

No. 813,140.

PATENTED FEB. 20, 1906.

T. J. BROWNING.
EYE FOR GARMENT HOOKS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 5, 1905.

Fig. 1.

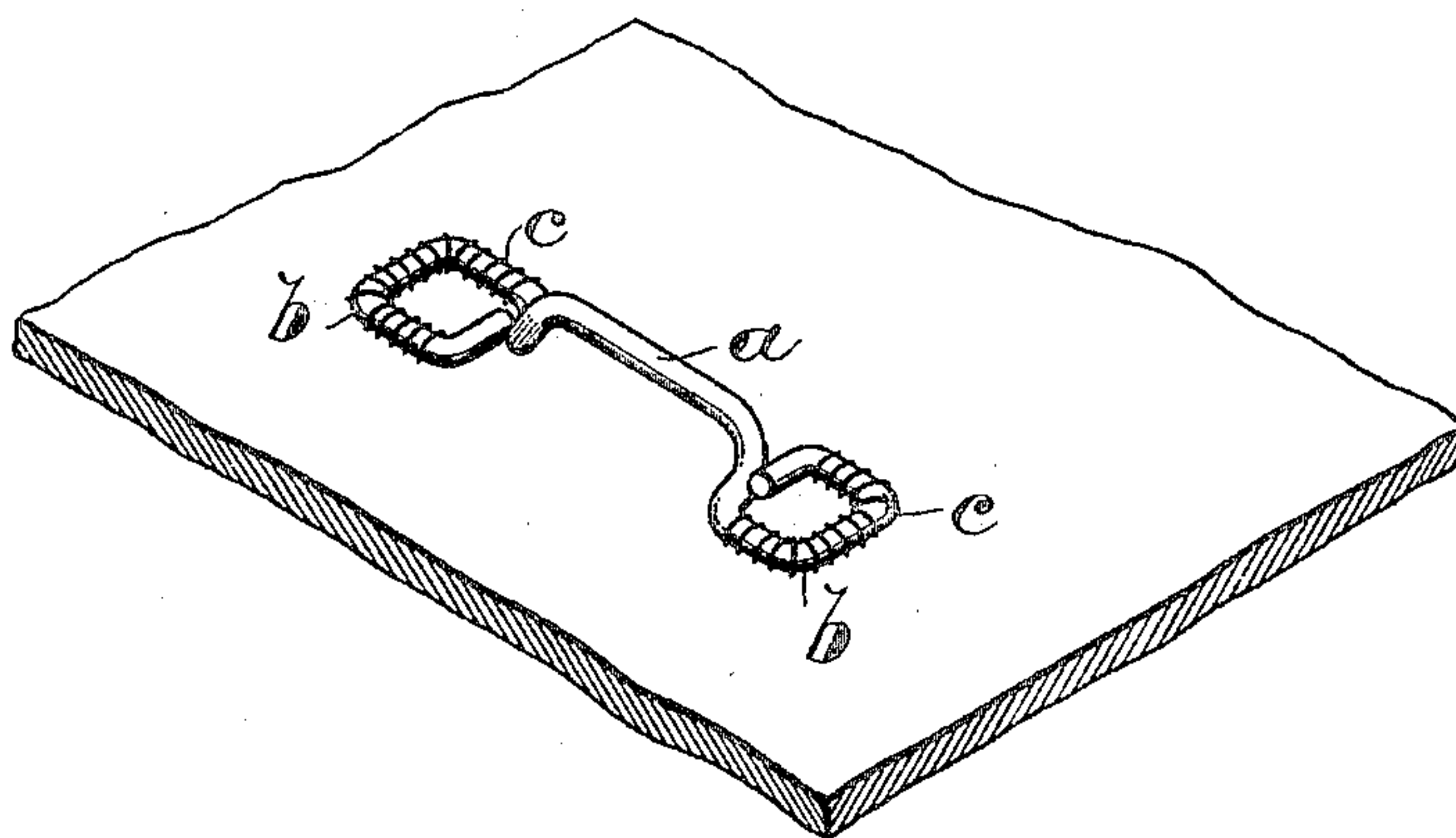


Fig. 2.

