

W. WOLF.  
 HOOK AND EYE.  
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1907.

899,369.

Patented Sept. 22, 1908

Fig. 1.

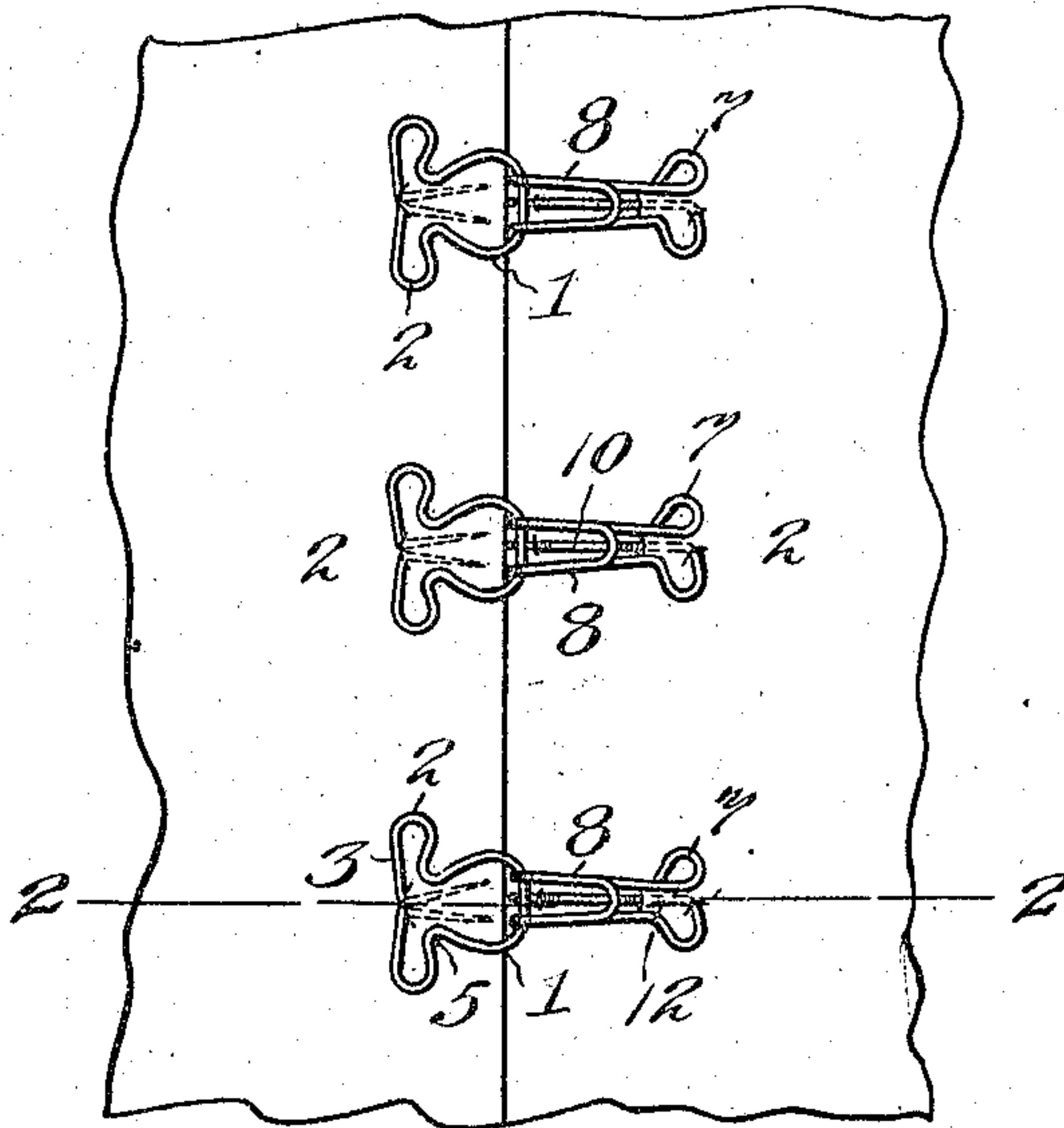


Fig. 2.

