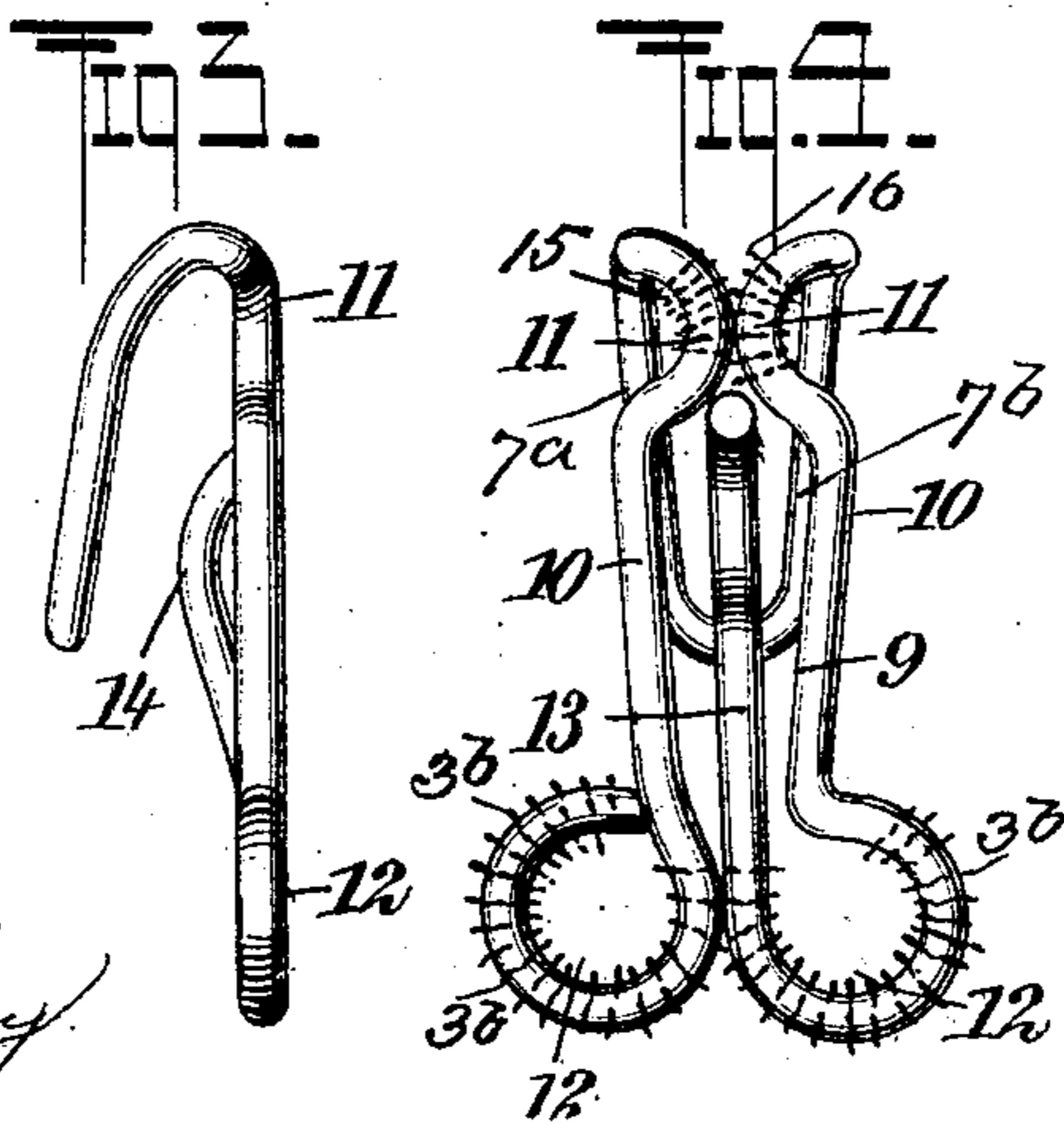
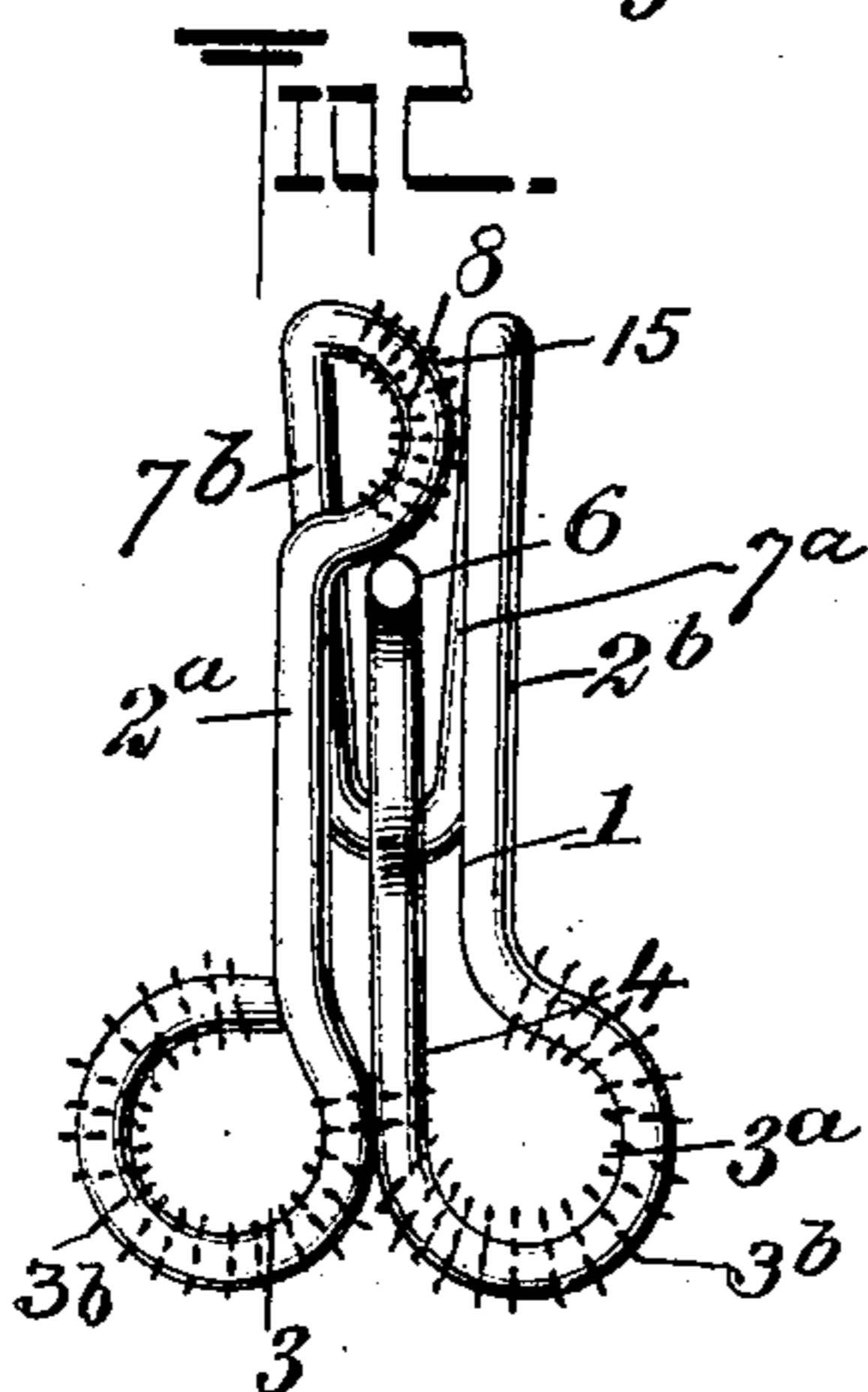