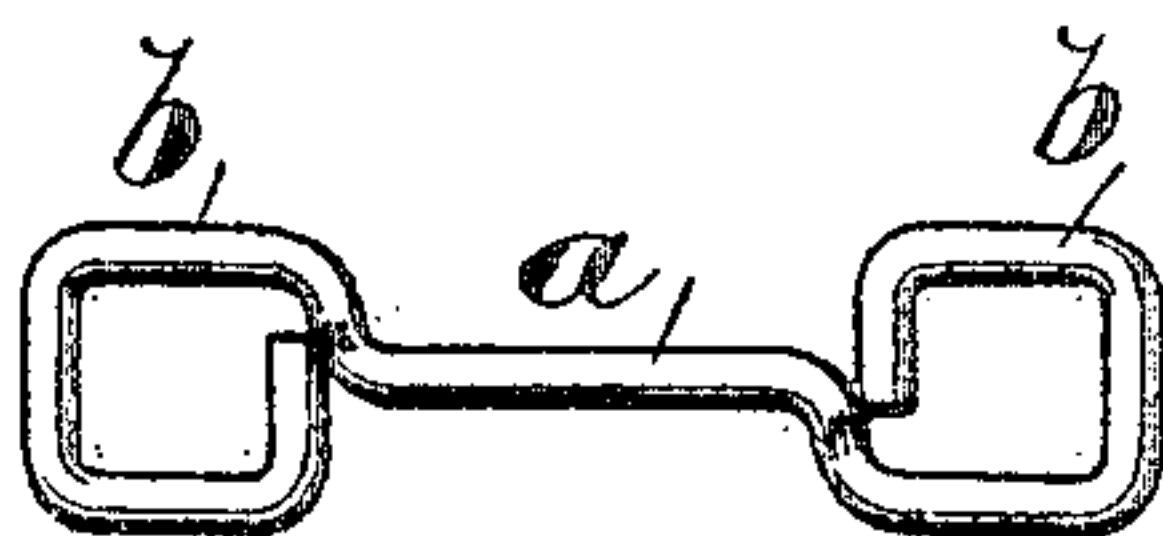
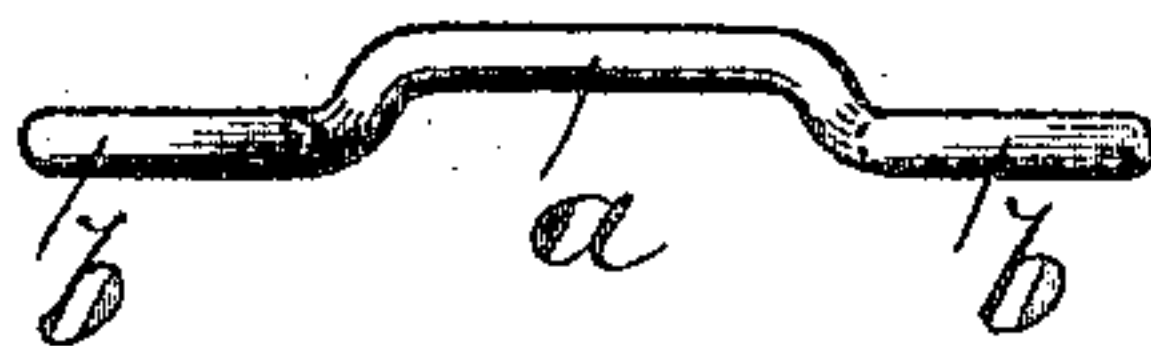


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TILLIE J. BROWNING, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

EYE FOR GARMENT-HOOKS.

No. 813,140.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 20, 1906.

Application filed May 5, 1905. Serial No. 258,954.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TILLIE J. BROWNING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Eyes for Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to eyes for garment-hooks.

The object of the invention is to produce an eye which when sewed to the garment will be incapable of substantial slippage or displacement either in a transverse or longitudinal direction.

Another object of the invention is to produce an eye which will permit of the thread being sewed almost entirely around its circumference and at the same time prevent its slipping off the free end of the wire of the loop.

The invention consists of an eye having substantially the contour and construction shown in the drawings and hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the eye sewed in position on a piece of cloth. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a side view of the eye.

a is the shank of the eye, the same being preferably arched, as shown. *b b* are the loops of the eye at the opposite ends of the shank. The shank and loops are formed of a single piece of wire. The novel feature of the eye consists in the way the loops are formed and constructed. In each loop the wire forming the same extends from the end of the shank transversely in a direction substantially at right angles to the shank, thence forwardly in a direction substantially parallel with the shank, thence transversely in a direction substantially at right angles to the shank, thence backwardly in a direction substantially parallel with the shank, and thence transversely toward the end of the shank in a direction substantially at right angles thereto. It will be seen that there are five turns or bends in the eye and that the eye as ultimately formed is approximately square in outline, with two of the sides of the square parallel with and two of the sides at right angles to the shank. It will also be seen that an imaginary line forming a prolonga-

tion of the shank extends parallel to two opposite sides of the square and substantially bisects the square. Another feature of the invention consists in the fact that the fifth and last bend of the loop instead of its extreme end falling short of or abutting against the side of the shank at its point of junction with the first bend extends directly in front of the shank, so that near its extreme end it lies side by side with the first bend at its point of junction with the shank—in other words, the fifth and last bend of the shank extends beyond an imaginary line forming a prolongation of the axis of the shank. The drawings illustrate the thread *c* engaging the second, third, and fourth bends of the loop—namely, three of the four sides of the loop. The eye is thus held from slipping either longitudinally or transversely, because whether the strain be longitudinal or transverse it is resisted by a series of stitches extending around a bar extending at right angles to the direction of strain. Moreover, the thread cannot slip off the extreme end of the wire forming the fifth bend of the loop, for the reason that no ordinary strain can cause the thread engaging the fourth bend to turn the approximately sharp angle formed at the junction of the fourth and fifth bends. In any event the extension of the extreme end of the fifth bend in front of the shank, so that it lies side by side with the wire of the eye at the point of junction between the shank and the first bend of the loop, would serve to prevent the slippage of the thread off the extreme end of the wire.

Having now fully described my invention, what I desire to secure and protect by Letters Patent is—

1. An eye comprising a shank substantially straight in plan and a single loop at each end formed by an extension integral with the wire of the shank, said loops being approximately square in plan and the sides of the squares extending respectively substantially parallel with and at right angles to the direction of extension of the shank.

2. An eye formed of a continuous piece of wire formed at each end into a single loop and between its ends into a connecting-shank, each loop being composed of five bends extending, from the adjacent end of the shank, successively transversely, forwardly, transversely, backwardly and transversely, thereby forming a square-shaped loop with sides

extending respectively substantially parallel with, and at right angles to, the direction of extension of the shank.

3. An eye consisting of a shank, and a single integral square-shaped loop at each end, each of which loops connects with the shank at a point substantially midway between one of the sides of the square.

4. An eye consisting of end loops connected by an integral shank, each loop extending, from its junction with the shank, successively transversely, forwardly, transversely, back-

wardly and transversely, the extreme end of the last or fifth bend extending in front of the shank and lying side by side with the wire at approximately the junction of the shank and loop.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand, at Philadelphia, on this 26th day of April, 1905.

TILLIE J. BROWNING.

Witnesses:

FRANK S. BUSSE

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