

P. ALTMAN & S. FELD.
 HOOK AND EYE.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1909.

951,098.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Fig. 1.

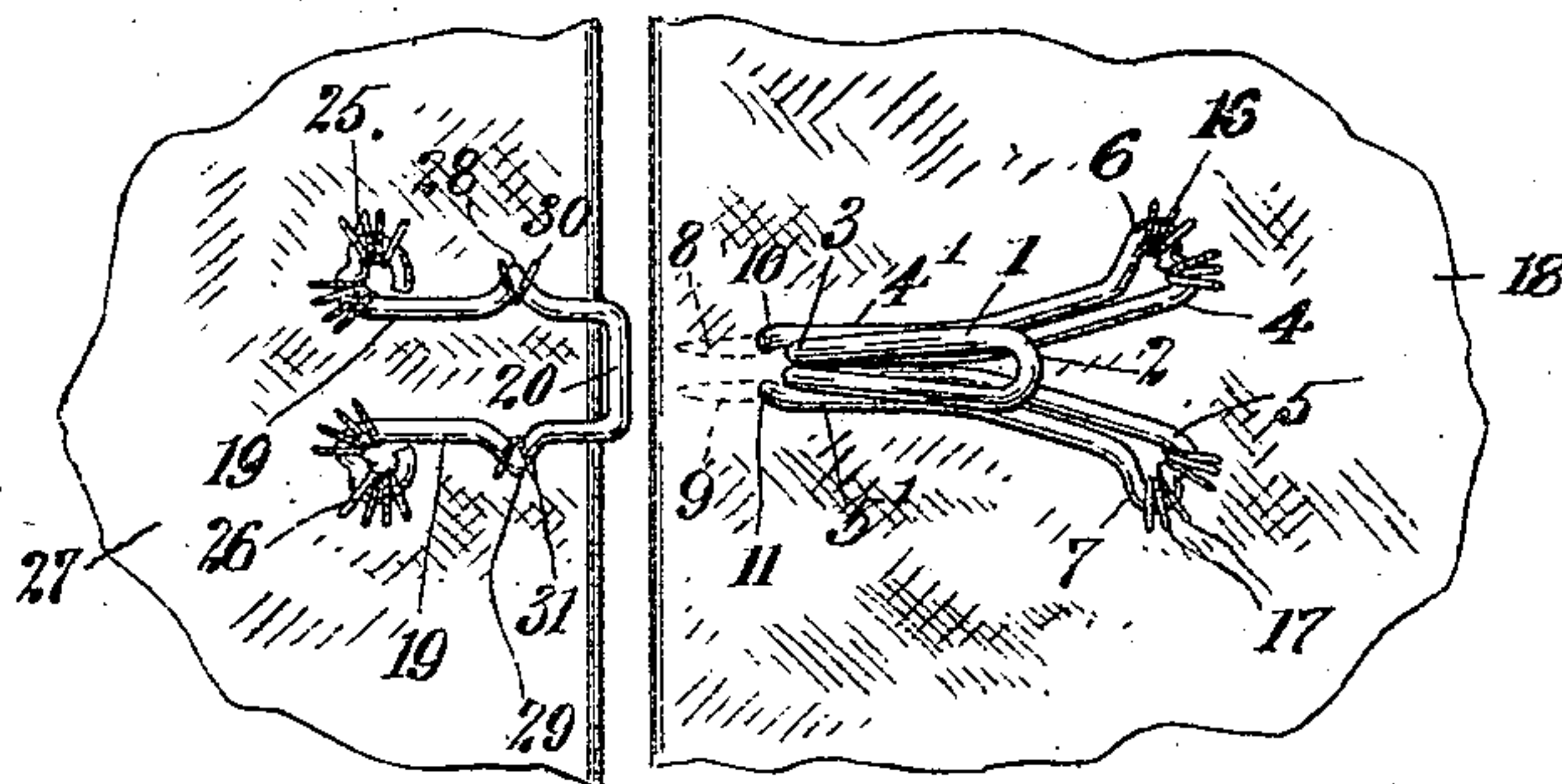


Fig. 2.

