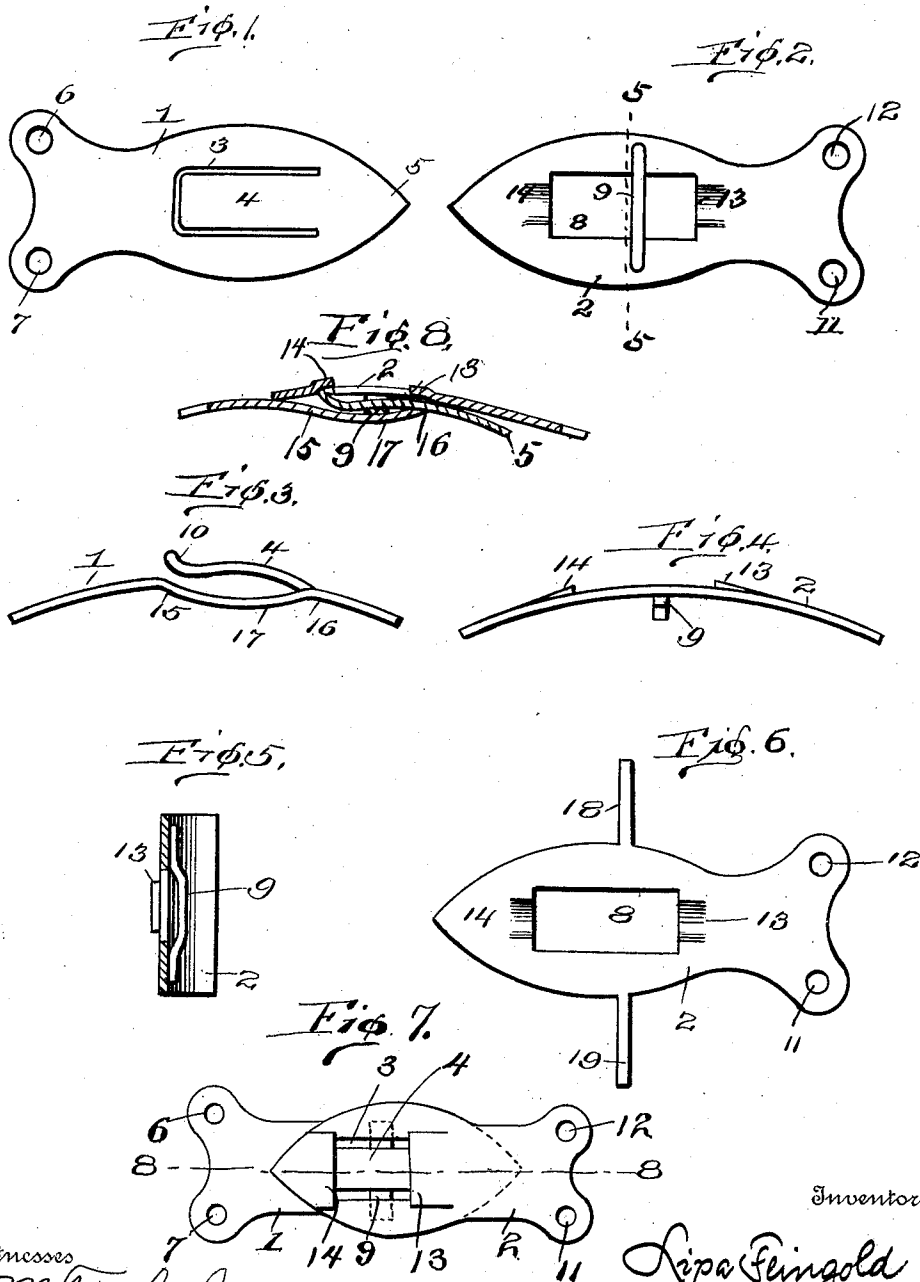


L. FEINGOLD.
 HOOK AND EYE.
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991,287.

Patented May 2, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LIPA FEINGOLD, OF EDGEWATER, COLORADO.

HOOK AND EYE.

991,287.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LIPA FEINGOLD, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Edgewater, in the county of Jefferson and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to separable clasps for garments, commonly known as hooks and eyes.

The object of the invention is to provide a device which shall be substantially flat and without objectionable projecting portions, which shall be inexpensive, and will effectively perform the functions required of such an article.

