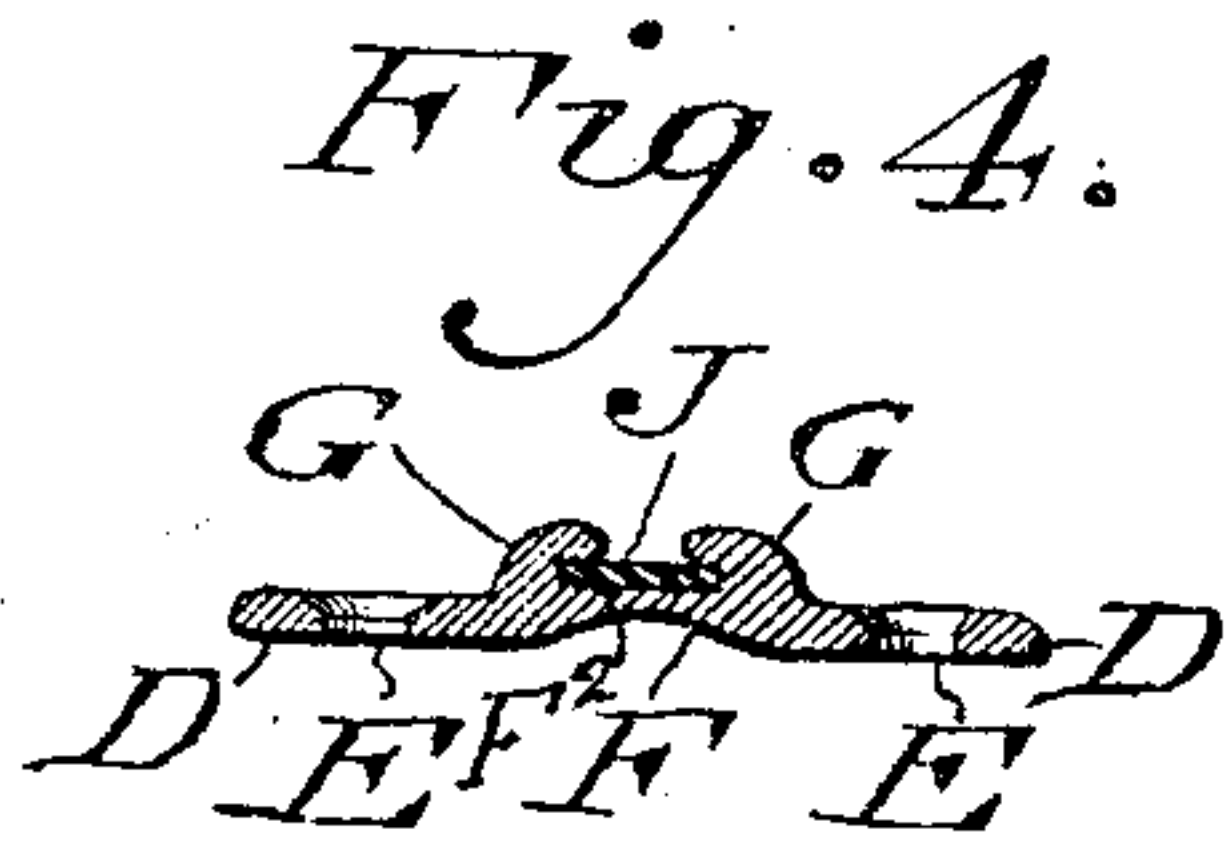