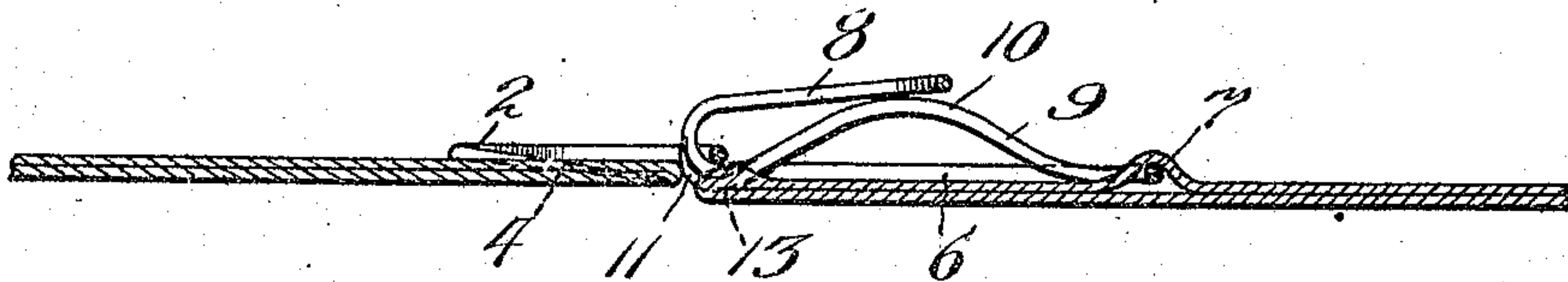


Fig. 3.

