

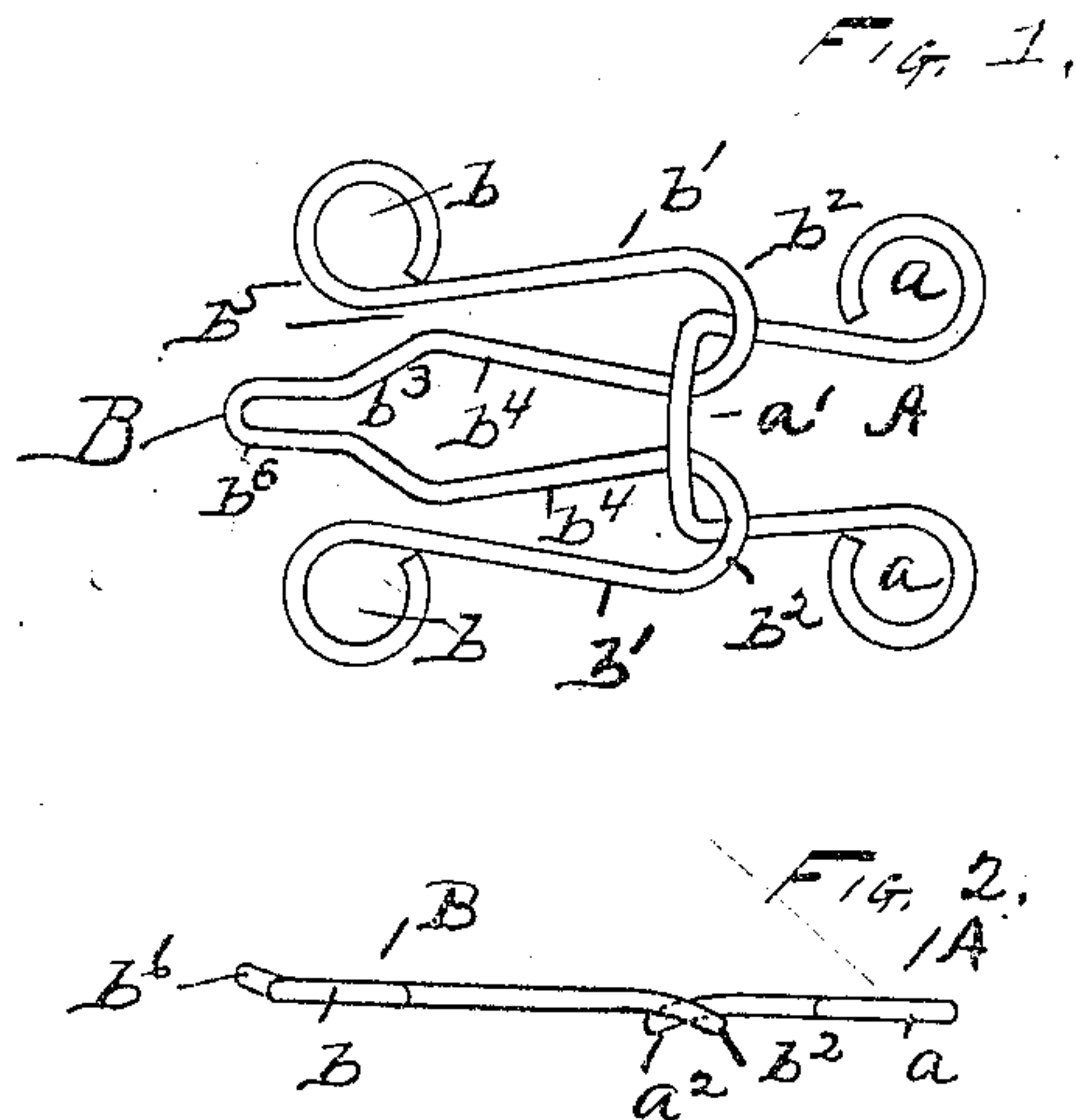
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PATENTED FEB. 4, 1908.

W. H. KNOBLOCH & J. M. BURGET.

HOOK AND EYE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1906.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER H. KNOBLOCH, OF ERIE, AND JAMES M. BURGET, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA; SAID BURGET ASSIGNOR TO SAID KNOBLOCH.

HOOK AND EYE.

No. 878,464.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1908.

Application filed April 6, 1906. Serial No. 310,392.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER H. KNOBLOCH and JAMES M. BURGET, citizens of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie; Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, respectively, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to hooks and eyes and consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims.

One of the objects of the invention is to 15 provide a hook and eye which will lie practically flat on the fabric so that it will remain in place during laundering without distortion and also one in which there is a locking device which secures the eye in place.

20 Further objects of the invention will appear more fully from the description and claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1 shows a view of the hook and eye 25 the point of view being from the bottom of Fig. 2. Fig. 2, a side elevation.

The eye A is provided with the eyelets *a* and the usual loop *a'*. The loop *a'* has at its end a down bend *a''* as clearly shown in Fig. 2. 30 The hook B is formed with the eyelets *b*, the rearwardly extending sides *b'* and a tongue *b''* connected with the sides by the loops *b''*. The tongue is formed with the sides *b''* and end *b'''*. The loops *b''* are downwardly bent 35 as clearly shown in Fig. 2. This downward bending is just sufficient to take up the thickness of the material forming the parts of the hook and eye, so that as a whole the parts will lie in nearly the same plane. The 40 tongue *b''* and sides *b'* are in line transversely

except that the point of the tongue *b''* has an upturn so that it will more readily engage the eye. The walls *b''* are preferably spread so that the passage *b''* between the tongue and sides is contracted so that as the eye is presented it springs the tongue or sides in passing through, thus forming a lock against disengagement. We prefer that the tongue extend out between the eyelets *b* and that it have a greater length from the loop *b''* to its greatest breadth opposite the passage *b''* than from the passage to the point *b'''*, so that while the spring action of the parts prevents the accidental disengagement, still when desired the disengagement may be readily accomplished. By extending the tongue beyond the eyelets the eye may be more readily passed over the end, in that there is nothing ordinarily back of it but the fabric. This is facilitated by slightly upturning the point. 60

What I claim as new is:—

In a hook and eye the combination of an eye, and a hook having the eyelets *b*, rearwardly extending sides *b'*, forwardly extending tongue arranged approximately in transverse alinement with said sides, the walls of the tongue being spread near the eyelets so as to form a contracted passage, the spreading of the sides of the tongue being more abrupt from the point than from the rear and the point of the tongue extending between and beyond the eyelets. 70

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER H. KNOBLOCH.
JAMES M. BURGET.

Witnesses:

JAMES C. LAUFFER,
S. C. LINDSEY.