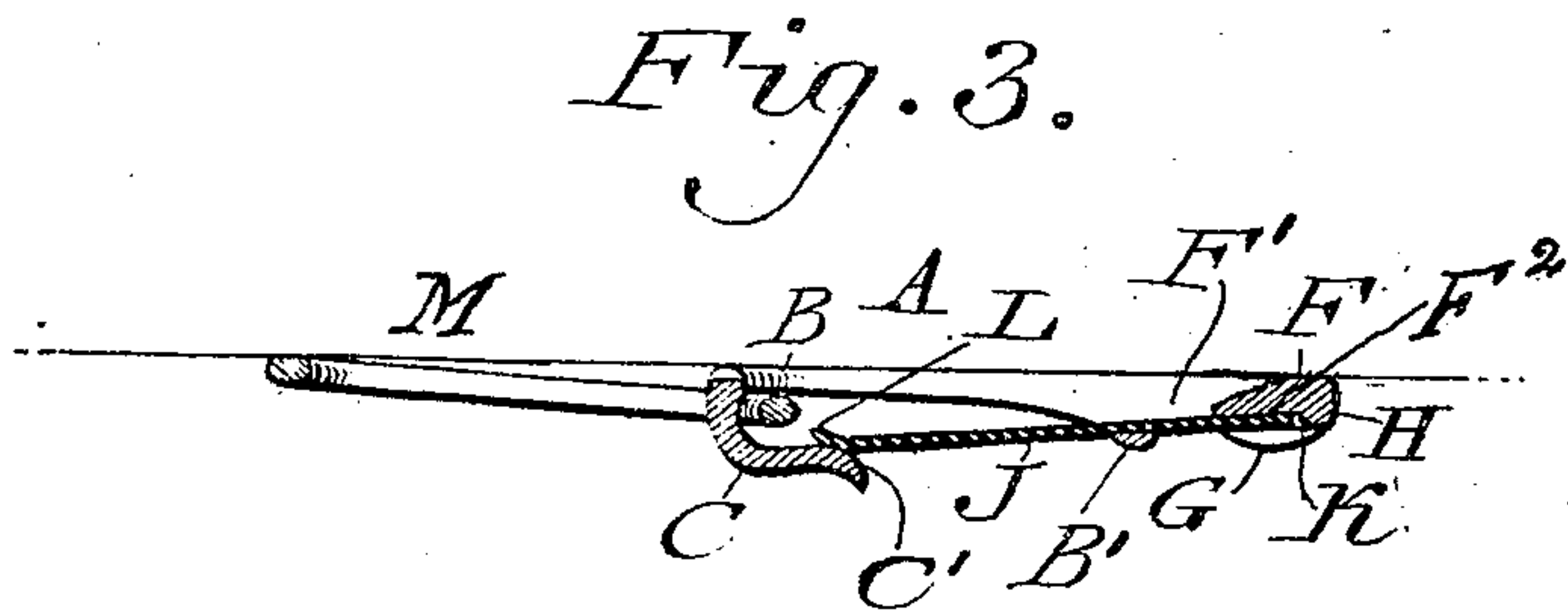
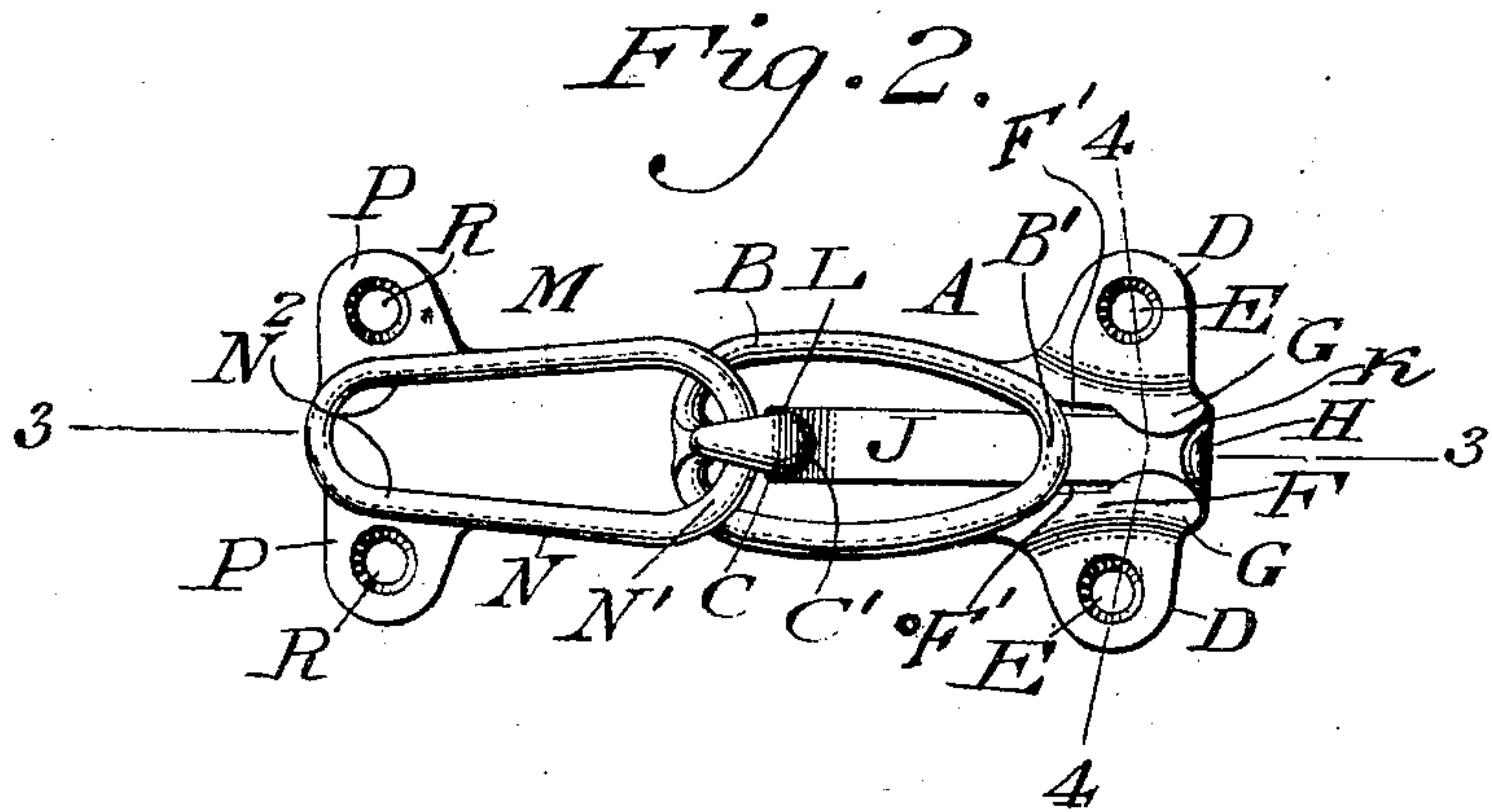
