

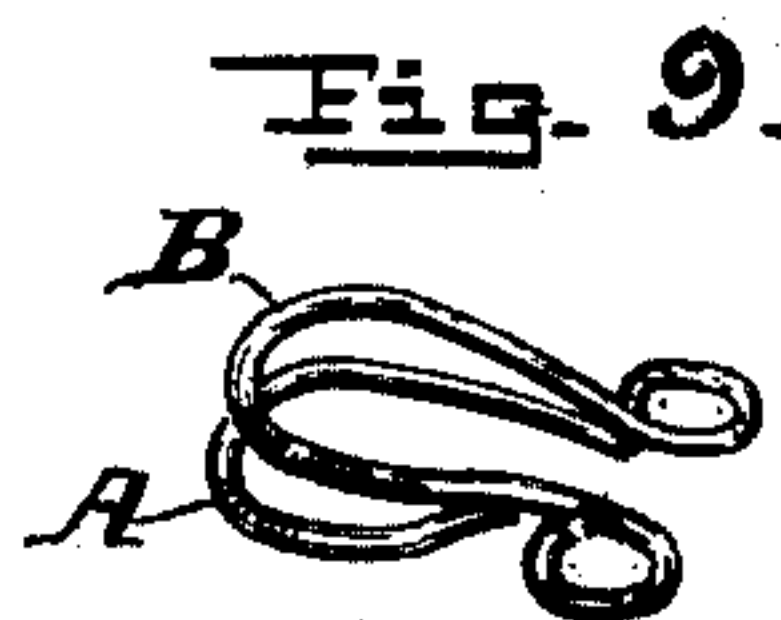
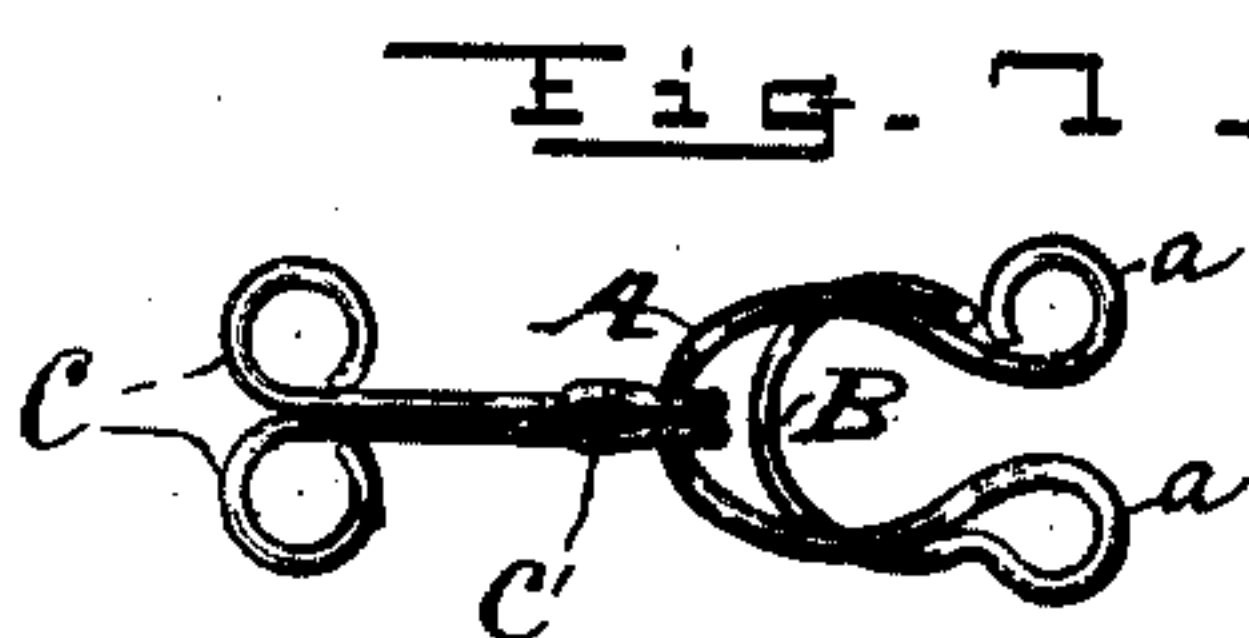