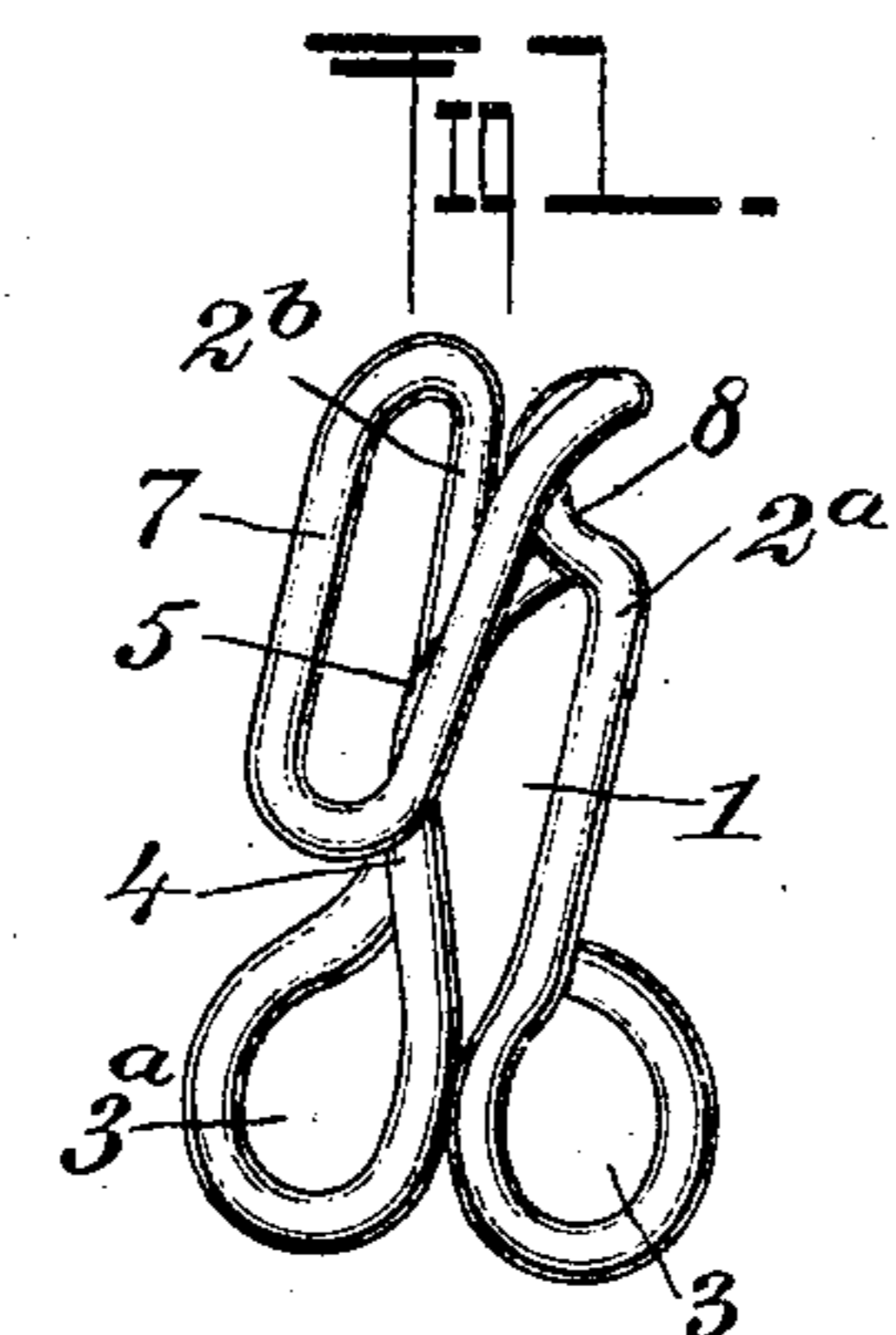