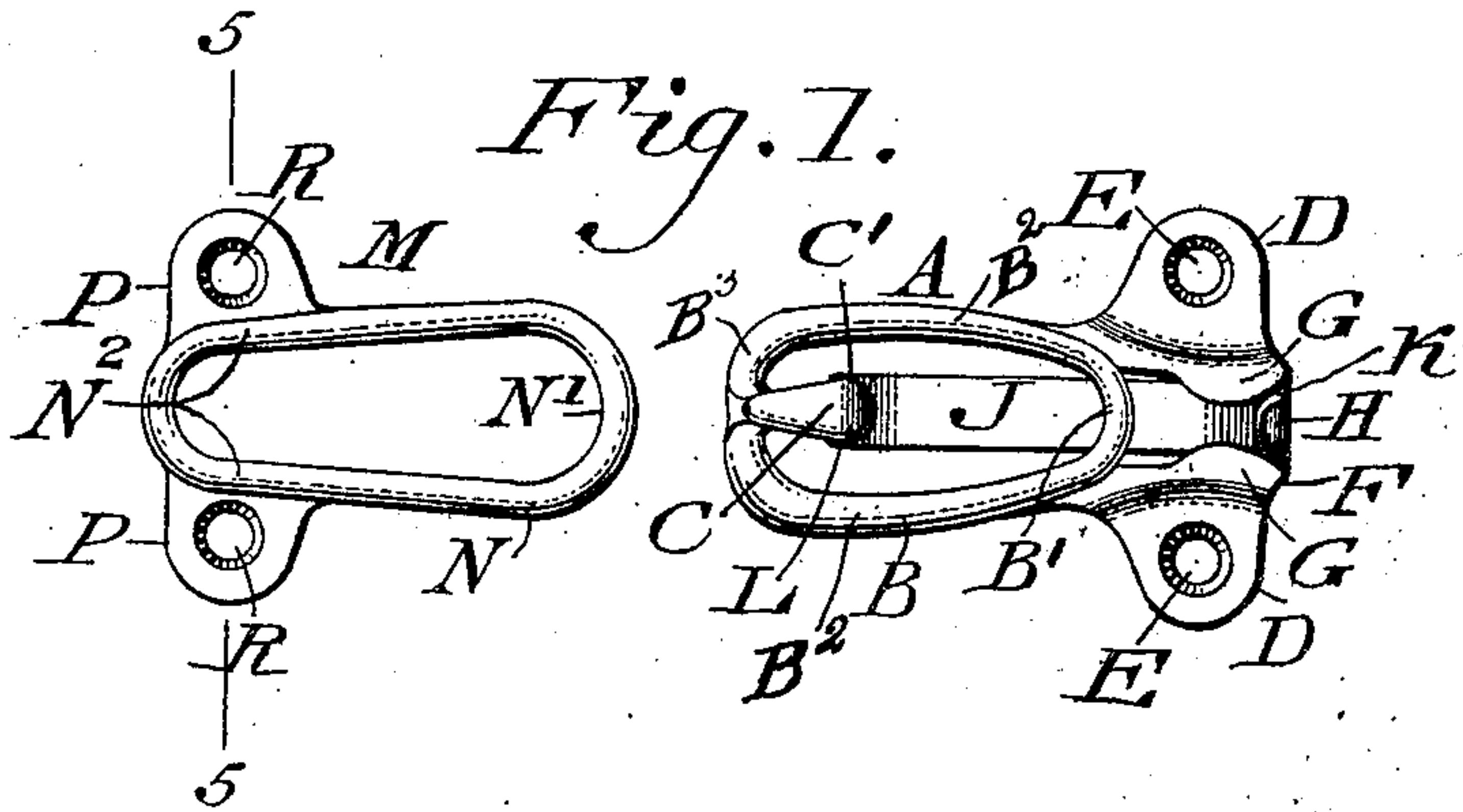