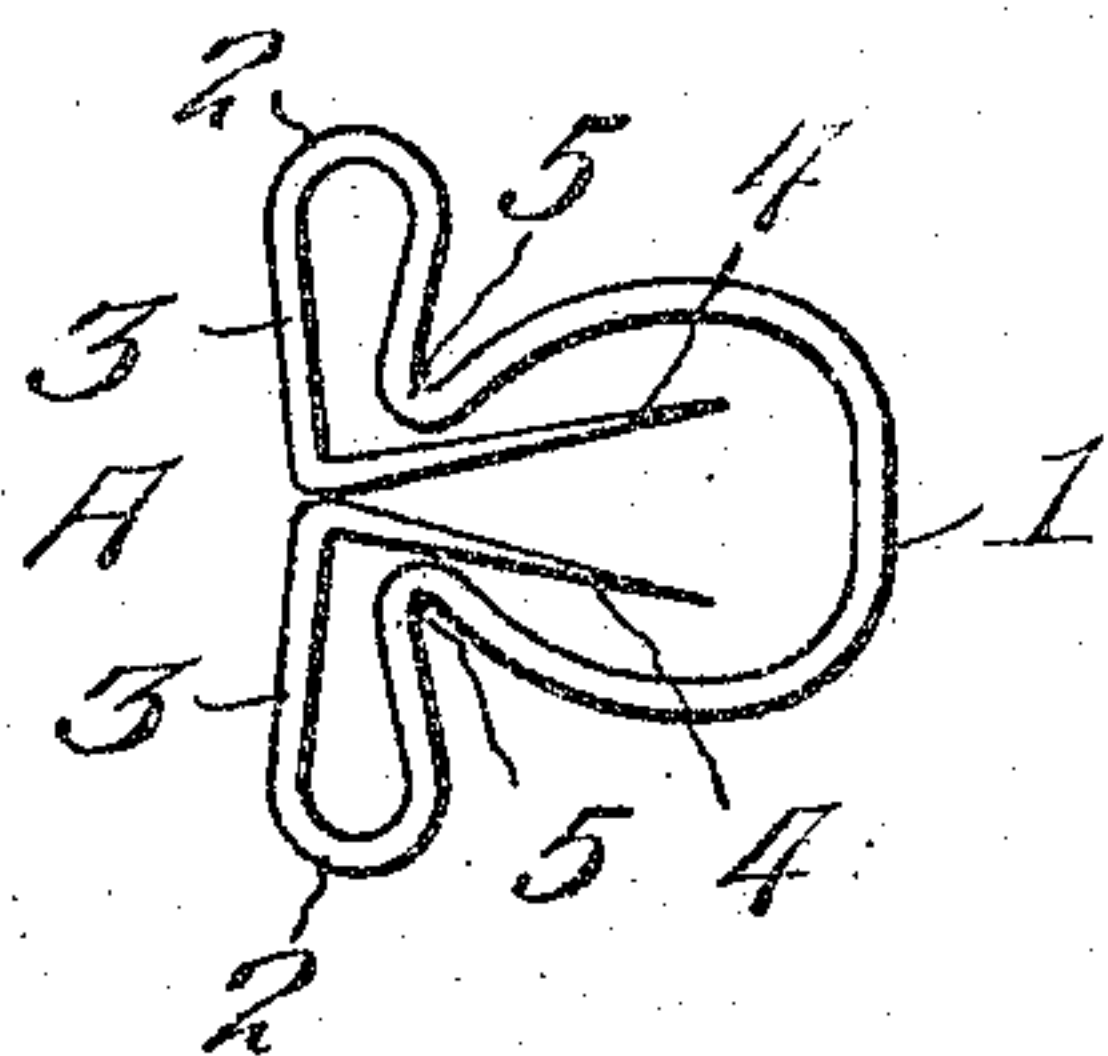
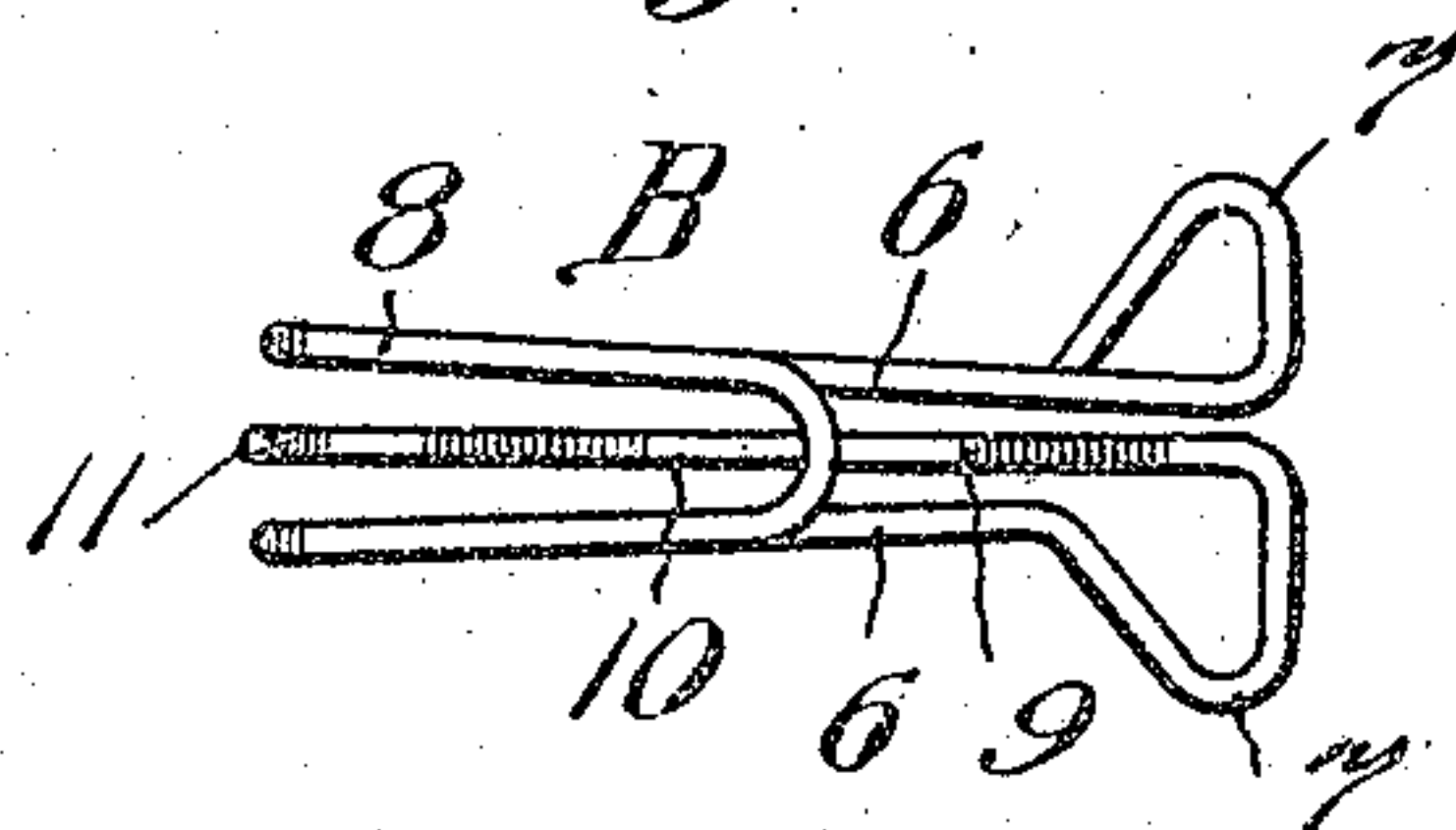