No. 809,065.

PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

L. JONES.
HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1905.



WITNESSES:

Geo. D. Kingsbury
J. D. Cannon

INVENTOR

Lora Jones

BY

Mumma

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LORA JONES, OF NEWTON, KANSAS, ASSIGNOR TO THE DE LONG HOOK AND EYE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

HOOK.

No. 809,065.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1906.

Application filed January 14, 1905. Serial No. 241,040.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LORA JONES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newton, in the county of Harvey and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hooks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to hooks, such as are used in connection with eyes for the purpose of fastening the edges of a garment together, the hooks being secured along one edge and the eyes along the other edge of such garment and adapted to be interlocked in a well-known manner.

It is the object of this invention to provide means whereby a hook may be secured to the edge of a garment at a point upon the shank removed from the usual thread-eyes. In the construction illustrated this point is located adjacent to the connection between the bill and the shank of the hook.

In securing a hook to a garment at a point upon its shank removed from the usual thread-eyes it is desirable that means be provided to prevent slippage or movement between the thread stitches and the shank of the hook for the purpose not only of preventing wear of the threads, but for the further purpose of preventing separation of the extreme edge portion of the fabric from the forward end of the hook, and in consequence thereof preventing separation or opening of the adjacent edge portions of the garment which are secured together by means of the said hook and an eye and also preventing undue abrasion and wearing of the threads by means of which the hook is secured at its usual thread-eyes.