No. 763,114.

PATENTED JUNE 21, 1904.

W. B. RILEY.
GARMENT HOOK AND EYE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. RILEY, OF WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA.

GARMENT HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,114, dated June 21, 1904.

Application filed August 28, 1903. Serial No. 171,048. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. RILEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wayne, in the county of Delaware, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garment Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hooks and eyes such as are used for securing blankets, shawls, garments, &c.; and it consists, first, of the novel construction of the body of the hook member, including a cross-bar which extends over the spring-tongue employed, said body being of ovoid form for purposes hereinafter set forth.

It further consists of the novel construction of the eye member, as will be hereinafter set forth.

Figures 1 and 2 represent plan views of a hook and eye embodying my invention, the members being shown respectively separated and joined. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section on line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a transverse section on line 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 represents a transverse section on line 5 5, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a hook member formed of the open body or frame B, preferably an ovoid loop, at the broad or front end wall B³ of which is the bill C, having an outward or flaring lip C' on the end thereof. At the rear end of said body is the cross-bar F, on the ends of which are the ears D, which are pierced, forming the attaching-eyes E, it being noticed that said cross-bar extends at a right angle to the body B, producing a T-shaped structure, thus presenting long surfaces at an angle to each other on the under side of the member. On the upper side of the cross-bar F is a depression forming the recess F², in which the adjacent portion of the spring-tongue J is received. On said cross-bar are the inwardly-projecting side lugs G and the forwardly-projecting rear lug H, and in front of said portion is the transversely-extending rear wall B' of the body B, which wall B' joins the side walls B² of said body and passes freely