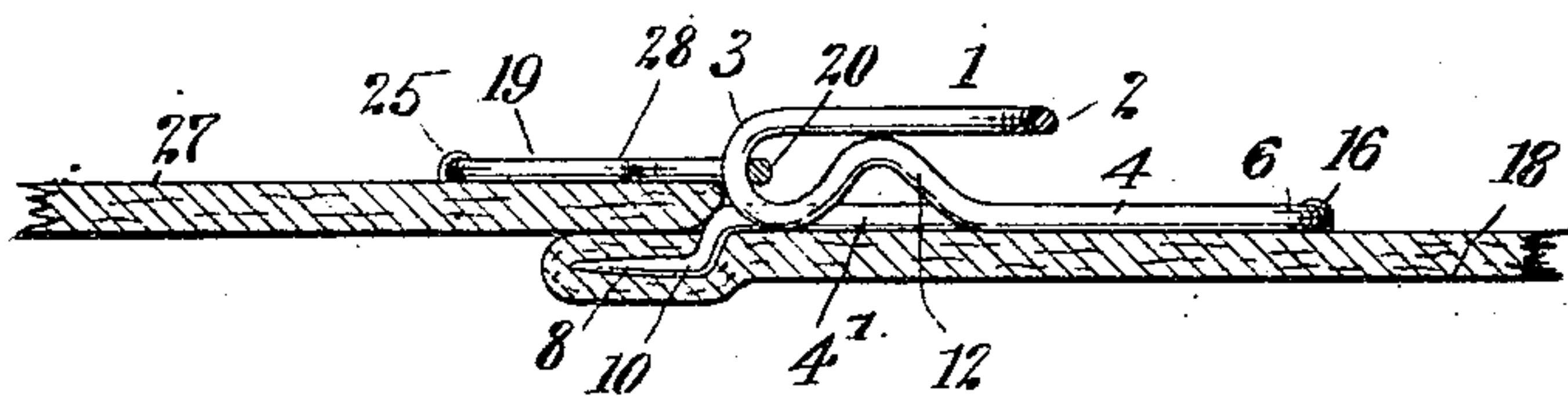
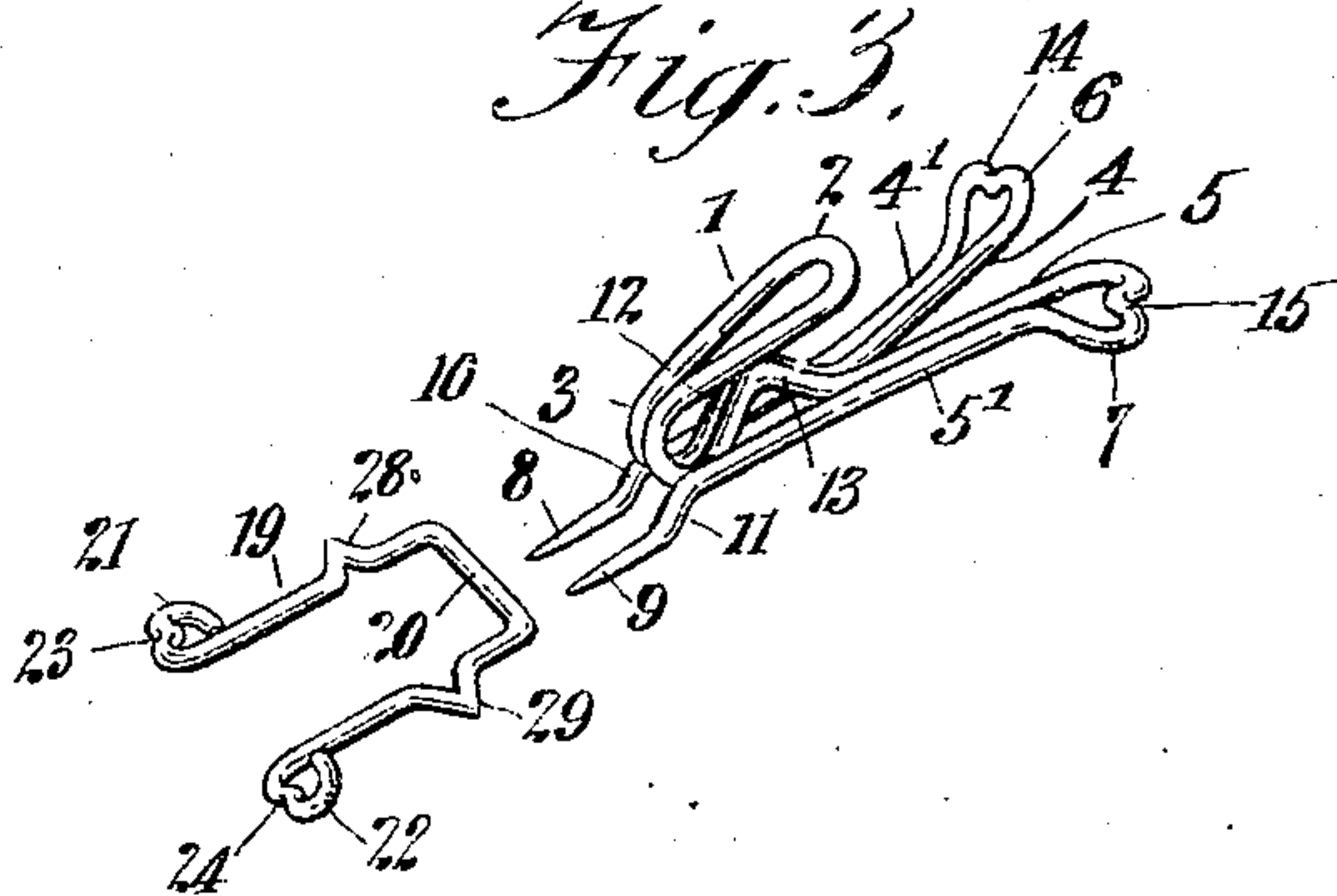


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
 Francis Ober.
 A. M. Hayes

Philip Altman &
 Simon Feld Inventors
 By this Attorney *Robert M. Moore*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP ALTMAN AND SIMON FELD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOOK AND EYE.

