

No. 840,205.

PATENTED JAN. 1, 1907.

B. F. GABLE.
HOOK AND EYE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1906.

FIG. 1

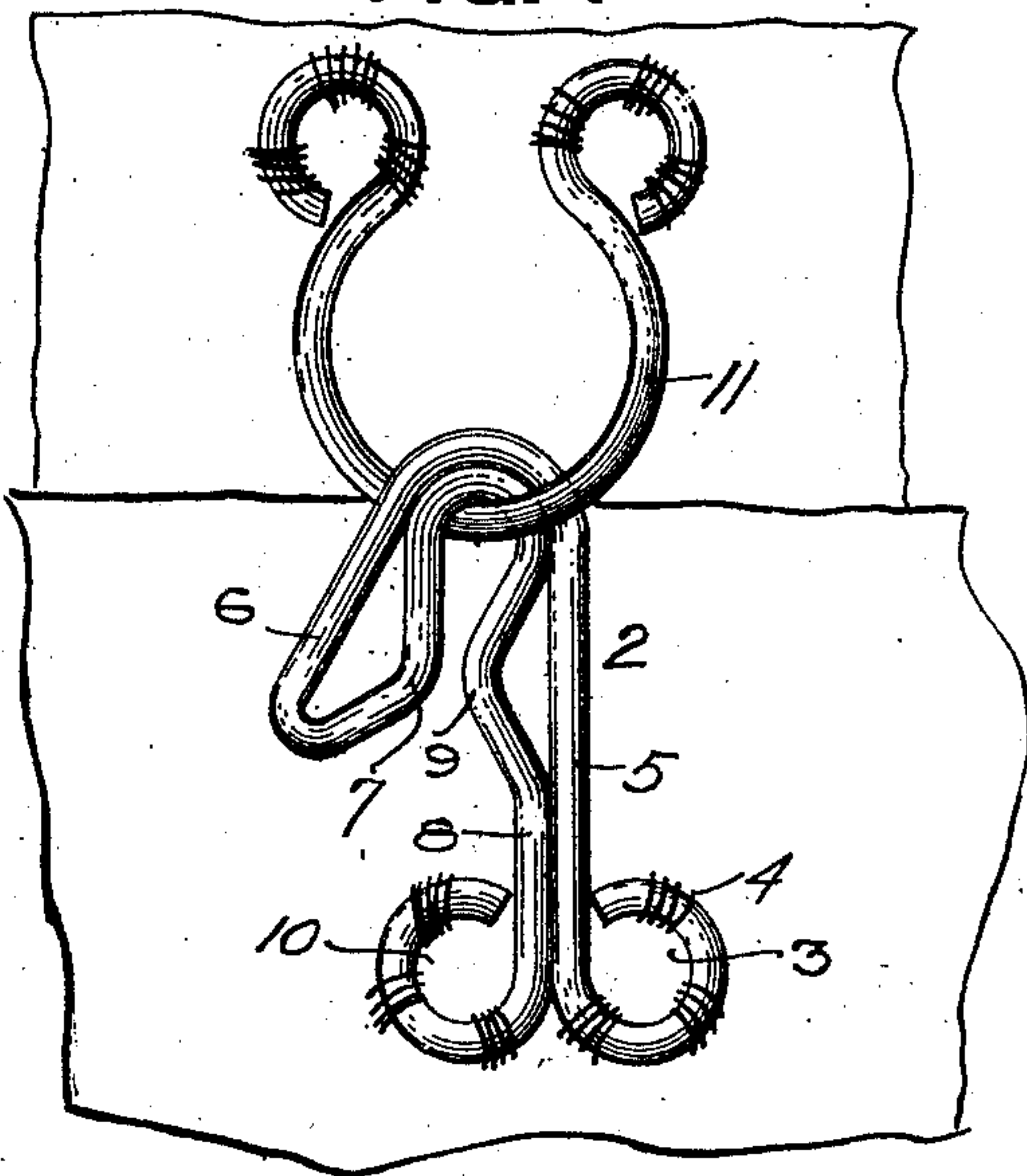


FIG. 2

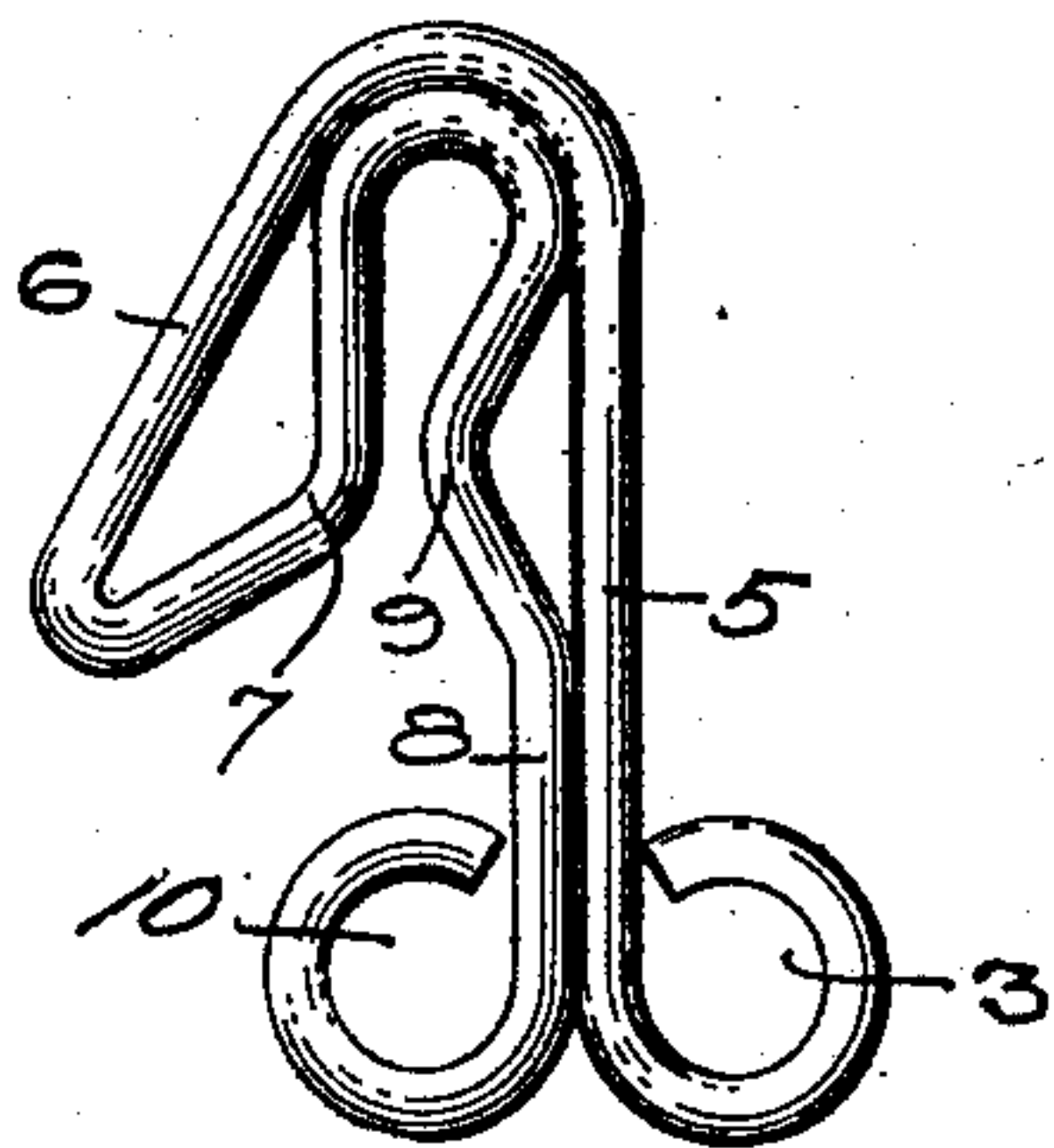


FIG. 3



WITNESSES.

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BENJAMIN F. GABLE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HOOK AND EYE.

No. 840,205.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 1, 1907.

Application filed June 27, 1906. Serial No. 323,694.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. GABLE, a resident of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hooks and Eyes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to hook and eyes.

The object of my invention is to provide a hook and eye for use on various articles of wearing-apparel, which is of such construction that it forms a very secure connection between the two parts of the garment to be joined, while at the same time the pressing or ironing of the garment even at the points where the hooks are located can be accomplished without in any way injuring the hooks or their ability to readily unite with the eyes.

To these ends my invention comprises the novel features hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an enlarged view of my improved hook and eye, showing it connecting two parts of a garment. Fig. 2 is a view of the hook removed, and Fig. 3 is an edge view of the hook.

In the drawings, the numeral 2 designates my improved hook, which may be formed of wire or other suitable material. I take a piece of wire of suitable length and form at one end the eyelet 3, providing one of the points at which the hook is secured by thread 4 to the material of the garment. Leading from the eyelet 3 is one portion 5 of the shank, beyond which the wire is bent to form the hook portion 6. This hook portion 6 is formed with the hump 7. The other portion 8 of the shank extends from the hook portion 6 and is formed with the hump 9 substantially in line with the hump 7 of the hook portion. Beyond the shank portion 8 is the eyelet 10.

The shank portions, the hook portions, and the eyelets all lie in substantially the same horizontal plane when lying flat on a piece of material, as shown in Fig. 1, with the exception of the outer end of the hook portion, which is preferably slightly turned up to more readily engage with the eye 11.

