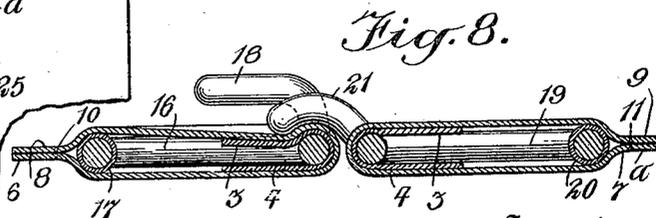
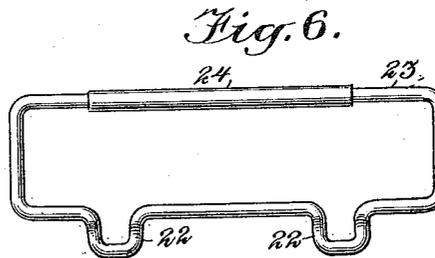
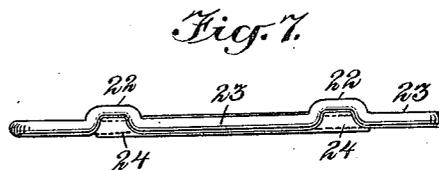
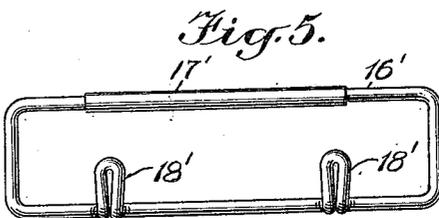
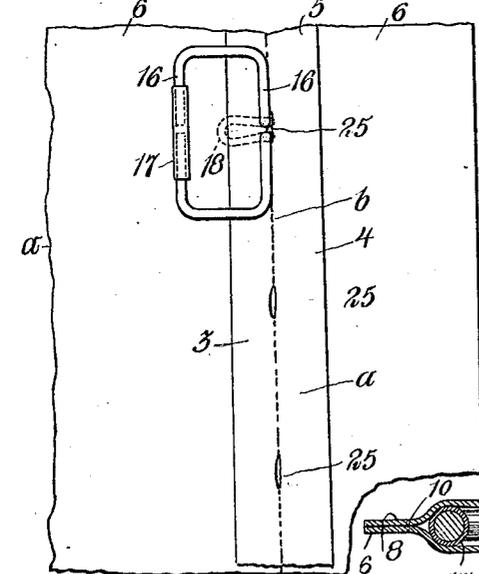
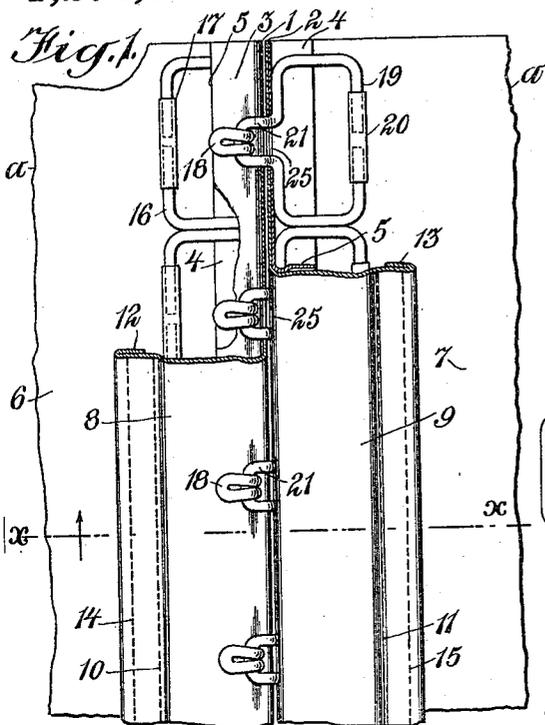


Patented July 16, 1918.

1,272,857.



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 By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. RUSS, OF SHELTON, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO ROBERT N. BASSETT COMPANY,
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HOOK AND EYE.

1,272,857.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 16, 1918.

Continuation of application Serial No. 822,850, filed March 6, 1914. This application filed June 15, 1915.
Serial No. 34,280.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. RUSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Shelton in the town of Huntington, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to garment fasteners but more particularly to that class of the same which are known as hooks and eyes, and one of its particular objects is to fashion hooks and eyes, but more particularly the hooks, out of wire in such a manner that the prong or hook proper will project inwardly over a space formed in its base portion so that nothing but fabric will be interposed between the prong and the open base portion when the device is anchored in passages or folds in fabric material, especially in folds or passages disposed along the meeting edges of garments, without resorting to the expedient of sewing other than that required in forming the folds themselves.

