

(No Model.)

H. A. FRANCIS.
GARMENT FASTENING.

No. 488,068.

Patented Dec. 13, 1892.

Fig. 1.

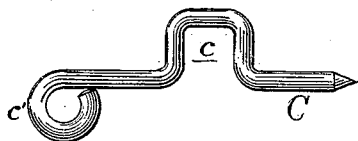


Fig. 2.

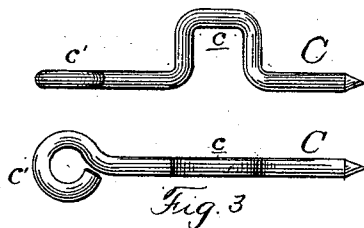


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

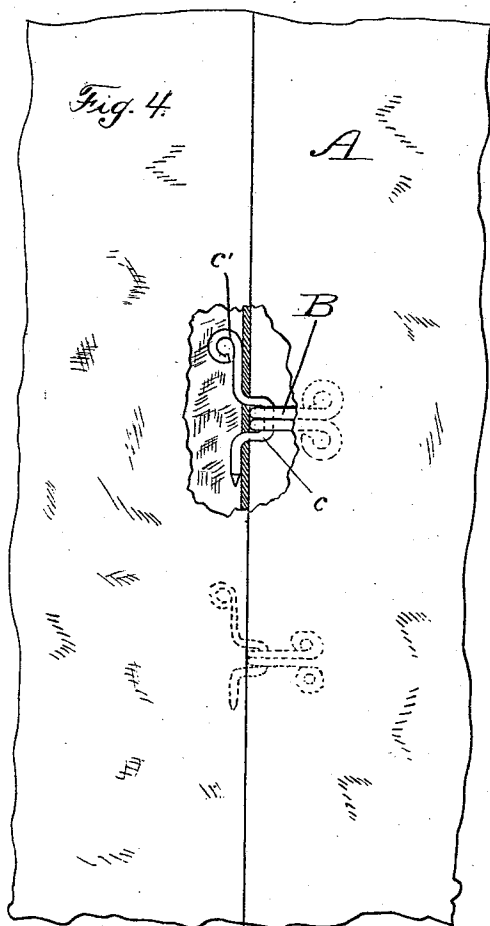
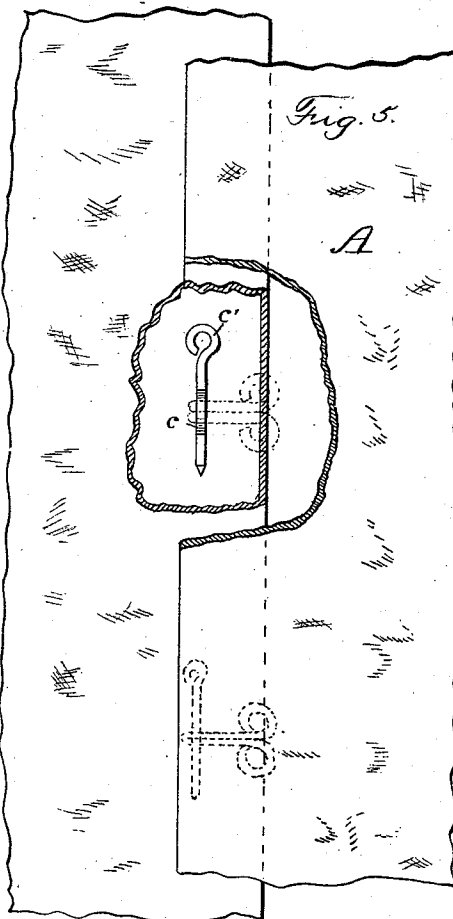


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. FRANCIS, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

GARMENT-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,068, dated December 13, 1892.

Application filed December 21, 1891. Serial No. 415,725. (No model.) Patented in Canada November 26, 1891, No. 37,845.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. FRANCIS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Toronto, in the county of York, Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fastenings, (for which I have obtained a Canadian patent, No. 37,845, dated November 26, 1891,) of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This improvement relates to an improved fastening having an eye adapted to be used in connection with an ordinary dress-hook, and is designed to be cheaply made and adapted to be readily introduced into the dress material and held there with its ends concealed therein without sewing.