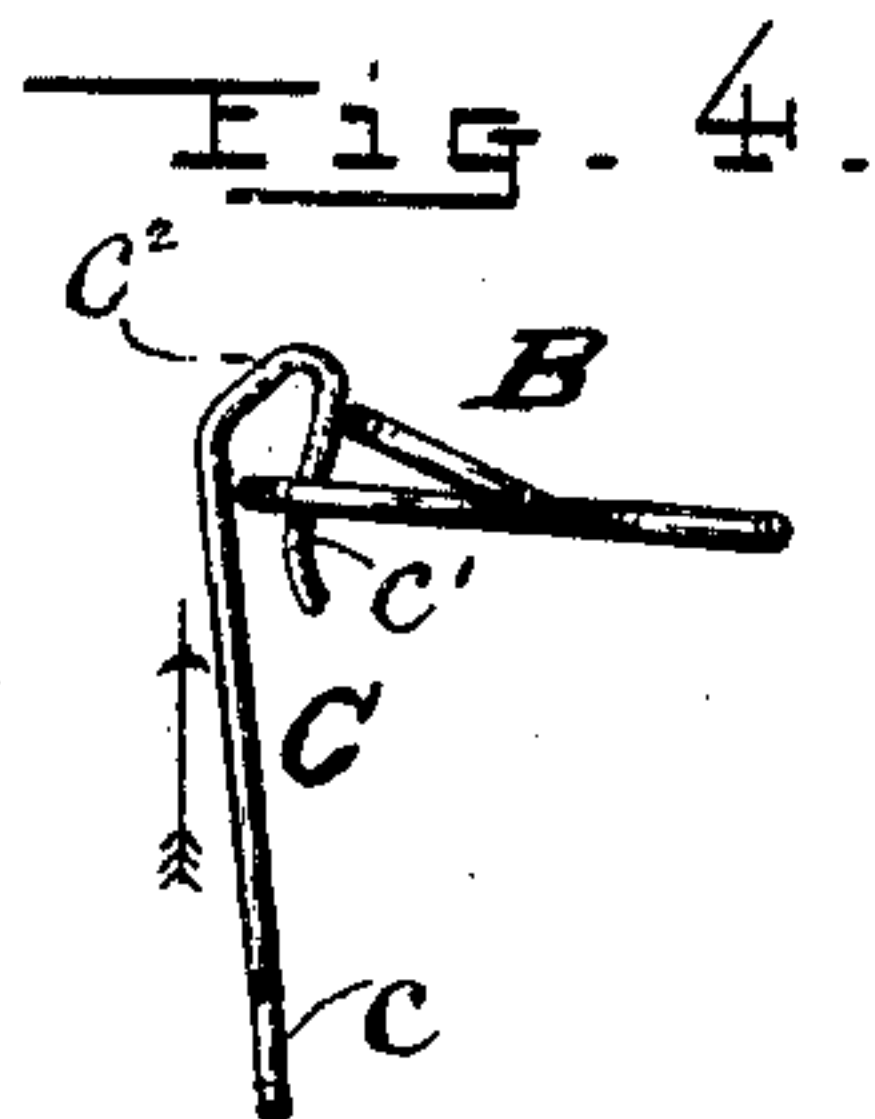