951,098.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Application filed January 15, 1909. Serial No. 472,444.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PHILIP ALTMAN, a citizen of the United States, and SIMON FELD, a subject of Empire of Austria-Hungary, both residing in the borough of Manhattan, New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable any one skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in hooks and eyes which are used on wearing apparel for detachably fastening parts thereof together and the particular objects of the invention are to provide a hook and likewise an eye which has a broad bearing on the fabric so that both the hook and eye are maintained with much firmness in operative position and are prevented from unduly rocking or tipping when being manipulated to fasten or unfasten the same.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the various novel and peculiar arrangements and combinations of the several different parts of the hook and eye, all as hereinafter fully set forth and then pointed out in the claim.

We have illustrated a type of our invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein;

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a hook and eye each shown as mounted on the meeting edge of a fabric and as disengaged from each other. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of a vertical longitudinal section of the hook and eye and also the edges of the fabric shown in Fig. 1, the hook and eye being engaged. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the hook and eye shown as detached from the fabric and as disengaged from each other.

Referring to the drawings in which like numbers of reference designate like parts throughout, 1 designates the bill of the hook which is formed from a single piece of wire which is doubled or bent on itself, the closed end thereof forming the nose 2 of the hook. From the base 3 of the hook, the two strands of wire 4 and 5 are carried rearwardly extending parallel for a short distance and then diverging from each other, and at corresponding points these strands are bent on each other to form the attaching loops 6 and 7, respectively, the two strands being car-

ried thence forwardly as indicated at 4' and 5' and to the outside of the strands 4 and 5, respectively, and to the outside of the base 3 of the hook and terminate a considerable distance beyond with the free ends 8 and 9, respectively. These free ends are bent slightly downwardly at 10 and 11, respectively, and have their extreme ends pointed to form pins which may be easily pushed or stuck in the fabric, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. The strands 4 and 5 are formed with upwardly projecting humps 12 and 13, respectively, which extend across the throat of the hook and cooperate with the bill 1 thereof for keeping the eye within the hook when once it is engaged therewith. It will be noted that the humps 12 and 13 in the strands 4 and 5 lie substantially directly opposite to the respective strands forming the bill of the hook so that each hump cooperates with its adjacent strand of wire.

The attaching loops 6 and 7 are provided with suitable indentations or bends 14, 15, respectively, which serve as places for confining the attaching thread 16, 17, respectively, in place when the hook is sewed to the fabric, as indicated at 18 in Figs. 1 and 2. The hook is mounted in place on the fabric 18 by first sticking or forcing the pointed ends 8 and 9 into the body of the fabric as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so that these ends are substantially embedded therein. Then the other end of the hook is secured to the fabric by means of threads 16 and 17 which are passed through the loops 6 and 7, respectively. As the anchoring or attaching pins 8 and 9 are located to the outside of the base of the hook, and the attaching loops 6 and 7 are quite widely spaced from each other and have two strands of wire 4, 4' and 5, 5', respectively, extending forwardly from each loop, it will be seen that a very broad and firm bearing of the hook structure is provided so that when once secured in place on the fabric it firmly maintains its position and is held against a lateral rocking or tipping when being manipulated. The anchoring or attaching pins 8 and 9 also serve to firmly hold down upon the fabric the hook at its base 3 so that it cannot be raised up at that point.

The eye 19 is formed from a single piece of wire bent U-shaped so that its closed end 20 serves as the part for engaging with the hook and the rear ends are bent outwardly upon themselves to form the attaching loops

21, 22, respectively, and these loops are formed with indentations or bends 23, 24, respectively, for receiving the attaching thread 25, 26, respectively, for securing the eye to the fabric as indicated at 27. The sides of the eye 19 are formed with lateral bends 28, 29, respectively, for receiving the attaching threads 30, 31, which greatly add to the firmness with which the eye is secured to the fabric, there being thus provided at least four secure attaching points for the eye, and this serves to maintain it firmly in operative position.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that both the hook and eye herein set forth have a broad or extended bearing upon the fabric to which they are attached so that the firmness with which they are maintained in position is greatly increased thereby, with the result that the hook and eye thus provided is easily manipulated in engaging and disengaging the same. Moreover, both the hook and eye are rendered more durable when once they are secured to a garment. It will be further noted that the closed end 20 of the eye 19 is a straight bar which joins the side members practically at right angles and in this respect it is different from the

ordinary eye which is curved throughout its closed end. This straight end of the eye serves to shorten the eye, so that when fastened to the hook there is less play than if the end was curved throughout.

Having thus described our invention what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is;—

As an improved article of manufacture, a hook comprising a wire doubled on itself with the closed end thereof constituting the nose of the hook and the two strands extending rearwardly and provided with loops for securing the hook to the fabric, the said strands extending thence forwardly alongside the first mentioned strands to about the base of the hook and then bent downwardly to form shoulders and thence extending forwardly in the form of penetrating points, substantially as shown and described.

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

PHILIP ALTMAN.
SIMON FELD.

Witnesses:

R. G. MONROE,
A. M. HAYES.