over said tongue J, which latter abuts against the under side of said wall in its operative or hook-closing position, it being noticed that said rear wall B' of the body occupies a position where said body joins the cross-bar F and where the member would otherwise be weak, owing to the slot F', said wall B' serving as a brace or reinforce to prevent spreading of the inner end of the body and the side walls of said slot, while also preventing outward bulging of the tongue, especially should the eye member pass under the latter. Furthermore, the wall B', being set back to the cross-bar F, leaves the outer face of the tongue almost entirely uncovered, so that it presents no obstruction to the end of the eye member riding for considerable distance on said tongue toward the bill while pressing in said tongue to open the bill, it being also noticed that the lugs G overhang and embrace the adjacent rear end portion of the tongue and that the end of the latter has therein a recess K, into which projects the end lug H, thus interlocking said end and causing the tongue to be held steadily and firmly on the body. On the under side of the bar F beneath the rear wall B' of the body and corresponding portion of tongue and forward of the recess F² is the slot F', which permits the inward play of said tongue when the latter is depressed. The front end of the tongue J, which closes against the under side of the bill C, has an inturned or flaring lip L thereon, the same being opposite to the outturned or flaring lip C' of the bill C. Owing to the lateral projection of the ears D D, the member may be firmly secured to a blanket, garment, &c., it being noticed that the under sides of the frame A and ears D are continuous of each other in the same plane, or approximately so, whereby the back of the member presents a broad and unbroken flat surface to the article on which it is placed where it is not liable to turn or twist thereon to any appreciable extent.

M designates the eye member, which consists of the open body N, preferably an ovoid loop, at the sides of the outer end of which are the laterally-extending ears P P, with openings R, so as to be firmly attached in po-

sition, it being noticed that said body N presents a broad and flat surface to the article on which it is placed, whereby it is not liable to turn or twist thereon to any appreciable extent. The body N is formed with ribs N², which are adjacent to the ears P, thus providing a reinforce for the relative portion of said body. The ribs N² rise from the ears P and across the rear end of the member N as a continuity, forming a brace or reinforce, preventing spreading of said end where the member is attached in position and where it is subjected to great strain.

It will be seen that when the bend N' of the eyemember is presented to the bill C and drawn thereunder it rides upon the inner face of the lip C' of said bill and the outer face of the tongue J, so as to depress the latter, and thus open the same, whereby said bend N' enters the body A and the two members are interlocked. When the members are to be separated, the bend N' is directed to the lip L and pressed past the same, and as it rides upon the bill the tongue is forced open and said beam is disengaged from said tongue and bill, thus separating the members, the tongue then returning to its normal or closed position. Owing to the open frame A, the tongue J is adapted to be made of considerable length and power and to be depressed to considerable extent, uncontrolled by any member of the body on the back or underneath part of the same, and so the body may be made low in height, and as it is broad at its front end and flat it is not liable to overturn.

The hook member has all of its parts, excepting the tongue J, formed integral of cast metal, the lugs G being sufficiently malleable to be bent down upon the adjacent portions

of the tongue, the whole producing a simple, inexpensive, and strong structure, the same being true of the eye member. It will furthermore be noticed that owing to the skeleton or open, wide, and comparatively flat natures of the members the latter bulge but little, and so do not materially increase the thickness of a pile of blankets, garments, &c., to which the members are secured.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction shown without departing from the general spirit of my invention, and I do not, therefore, desire to be limited in each case to the same.

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

1. A hook member consisting of a body of ovoid form with front, rear and side walls, a bill on the front wall of said body, a cross-bar at the rear wall thereof, a recess in the upper side of said cross-bar, a yielding tongue whose rear end is seated in said recess and secured therein, and a slot in the under side of said body forward of said recess, the rear wall of said body extending over said tongue and joining the side walls of said slot at the front end of said cross-bar.

2. An eye member consisting of an open frame, laterally-projecting eyes on the rear end thereof and a rib continuous of the side piece of said frame, the same rising on said eyes and extending across said rear end from side to side.

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Witnesses:

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