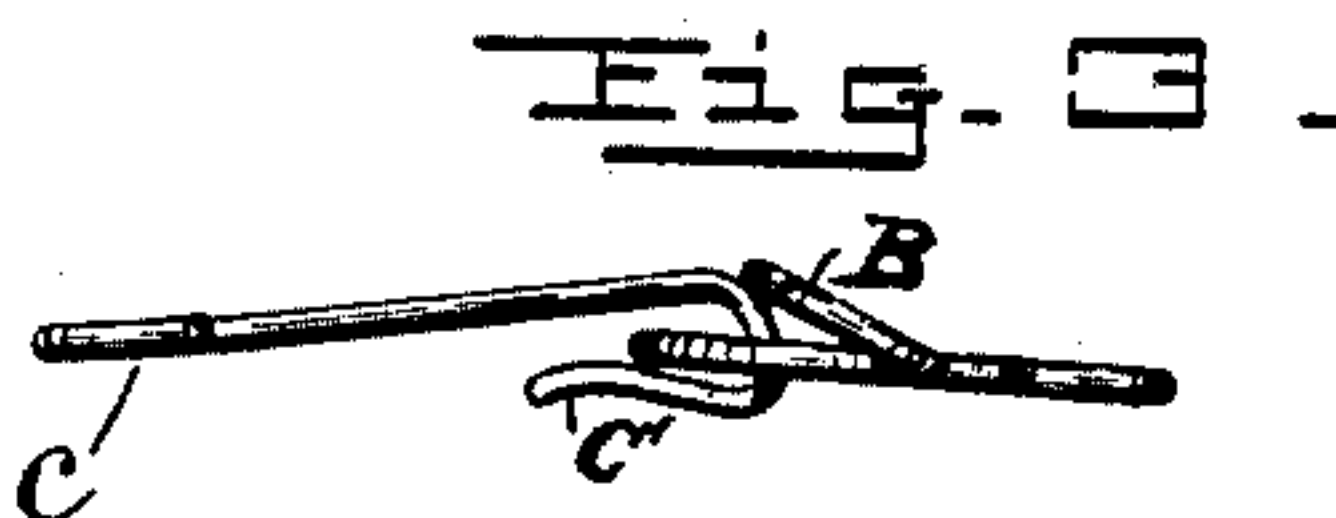
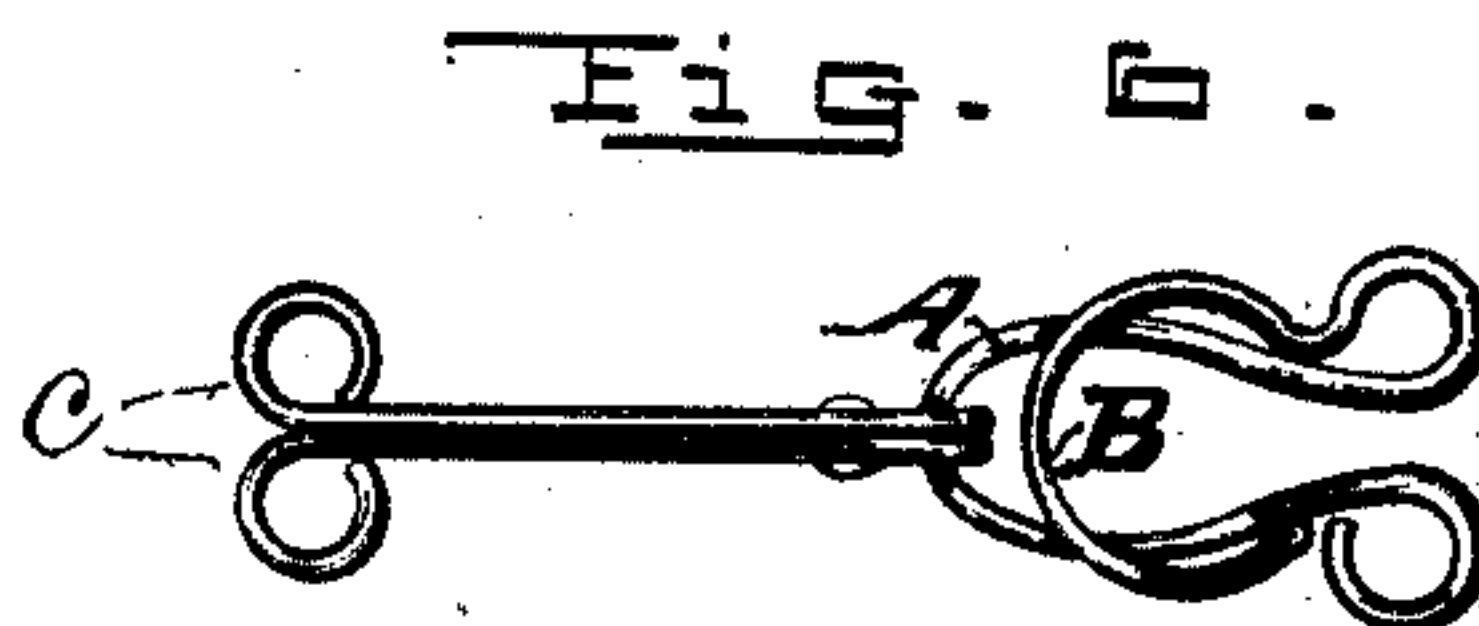