I attain these and other objects of my invention in the preferred embodiment thereof set forth in the following description and accompanying drawings in which like reference characters refer to corresponding parts.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front view of my hooks and eyes in their proper position in the folds or passages along the meeting edges of a fragmentary portion of a garment, the upper portions of the fabric material being broken away;

Fig. 2, a view of the manner of assembling the hooks in the fabric material before the latter is folded to form a fold or passage to inclose the base of the hooks, only one of the latter being shown;

Fig. 3, a top view of a single pronged hook;

Fig. 4, an end view of the hook shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5, a top view of a hook member having a plurality of prongs;

Figs. 6 and 7, top and front views of one of the forms of eyes showing a plurality of loops or eyes proper carried by the base, and Fig. 8, a fragmentary transverse section of the parts taken on line $x-x$ in Fig. 1.

The fundamental features of my inven-

tion are disclosed in my application Serial No. 822850, filed March 6, 1914, for improvement in corset fasteners of which the present application is a continuation.

In the present instance I have shown the meeting edges 1 and 2 respectively of a fragmentary portion of a garment, the base portions of the hooks and eyes being wholly or partly embraced between the layers 3 and 4 of the reinforcing pieces 5, 5 respectively. The bases of the hooks and eyes are completely incased within the layers 6 and 7 formed by folding the marginal edges 8 and 9 of an outer fabric a around the bases of the hooks and eyes respectively and sewing the outer fabric down close in back of the bases of the hooks and eyes by means of the stitches 10 and 11 thereby forming a passage which holds the hooks and eyes in place between the layers of the different fabrics. The edges 12 and 13 of the marginal portions 8 and 9 of the outermost fabric are turned in under and sewed down by stitches 14 and 15 respectively to form a hem immediately adjacent to the stitches 10 and 11. I have thus far described the hooks and eyes as being confined within the folds respectively of only two layers of fabric, but it is obvious that the same may be confined in a like manner between a plurality of layers of fabric according to the nature of the garment or other article in which it is desired to anchor the bases of the hooks and eyes. Having now described generally the application of my hooks and eyes to a garment I will proceed to describe the hooks and eyes in detail. Each hook is bent up out of a single piece of wire to form a rectangular anchoring portion or base 16 having the ends of the wire terminating on one side thereof and confined within a ferrule 17 to prevent the base from becoming distorted when under stress. The wire at the middle of its opposite side is curved upwardly and inwardly over the space inclosed within the sides of the base to form the prong or hook proper 18. In a like manner each eye, if desired but not necessarily, is also bent up out of a single piece of wire to form a rectangular anchoring portion or base 19 having the ends of the wire terminating on one side thereof and confined within a ferrule 20, but having the wire at the middle of its opposite side looped outwardly and up-

wardly away from the base to form the eye proper 21. Of course it is not necessary for each base or anchoring portion of either member of the hook and eye to carry a single prong or loop since one base may be of sufficient length to carry a plurality of prongs or loops, as is shown in Fig. 5 in which the base 16' is provided with a ferrule 17' on one side and a plurality of prongs 18' on its opposite side. A plurality of eyes proper 22 is shown looped outwardly from a single base 23 carrying a ferrule 24 on its outer side. While I have described the eye portion as being bent up to have a like base to that of the hook portion yet it will hereinafter appear that the eyes may be made in any other suitable manner as long as they are designed to properly engage the hook. To assemble the hook between the layers of the folded fabrics, the fabrics are first laid down flat, the inner reinforcing piece 5 on top of the outer piece *a*, the former being disposed over the middle line or line of fold *b* of the outer piece. Coincident with, or adjacent to, this line of fold both pieces of fabric are slit at predetermined intervals 25 to permit the insertion therethrough of the inwardly projecting prongs 18 carried by their respective bases as shown in Fig. 2 in which only one of the hooks appears. The two pieces of fabric 3 and 6 are then folded over at the line of fold *b* so that the base 16 will lie wholly or partially within the layers formed by folding the inner or reinforcing piece 3, as shown in Fig. 1. The outer fabric *a* is then stitched down immediately in back of the base 16 as hereinbefore described, thereby forming a passage which confines or incases the bases of the hooks so that the same can not move laterally and are held in position without sewing or otherwise fastening them to the walls of the passage. To assemble the eye within its fold the fabrics are laid flat and slit and folded over and stitched in a like manner. The members being assembled as above described causes the adjacent sides of the base of each hook and eye respectively to form long bearings which when the hooks and eyes are under stress press against the inside of the adjacent edges of the passages in which they are anchored, thereby giving a uniform strain against these inside edges, which assists in keeping the hooks and eyes from turning or twisting within the passage. Any tendency to move longitudinally within the fold is prevented by making the slot 25, through which the prong of the hook passes, of a length substantially coincident with the width of the prong and where a plurality of bases are confined in one passage the ends of the passage may be closed and each base abut closely against the next base, thereby completely filling the passage from end to end with the base por-