I have illustrated a convenient embodiment of my invention in the accompanying drawings; but it is to be understood that various changes in the construction may be made without departing from the scope of my invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hook constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the hook. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same, and Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view showing a modified construction.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, 1 designates the shank of the hook, which consists of the two members 2^a and 2^b, ar-

ranged in substantially parallel relation to each other, and 3 and 3^a designate thread-eyes, which consist of loops formed at the rear end of the shank 1 of the hook—that is, at the rear ends of the members 2^a and 2^b. These eyes 3 and 3^a are attached by stitches 3^b.

4 designates what may be termed a "tongue member," which is located intermediate or between the members 2^a and 2^b, constituting the shank of the hook and which is curved or bent to form a projection, as indicated at 5. The extremity 6 of the tongue member 4 is bent down and lies between the members 2^a and 2^b of the shank of the hook and is adapted to rest against the face of the material of the garment to which the hook is attached. The tongue member 4 is formed by extending one end of the thread eye loop 3^a, as is clearly indicated in the drawings. The curved portion 5, located between the shank 1 and the bill 7 of the hook, constitutes what I term a "locking projection," which prevents the disengagement of the hook from the eye after these two members have been once engaged with each other.

8 designates an offset formed by bending the member 2^a of the shank. This offset or bend is illustrated as being in the form of an arc of a circle, though it is to be understood that, if desired, the opposite portions of the offset or bend may be arranged at an angle to each other, which angle may be either acute or obtuse, the object being, as stated, to provide means to prevent slippage between the thread securing the hook at this point to the garment and the shank of the hook. Therefore it is immaterial of what particular form or contour the bend or loop may be. The offset or bend lies in the plane of the members 2^a and 2^b, and a portion of it rests substantially against the extremity 6 of the extension 4. This offset 8 is formed at the extreme end of the shank at the point where the material is bent upwardly to form the bill. Lying, as it does, in this way at the base of the bill, the maximum distance possible between the offset and the eyes 3 and 3^a is attained. In this way the holding effects of the threads are increased. In forming the bill 7 the wire out of which the hook is formed is bent so as to present opposite bars 7^a and 7^b, with an opening therebetween. This opening lies directly above the offset 8, as

shown. While the offset or bend 8 is shown as being formed in the member 2^a of the shank, it is obvious that, if desired, it may be formed in the member 2^b, the member 2^a remaining straight.

By securing the hook with stitches 15 at a point removed from the thread-eyes 3 and 3^a I prevent, as already stated, movement of the hook with relation to the material to which the hook is secured, and in consequence thereof prevent the hook from working loose at the thread-eyes 3 and 3^a and also prevent a breaking and wearing away of the threads at these points by means of which the hook is secured or attached to the material.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated a modified construction in which the shank 9 of the hook comprises a pair of oppositely-disposed slightly-diverging members 10, both of which are bent inwardly to form an offset giving a symmetrical extremity of the device, as shown. The other features of this form of hook are substantially the same as those shown in connection with Figs. 1 and 2, and it comprises the thread-eyes 12 and the tongue member 13, forming a projection 14 similar to the projection 5 illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the form of construction shown in Fig. 4 the oppositely-disposed offsets or bends 11 together constitute a reduced portion or neck, about which the threads 15 and 16 may be passed in attaching the hook at that point to secure the hook firmly to the material of the garment to which it is attached, so as to prevent relative movement not only between the hook and the said material, but

also between the hook and the threads securing the same upon the article. In this as in the first form described the opening formed between the bars 7^a and 7^b is disposed above the offset 11, so as to facilitate the passing of the needle.

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

1. A hook having a shank with eyes at one extremity thereof for attaching the same, a bill projecting from the extremity of said hook remote from said eyes, consisting of two bars spaced apart to form an opening therebetween, said shank having a lateral offset in the plane of said eyes, the offset to receive threads and said opening being above said offset whereby the sewing-needle may pass upwardly.

2. A hook having a shank comprising two members with eyes at one extremity thereof for attaching the same, a bill projecting from the extremity of said hook remote from said eyes, consisting of two bars spaced apart to form an opening therebetween, said members having lateral abutting offsets substantially in the plane of said eyes adapted to receive threads, said opening being disposed above said offsets whereby the sewing-needle may pass upwardly.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LORA JONES. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

C. E. BEANIN,

R. S. HOLLINGSWORTH.