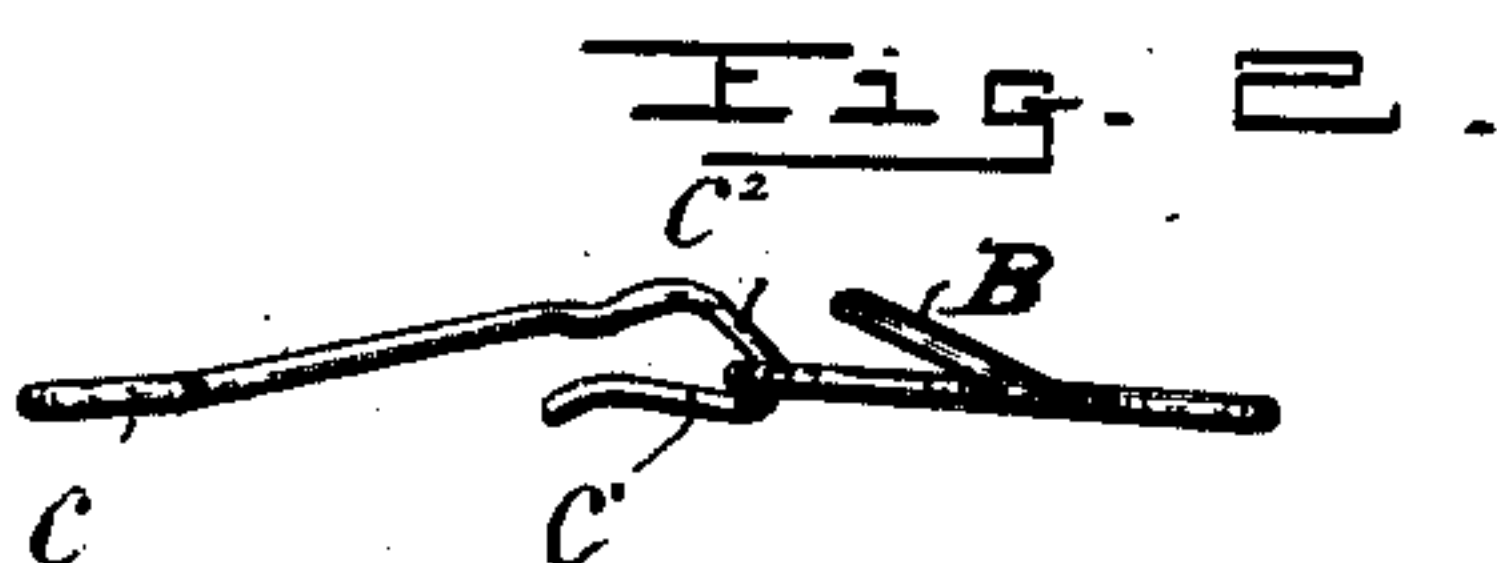
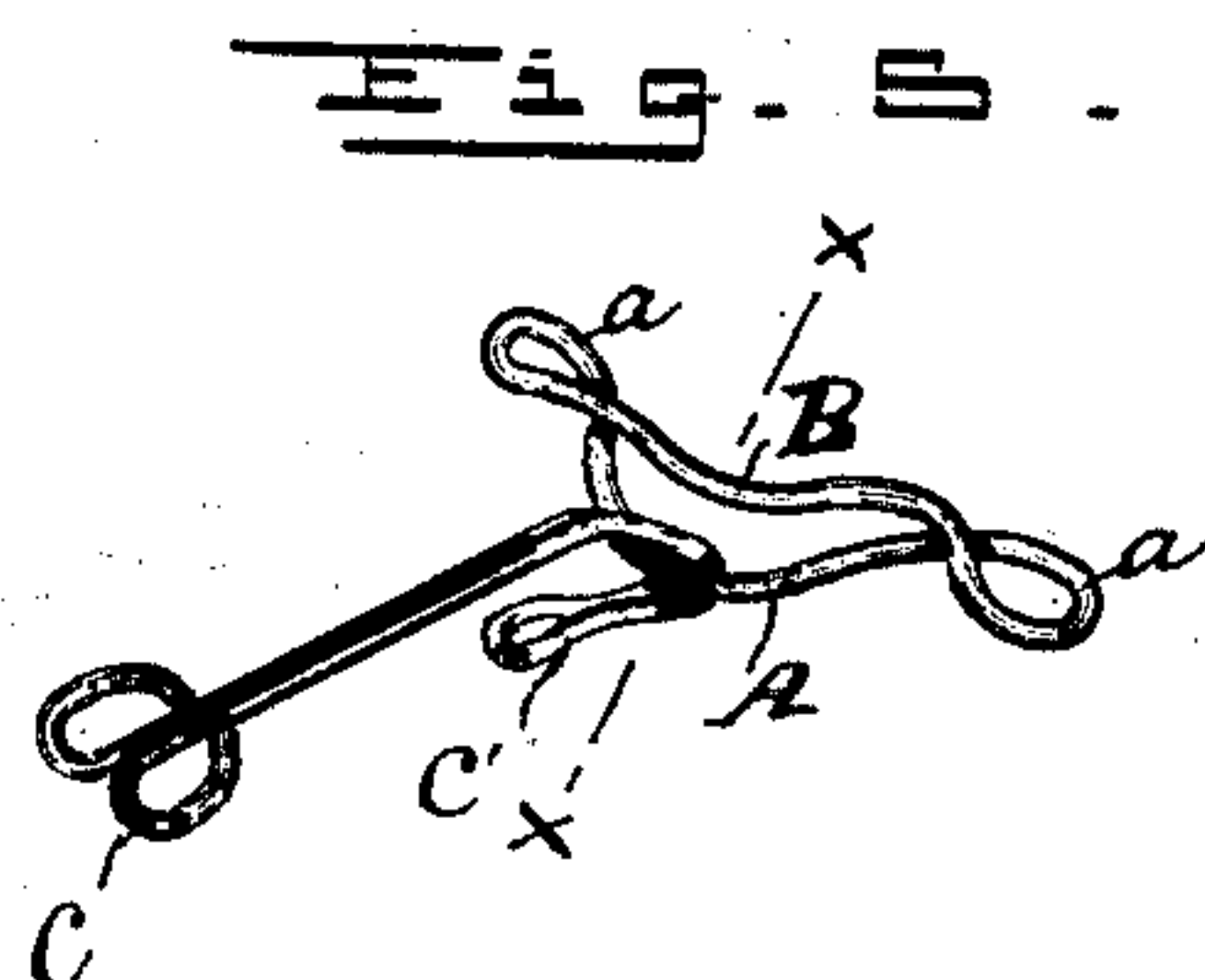