tions. The base portions of the eyes may be held from transverse and longitudinal movement in a like manner. The open space in the base of each hook, taken together with the fact that the prong of the hook projects backwardly or inwardly over its open space facilitates the manipulation of each hook and eye since the distance between the prong and the surface of the outer fabric passing in under the same over the open space is less than that of the diameter or width of the loop or eye proper, thereby causing the eye as it passes in under the prong to press downwardly on the fabric beneath the prong and become wedged and held in engagement under the hook, as shown in Fig. 7. The strands of the wire which extend upwardly from the base in forming the prong may be curved slightly outwardly, as expediency may require, since the important feature resides in having the extremity of the prong terminate over the open space formed within the base and having no part of the device underneath the prong which would prevent the layer or layers of the fabric beneath the prong from being pressed downwardly into the open space as above described. For the purpose of clearness I have shown a slight space between the meeting edges 1 and 2 of the garment in Fig. 1, but do not desire it to be understood that these meeting edges can not be drawn tightly together or to slightly overlap should the engagement of the hook and eye be suitably located relatively to one another to effect this result. While I have shown the folds, for the purpose of clearness, as being formed by folding two layers of fabric around the adjacent edges of the base portions of the hooks and eyes respectively yet I desire it be distinctly understood that I may adopt any suitable manner of forming a passage for incasing the hooks and eyes, but more particularly the hooks, too well known in the art to require any detailed illustration. Although I have shown my invention adapted to folds or passages in garments, yet the specific configuration of my hooks and eyes, and more especially the hooks, has various independent uses as fasteners aside from its use in garments. The operation of bending the loop or eye proper so that it will be inclined upwardly may be simultaneous with that of rolling the ferrule around the extremities of the wire forming the base portions. While the utilization of these ferrules has a peculiar merit, yet the device might be operative should the same be dispensed with and the extremities of the wire left bare. Neither is it necessary, through preferable, to have the extremities of the wire terminated in the middle of the back of the base, since they may terminate almost anywhere in the skeleton form of the device, as for instance at the extremities of

the prongs. When it is desired to engage the hooks and eyes to close the meeting edges of the passages in the form of my invention above described, the base 19 of the eye is tipped upwardly at an angle so that its loop or eye proper may pass over the extremity of the prong 18. Since the distance between the under side of the prong and the outer layer of fabric passing under the prong is less than the diameter or width of the wire constituting the eye proper the eye necessarily presses the various layers of fabric on top of the base 14 of the hook downwardly into the open space under the prong and is pulled outwardly until it seats itself against the layers of fabric in such a manner that it will become wedged under the prong while its base 19 is enabled to swing down again into the same horizontal plane as the base 16 of the hook. In this manner the hooks and eyes are prevented from becoming disengaged when in use, as shown in Fig. 7.

While the arrangement illustrated and above described sets forth the way in which I carry out my invention, yet the same is susceptible to such modification as may fairly come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having now described my invention what I desire to claim and protect by Letters Patent is:

1. The combination with a fold or passage in fabric material, of a wire hook for hook and eye fasteners comprising an anchoring portion incased within and of a length

greater than the width of said fold, the said anchoring portion being provided with an opening and having abutting surfaces disposed in a straight line along each side thereof, and a prong mounted on the outer side and passed through said fabric material, the said prong being bent inwardly and disposed sufficiently close to said fold to cooperate therewith when the said prong is engaged by the eye member.

2. A wire hook for hook and eye fasteners comprising an elongated rectangular anchoring portion provided with an opening and having abutting surfaces disposed in a straight line along both of its sides, and a prong carried by one of said sides and bent inwardly over said opening whereby no part of said anchoring portion lies under said prong.

3. The combination with a fold or passage in fabric material, of a wire hook for hook and eye fasteners comprising an anchoring portion incased within said fold, the said anchoring portion being provided with an abutting surface in a straight line along one side thereof, and a prong mounted on said side and passed through said fabric material, the said prong being bent inwardly over said fold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN B. RUSS.

Witnesses:

JOHN U. RUSS,
JOSEPHINE W SULLIVAN.