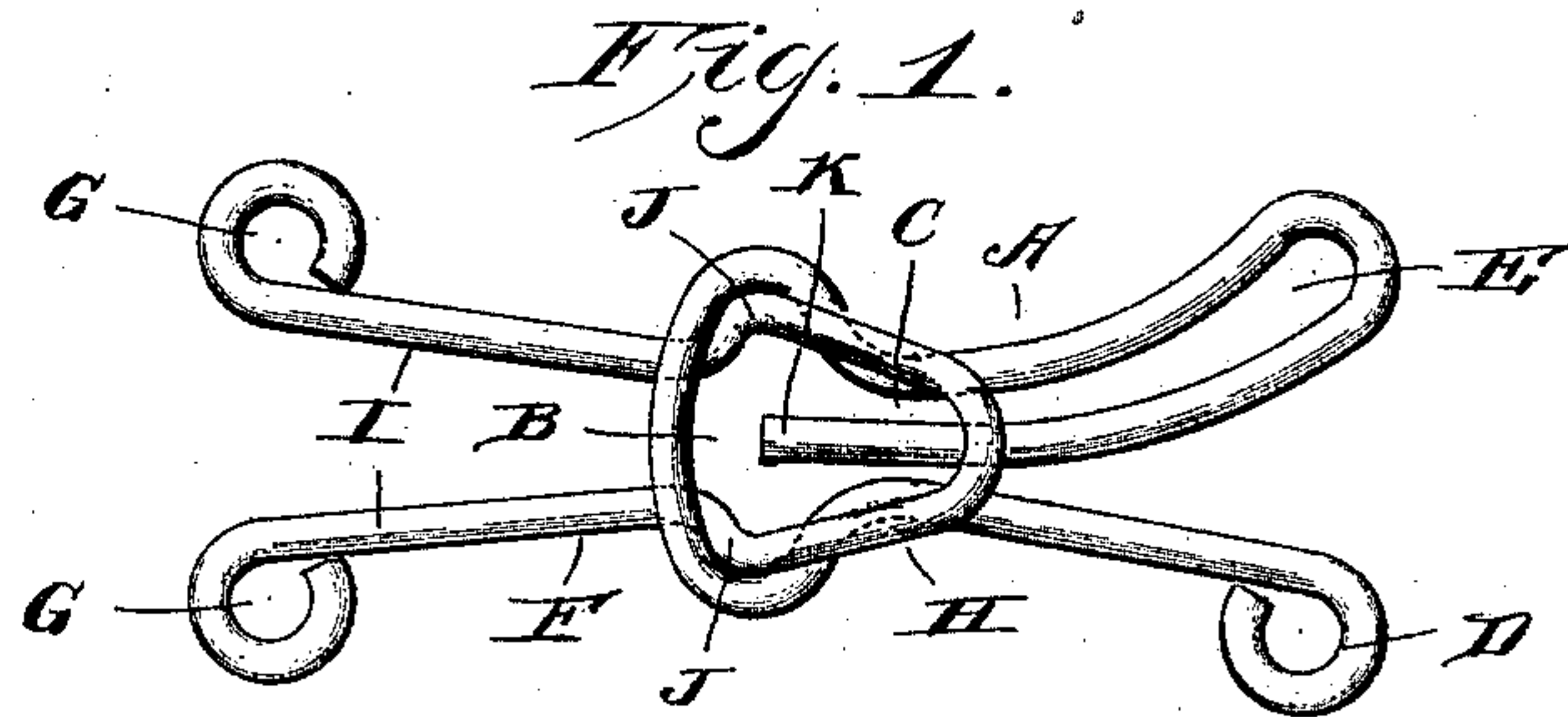
No. 706,394.

C. E. DEVINE.
HOOK AND EYE.

Patented Aug. 5, 1902.

(Application filed Oct. 14, 1901. Renewed June 27, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

Louis D. Heinrichs
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. DEVINE, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO
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HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,304, dated August 5, 1902.

Application filed October 14, 1901. Renewed June 27, 1902. Serial No. 113,398. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. DEVINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, county of Lucas, and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in hooks and eyes, and has for its object to provide a hook and eye in which the hook is inserted through the eye at an angle and when the hook and eye are brought parallel with one another the eye will engage the shoulders formed upon the hook, behind which it will be held, thus doing away with any lost motion, as is the case with ordinary hooks and eyes, which will allow a dress to be fitted more tightly and also prevent the liability of the hook and eye becoming disengaged from one another accidentally.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claim.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the hook and eye together; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a plan view of the hook; Fig. 4, a plan view of the eye.

In the drawings, A represents the eye, which is formed of a single piece of wire, the wire being looped and the loop forming the eye B, one end of the wire being bent so as to form the eyelet D for securing the eye to the garment, the other end of the wire being bent so as to form a loop E opposite the eyelet D, and then the wire passes back upon itself and terminates about in the center of the eye B and passes through the throat C just behind the eye B.

F is the hook, which is also formed of a single piece of wire, each end being bent to form the eyelets G for securement to the garment

and the loop of the wire forming the hook. 50 The head H of the hook is arrow-shaped and is raised above the side wires I, and thus the wire connecting the head H with the side wires I forms the shoulders J, and this wire forming the shoulders as it passes from the head H 55 to the side wires I inclines slightly inward toward the center for the purpose hereinafter described.

The extreme width of the head H is slightly smaller than the extreme width of the eye B, 60 and when it is desired to assemble the two the head H of the hook is passed through the eye, and they must necessarily be turned at an angle to one another to allow the head to pass the tongue K; but after the head H has 65 passed through the eye the tension of the garments will cause the hook and eye to be brought parallel to one another, the eye being forced downward behind the shoulders J, and thus be in a position that they can only 70 be separated by reversing the operation and causing them to assume an angular position to one another. The inward bend of the shoulders J will serve to better hold the eye upon the hook. 75

I am aware that there have been patents issued for hooks and eyes in which the hook is inserted through the eye and the eye held against withdrawal by the width of the head of the hook being greater than the width of 80 the eye; but the head of the hook is elliptical, and therefore it must be inserted through the eye sidewise. This is detrimental and is almost an impossibility to accomplish in tight-fitting dresses, and another disadvantage of 85 this form of patent is that by a very little side inclination of the hook to the eye they will be separated.

In my invention the hook and eye necessarily have to be brought at a considerable 90 angle to one another before the head of the hook can pass the end of the tongue K, but after passing said tongue they may be pressed together in a straight line with no sidewise motion, and as soon as the shoulders are 95 reached will automatically lock themselves on account of the tension of the garment.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the

exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention,
5 what I claim as new and useful is—

As a new article of manufacture, a hook and eye consisting of a hook made of a single piece of wire, eyelets formed in each end of the wire, a head formed by the loop of the
10 wire, said head being raised above the side wires, the connection between the head and the side wires forming shoulders, an eye composed of a single piece of wire, an eyelet D formed in one end of the wire, an eye B formed
15 by the loop of the wire, a throat C formed by

bending the wire inward behind the eye, a loop E formed opposite the eyelet B by bending the other end of the wire back upon itself so as to form a tongue K, said tongue extending through the throat C part way into the
20 eye B, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES E. DEVINE.

Witnesses:

JNO. W. ENRIGHT,
MINNIE NOBLE.