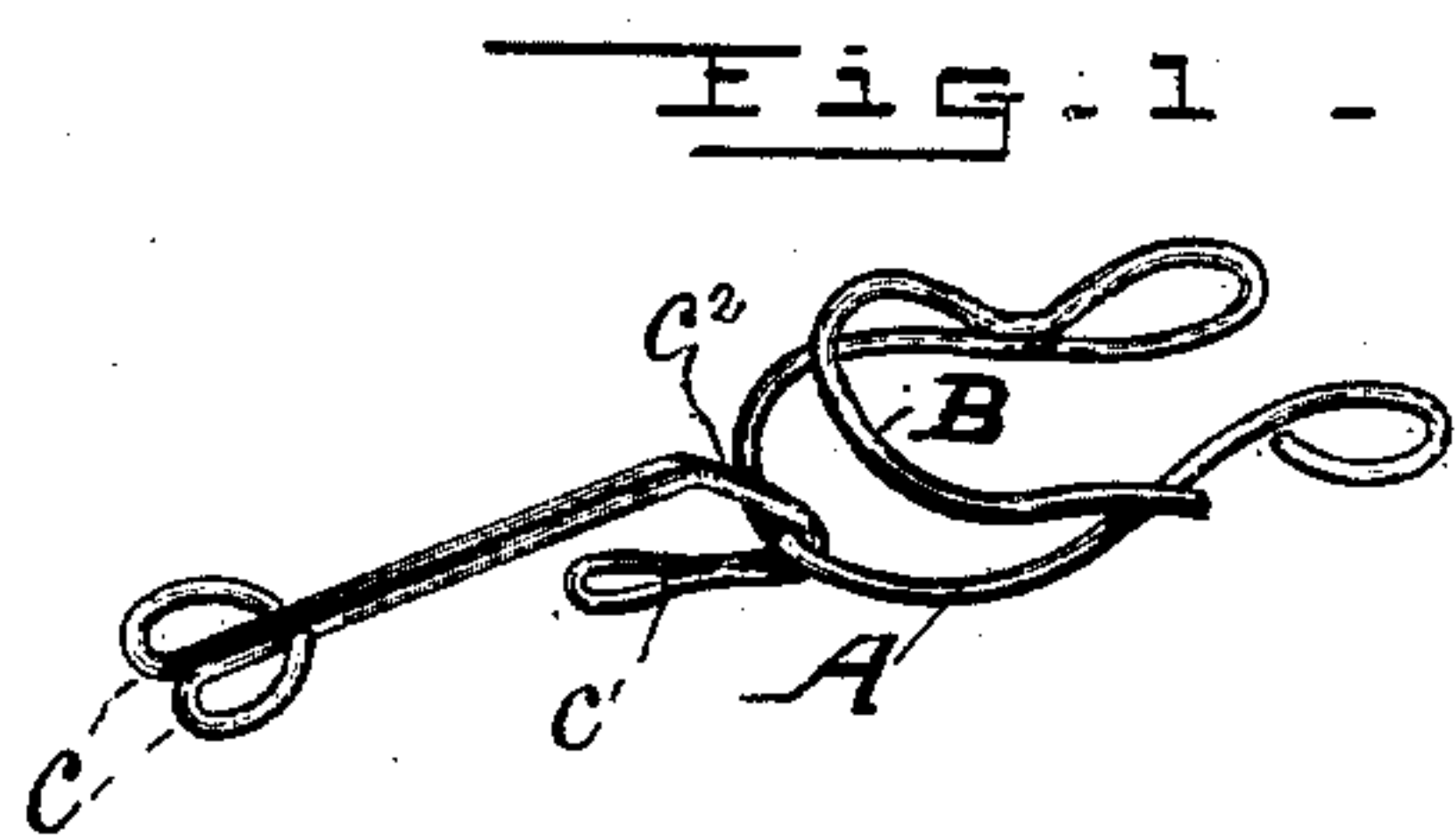
No. 717,109.