Fig. 4.



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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## HOOK AND EYE.

No. 898,368.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 22, 1908.

Application filed May 2, 1907. Serial No. 371,521.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WOLF, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in dress-fasteners, and particularly to hooks and eyes of that type which are self-fastening, or adapted to be secured to the goods without sewing them thereto.

The primary object of the invention is to provide hook and eye fastenings having novel means for fastening them to a garment in such a manner as to enable them to be readily and easily applied and removed while insuring a positiveness of engagement whereby the accidental disengagement of either member from the garment will be prevented.

A further object is to provide fastening members of this type which may be applied and removed without liability of tearing the goods, in which the construction is such that the strain falling thereon in use will act to more firmly retain the fastenings in connection with the goods, and in which the construction is also such as to adapt the fastening to be conveniently applied and removed without tools or implements of any kind. As a result of the improved construction, each fastening member is adapted to be applied and removed by a longitudinal or endwise motion toward and from the edge of the garment, whereby material advantages are secured, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing,—Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a portion of a garment, showing the meeting edges thereof connected by my improved fastenings. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the garment and one set of fastenings on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the improved eye member. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the improved hook member.

Referring to the drawing, A designates the eye member, and B the hook member, each of which is formed, as usual, of wire of the proper kind and size. The eye member consists of a main loop or eye portion 1, at the rear of which are laterally extending looped bearing arms 2, the outer ends 3 of which extend inwardly beyond the inner ends of the contracted portion of the loop 1 and are bent at right angles to produce terminal fastening pins 4, which preferably taper to points at

their free ends to facilitate their insertion into the goods. The said pins 4 extend into the eye 1 through the space or passage between the jaws or shoulders 5 thereof and thence diverge towards the opposite sides of the eye and incline downwardly and forwardly toward the front of the eye, so that their free or pointed ends lie below the plane of the front of the eye, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. By this construction the eye member may be laid flat upon the surface of the material and then applied by a sliding motion toward the meeting edge thereof, in which operation the pins will be forced into the material to fasten the eye thereto, the diverging relation of the pins increasing their security and extent of holding action on the material of the garment. A reverse or backward sliding movement of the eye member will result in the withdrawal of the pins and release the said member from the garment, as will be readily understood. In order to retain the eye member firmly in position, the rear ends of the sides of the loop 1 are bent inwardly to produce jaws or shoulders 5 which limit the outward movement or spread of the pins 4 and also serve to clamp the material of the garment against the pins, by which any possibility of casual disconnection of the eye member from the garment is effectually prevented. A forceful backward movement of the eye member will, however, result in its release in an obvious manner, thus enabling the same to be removed from one garment and applied to another.