In carrying out my invention I employ the novel construction hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a plan view of the hook portion: Fig. 2 is a similar view of the eye member: Figs. 3 and 4 are edge views respectively of the hook and eye members and Fig. 5 is a view on line 5—5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the modification. Fig. 7 is a front view of the hook and eye assembled. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view through Fig. 7 on line 8—8.

The hook and eye consists of two separable members 1 and 2 which may be made of sheet metal, the former constituting the hook and the latter the eye portion. The general outline of each member may be of any suitable shape, but the hook and eye are curved slightly, as shown in certain figures of the drawing in order that the members may properly engage each other.

The hook portion 1 is provided with a central opening or slot 3 extending longitudinally, and from one edge of such opening a tongue 4 projects in a direction opposite to that of the point 5 of the hook, such tongue being integral with the member 1. Suitable apertures 6 and 7 are provided to permit of the attachment of the hook to the garment.

The eye consists of a member 2 having the same general outline as member 1, and provided with a central longitudinal opening 8, across the middle portion of which a bar 9 extends in a transverse direction. This bar

9 does not extend parallel with member 2, but is deflected therefrom in order to admit the tongue 4 when the members are fastened. The tongue is also deflected, having the form of a compound curve, so that bar 9 is first admitted to its proper position and then held there by the bend 10 of the tongue. Apertures 11 and 12 serve the same purpose as the corresponding apertures in member 1. Member 2 may have small depressions 13 and 14 formed on its under side, at the ends of the central opening, in order to accommodate the tongue, which is deflected from the body portion, as shown in Fig. 3. Member 1 is deflected at 15 and 16, forming a reverse curve 17 for the accommodation of bar 9, and also to assist in holding the latter when the members are fastened.

By the curvature and position of tongue 4 on member 1, and also by the arrangement of the bend 10, the positioning of the bend 10 in the recess 14 causes the tongue to be held yieldingly in a clamped position, so that loose motion between the hook member and eye member is prevented. In assembling or interlocking the members 1 and 2 the tongue 4 is threaded or passed over the cross bar 9, and then sprung so as to pass into the recess 14. The springing downward of tongue 4 for permitting the bend or end 10 to be accommodated in depressed portion 14 causes a frictional engagement between the members for resisting the removal of member 1 from member 2. Also by the bowing downward of the tongue 4 for permitting the bend 10 to fit into recess 14 the tongue will frictionally engage cross bar 9 in applying or removing for resisting said applying and removing, and by such resistance preventing or resisting accidental disengagement of the members.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a modification of the eye member in which the cross bar is formed of projecting portions 18 and 19 extending from the edge of the body portion and formed integral therewith. These portions 18 and 19 are bent over, so they will slightly overlap and form a cross bar similar to that shown in the form previously described.

What I claim is:

1. In a hook and eye, a hook member comprising a body portion curved for its full length with the curve in the central

part extending in a direction opposite to that of the remaining portion of the body, said hook member being formed with a slot positioned centrally and extending longitudinally thereof, a tongue extending longitudinally of said slot and for substantially the full length thereof, said tongue being formed for the greater part of its length upon one curve, and the remaining part of its length upon an opposite curve, said tongue normally maintaining a position above said slot, and an eye member for engaging said hook member arranged to depress said tongue, whereby loose motion is prevented between the hook member and the eye member, said eye member being formed with a cross bar for engaging said tongue substantially at one end thereof, and a raised portion for engaging the free end of said tongue for depressing the same, whereby the tongue is yieldingly held in a clamped position and any loose motion between the hook member and the eye member is prevented.

2. In a hook and eye, a hook member comprising a body portion formed with a central portion bent out of the general di-

rection in which the remaining part of the body portion extends, a slot extending longitudinally of said bent portion, and a tongue projecting from said body portion for substantially the full length of said slot, but in a direction at a slight angle thereof, whereby the tongue is spaced above said slot and said body portion, and an eye co-acting with said hook formed with a slot for permitting the free movement of said tongue, said eye being also formed with a pair of pressed out portions for accommodating the ends of said tongue, and a transverse bar engaging the lower side of said tongue, said tongue engaging said pressed out portions and having one end of the tongue slightly depressed by one of said pressed out portions whereby said tongue is held by friction against accidental movement, and said eye is held against accidental removal.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LIPA FEINGOLD.

Witnesses:

CARLE WHITEHEAD,
ALBERT L. VOGL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."