

(No Model.)

J. C. NEWBY.  
CONSTRUCTION OF HOOKS AND EYES.

No. 550,839.

Patented Dec. 3, 1895.

Fig. 1

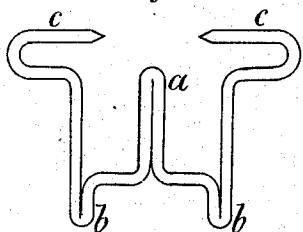


Fig. 2

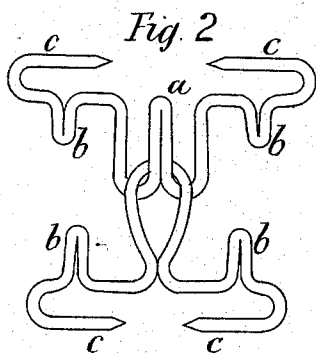


Fig. 3

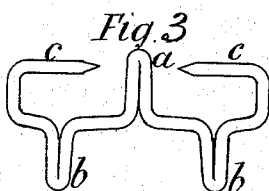


Fig. 4.

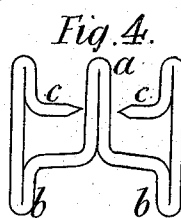


Fig. 5

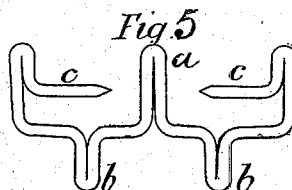


Fig. 6.

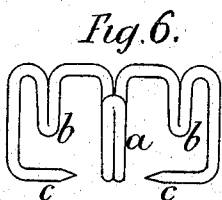


Fig. 7

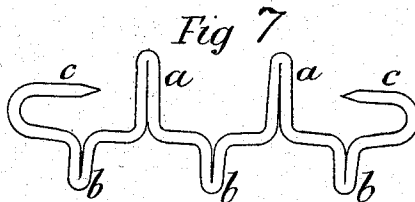


Fig. 8

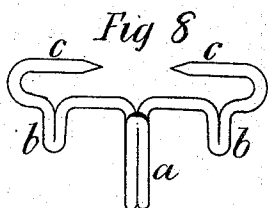


Fig. 9.

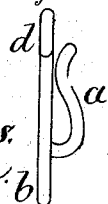


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11

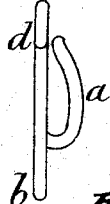


Fig. 12



Witnesses.

A. B. Norris.

Alfred Emmet.

Inventor.

James Clement Newby.

By James S. Norris, atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CLEMENT NEWHEY, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

## CONSTRUCTION OF HOOKS AND EYES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 550,839, dated December 3, 1895.

Application filed January 23, 1895. Serial No. 535,938. (No model.) Patented in England November 7, 1894, No. 21,444.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES CLEMENT NEWHEY, hook and eye manufacturer, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Brearley Street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Hooks and Eyes and in the Method of Attaching the Same to Dresses and other Wearing-Apparel, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 21,444, bearing date November 7, 1894,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to effect improvements in the construction of hooks and eyes for the purpose of dispensing with the necessity of attaching the same to dresses and other wearing-apparel by the usual method of sewing.

According to my invention I form the hook and eye in such a manner that certain parts thereof are extended and formed so that projections on each side of the backs and other parts of the hooks and eyes are capable of being passed through the material, which is suitably pierced to receive the same. In addition to these projections the sharpened points of the hooks and eyes are also passed through the material, whereby increased security is afforded. In some cases and with some kinds of materials additional security may be advisable with the aid of sewing, and I do not exclude myself entirely from the use thereof.

In order that my said invention may be particularly described and ascertained, reference is hereby made to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 to 8, inclusive, are plan views of different forms of my invention; and Figs. 9 to 12, inclusive, side elevations of different forms of bill ends, all the figures being drawn to an enlarged scale.

*a a* are the bent bill ends, which are formed in the usual manner.

*b b* are projecting bars, formed, as shown, between the engaging portion of the hook or eye and the extremities or ends thereof, which are caused to enter small holes formed in the material. These bars secure the position of the hooks and eyes and prevent shifting or displacement.

*c c* are the pin ends of the wires of which the hooks and eyes are formed. These ends are intended to be passed through the material to the back and are turned toward the hook or toward each other, so as to prevent lateral displacement.

The various methods of construction shown in the figures may also be applied to the eyes, one of which is shown in position in Fig. 4.

In all cases the hooks and eyes are secured to the material in four or more places by two projections *b b* and two pin ends *c c*.

I do not confine myself to single-bent bill ends *a*, as two or more of such bills may be formed in one construction, a hook with two bills being shown in Fig. 10.

I am aware that hooks and eyes have been previously formed for attachment to the fabric without sewing, and I do not broadly claim such forms and constructions.

I claim—

The herein described hook or eye, having a hook or eye engaging portion, and inwardly turned pin ends *c, c*, and projecting bars *b, b*, formed intermediate said engaging portions and pin ends, substantially as described.

Dated January 2, 1895.

JAMES CLEMENT NEWHEY.

Witnesses:

JAMES BRINDLEY WILLIAMSON,  
JOHN HENRY FROST.