

(No Model.)

N. HYLE.
HOOK AND EYE.

No. 573,879.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.

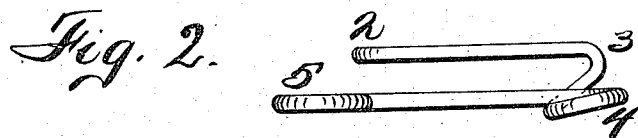
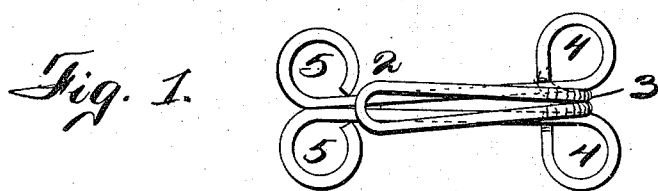


Fig. 3.

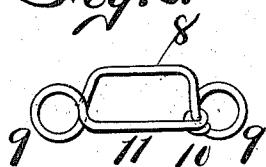
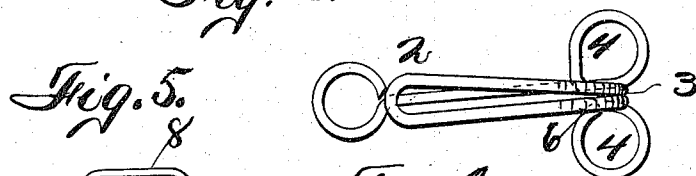
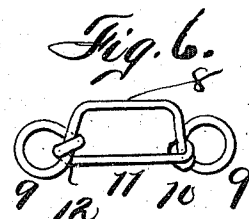
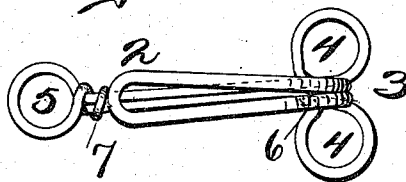


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,879, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed January 22, 1896. Serial No. 576,405. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NETTIE HYLE, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to hooks and eyes, commonly used for connecting the meeting
10 edges of a garment or for other purposes, and my object is to provide the hook with additional means for securing it to the garment, as a loop or loops at the end of the body
15 which is adjacent to the bend which creates the point of the hook which engages with the eye, so that this front end of the hook is held down and prevented from swinging in any direction or slipping or sliding upon the
20 cloth, all so that the point of the hook is always in proper alinement to enter the eye; and my further object is to provide the eye with the usual bend to engage with the hook, with the usual loops for connecting the same
25 to a garment, and with a cross-bar or truss-rod between and connecting said loops, by which said loops are always kept, held, and maintained at their normal distance apart and the eye prevented from becoming elongated by the strain of the hook thereon.
30

My invention consists in the several novel features of construction and operation hereinafter described, and which are specifically set forth in the claims hereunto annexed. It
35 is constructed as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my hook. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a top plan of a hook having two loops at one end
40 and only one at the other. Fig. 4 is a like view of a hook like Fig. 3, except that there is a variation as to the single loop. Figs. 5 and 6 are top plans of eyes differing slightly in the connection of the cross-bar or truss-rod to the
45 loops. In this construction the hook, as well as the eye, each consists of a single piece of wire.

In my hook the wire is bent centrally at 2 to form the point of the hook-arm. Then the substantially parallel sides are bent at 3. Then each side of the wire is bent upon itself

and curved outwardly and then inwardly to create the eyes 4, from which the sides extend back to and are bent to create the loops 5. The eyes 4 and loops 5 are in substantially the same plane; and by their use both ends of the hook are firmly secured to the garment and prevented from twisting, slipping, or flopping around, and are always in position to engage with the eye. It will be
60 noticed that the strand forming the front eyes extends backwards from the hook between and under the parallel strands.

In Figs. 3 and 4 only a single loop 5 is created, one side of the wire ending in the eyes 4
65 at 6. In Fig. 4 the single loop 5 is formed by winding or wrapping the free end of the wire around the body of the wire, as at 7. It will be noticed that the eyes or loops 4 extend forward beyond the body of the hook in every
70 instance shown in the drawings. The object of this feature is to hold both extreme ends of the hook squarely and flatly upon the material and to prevent the front end of the hook from being lifted from the material to which
75 it is attached when there is an outward strain upon the eye. Moreover, the fastening loops or eyes being extended outward from the hook prevent gaping of the meeting edges of the material to which the hook and eye are at-
80 tached, because the hook-body is located at some little distance back of the edge.

In Figs. 5 and 6 the eye shown is created from a single piece of wire. In Fig. 5 it is bent centrally to form the bight 8, then bent
85 to form the side eyes 9, and one free end is carried across and connected to the opposite eye at 10, thus creating the truss 11 to prevent the expansion or spreading apart of the eyes and also to prevent them from being
90 drawn inwardly toward each other. In Fig. 6 the wire, after forming the eye 9, is given a turn, as at 12, and thence extends across as a truss-rod and is connected to the opposite eye.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A garment-hook comprising parallel wire strands, lying closely together, fastening eyes
100 or loops at its opposite ends, and a hook intermediate the eyes, the wire strands forming

the front eyes extended backward from the hook, between and under the parallel strands, substantially as described.

2. A garment-hook consisting of the hook
5 portion, 3, the forward loops, 4, the wire forming said loops extended backward from the hook between and under the parallel strands, and the loop 5, at the rear end of
10 this loop being wrapped about the parallel base portion of the hook, substantially as described.

3. An eye to accompany a hook consisting of a single piece of wire bent to form the bight 8, then bent to form the side eyes 9 and hav- 15 ing one free end extended from one side eye, across to and connected to the other one.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this 21st day of October, 1895.

NETTIE HYLE.

In presence of—

C. W. SMITH,
J. E. MURRAY.