Patented Dec. 30, 1902.

C. C. MUND.  
EYE.

(Application filed Sept. 13, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 717,109, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed September 13, 1902. Serial No. 123,269. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER C. MUND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in eyes for use upon garments, &c., in connection with hooks.

The object of my invention is to provide an eye with means for preventing unintentional disengagement of the hook from the eye.

My invention consists in providing an eye with a stop or guard near the part of the eye to which the hook is adapted to be coupled and in the construction and arrangement of the guard.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an eye embodying my invention, the same being shown coupled to a hook. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation of an eye embodying my invention, the same being coupled to a modified form of hook. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation of the invention shown in Fig. 1 with the hook pushed back against the guard. Fig. 4 is an edge elevation of the same, showing the parts in position when being coupled together or uncoupled, the arrow indicating the direction the hook is to be moved to uncouple it from the eye. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing another form of eye. Fig. 6 is a view of one side of the hook and eye. Fig. 7 is a view of the reverse side, showing also a shorter hook and eye. Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 5. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of another arrangement and form of guard.

I preferably construct the eye A in the form shown in Figs. 5 and 8 with an extended central loop A and end thread-eyelets *a*, with a guard B extending across said loop from said thread-eyelets near the part of the loop adapted to engage or be coupled to the hook C, said guard preferably extending upward from the plane of the eye, substantially as shown in Fig. 8, so as to form an acute angle at the point where the guard and eye are joined together.

If desired, the guard may be formed by continuing one of the thread-eyelets across the eye, as shown in Fig. 1, or it may be modified to the form shown in Fig. 6, in which the guard is extended still farther.

Still another form of guard is shown in Fig. 9, the guard extending over and doubling the eye, either of which eyes may be used or considered as a guard, depending upon which side is turned to the garment or which one the hook is coupled to. In this construction the guard and eye extend practically one over the other, with a space between them, and may be either parallel with each other or one extending at an angle from the other, or one may be a trifle shorter than the other, in which case the shorter loop would be preferable for the guard. This latter form of guard may be used where there is a sufficient width of garment to permit of turning the eye and the free end of the hook to render the coupling easy, but where the garment or goods to which the eye and hook are attached is either narrow or a close fit at the point where the parts are to be fastened together one of the other forms shown with the guard shorter than the eye is preferred.

The relative length of the guard and the eye is after a certain point immaterial, but said guard must extend practically the entire width of the eye or engaging part and must be near the engaging end of the eye—that is to say, should the guard be shorter than the eye proper the distance between said guard and the engaging part of the eye must be such that the hook cannot be disengaged without turning it at a substantial angle, while at the same time the distance is such as to allow free motion of the hook in the eye. The guard must also be slightly above the plane of the engaging part of the eye—that is to say, the distance between the two must be less than the spring of the bill, for with the distance greater it will be seen that the hook would be easily disengaged. This characteristic of the construction claimed is clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

I claim—

1. An eye having a guard extending sub-



stantially across the eye near the engaging end thereof and slightly above the plane of said engaging end, substantially as described.

2. An eye having a loop forming a guard  
5 therefor, said loop being of substantially the width of the eye, the end of said loop being near the engaging part of the eye and slightly

above the plane of the same, substantially as described.

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