The hook member B comprises a shank composed of two longitudinal diverging arms 6, looped bearing portions 7 at the rear ends of said arms, a back turned hook 8 supported by the forward ends of the arms, and a spring tongue 9 integral with one of the bearing portions 7 and extending forwardly between the arms, said tongue being preferably bent to provide the usual up-turned portion or hump to assist in holding the hook member and eye member together and preventing accidental disengagement of said parts, but this feature of the construction is not absolutely essential. In accordance with the invention, however, the tongue as thus constructed and arranged is designed to perform the function of a fastening pin, and to this end its forward or free end portion is preferably pointed and turned upward or outward at the forward end of the eye member in the form of a hook 11.



In the operation of applying the hook member, the pointed end 11 of the spring tongue or pin 9 is first passed downwardly and upwardly through the material at a point back of the meeting edge, to connect the rear end of said pin with the garment, as indicated at 12, and then the hooked portion 11 is inserted through the garment at or adjacent to the meeting edge thereof, as indicated at 13, the hump 10 and pointed hook portion 11 thus serving as guards or retainers to prevent said member from having any casual backward movement and becoming accidentally disengaged from the garment. It will be understood that in applying and removing the hook member a manual depression of the pin is required to allow the engaged portion 12 of the garment to slide over the hump 10, and that a slight tilting and forward or backward movement of the member is essential in applying it to and removing it from the material. The hook and eye members are connected for use and disconnected in the ordinary way after application to connect the meeting edges of the garment, and it will be observed that the pulling strain thereon resulting from any tendency of the said meeting edges to separate results in the fastening members being more securely drawn and retained in position upon the portions of the garment.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that by the constructions described simplicity is not only secured, but ease of operation in applying and removing the fastening members is attained, in that the necessity of employing tools to apply and remove the members or of contracting or expanding the securing parts is avoided, so that in the process of application and removal strain upon the portions of the garment is prevented, thus obviating all liability of tearing of the material.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

1. In a garment fastening, an eye member comprising a loop formed at its rear end with laterally projecting arms having inwardly extending portions terminating in fastening pins, said pins projecting forwardly into the body of the loop through the open rear end thereof and being arranged in divergent relation and inclining gradually in a downwardly and forwardly direction below the plane of the loop.

2. In a garment fastening, an eye member comprising a loop having an open rear end, the terminals of the rear end of the loop being in-bent to provide clamping shoulders and having laterally projecting bearing arms

extending laterally therefrom, the arms being formed with inwardly extending portions bent at their inner ends to provide fastening pins extending between said clamping shoulders into the body of the loop, said pins being divergently arranged and inclined at a downward and forward angle.

3. In a garment fastening, an eye member comprising a loop having at its rear end laterally projecting looped bearing arms, said arms terminating at their inner ends in pins projecting forwardly into the loop, the ends of the loop being bent inwardly to provide clamping jaws or shoulders to cooperate with said pins.

4. In a garment fastening, an eye member comprising a loop having an open rear end, and fastening pins formed by extensions from the loop projecting forwardly through said open rear end longitudinally into and toward the forward end of the loop, said pins being arranged to adapt the device to be engaged with and disengaged from the garment by a longitudinal sliding movement.

5. In a garment fastening, an eye member composed of a piece of material bent to form a loop open at its rear end, the material being bent outwardly from the loop and thence backwardly to form bearing arms, and finally bent forwardly into the body of the loop through the rear opening, said pins being arranged in divergent relation and inclined downwardly and forwardly, the rear ends of the loop at their points of juncture with the arms being bent to form clamping shoulders to cooperate with the pins.

6. A garment fastening formed of a single piece of wire and comprising a body portion, fastening pins extending longitudinally between the sides of the body portion, and offsets on the sides of the body portion bent inward toward the outer sides of the pins and coacting therewith to clamp the engaged portion of the garment.

7. In a garment fastening, an eye member formed of a single piece of wire and having a pair of fastening pins extending forwardly wholly between the sides of the body of said member, said sides being provided with clamping shoulders formed by offsetting the wire toward the outer sides of the pins for clamping the engaged material against said pins.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM WOLF.

Witnesses:

JACOB WOLF,  
MARTIN WOLF.