Previous to my invention buttons had been fastened on shoes by means of a wire having a loop to receive the shank of a button, which wire was provided with a head or loop at one end and having its other end bent at right angles to its length and both ends exposed, as shown in the United States Patent No. 189,419. Buttons had also been provided with fastening devices consisting of a headed pin having its upper portion bent into an eye, as shown in the United States Patent No. 338,377. Buttons have also been fastened on with a wire fastening having a loop at its center and substantially-straight ends with points projecting at right angles to the axis of the fastening, so as to embed the ends in the leather, as shown in the reissued Patent No. 8,629, and eyes of various forms have been provided adapted to be sewed to the material to which they were attached—such, for instance, as that shown in the United States Patent No. 369,972; but no one of these shows the peculiar construction shown by my invention, which is particularly adapted to be used in combination with an ordinary dress-hook and to be attached to the material by simply passing it through the garment from the inner side of the cloth and then turning its point again through the cloth, whereby both ends of the eye are perfectly concealed, and yet the eye is securely held in position in the goods. To accomplish these ends, I have made what I call an "eye-pin," because it is inserted in the garment in substantially the same man-

ner as a pin is inserted, it being provided with a point to enable it to readily pierce and find its way through the fabric of which the garment is made.

My invention therefore consists, essentially, in an eye-pin having a loop at its center to form the eye, a body extending in opposite sides of the loop and one end of the body sharpened to form a piercing-point, as hereinafter more particularly described, and then definitely claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which show what I now consider the preferable form of my improvement, Figure 1 is a side view of an unattached eye constructed according to my improvement. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modification; Fig. 3, a plan of the same. Fig. 4 shows a plan of part of a dress with eyes like that shown in Fig. 1 attached, partly broken away to show the eye. Fig. 5 is a similar view having eyes like that shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

All of the above are on a large scale, the better to show the improvement.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letters, A represents the dress goods provided with hooks B, of any approved form and in which there is nothing new, and therefore no further description of them is needed. The eyes are shown in two forms to suit different styles of dresses; but both are essentially alike and have the same parts, the only difference being in the form of the head, which in one is in the same plane with the loop, while in the other the loop and head are on planes at right angles to each other. The essential parts of the eyes are the body C, having loop *c* and the head *c'*, and the whole is preferably bent out of wire of any desired metal, which may be left of its natural color or whitened in the usual manner.

When it is desired to set the eye in the extreme edge of the garment, as in Fig. 4, the eye has its loop and head bent on the same plane and with the head set a little on one side of the body, as shown in Fig. 1; but where it has to be set at a short distance from the edge of the garment, as in Fig. 5, the loop and head are set at right angles, with the head set centrally, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

To use my eye, no sewing is necessary; but all that is actually required is to pass its

pointed end through the fabric from the inside thereof and then return the point to the inside again through another place in the fabric a short distance from the place where it
5 first passed through.

When the form of eye shown in Fig. 1 is used, it should be inserted in the edge of the fold of the material, as shown in Fig. 4; but when the eye illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 is
10 used it should be set through the cloth a short distance from the edge of the fabric, as shown in Fig. 5. In both these instances it will be seen that although the loop projects to receive the hooks yet the ends of the eye are
15 wholly concealed between two of the layers of the cloth forming the dress or garment and that no sewing is required to perfectly secure the eye. A few stitches may, however, if thought desirable, be made through the head,
20 if the material is very thin or flimsy; but this will not be generally required, especially when the usual "stays" are used in the edge of a garment.

From the description of my fastening above
25 set forth it will be seen that I have produced

a perfect substitute for the old-fashioned eye that will not only form a much better fastening, but one that with the exception of the loop is entirely concealed and that can also be used in lieu of the thread-loops usually
30 made by the needle and which take so long to make and when made soon wear out.

What I claim as new is—

1. A garment-fastening consisting of an eye-pin having a loop at its center to form the eye, 35 the body of the fastening extending in opposite directions on each side of the loop, and one end of the body sharpened to form a piercing-point, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the fabric with the
40 looped and pointed pin set to place by piercing the fabric, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of December, 1891.

HENRY A. FRANCIS.

Witnesses:

ALEX. S. STEUART,
THOS. E. ROBERTSON.