In securing the hook to a garment it is laid flat on the garment, and stitches may be taken through the eyelets 3 and 10, as well as around the shank above and below the hump 9. When secured in this manner to the material, the hook lies flat on said material, and if the outer end of the hook portion is slightly upturned when the eye 11 is brought into engagement with the hook it passes between the humps on the shank and hook portion, and when once past said humps it is held against accidental displacement and a reliable connection between the two parts of the garment is secured. As the hook lies flat on the material when the union is made with the eye, there is no protruding of the material at the point of connection, but a neat even appearance is presented.

Where the garments are to be pressed or ironed, as in the case of wash goods or after cleaning or scouring, the iron may be passed over the hook without affecting its ability to unite readily with the eye, as there is no part of the hook in position to be injured by the direct pressure of the iron. Moreover, in the case of wash goods where the garments are passed through a wringer no injury results to the hook. As all the parts of the hook lie flat on the material such pressure does not render any of them inoperative. The garment when connected up by my improved hook and eye presents a neat even appearance at the points of connection and at the same time there is practically no liability of the accidental disconnection of the garment.

What I claim is—

1. A hook composed of a single wire doubled on itself to form a hook portion and shank with a double strand of wire, the inner one of said strands having a hump bent thereon beginning at about midway of the shank and ending at or about the point where the bend begins for the hook portion, all the parts lying in one and the same plane with the exception of the outer end of the hook portion.

2. A hook composed of a single wire doubled on itself to form the hook portion, said hook portion having a triangular-shaped loop at its outer end and a shank with a dou-

ble strand of wire, the inner one of said
strands having a hump formed thereon, the
high point of said hump being substantially
in line with the apex of said triangular loop,
5 all the parts lying in one and the same plane
with the exception of the outer end of the
hook portion.

In testimony whereof I, the said BENJAMIN
F. GABLE, have hereunto set my hand.

BENJAMIN F. GABLE.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. RATZ,
JOSEPHINE A. RUECKERT.